

THE ALEXANDRIA SLAVE PEN;
THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF URBAN CAPTIVITY

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PREFACE

The archaeological and historical study of the Alexandria Slave Pen in Alexandria, Virginia was conducted for the owners of the property, J. Peter and Betty Dunston and Carey Mueshaw prior to construction on both properties.

The existing building at 1315 Duke Street is a National Historical Landmark known as the Franklin and Armfield Office, recognized as the office building of the former interstate slave trading complex which stood on the site during the nineteenth century.

Studies were coordinated with the Alexandria Archaeological Research Center and the Alexandria Society for the Preservation of Black Heritage in order that the data recovered could be used by the city in its long-term archaeological program. Results of the investigation have been combined with interpretive and educational programs in the Alexandria school system, as well as with black history exhibits and tours.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The following individuals and institutions deserve special thanks for their assistance and cooperation with this project. We especially wish to acknowledge the financial support and encouragement of J. Peter and Betty Dunston of Washington, D.C. for the studies at 1315 Duke Street, and to Carey Meushaw of Meushaw Development Co. in Alexandria, Virginia for the excavation at 1317 Duke Street.

We are indebted to the Alexandria Archaeological Commission and the Alexandria Archaeological Center for their support and cooperation. The Alexandria Society for the Preservation of Black Heritage offered support and assistance throughout the study, especially Mrs. Annie B. Rose, Harry Burke and Roger Anderson.

For assistance with the historical research, we wish to thank the staff of the National Archives, the staff of the Geography and Map Division and Manuscripts Division of the Library of Congress, and especially the Lloyd House of the Alexandria Library.

I. THE ALEXANDRIA SLAVE PEN PROJECT

A. Introduction

This document is the result of archival and archaeological investigation of the 1300 block of Duke Street in Alexandria, Virginia (Figure 1). There were two specific areas of study within the block. One was at 1315 Duke Street where the only remaining structure of the Slave Pen Complex stands. This structure, known as the Franklin and Armfield office, is a National Historic Landmark. The second area was at 1317 Duke Street, which was within the nineteenth century structural complex.

The current owners of 1315 Duke Street, J. Peter and Betty Dunston, agreed to conduct cultural resource investigations prior to construction with an intent to recover additional information on property use and occupation during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This investigation was undertaken in 1984.

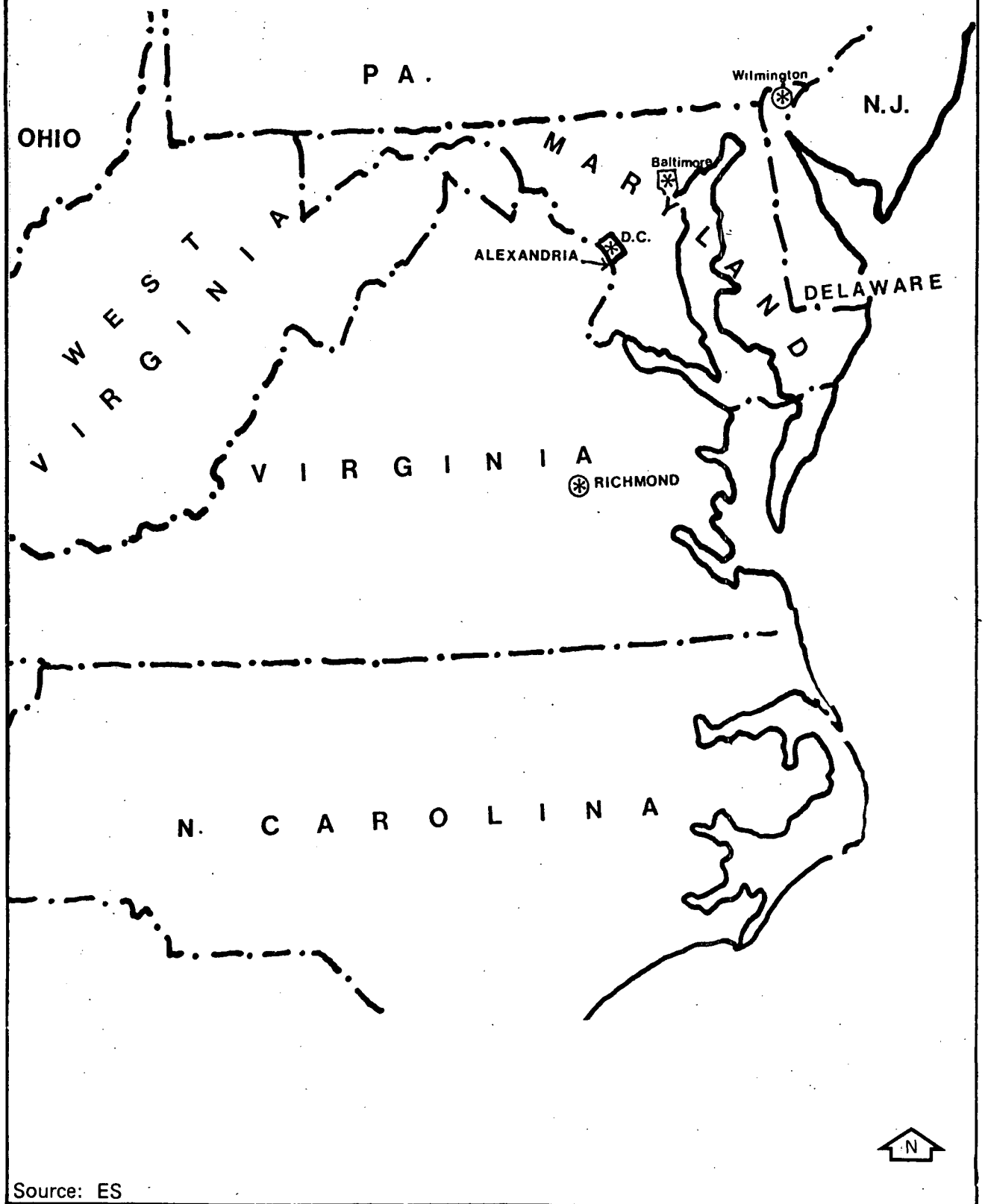
Following the demolition of structures at 1317 Duke Street in the spring of 1985, Carey Meushaw, owner and developer of 1317 Duke Street, supported archaeological excavation and analysis at that location. This investigation further contributed to the understanding of historic activities on these properties.

Work at both locations was coordinated with the Alexandria Archaeological Research Center in order that data recovered could be used by the city in its long-term archaeological program. Both investigations benefited from the support and assistance of the Alexandria Society for the Preservation of Black Heritage, The Alexandria Black Resource Center.

B. Project Area

The site of the Slave Pen is located within the Alexandria Historic District, a National Historic Landmark. The study area is bounded by Duke Street on the south, Paine Street on the east, West Street on the west, and an alley on the north (Figure 2). The Franklin and Armfield Office building at 1315 Duke Street is one of the three individually listed National Historic Landmarks within the historic district.

The study area corresponds to the parcel conveyed to Robert Young in 1812 (D.C. Land Deeds, Liber W, Folio 84) as a "parcel of ground lying upon the north side of Duke Street, west side of Payne Street and east side of West Street, and one hundred seventy-six feet to the north, parallel with Duke Street."



Alexandria Slave Pen

Figure 1.
Regional Location Map

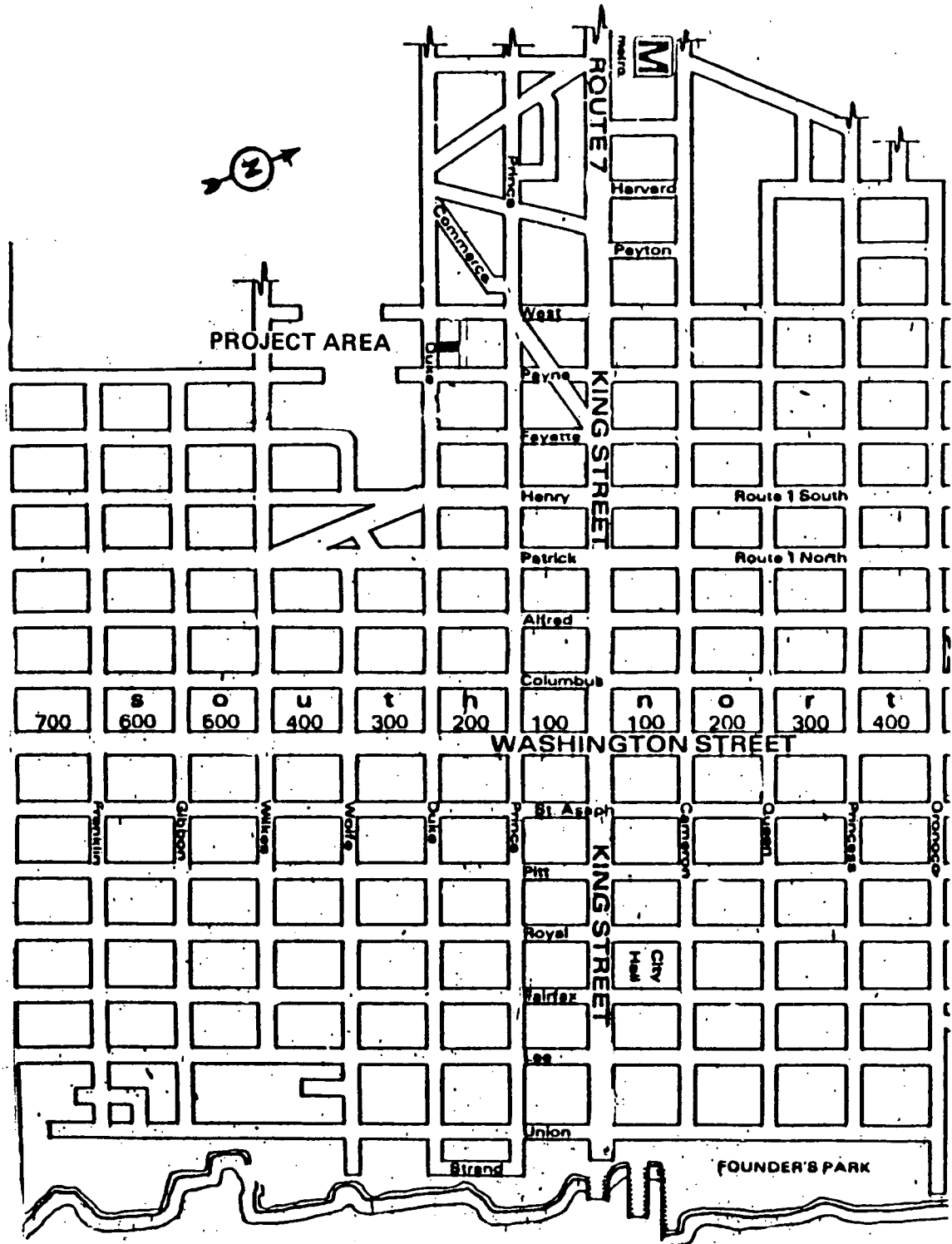


Figure 2
Project Area

The present structure at 1315 Duke Street is an L-shaped, Adamesque style, three-story brick building (Plate 1). It consists of a 24 by 38 foot, rectangular-shaped, three-bay-wide main block and an attached three-story, rear wing that measures 15 by 60 feet. The main block rests on a full basement, and foundations are brick throughout. The front facade, which faces south is set in Flemish bond, while American or common bond is used elsewhere. On the east end of the main block are twin corbeled chimneys with a parapet connecting wall. Two other chimneys intersect the apex on the gable-roofed wing. The mansard roof of the main block is faced with slate and covered with turned tin. There are wooden dormers, two on the south side and three on the north, each with gabled roofs and rectangular four-over-four sash windows.

C. Research Goals

Research goals for both properties were developed following consultation with the Alexandria Archaeological Research Center and the Alexandria Society for the Preservation of Black Heritage. Site conditions and accessibility, time, money, as well as the predicted data available in the project area(s), were all contributing factors in the acquisition, analysis and interpretation of site use.

The objective of the investigations at the Alexandria Slave Pen Site was to document the historical use of the property through a carefully developed archival documentation and archaeological testing program. The general research design emphasized the use of this property as a case study in the development of the city, region and nation. Alexandria has remained an important commercial, political, and residential center of Northern Virginia and the District of Columbia since the eighteenth century. This property was the site of activities important in the nation's history.

Research questions for the Alexandria Slave Pen Site focused on the residential and commercial use of the structure and associated property from 1750 to 1979.

There were six basic periods of ownership and use relative to this study. These were:

- 1) 1749-1812; Part of Fairfax County, City of Alexandria or District of Columbia,
- 2) 1812-1828; General Andrew Young residence and office,
- 3) 1828-1861; Slave Pen and Slave Dealers Headquarters,
- 4) 1861-1865; Civil War Prison,



Alexandria Slave Pen

Plate 1
1315 Duke Street

- 5) 1878-1885; Alexandria Hospital,
- 6) 1885-1979; Boarding House and Apartments.

It was hypothesized that evidence of use during each of these six periods would be available archaeologically, and that in combination with archival documentation, data would be produced that could contribute to an understanding of each of these periods. Emphasis was placed on the periods between 1828 and 1865 since little has been documented in the historic record on the Slave Pen as a short-term habitation site, in use for over thirty years with alleged variation in treatment of the occupants. The use of a prison during the Civil War was also of interest since the occupants reportedly were deviant members of the military, again of transient occupation at the site. Impermanent residence continued after 1878 when the structure at 1315 Duke Street was used for seven years as the third site of the Alexandria Hospital.

Few archaeological studies have been conducted that record transient residence by captive members of society who have limited access to material goods. Material culture found on such sites may consist almost entirely of objects supplied by the agents and wardens of the institutions they served.

C. Methodology

1. Research

The research goals mentioned in Section I.B were formulated in response to the information predicted to be available archaeologically and archivally. Research was designed to be responsive to current approaches of the archaeological and historical community and to the predicted subsurface and archival data.

The past uses of the property were outlined through the review of land records in combination with probate records and genealogical histories. This information was augmented through study of personal histories and diaries, contemporary accounts, military records, and secondary histories of the appropriate period, as well as oral history of Alexandria.

The archives at the Lloyd House of the Alexandria Library were particularly helpful, as were appropriate record groups at the National Archives, the Manuscript Division at the Library of Congress, the Washingtonian Collection at the Martin Luther King branch of the D.C. Public Library, and the Columbia Historical Society in Washington, D.C.

2. Field Methodology

Excavation was conducted in the three areas of the property which were to be disturbed by the proposed construction (Figure 3). Field methodology was developed to recover the maximum amount of data relevant to research goals (See Section I.B). The areas to be impacted were located in the basement and yard area west and north of the present structure. An excavation plan was designed for each of these areas, taking into account construction plans and existing conditions in each of the areas. An addition to the existing structure was planned to cover the yard area to the northeast. The basement floor in the main house was to be lowered to a maximum of three feet below present ground surface. A new office building was to be constructed on the property to the west.

Daily field notes, sketch plans and all horizontal and vertical data were recorded on forms designed for unit excavation. Each stratum was described in detail with a description of material recovered. Plans and profiles of units were drawn to scale.

Soil was sifted through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth. Bracketed black and white photographs and color slides were taken of features and excavation units before, during, and after excavation. Soils were described according to condition, texture, and color. Soil colors were described using the Munsell Soil Color Chart. All measurements were taken using metric scale.

Excavation Area A

Area A was the yard north and east of the Franklin and Armfield Office Building. A site grid and datum plan for this area were established. Fourteen units were laid out in this area. The site was excavated by natural strata.

The entire yard was covered by a poured concrete slab which was designated as Stratum A. Strata were lettered sequentially. Feature numbers were assigned as they were discovered across the site. All features were recorded in a feature log, with a description of all strata identified within features.

Excavation Area B

Area B was the basement of the main structure. A site grid and datum was established in the basement prior to excavation. Test locations were selected judgementally by projected site integrity and use, as well as availability. One feature, a well, was located during initial site investigation and was excavated. The basement contained two

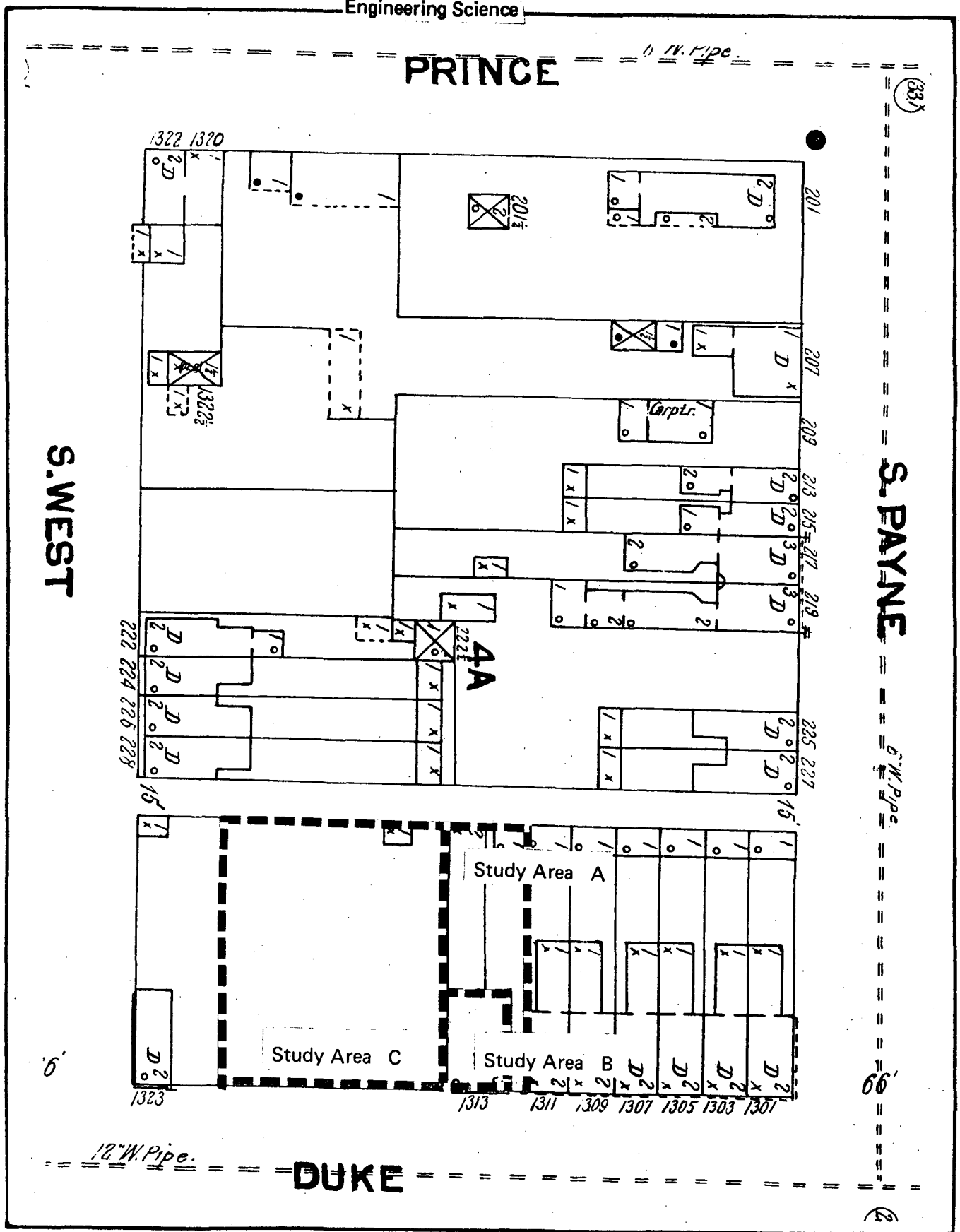


Figure 3

Study Area

rooms. In the south room, two two-by-two meter units were excavated. One of these was placed in the northwest corner under a window, and the other in the southeast corner. In the north room, one two-by-two meter unit was excavated in the southeast corner of the room, adjacent to the chimney-pile. Another unit was placed in the center of the basement between the two rooms.

Excavation Area C

Following the demolition of the mid-twentieth century structures on the property (Plate 2), a backhoe and front end loader were used to remove the recent fill which overlaid the nineteenth century surface. Just beneath this stratum was subsoil into which eighteenth and nineteenth century features intruded. All features were mapped onto a site plan. Overall photographs were taken to record daily progress. Daily field notes were taken which included detailed descriptions of features and artifactual material recovered.

Due to time and budgetary constraints, only a limited number of features could be tested and excavated. For those features chosen, detailed plan views and profiles were drawn to scale. Color slides were taken of features prior to and following excavation, as well as in profile. For selected features, soil was sifted through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth. Feature soils were described according to texture and color using the Munsell Color Chart.

3. Laboratory Methodology

Materials recovered were bagged according to provenience and the bags were numbered consecutively. Provenience information recorded on the bag and bag inventory sheet included project name, bag number, date, test unit, stratum, level, feature number and name of excavator.

Stable non-organic artifacts were washed. Following cleaning, descriptive information for each artifact was recorded on artifact catalog sheets. Artifacts were then stored in sealed polyethylene bags containing provenience information. These bags were placed in acid free boxes for permanent curation.



Source: Vello Oinas, Architect, P.C.
Alexandria Slave Pen

Plate 2
Site conditions at 1317 Duke Street 1984

II. THE SLAVE PEN, THE CITY AND THE REGION

A. Location and Setting

Alexandria began its development with the three prerequisites for a seaport -- a good natural harbor, a large, productive hinterland and an enterprising merchant class.

In 1608, Captain John Smith explored the Chesapeake and Potomac River, and sent home to England a graphic account of the natural beauty, deep waters and convenient harbors, as well as the abundant quantities of fish and game, endless forests, with fertile soil, and tall trees appropriate for ship's masts. Smith noted Indian settlements on both sides of the Potomac, including Nameroughquen, Assomeck, Namassin-gakent and Tauxenant on the Virginia shore near present day Alexandria, and Nacochtanke along the Anacostia River in Washington, D.C. Nearly one hundred fifty years passed before Alexandria was founded.

After Smith and subsequent explorers and traders departed, speculators followed in the newly opened land. During the period between 1646 and 1676, population moved northward in Virginia from Jamestown. Northern Virginia was held as a proprietary after 1649 and patents were taken as early as 1651 in the area (Moxham 1974:4). In 1654, Margaret Brent patented 700 acres on the Potomac in the Great Hunting Creek basin (*ibid.*). This land encompassed much of what is now Alexandria, and was probably occupied by tenants or slaves to 'seat' the land. This and other early patents were speculative ventures. There remained a general lack of interest in the area until the 1680's, which has been ascribed to the fact that it was "found to be infested with dangerous Indians" (Harrison 1924).

By the close of the seventeenth century, settlers, encouraged by the apparent lack of interference from surviving Indian groups, began to establish farms in the area. Clusters of homes formed around landing places on the Potomac River, such as that at Great Hunting Creek, where tobacco and other goods were brought for trade to Great Britain, and stored in the warehouses adjacent to the landing.

Alexandria was settled along the waterfront between Great Hunting Creek and a creek to the north, called Ralph's Gut (near Oronoco and Pendleton Streets). The Potomac River and the two inlets offered convenient access to inland resources, and both were the location of early tobacco houses, warehouses, wharves, and houses of British factors.

The warehouses formed the nucleus of the town called Alexandria which was established by Act of Assembly between these two landings. Several dwellings were located in the town of Alexandria before its founding, including that of

Gabriel Adams in 1716 and John Summers in 1703 (Mitchell 1977:36). There probably were others near the waterfront situated advantageously for access to Atlantic coastal and European markets.

In 1749 a 60-acre tract was surveyed by John West, Jr. and his assistant, George Washington (Figure 4). The new town was intended to be a port, as noted by George Washington,

...in the bank fine cellars may be cut from thence wharfs may be extended on the Flats with out any difficulty and warehouses built therein as in Philadelphia...(Figure 5)

The warehouses along Ralph's Gut to the north of the plotted town are illustrated on Washington's plat. Alexandria operated within the British mercantile system as a colonial tobacco port, and became, by the last quarter of the eighteenth century, an important regional market within this system. Manufactured goods were imported from London, Glasgow, Caribbean outposts, and ports along the Atlantic seaboard. In return, ships were loaded in Alexandria with tobacco, wheat, fish and other commodities sought in these centers (Rothgeb 1957). By 1790 Alexandria was one of the ten busiest ports in the United States (Cressey, et al. 1982:148). During the entire eighteenth century, Alexandria was dependent upon maritime activities and commerce.

Craftsmen quickly found their place in Alexandria and by the 1760's included tight coopers, tailors, a baker, a weaver, a cordwainer, shipwrights, sadlers, ship carpenters and shoemakers (Sweig 1978:71). Fine craftsmen began to open businesses after the Revolutionary War, and silver and furniture they manufactured was considered nearly equal to that being produced in Philadelphia and Charleston.

The town centered on the waterfront with a core that extended for two blocks north and south along Fairfax Street where the most affluent merchants built homes. Docks and warehouses were located between Fairfax Street and the Potomac River. The waterfront was filled in, as suggested by George Washington in 1749, forming new city blocks, docks and slips. Middle-status and working class whites resided in 'the Hill' area, which formed a semiperiphery to the water-oriented core. Black slaves lived in the same households as their owners. This land-use pattern persisted throughout the Mercantile Capitalism period in the mid-eighteenth century (Cressey, et al. 1982:150).

During this period roads to the hinterland provided much needed access to tobacco and grain farmers. The roads



Figure 4
George Washington's "Plan of Alexandria
now Belhaven," 1749

Figure 5.
George Washington's "Plat of the Land
where on Stands the Town of
Alexandria," 1748

westward led to farming communities in the inland such as Centreville, Haymarket, and Leesburg. To the south, the road led to Colchester, Fredericksburg, and Richmond. The roads were also connections to other waterfront loci, such as that northward to the Georgetown ferry and to the falls of the Potomac where there were other tobacco inspection houses. Along these and other roads were clusters of houses, taverns, mills and blacksmiths.

Alexandria's economic development continued to be dependent on its maritime activities in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. In 1780 a naval office was established in Alexandria for the inspection and registry of incoming and outgoing ships (Stoessel 1969). This was the busiest year of the war for Alexandria merchants and shippers, in spite of blockades offshore. Even in 1781 when there was a financial crisis in Virginia, the local merchants survived through credit established with Philadelphia and Baltimore merchants (*ibid.*). Alexandria's trade was chiefly in wheat and flour, with markets in Atlantic coastal cities, European ports and the Caribbean. The tobacco trade was waning by this time in northern Virginia.

In 1790, the decision was made to locate the national capital on the Potomac River. Alexandria was part of the federal district, and Alexandrians anticipated that George Washington would push to locate the capital in his home town. Alexandria was an important commercial town, as evidenced by the proliferation of manufacturing and retailing operations. Even after the capital site was located across the river in Washington City, future growth was anticipated through the opening of river navigation inland via the Patowmack Canal that was under construction from the falls of the Potomac to the Ohio River Valley.

Almost all internal road improvements prior to 1785 in Virginia had been confined to improving Indian trails, joining new settlements to their neighbors, or turning old pack-horse paths into crude wagon roads (Artemel 1978:190). Early travel generally was confined to the waterways since the first settlements had been on the coasts and rivers. Probably the first toll road in the nation was established in 1785 by Virginia between Alexandria and Snicker's Gap in Loudoun County, Virginia, to the north (*ibid.*). Local residents relied on the importance of roads for better communication with farmlands and the wharves and docks in coastal towns. In 1795 the "Company of the Fairfax and Loudoun Turnpike Road" was created (Shepard, Statutes-at-Large, 1:378-88).

This road became known as, and remains, Little River Turnpike, except in Alexandria, where it retains its eighteenth century name, Duke Street. This road was completed

from Duke Street in Alexandria to the Little River in Aldie by 1806, a distance of thirty-four miles.

During the first half of the nineteenth century, there was increasing specialization of land-use activities in Alexandria (Cressey, *et al.* 1982:151). The core of the town expanded from the waterfront-oriented configuration of the previous century into an elongated commercial corridor extending toward the west (*ibid.*). The wealthy and upper middle class retail businesses and residences remained in the core area. The various status groups lived in close proximity to each other with the exception of the growing free black community, which clustered in several locations in the periphery.

The colonial pattern of large land holdings disappeared by the nineteenth century. Although northern Virginia and Fairfax County never experienced the large number of extremely wealthy planters, there were some families, such as the Washingtons, Lees, Masons, and Fitzhughs who were part of a slave-holding, aristocratic elite. There were other land holders whose grants were generally less than 500 acres each, who might have begun to create a 'typical' plantation culture, if economic and political occurrences had not changed the course of events. The tobacco-based economy which depended upon slave labor was largely gone before 1800. The intensive tobacco cultivation resulted in soil depletion and declining agricultural productivity. In turn it became more difficult to maintain the plantation way of life without diversified crops or interests. Improved agricultural methods were introduced and widely used early in the nineteenth century, but by that time many of the old family members had migrated westward, leaving the farm or plantation. Those left behind were barely able to exist at a fraction of their old way of life (Artemel 1978:161).

This was also a time of change for the black population in the region. It became increasingly popular after the Revolutionary War for slaveowners to free their slaves when they died. In reaction to the rapidly expanding numbers of free blacks in the state, a law restricting manumission was enacted by the Virginia legislature in 1806. This law specified that freed slaves from Virginia could remain within the state not more than twelve months after freedom (Russell 1913:150). The slave population was halved in Fairfax County between 1810 and 1840, from 6,485 to 3,451. The free black population also declined during the same period (Artemel 1978:157). In contrast, the black population increased in Alexandria for both slaves and free blacks (Table 1). Slaves increased by 250% from 1790 to 1830. During the same period, the number of free blacks in Alexandria increased by 2300%.

Table I
Population of Alexandria
 1790-1830

	White	Black		Total Population
		Slave	Free*	
<u>1790</u>				
Male	1,214	-	-	--
Female	939	-	-	--
Total	2,153	543	52	2,748
<u>1810</u>				
Male	2,525	-	-	--
Female	2,378	-	-	--
Total	4,903	1,488	836	7,227
<u>1820</u>				
Male	2,667	606	461	3,734
Female	2,948	802	707 <i>more free women</i>	4,457
Total	5,615	1,408	1,168	8,191
<u>1830</u>				
Male	2,712	565	461	3,739
Female	2,969	816	739	4,524
Total	5,681	1,381	1,201	8,263

Source: United States Decennial Census, 1790, 1810, 1820, 1830, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

*Category also includes Indians, the number not specified

In 1806, the Common Council of Alexandria passed a bill which prevented "...migration of free negroes and mulattoes, into the corporation of Alexandria and to prescribe the mode of registering the same and to enforce the payment of their capitation tax" (Gazette, 19 February 1806). This was probably a means of regulating the number of free blacks or runaway slaves hiding in Alexandria and permitted registration and protected blacks with legally recognized freedom from undue harassment. ✓

There was a sevenfold increase of free blacks in Washington City between 1800 and 1810, where these persons considered the capital a safer place than cities farther south (Green 1962:53). Antislavery sentiment was present in Washington City as it was in northern Virginia and Alexandria. It was not deep enough, however, to lead to Congressional action.

The Constitutional action which outlawed the importation of African slaves in 1808 had a dramatic impact on the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Prior to that, the volume of slave trade in the District was minimal (ibid.). ✓✓

"But when cotton planters of the deep South could no longer get field hands from Africa and markets for the surplus of Virginia and Maryland plantation owners expanded, the vested interests strengthened. Was not the right to sell one's property, human or otherwise, implicit in ownership? Gradually the trade in Washington swelled as owners of the exhausted soil of the surrounding countryside shipped their one profitable crop to dealers at the Potomac port (ibid.:54). ✱

The economy of the Alexandria entered a deep depression between 1820 and 1840. There was little change in the land use patterns during that period, with the core remaining static. In the peripheral areas, larger properties were fragmented for quick rental income (Cressey, et al. 1982:52). The boundaries between the core and periphery were more clearly delineated during this period. British immigrants entered the community attracted by new employment opportunities. Free blacks, many of whom had been wage-earning members of the community for a generation, continued as marginal members of Alexandria society. Social and political systems were unable to accommodate the demands of the newly complex economic system. Social conflict resulted in physical separation between the dominant and marginal members of society. The first separate black neighborhood in Alexandria was in "the Bottoms" on the outskirts of town (ibid.:151) in marshy, vacant land. "The Hill" was also a semiperipheral area, with small-scale industry, crafts, and waterfront-oriented railyards, populated by free blacks.

The Alexandria Canal was completed in 1843, in an attempt to bring the produce of the hinterlands to the wharves and docks of the town. The C&O Canal, which had been completed in 1830 between Georgetown and Cumberland, Maryland, brought new hope to Georgetown but not Alexandria. The Alexandria Canal was intended to link the C&O Canal with the Alexandria waterfront.

This was an era of Industrial Capitalism (*ibid.*:153) when Alexandria was retroceded to Virginia. The city's landscape and socioeconomic organization was altered although it never became industrialized. There was increased residential separation and stratification of status groups. The core area was financially and commercially more specialized with governmental and upper-status white residential areas on the perimeter. The black community formed a concentric band around the core. At this time, a black settlement developed along Duke Street near the project area and was called Darktown (Roger Anderson, 1984: personal communication). Recent immigrants, mainly Jewish, engaged in retail business, and resided in the core along King Street.

There was a clear separation of social strata during the second half of the nineteenth century. After the Civil War, blacks constituted nearly 40% of the city's population, and their status declined. Most blacks worked in unskilled jobs, and there were concentrations of black residences along the transportation corridors. Residential suburbs developed on the perimeter of the central corridor, and upper status households often moved into these suburbs. There was a continuation of the fragmentation of larger properties into rental units, creating the city's first tenements and apartments.

The gradual decline of the maritime industry in Alexandria began in the early decades of the nineteenth century. The central position of the slave trade in the city, combined with a continuation of the shipping of grain and other farm goods to other coastal cities, kept the waterfront active until the introduction of the railroad. The railroad, and the access it provided to distribution centers throughout the Eastern Seaboard, radically changed the pace of Alexandria in the economic network. At the time of the Civil War, the city's proximity to Washington, D.C., alignment with the South, and established rail network, created a strong military presence. The city was occupied during most of the war, and the activities of contending armies disrupted the lives of Alexandria residents. Many persons apparently left the area (Hickin 1978:329). The *Gazette* reported that "...Not one-third of the original inhabitants now remain...Many of the old mansions...have been deserted by their owners and are now used as barracks or offices for the military authorities" (*ibid.*). There were signs of war everywhere by 1862. The streets of Alexandria were filled

with soldiers and strangers, and black 'contrabands' flocked into Alexandria and Washington (ibid.:339).

By 1862, Congress forbade the return of runaway slaves to their owners and by the summer declared all Confederate-owned slaves who escaped to Union lines free (Quarles 1964:112). As a result, blacks flocked to Union troops in large numbers, viewing them as liberators, and thousands of slaves moved to border cities looking for shelter and protection.

When Pierpont moved to Alexandria,

he found a city of shanties, a number of them no doubt occupied by former Fairfax slaves. Wherever there was space, there were rude houses 'huddled together, there, with no convenience for drainage...' By the beginning of 1865, there were reportedly forty thousand blacks in Washington, eight thousand more in Alexandria, and hundreds of others in Freedmens' Villages...The greatest destitution was said to prevail among them" (Hickin 1978:363).

The maritime orientation of Alexandria did not return after the Civil War. The railroad had proven its value as a transportation link, and new urban centers were developing in the interior of the region and nation. The railroad was able to link these with the established cities of the East. Transatlantic trade generally was conducted from New York, Boston and Baltimore. Smaller ports, like Alexandria, were forced to adapt to a new commercial system.

In Alexandria there were new suburban developments on the perimeter of the central corridor that attracted the upper status groups. Some industries located on the waterfront in areas formerly occupied by warehouses and docks. The commercial core of the town remained as before. Black residences were concentrated along transportation arteries that appeared with suburban streets and the electric street rail system. There was a growing separation of ethnic and socioeconomic groups. Many of the old residences in the core were converted into multi-family dwellings and, for the first time, tenements and apartments made their appearance in Alexandria.

This pattern persisted into the twentieth century, with few changes until after the Second World War when the old waterfront and the surviving Federal period structures began to appeal to new residents of the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. Since that time, there has been a gradual resurgence of interest in the waterfront and preservation of the ambience of eighteenth and nineteenth century Alexandria.

B. Occupational History and Site Development

1. 1749-1812; Unoccupied Site. Alexandria rapidly developed as a maritime center after its founding in 1749. The focus was on the waterfront where residences and businesses clustered. This maritime orientation survived for the next sixty years, although there was significant change in the economic and political base of the region.

The project area was outside the original bounds of the town of Alexandria and remained marginal to the development that occurred closer to the waterfront. The site was close to Hooff's Run, a tributary of Great Hunting Creek, but as far as can be determined, the property was not occupied until the nineteenth century. Development occurred along the Little River Turnpike (Duke Street), which was a main transportation artery leading to the rich farmlands of Fairfax and Loudoun counties. This road also connected with the main north-south post road, making it a key to the wharves, warehouses, goods and services of Alexandria. Thus the site was at the hub of an important road network, available for development at an opportune time. This early period was the preface for nineteenth century property use which depended so heavily on Alexandria's geographic position, economic situation and political status.

Thirteen-fifteen Duke Street was included in an addition to the town made in 1796 (Shephard, Statutes-at-Large; 2:40), when Duke Street was extended to West Street (Figure 6). In 1804, John Mills of Alexandria purchased a parcel of land that was to become the project area from William Thornton Alexander and his wife Lucy. John Mills may have anticipated growth in the West End because of the expanding road network and the development of the port on the Potomac with its growing trade with the agricultural counties to the west. Mills' estate was on Shuter's Hill, a short distance west. Turnpikes and roads were under construction and canals were built that would open the agricultural potential to the west. Alexandrians invested heavily in these public improvement ventures.

2. 1812-1828; General Robert Young

Robert Young, a prominent member of Alexandria society, purchased a one acre lot from John Mills on February 4, 1812 and immediately constructed a brick structure on the property. Young was Brigadier General of the District of Columbia militia, War of 1812. President James Madison appointed him Judge of the Orphans Court in 1814, and he was also President of the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria (Cox

REMARKS.

in 1798. 14. 25. North 1/2 & West of the

Water 30 feet Washington 15 Franklin
16 feet Wide —

33 feet 2. 1/2. North 15 South 15 236 feet 10. 1/2. In the
Square between Union & Water Street
and West of the River
Alexandria is 1800 1/2 ft to 7
feet

4 Episcopal Church
and 6. 7. Presbyterian & Methodist Meeting House
there is a Catholic Lutheran Church
Meeting House.

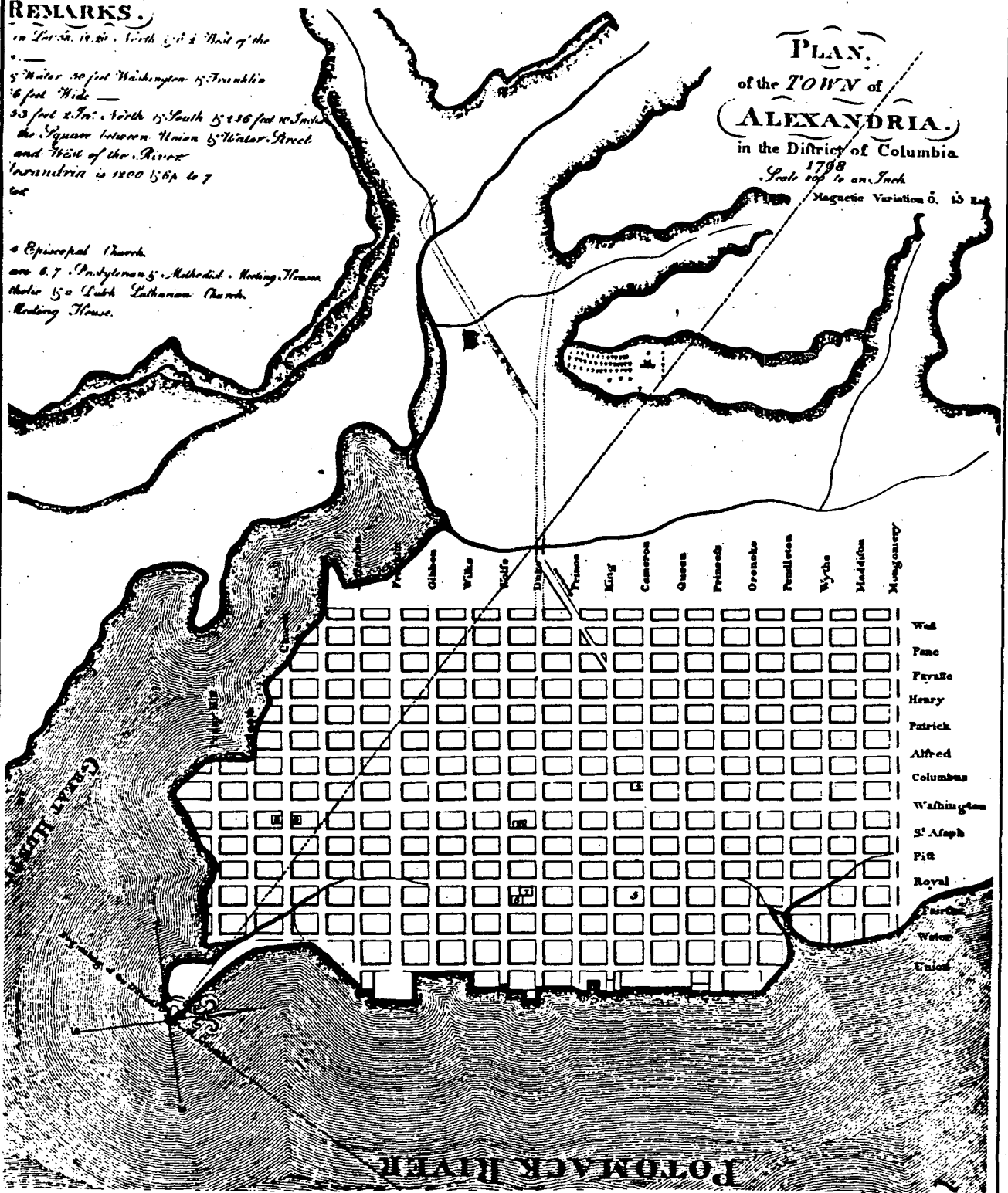
PLAN
of the TOWN of
ALEXANDRIA.

in the District of Columbia

1798

Scale 100 is an Inch

Magnetic Variation 0. 15 E



Source: Library of Congress
Alexandria Slave Pen

Figure 6
George Gilpin's "Plan of the Town
of Alexandria," 1798

1967:33). The agreement between Mills and Young included the sale of several lots, as well as this one, for \$115 silver dollars paid annually for ground rent.

The Mechanics' Bank, of which Robert Young was president, was chartered in 1812. Representatives of the other three banks in Alexandria protested the establishment of this bank (Fauber 1974:26). The organizers of the Mechanics' Bank believed that the 'mechanics' in Alexandria were discriminated against by the existing banks, which were run by Federalists (*ibid.*). The Mechanics' Bank was chartered in spite of the protests, probably in consideration of the Jeffersonian Republican administration of James Madison, who had a philosophical commitment to the working man (*ibid.*:27).

In May 1817, three properties owned by Young, including this lot and adjacent ones, were conveyed to James Carson in trust for the benefit of Adam Lynn. Lynn had endorsed seven promissory notes totaling \$16,647, drawn by Young (Land Deed F2:12). This may be the same Adam Lynn who operated a successful silversmithing business in Alexandria between 1795 and 1835 (Artemel 1978:188). There is no evidence that Lynn used this property since he lived on the 500 block of King Street and had a shop near the waterfront (Barbara Magid, personal communication: 1984).

The association with Adam Lynn is interesting, however, since it suggests that Robert Young was associated with the 'mechanics' of the town. This area, along Little River Turnpike and on the fringe of Alexandria, developed with light industry during this period. Lynn and other 'mechanics' may have located some of their affiliate businesses near Cameron Mills, a distillery, a potter and other industries adjacent to Little river Turnpike.

On August 17, 1821, Robert and his wife Elizabeth conveyed this lot and two others to James Carson and the Mechanics' Bank for \$12,000 (Land Deed 12:230). The other two parcels were adjacent to this one, but to the west, joining either side of Duke Street, on the west side of West Lane (Street).

Eight persons were living in the house on Duke Street in 1820. They included the head of household, a male over 45 years of age, a woman under 45, two young girls and two young boys. In addition, there were two female slaves (Federal Census 1820). This probably is Robert Young and his family and servants.

General Young suffered during the business depression of the period and the financial crisis of the infant banking business. At the time of his death on October 30, 1824, at

the age of 56, he was still bitter about his monetary losses. In his will, written four days earlier, he wrote:

I am going the way of all the world and I hope that my kind God enable me plainly to see how the great loss of my money occurred in the Mechanics Bank of Alexandria which has proved on my mind for more than seven years, the loss was trifling compared to the venom of evil tongues proceeding from bad hearts. I am afraid I thought too much of my honour and not enough of my great and merciful God (Will Book 3:187).

His only remaining property was a parcel at King and Patrick Streets, which was willed to his daughter, Roberta Eugenia. His wife and two daughters were committed to the protection of William Smith Young and James Robert Young. Guardians were General Walter Jones of Washington, William Smith of Dumfries and Colonel William Brent of Washington, all prominent members of regional society. Three years after Robert Young's death, his daughter Elizabeth Mary married Philip R. Fendall, Junior, whose father had been one of the most influential men in the industrial and commercial development of northern Virginia and Alexandria.

3. 1826-1861; The Slave Pen

It is not clear at this time whether the Young family continued to occupy the premises between 1821 and Robert Young's death in 1824. The location was highly desirable and could have been leased to tradesmen. Little River Turnpike was adjacent and the expanding road network from interior farmlands and towns made the site accessible from all directions.

In addition to Little River Turnpike, there were other improved roads nearby, making this site an important locus for business activity. An all-weather road between Alexandria and farmland in Fauquier and Culpeper counties was authorized in 1810, and generally known as either the Warrenton Turnpike or the Alexandria-Fauquier Turnpike. This was built from Warrenton through Buckland to intersect with Little River Turnpike at Fairfax Court House. It was completed in phases between 1815 and 1824. The Washington and Alexandria Turnpike was organized in 1808 by Alexandria merchants. This opened the road from Long Bridge across the Potomac (roughly 14th Street Bridge) to Alexandria, following Henry Street, parallel to the Potomac River. In 1813, another company was organized to "construct a turnpike from the corner of Washington and Pendleton Streets to Leesburg" (Caton:133). This road, called Middle Turnpike or Leesburg Pike, was being improved by 1818 and was completed in 1838. These and other roads were built with the direct intent to provide convenient and simple transport of goods to the port

of Alexandria. The Duke Street property was in prime location to take advantage of the needs of those traveling to Alexandria.

In spite of the intense efforts of northern Virginia farmers to revive the worn-out lands, it took the drastic efforts of Quakers and northerners with different farming methods and lifestyles, to make the land productive again. One of the major reforms was a shift from tobacco to grain. Tobacco required a large labor force which traditionally had been based on slave labor. With a shift to grain crops and the reduced output during years of poor soil productivity, slaves became a burden to their owners (Gamble 1973).

It became a common practice in the late eighteenth century to "hire out" slaves on a contract basis--either days, weeks, months or for a year. January 1 was called the 'hiring day,' when farmers and tradesmen attended sales at specific locations to hire their servants for the year (Smith 1973:44-45). The alternative to many impoverished slaveowners was to sell their slaves for much-needed cash. In both cases there were many slave dealers who would handle either transaction. It has been said that being hired out was less distressing to the slave than sale to the deep South (WPA 1940:55) since families were not separated permanently. It was also stated, however, that "The worst kind of slavery is jobbing slavery...The system of hiring out is hard on the slaves...[since] the master is not there to protect them" (*ibid.*). Both field hands and artisans were hired. Some owners, who were inhibited in freeing their slaves by the restrictive manumission laws of Virginia, allowed the slaves to keep some or all of their earnings. This hoarded sum eventually allowed the slaves to buy their own and their relatives' freedom.

Typical newspaper advertisements of the period stated,
I WISH TO HIRE OUT

For the ensuing year, 12 or 13 negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls.--Among which are a good blacksmith with his tools, and two or three excellent ploughmen and cradlers, an excellent female house servant, that is capable of any kind of house work. An application should be made this and the first day of January next, as at that time they will certainly be hired.

Mary Mason, Nov. 21, 1820 (The Genius of Liberty, Leesburg, VA)

Interstate slave-trading also became an organized industry, and traders all over Virginia and Maryland systematically supplied the demand for slaves in the newly opened

cotton-growing states of Louisiana and Mississippi (WPA 1940:161). Agents for the traders scoured the farmlands, buying slaves for shipment south to the cotton states.

Alexandria, which was then part of the District of Columbia, was a major slave-trading center for northern Virginia (*ibid.*). One such business was established by 1828 by Franklin and Armfield at 1315 Duke Street in Alexandria was thus described: ✱

CASH IN MARKET

The subscribers having leased for a term of years the large three story brick house on Duke Street, in the town of Alexandria, D.C., formerly occupied by Gen. Young, we wish to purchase one hundred and fifty likely young negroes of both sexes between the ages of 8 and 25 years. Persons who wish to sell will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give more than any other purchasers that are market, or that may hereafter come into market. ✱
150

Any letter addressed to the subscribers through the Post Office at Alexandria, will be promptly attended to. For information, enquire at the above described house, as we can at all times be found there. (Alexandria Gazette, May 17, 1828, from Stephenson 1938:25)

Early in the nineteenth century, Isaac Franklin, a planter of the newly opened Southwest, found that slavery and slave-trading were inseparable (Bancroft 1931), and that substantial profits could be gained from trading. Franklin was selling slaves at Natchez as early as 1819 (Stephenson 1938:23). In 1824, he met John Armfield, who was to become his nephew by marriage, and his business partner. On February 28, 1828 they formed a partnership to run for five years (*ibid.*), which eventually continued until 1841. As the business prospered, other individuals became associated with the firm, but Franklin and Armfield remained the leading slave traders in the long-distance business until the mid-1830's (*ibid.*). ✓
(1828-1841)

The business was appalling to many, especially to active abolitionists in Alexandria, where the large Quaker population contributed to a general distaste for slavery. Evidence of slave-trading was clearly evident in daily life, as described in the Alexandria Gazette in 1827:

Scarcely a week passes without some of these wretched creatures being driven through our streets. After having been confined, and sometimes manacled in a loathsome prison, they are 7 ✱

turned out in public view to take their departure for the South. The children and some of the women are generally crowded into a cart or wagon, while others follow on foot, unfrequently handcuffed and chained together (WPA 1940:162).

Franklin and Armfield conducted business in Alexandria at their establishment on the west end of Duke Street. In 1832 they purchased at public auction the three lots which had been conveyed by Robert Young to the Mechanics' Bank in 1821 (Land Deed V2:260). At that time, there was a three-story brick dwelling house on the north side of Duke Street between West and Payne Streets. The other two parcels, to the west and south, were vacant at that time (*ibid.*), but the dwelling house was occupied by Franklin and Armfield.

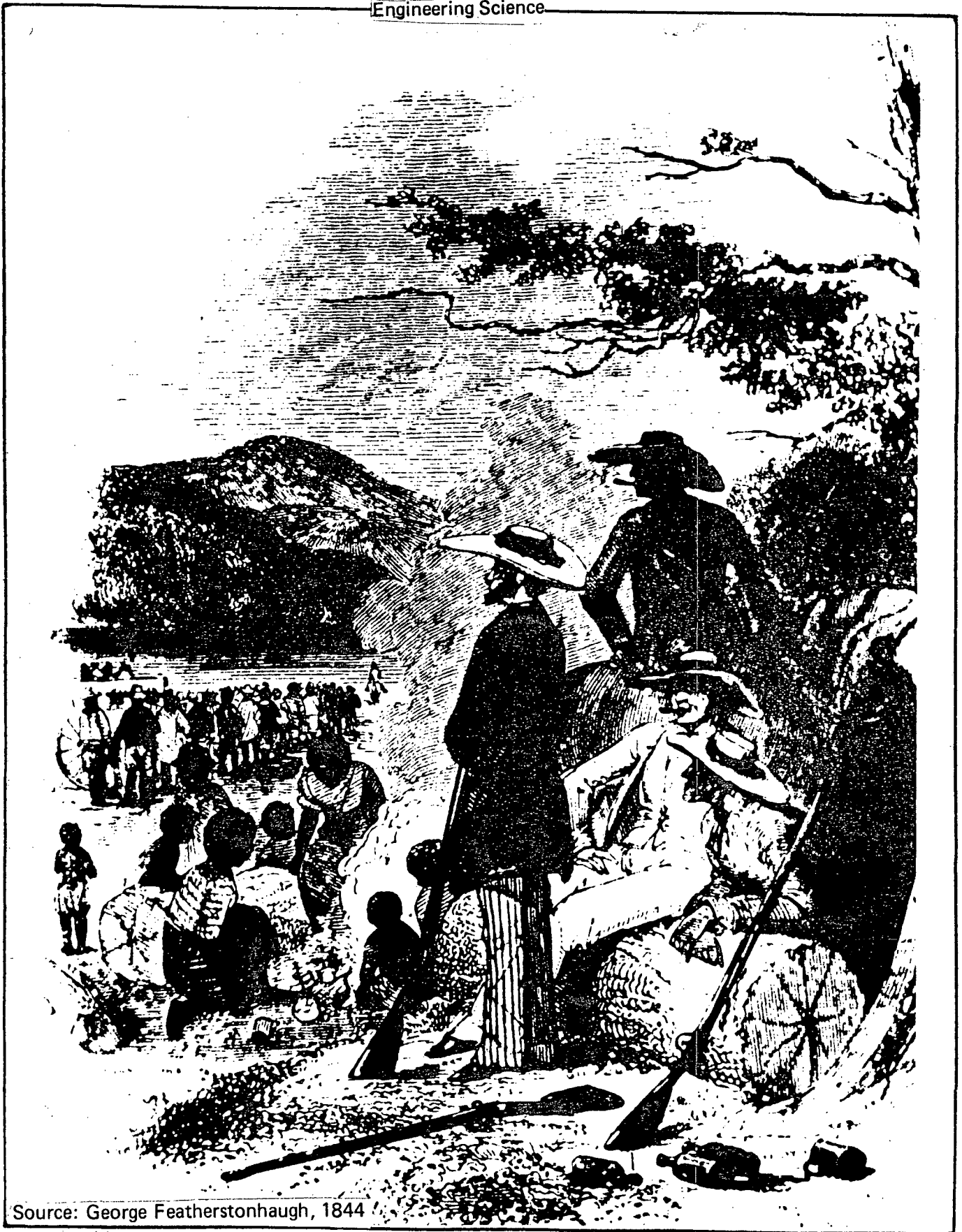
The market was ripe for a slave dealer who could work within the parameters established by the laws of the nation and states, the sentiments of the people of Alexandria, and the emotions and concerns of both the masters and slaves. John Armfield was such a man.

To be successful, Armfield knew that he needed to purchase unwanted slaves from local sources at a low price. They would then be shipped south to his partner, Isaac Franklin, in Natchez, Mississippi and New Orleans, Louisiana where the prices were high for slaves. In order to achieve this goal, Armfield needed to:

- 1) Have good access to roads leading to and from the inland plantations and farms where the slaves were located;
- 2) Have the means to to move the slaves south by both land and water; and,
- 3) Maintain a showplace facility with a handsome and elegant facade.

The location of 1315 Duke Street lent itself well to satisfying these criteria. It was a handsome, well-built brick house at the west end of town with direct access to the hinterland and to the wharves and docks on the Alexandria waterfront. By all accounts, he was successful. It was from this location that John Armfield operated the northern end of the business, shipping thousands of slaves south to Natchez and New Orleans, making them millionaires. (Figure 7) *

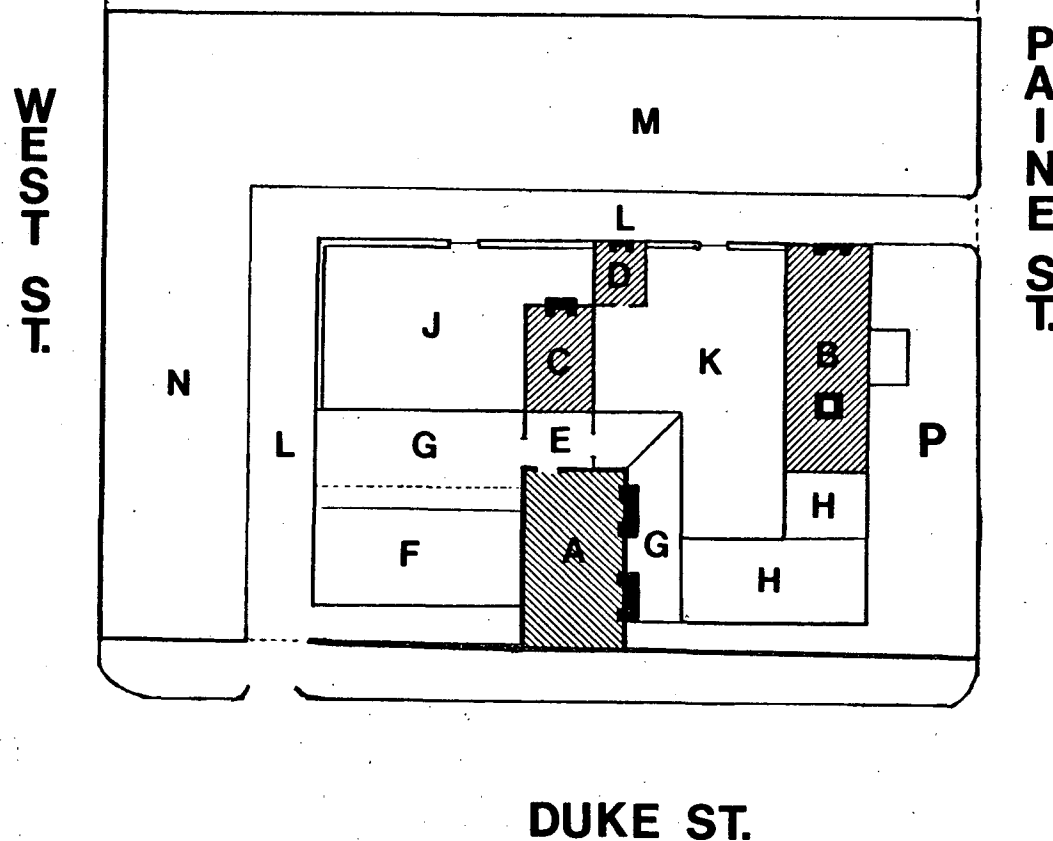
Because of Alexandria's close proximity to Washington, D.C., abolitionists who came to Washington to lobby against slavery also visited Armfield's business. Several abolitionists' accounts survive which describe the slave pen and conditions encountered therein (Figure 8). The structure was described in 1834 as "a handsome three story brick



Source: George Featherstonhaugh, 1844

Alexandria Slave Pen

Figure 7
Slave dealer overseeing overland
interstate transport of slaves



KEY:

- A. Main building built ca. 1812.
- B. Kitchen and tailor shop.
- C. Outbuilding now part of "ell" to main building; built in 1812 by Gen. Young, probably as a kitchen.
- D. Hospital/infirmary.
- E. Passageway from main office building. On left is iron gate to men's section. On right is iron gate to women's section.
- F. Open yard area for men, enclosed by brick wall.
- G. Roofed yard area, separated by iron gates for men and women's sections. Probably dining area.
- H. Shed roofed structure, unknown use.
- J. Men's open air yard.
- K. Women's open air yard.
- L. Alley between enclosed pen and storage/livery.
- M. Livery.
- N. Storage.

Source: ES

Alexandria Slave Pen



Figure 8
Conjectural Plan of
Slave Pen Complex

house, very handsomely painted, with green blinds" (Leavitt 1834). Persons wishing to enter the establishment passed through the front door into a commodious office where business transactions took place (Abdy 1834, Andrews 1835). Abdy noted: "We were ushered into a well-furnished room and invited to take some wine, some bottles of which were standing on the side-board, for the accommodation, doubtless, of purchasers..." (1834).

In order to reach the yard where the slaves were located, one had to pass through the house and out the rear door. Behind the house was a yard containing several structures, surrounded by a high, whitewashed brick wall (Leavitt 1834, Abdy 1834, Andrews 1835). Male slaves were located in a yard to the west, while women and children were kept in a yard to the east. These areas were separated by "a strong grated door of iron" (Andrews 1835). Abdy described these areas as being separated: "by a passage, into which the iron gratings of their doors lock. These last are doubly locked, and strongly secured" (Abdy 1834).

The men's yard was described as being paved, 40 to 50 feet square (Leavitt 1834). About half the yard was covered with a roof and the remainder was open to the air (Leavitt 1834, Andrews 1835). It was further described as containing:

A pump in the center furnished an ample supply of water. In the covered part was a long table set with tin plates, each containing an allowance of bread and boiled meat, apparently wholesome in quality, and sufficient in quantity for a person confined to a space so limited, without labor. This yard is appropriated to the men, the two sexes being entirely separated, except at their meals. (Leavitt 1834)

About 50 or 60 men were present at the time of Leavitt's visit and arranged themselves for his inspection:

While they were standing, he ordered the girls to be called out, when a door opened and about 50 women and small children came in, and immediately ranged themselves at the table...Some three or four had children so young, that they brought them in their arms...There were about 20 children under 10 years of age...(ibid.).

Andrews described the passage from the men's yard to the women's yard as follows:

We passed out by the iron gate, and crossing over to the right, we came to a similar one, which admitted us into a yard like that which we had just

left. Here we found the female slaves, amounting to thirty or forty. (1835)

Leavitt recorded that the slaves slept in the cellar and described it as:

clean, dry and well aired, with a fire burning briskly in the fireplace. There was nothing particularly noticeable about it, but the strong iron, grated door, which closed the entrance...

Andrew's account described the slaves sleeping quarters as a long building, two stories high in the rear of the yard. He noted that: "Their blankets were then lying in the sun at the doors and windows, which were grated like those of ordinary prisons" (Andrews 1835). Whether or not this building contained the "cellar" mentioned by Leavitt in 1834, or whether this "cellar" was located in the main building or another structure, cannot be determined from these accounts. It may be that prior to 1835, the slaves were kept in the cellar of another structure, whereas at the time of this account slaves were kept in this rear structure.

Several structures were located within the compound. The kitchen was in a separate building near the women's yard. Slaves who worked in this building were individuals who could be trusted "to go at large in the town" (Leavitt 1834). It was described as "neat and clean, and the arrangements for cooking resembled those we usually see in penitentiaries" (Andrews 1835).

In addition, there was a tailor's shop on the premises. In this building were stored great quantities of new clothing, ready for the negroes when they set off upon their long journey to the south. These clothes appeared to be well made, and of good materials; and in the female wardrobe considerable taste was displayed. Each negro, at his departure, is furnished with two entire suits from the shop. (*ibid.*)

In addition, a hospital building was present in the complex.

Another area within the complex housed the materials needed for the overland shipment of slaves to the south. Andrews described it in the following manner: "Passing out at a back gate, we entered another spacious yard, in which, four or five tents were spread, and the large wagons, which were to accompany the next expedition, were stationed" (1835). Leavitt noted:

The shipping of slaves southward was carried out either by ship or overland travel. Franklin and

Armfield owned their own ship for the purpose. Her name is the Tribune. The captain very obligingly took us to all parts of the vessel. The hold is appropriated to the slaves, and is divided into two apartments. The after hold will carry about 80 women, and the other about 100 men. On either side were two platforms running the whole length, one raised a few inches and the other about half way up to the deck. They were about 5 1.2 or 6 feet deep. Of these the slaves lie, as close as they can stow away...(Leavitt 1834).

Andrews described the transport of the slaves in more detail:

The number of slaves, now in the establishment, is about one hundred. They are commonly sent by water from this city to New Orleans. Brigs of the first class, built expressly for this trade, employed to transport them. The average number, sent in each shipment, does not much exceed one hundred and fifty, and they ship a cargo once in two months. Beside these, they sent a considerable number overland, and those which I saw were to set off in this way in a few days. A train of wagons, with the provision, tents, and other necessities, accompanies the expedition, and the night they all encamp. Their place of destination is Natchez, where Mr. Franklin resides, for the purpose of disposing of them on their arrival. Those which are sent by water, after landing at New Orleans, and sent up the rivers by steamboats to the general depot at Natchez, where they are exposed for sale.

As it is an object of the first importance, that the slaves should arrive at their place of destination "in good order and well conditioned," every indulgence is shown to them, which is consistent with their security, and their good appearance in the market. It is true that they are often chained at night, while at the depo at Alexandria, lest they should overpower their masters, as not more than three or four white men frequently have charge of a hundred and fifty slaves. Upon their march, also, they are usually chained together in pairs, to prevent their escape; and sometimes, when greater precaution is judged necessary, they are all attached to a long chain passing between them. Their guards and conductors are, of course, well armed.

In the eyewitness accounts of these abolitionists they attested to the cleanliness of the facilities, the neatness

of the clothing and character of the proprietor. Andrews observed:

In answer to my inquiries respecting the separation of families, he assured me that they were at great pains to prevent such separation in all cases, in which it was practicable, and to obtain, if possible, whole families...

No atrocities were mentioned in the accounts. Abdy noted:

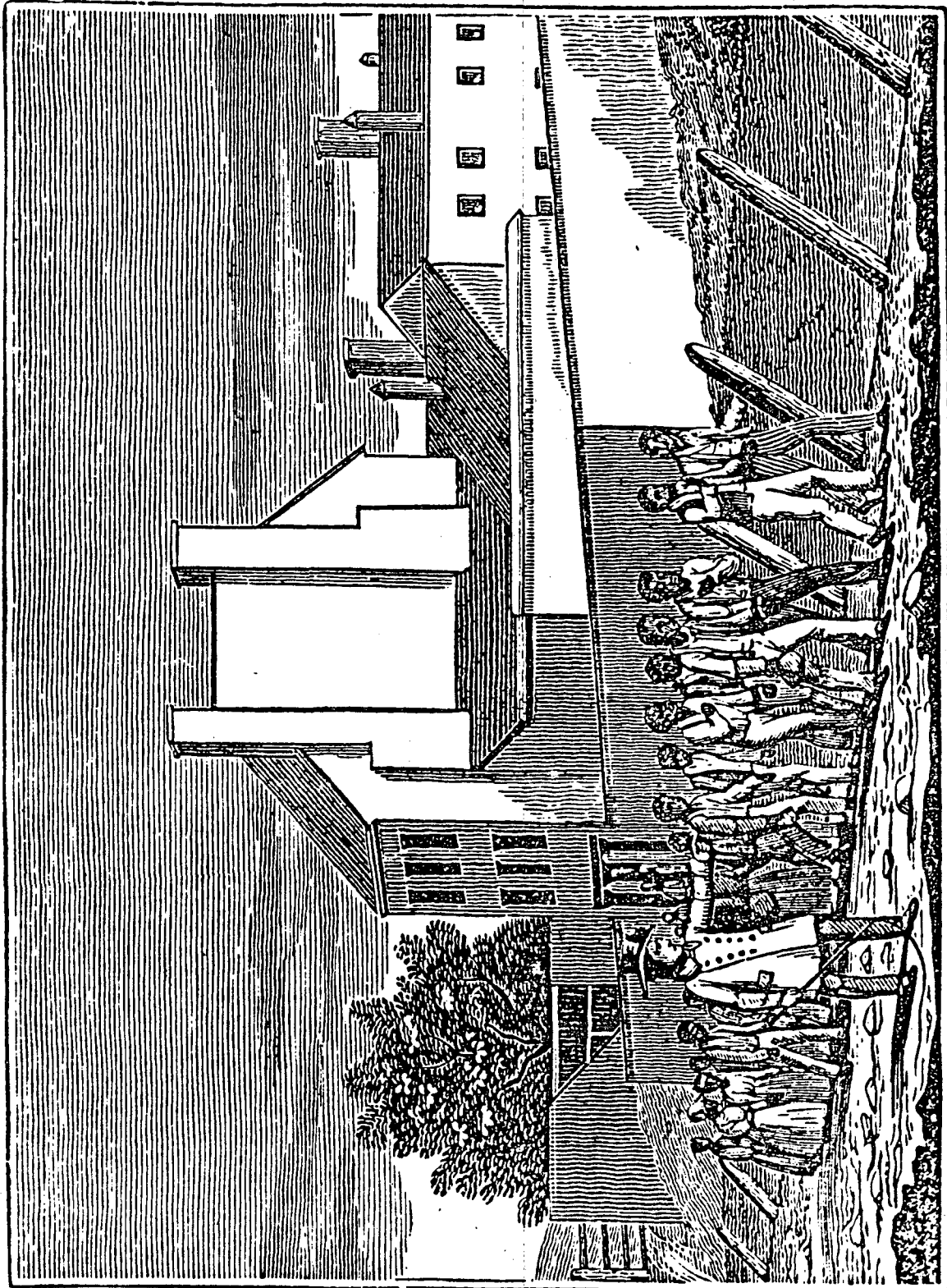
I asked the man who attended us, whether we had seen the whole establishment; having heard a great deal of dungeon, where the refractory are confined, and where (as I had been informed by a lady who had visited the place, and was unable to proceed from the horror she felt at the description given her of the thumb-screws, and other instruments of coercion)--a very different scene was to be witnessed. I was told that there was no room of the kind. It was not to be expected that I should be allowed to visit such a place; to deny the existence of which would be the natural consequence of having it...(Abdy 1835:179-180).

These accounts of Franklin and Armfield's business at 1315 Duke Street provide the most complete description of the Slave Pen.

During the initial years of Franklin and Armfield's business, they faced strong competition from dealers in Baltimore, Richmond and Norfolk. They quickly outdistanced their local competitors in Georgetown and Washington and by 1835 captured nearly half the coastal slave trade from Virginia and Maryland to New Orleans (Wise n.d.:7).

An anti-slavery broadside published in 1836 illustrated the Franklin and Armfield establishment (Figure 9) and related that the dealers commonly sought through standing newspaper advertisements, "Cash for 400 negroes."

The success of this business depended largely on the agents representing the enterprise, who were scattered throughout slave-holding areas of Maryland and Virginia. In Richmond there was R.C. Ballard & Co.; in Warrenton, Virginia, J.M. Saunders & Co.; in Baltimore, Rockville and Fredericktown, Maryland, George Kephart; in Frederick, Maryland, James Franklin Purvis, nephew of Isaac Franklin; and in Easton, Maryland, Thomas M. Jones (Sweig 1980:8). There eventually were three ships traveling between New Orleans and Alexandria for Franklin and Armfield--the Tribune, the Uncas, and the Isaac Franklin.



Source: American Anti-Slavery Society Broadside, New York, 1836
Alexandria Slave Pen

Figure 9
Slave trader and slaves
outside the Franklin and
Armfield Slave Pen

The advertisements placed in local newspapers during the 1830's illustrated the competitive nature of the business:

We wish to purchase 150 likely negroes of both sexes 12-25, field hands, also mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell would do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give a higher price for slaves than are purchasers who are or may hereafter be in this market, and no certificates required. Any communications promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at our residence, West end of Duke Street, Alexandria, D.C. (Alexandria Gazette, August 1831).

In the same year, Armfield noted that they would also board slaves, if that were a problem for the slave owner: "Servants, that are intended to be shipped, will at any time be received for safe keeping, at 25 cents per day" (Alexandria Gazette, December 29, 1831).

George Kephart was a trader living and conducting business on the upper Potomac in Maryland during the 1830's. He actively searched for slaves during this period (Bancroft 1931:64), and eventually became a Franklin and Armfield agent. The following advertisement appeared in the National Intelligencer on June 30, 1837:

Myself or agent can at all times be found at the establishment formerly owned by Armfield, Franklin & Co., at the west end of Duke Street, Alexandria.
George Kephart.

Armfield remained in Alexandria until 1884, and built a fine residence on Prince Street, which has been described as one of the most magnificent in town (Wise, n.d.:15), judged by tax assessments. He owned other property in town, and continued to direct the activities of the business on Duke Street and its ties with the region and the South. It has been suggested that he had little social intercourse with local townspeople, since his local real estate investments were purchased from non-residents or from people associated with the slave trade. His residence in the 1000 block of Prince Street was not in the core of the town. Rather, his business and residence was on the periphery, or even outside, the development of the town.

In 1846, Isaac and Adelsia Franklin of New Orleans and John and Martha Armfield sold the three properties on Duke Street to George Kephart (Land Deed G3:328). Armfield had moved to Tennessee in 1844 and resumed the career of planter. The business partnership with Franklin was dissolved in November 1841, and Armfield spent much of time re-

covering funds from the cotton planters who had bought slaves on credit and then were caught in a decade-long depression after 1837 (Wise, n.d.:19).

Kephart & Company established a business that became "the chief slave-dealing firm in [Virginia] and perhaps anywhere along the border between the Free and Slave States" (Conway 1865:21). Advertisements in local newspapers resembled those of his predecessors.

Negroes Wanted - Cash and the highest market prices will be paid for any number of likely young negroes of both sexes, (families and mechanics included.) All communications addressed to me at the old establishment of Armfield, Franklin & Co., west end of Duke Street, Alexandria, D.C., will meet with prompt attention.

George Kephart
(National Intelligencer,
February 25, 1841)

The following is the only eyewitness account located from the Kephart years:

The proprietor was absent; but the person in charge, a stout, middle-aged man, with a good-natured countenance, with little indicated his employment, readily consented to show us over the establishment. On passing behind the house, we looked through a grated iron door, into a square court or yard, with very high walls, in which were about fifty slaves. Some of the younger ones were dancing to a fiddle... There were, on the other hand, others who seemed prey to a silent dejection. Among these was a woman, who had run away from her master twelve years ago, and had married and lived ever since as a free person. She was at last discovered, taken and sold, along with her child and would shortly be shipped to New Orleans, unless her husband could raise the means of her redemption, which we understood he was endeavoring to do. If he failed, they are lost him forever... Another melancholy looking woman was here with her nine children, the whole family having been sold away from their husband and father... Our guide told us that they sometimes sent from this house from fifteen hundred to two thousand slaves to the South in a year and they occasionally had three hundred to four hundred at once in their possession... But in one instance of complete escape ever occurred from these premises, though some of the slaves were trusted out into the fields. He showed us the substantial clothing,

shoes, and c., with which the slaves were supplied when sent to the South...(Sturge 1842:77-78).

Some of the business papers of George Kephart were captured when the U.S. Army occupied the building. Excerpts of some of these papers were published in London in 1865, noting cases of Kephart's abuses. One of these was a letter from Mr. Richard H. Carter of Fauquier County, Virginia.

Mr. Kephart - Dear Sir, A few days since your agent...bought in this neighborhood a woman by the name of Mima, and her child...The husband of Mima lives with me; and such appears to be the distress of both parties on the account of the separation, that I am induced to make an appeal to your humanity on their behalf...I am aware, sir, that cannot be your usual way of doing business and that if you make any arrangement, it must proceed from a motive of humanity; but what I learn of you, I am induced to hope my application will not be in vain. (Conway 1865:24-25)

A freed slave from Maryland reported that "everyone knowed Kephart an' was afeerd of 'em too. When it was reported he was about they trembled" (Bancroft 1931:91).

An abolitionist, familiar with Kephart's business and practices stated:

The firm of Kephart and Co., Alexandria, Virginia, was, ever since I can remember, the chief slave-dealing firm in that State, and perhaps anywhere along the border between the Free and Slave States. Every slave that tries to escape to a Free State was invariably sold if caught, and generally lodged in Kephart's shamble, and never suffered to return to the place from which he ran lest he should tell others the means of his escape. The proximity of Alexandria to Maryland, in many portions of which slaves were valueless except for sale, brought him the trade of that State (Conway 1865:21).

In 1846, thirty of the original 100 square miles of the District of Columbia on the Virginia side, including Alexandria, were ceded back to the state of Virginia by an Act of Congress. In 1850, the importation of slaves for resale into the District of Columbia was prohibited, forcing slave dealers to locate elsewhere. Charles M. Price and John C. Cook were dealers who moved to Alexandria to continue the business, and purchased what had been the Franklin and Armfield establishment from George Kephart in 1858 (Land Deed T3:353). In 1858 the property was described in a deed (Land Deed:198) as containing a three story brick dwelling, jail

D.C.
★ ★
✓

and other improvements. A later reference suggests that Charles M. Price used the property as a mart (Lee 1866:NP) as well as a pen, and a still later reference states that the sales were made in the side yard to the west (Green 1901:NP). Price and Cook only purchased the parcel north of Duke between West and Payne Streets. Kephart continued as a partner with James Birch, for his name is linked with the business establishment until the last days of the trade, when the Union confiscated the property in 1861. The firm operated under the name of Price, Birch and Company (Plates 3 and 4).

One of Kephart's infamous agents was Joseph Bruin (Bancroft 1931:91). Bruin purchased a residence at 1707 Duke Street in 1844 and regularly offered "cash for negroes," and actively sought "likely young negroes for the South" and would "pay liberal prices for all negroes from 10 to 30 years of age" ([Gazette], 20 March 1844ff, quoted in Hickin 1978:26). His business remained at West End on Little River Turnpike, and his presence was noted at the annual hirings held at that location.

Cook may have left the business, since it was known as Price, Birch, and Co. after 1858. It continued to operate under that name until 1861 when Union troops occupied the city and took over the premises. The sign reading "Price, Birch and Co., Dealers in Slaves" is evident on many photographs taken during the Civil War by Matthew Brady and Alexander Gardner (Plate 3).

James Birch also had been a slave dealer in Washington with advertisements appearing as early as 1836:

"CASH FOR 400 NEGROES including both sexes from twelve to twenty-five years of age..."

James H. Birch"
(National Intelligencer, March 7, 1836)

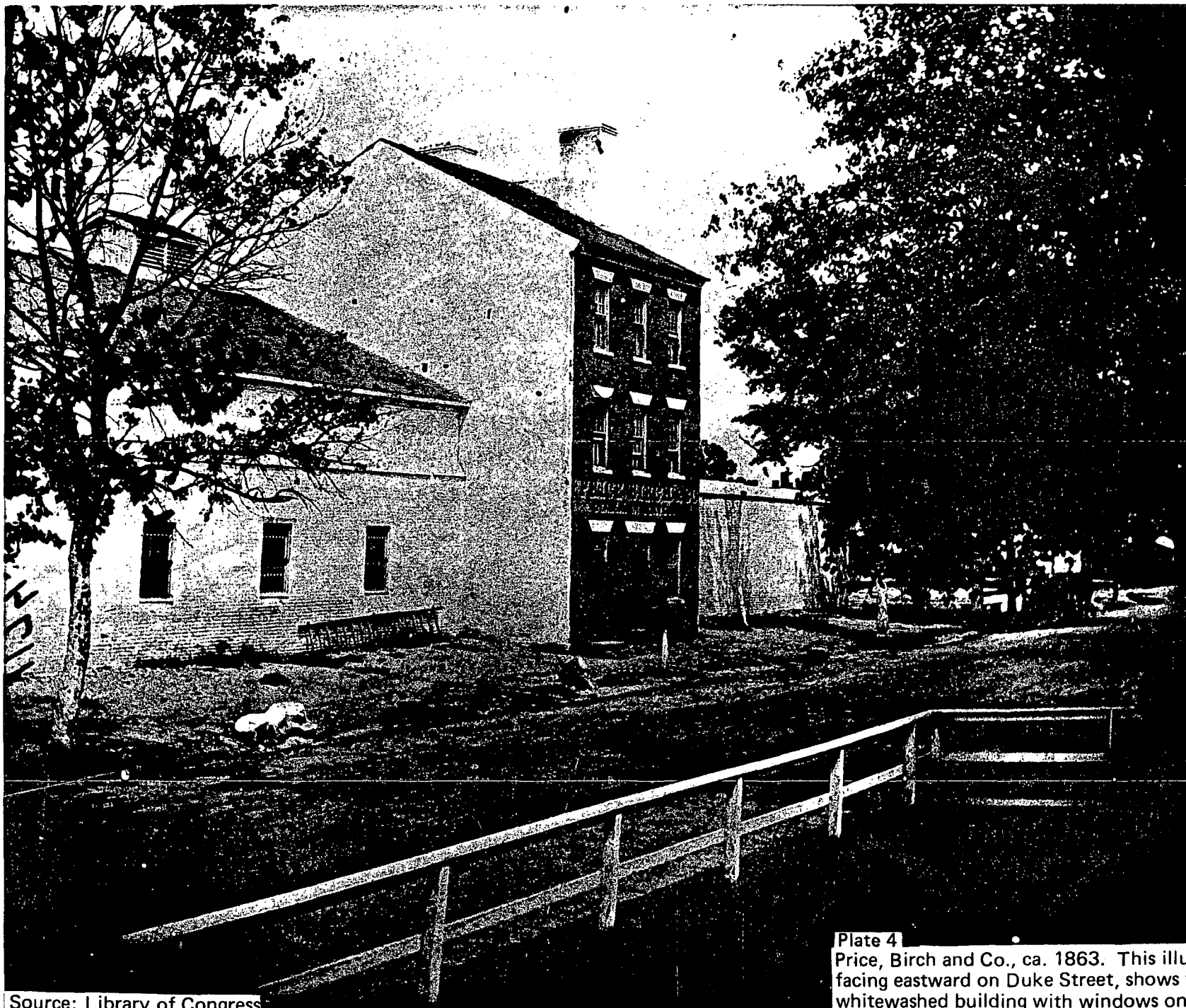
Birch was in business with Joseph Bruin who had established his business at the west end of Alexandria.

The documentation located during this study, combined with the analysis of the structure existing at 1315 Duke Street today, suggests that the residence was little modified during its years of use as the business office and residence for the various slave dealers and their agents between 1828 and 1861. Comparison of the 1830's drawing with 1860 photographs illustrate the same complex of buildings. The three-story brick building retained its original function as a dual business/residence. The Slave Pen with the numerous additional structures described in the 1830's to



Source: Library of Congress
Alexandria Slave Pen

Plate 3
Alexandria Slave Pen, ca. 1862, after military
occupation.



Source: Library of Congress
Alexandria Slave Pen

Plate 4
Price, Birch and Co., ca. 1863. This illustration, facing eastward on Duke Street, shows the neatly whitewashed building with windows on the west wall which were not in the earlier building wall as shown in Plate 3.

the 1840's accounts generally housed the temporary residents. Men were sheltered on the west side of the block and women on the east side near Payne Street. In between were an open courtyard, auxillary buildings and yards for carriages. The kitchen and hospital were on the east side of the square (Plate 5). Slaves may have been temporarily housed or displayed in the residence.

At this time, it has not been determined what activities were conducted on the two parcels facing Duke Street and to the south and west of this parcel. Since they were retained as one unit through all property transactions from 1812 to 1858, they may have had an associated function to the main business conducted at the Slave Pen.

The West End, noted as a distinct region of Fairfax County and Alexandria throughout the nineteenth century, was a commercial area that included a milling business at Cameron Mills, a distillery, potters, tanneries, a glass factory and other industries. It was the locus of commercial activity since many roads converged at or near this point (Figure 10). This was also one of the major slave dealing sections of the region, where slaves could be hired, purchased, or sold to dealers like Franklin and Armfield, George Kephart or Price, and Birch. It is likely that the two parcels served an auxiliary function to the business conducted at the Slave Pen and jail.

4. 1861-1865; Civil War Prison

When the Union Army surprised the Confederate Cavalry on May 14, 1861, while at breakfast in the Slave Pen, they found that "...The firm [Price, Birch and Co.] had fled, and taken its saleable articles with it; but a single one remained--an old man, chained to the middle of the floor by the leg" (Conway 1865:22) (Figure 11). The Union forces also discovered something else while at the Slave Pen, a building complex well suited for their needs, a prison (Plate 6).

A letter written in 1862 to the Provost Marshall stated that "...the Slave Pen is not a place calculated to conduce to the health or comfort of the persons confined" (National Archives, RG 393, pt. 4, entry 1526; 1527; vol. 373/943, 944). Documents from the Union occupation of the Slave Pen date to 1863 and tend not to support the 1862 observation of the Provost Marshall. The facility was renovated between those years. Site plans of the Slave Pen (Figure 12) generated during the war, show variations in configuration of the complex. The accuracy of the renderings of these site plans is unknown, but because they are for the most part in conflict with each other, they should be considered diagrammatic.



B 1110

Slave Pen, Alexandria, Va. Plate 5

Source: Library of Congress
Alexandria Slave Pen

View of Alexandria Slave Pen from corner of Duke
and Payne Streets. In right center is former
kitchen.

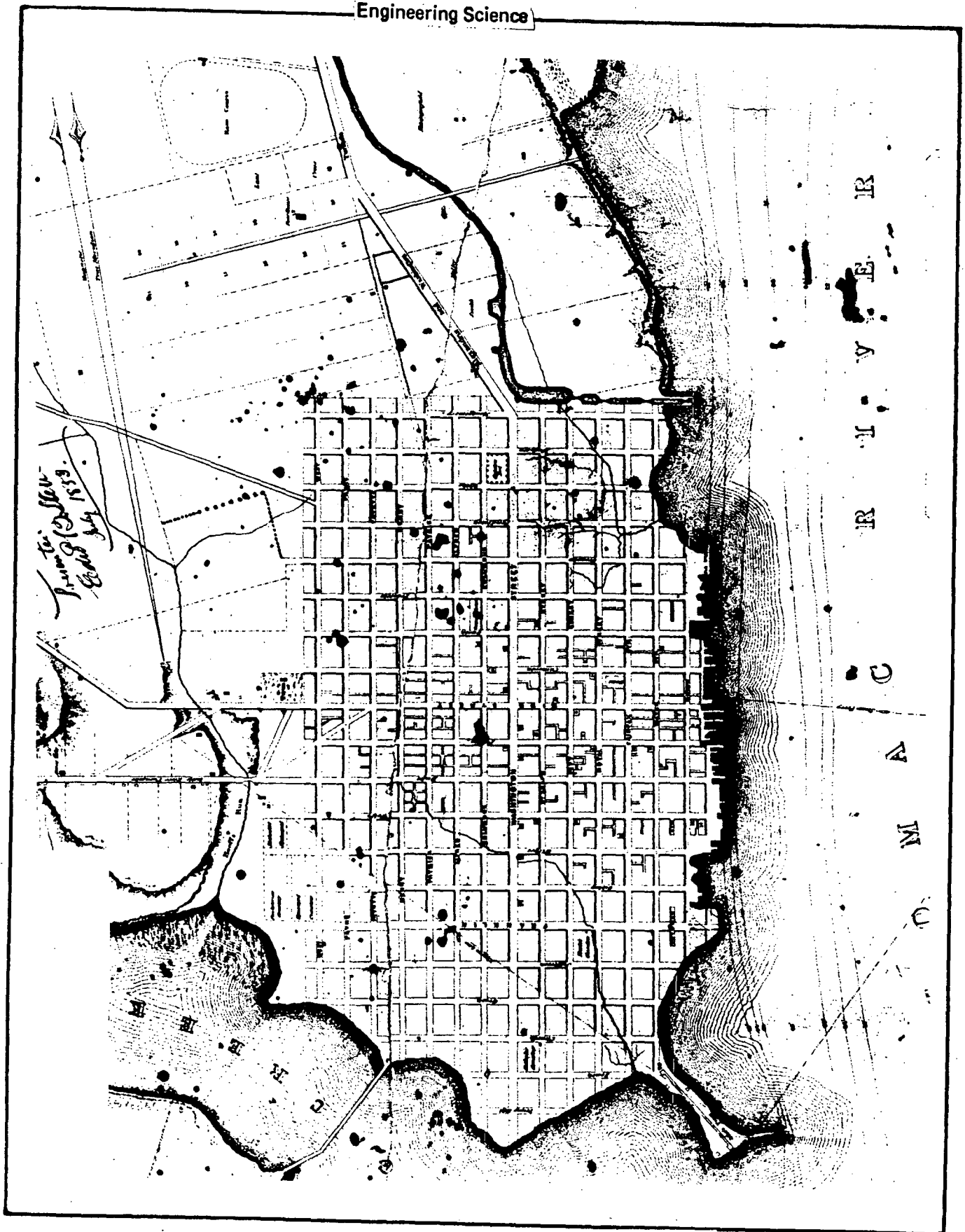
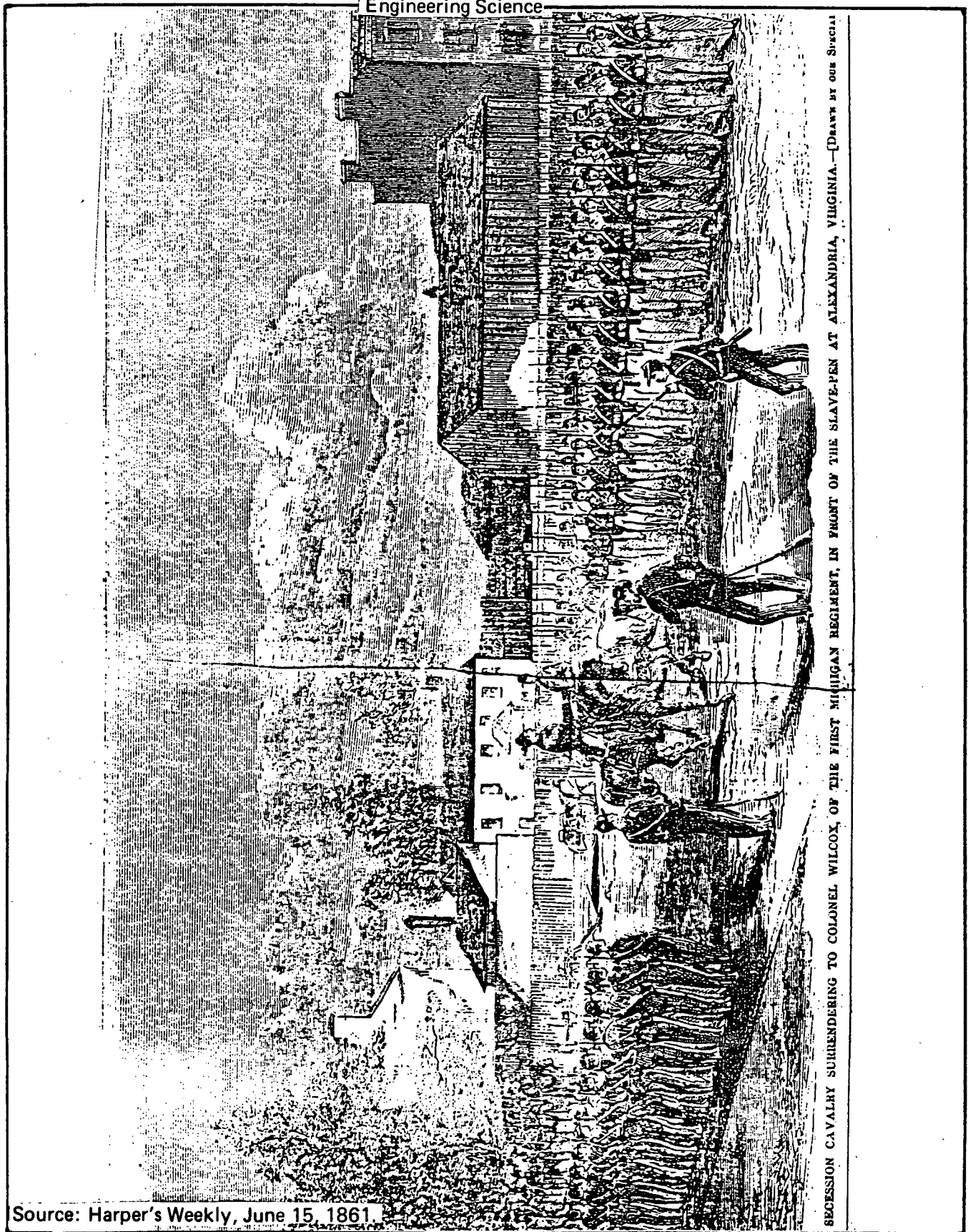


Figure 10

ALEXANDRIA, D.C.

by Marshall C. Ewing, Civ. Eng.

1845.

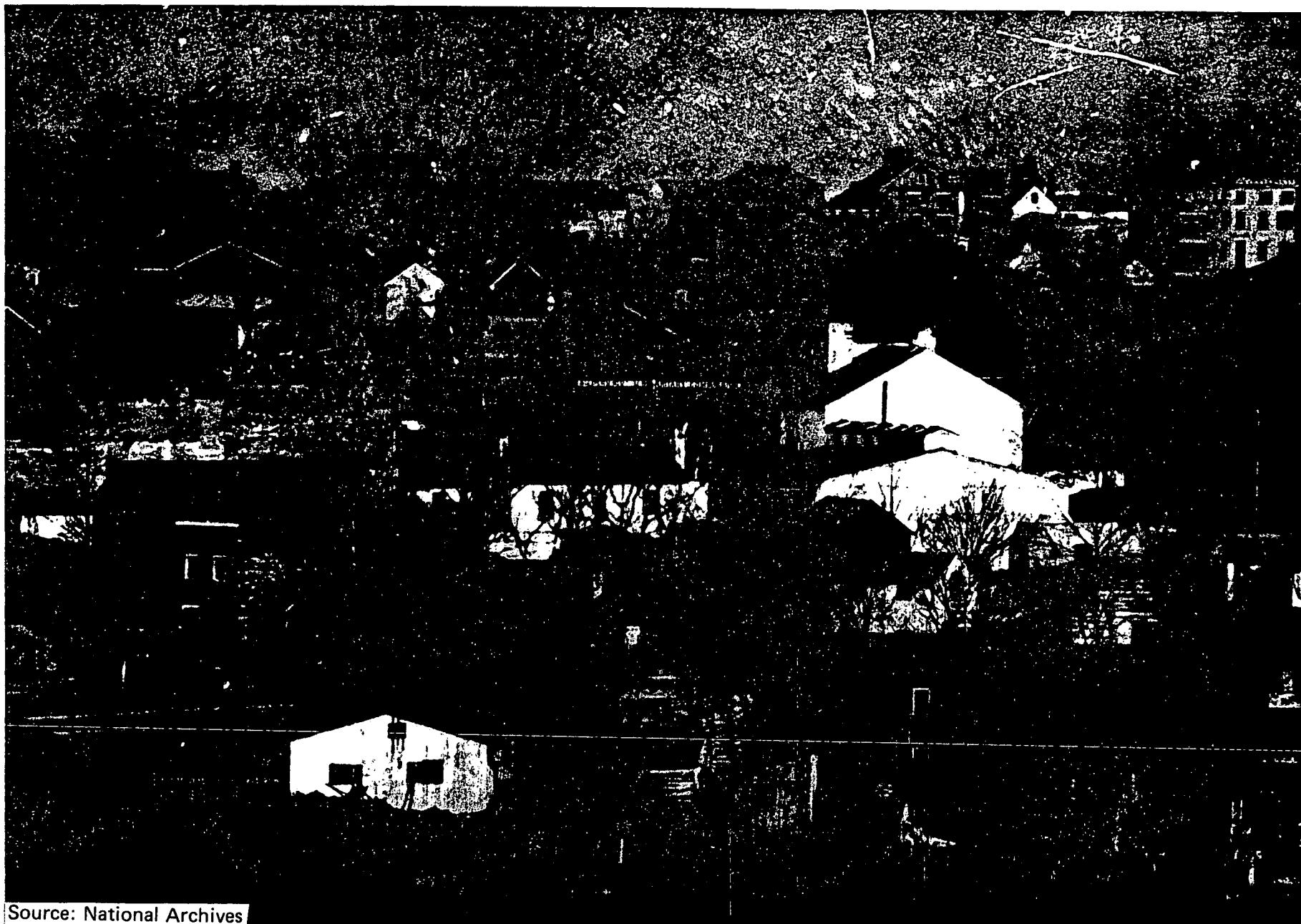


Source: Harper's Weekly, June 15, 1861.

Alexandria Slave Pen

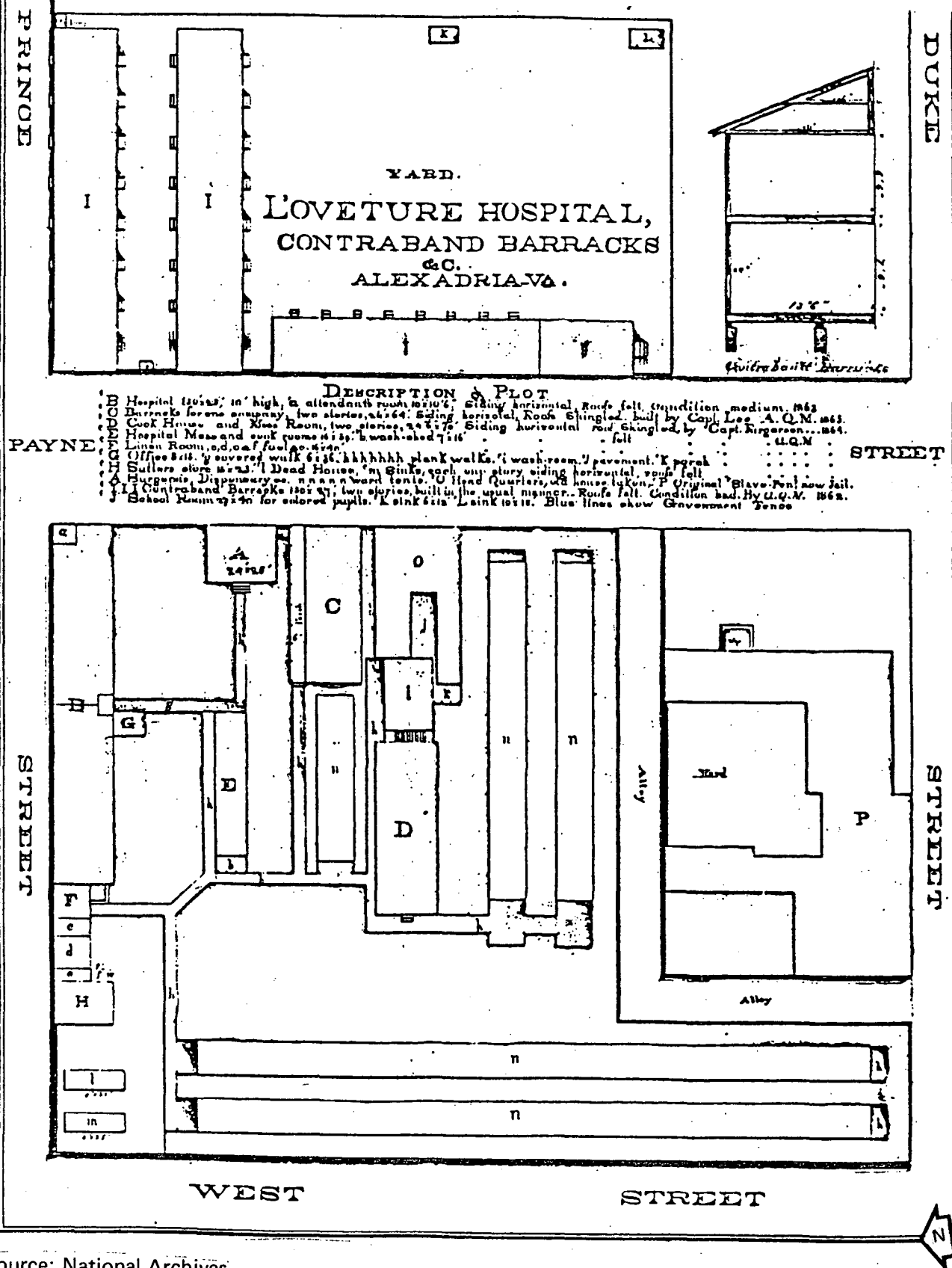
Figure 11

Capture of the Secession Cavalry at Alexandria, May 24, 1861. Illustration shows former slave pen on left with main building at 1315 Duke Street on far left and kitchen in center.



Source: National Archives
Alexandria Slave Pen

Plate 6
Alexandria, ca. 1862-63. White buildings in
center of photograph are the Slave Pen complex.



Source: National Archives

Alexandria Slave Pen

Figure 12
L'Ouverture Hospital, Contraband
Barracks. The building at 1315 Duke
Street is labelled "P" on this site plan,
and is identified as "Original Slave Pen,
now Jail" in the key.

The monthly reports indicate that by 1864 the Slave Pen prison or "guard house" was a model facility, further supporting the possibility of alteration or renovation after 1862. "I am most pleased with the condition of this prison...This prison is as usual, in most excellent condition, cleanliness being the order of the day...being kept neatly white-washed and the premises well policed. The prisoners are well, under good discipline and are comfortable..." (Pettit 1864-5).

Assumptions have been made in the past about the physical character of the site when used by the slave traders, based on photographs taken in the 1860's. Careful analysis of surviving photographs now suggests that the small pens (Plates 7-9) illustrated, which were previously interpreted as slave holding units, were actually constructed during the Union occupation for incarcerated soldiers or townspeople.

The general character of the prisoners would have to be described as "drunk and disorderly," as approximately 90% of charges were related to alcohol abuse. Desertion, insubordination, and other minor crimes were also cause for imprisonment. Approximately 90% of those charged were Union soldiers. Townspeople were also imprisoned. Late in the war, it was used mainly for soldiers who had deserted their Union regiments. The pattern of short term occupation, austere conditions and severe punishments emerges from a review of the available documents. The rations for most were bread and water, but others had meat and other hot food which was consumed in the "mess room." A frequent punishment for men consisted of a 20 pound ball and chains of various lengths to be worn around a specified leg.

The consolidated monthly reports of the Slave Pen Prison indicate that it had one of the best records for fewest escapes (Captain Dudley Pettit papers, Lloyd House, Alexandria). Estimates of the number of individuals incarcerated there during the Civil War can be determined based on the average number of prisoners and the length of the term they served. Approximately 80 prisoners were on hand at any given time with the average prison term being only about 10 days. The building was occupied as a prison approximately 48 months during the war. Calculations conclude that an astounding 7,680 persons kept there over the four year period, or roughly 2000 persons a year, about the same as during the slave-trading period.

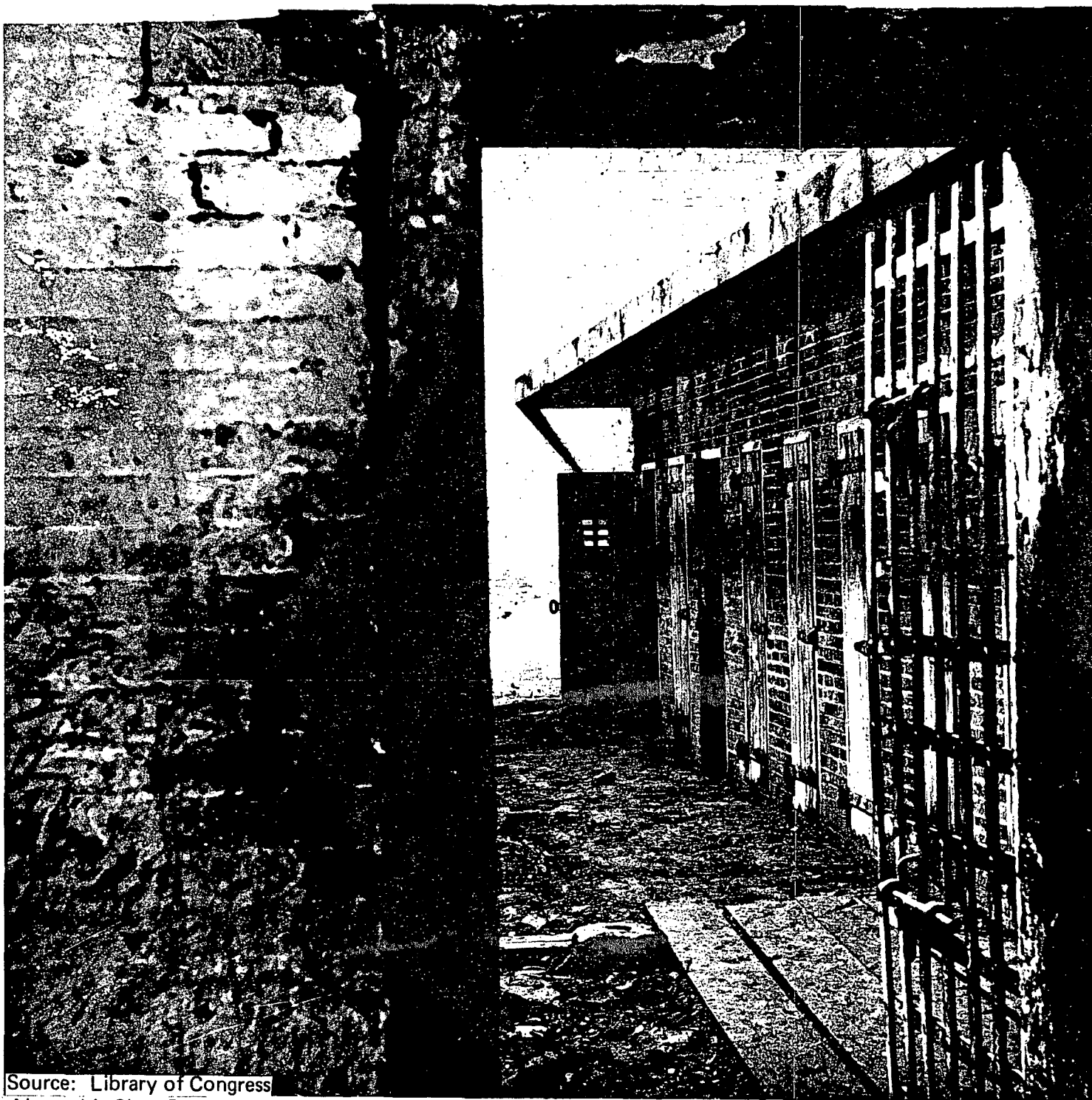
b. 1865-1979; Hospital, Boarding House and Apartments

Soloman Stover, a wood and coal merchant living and working in Washington, bought the property 10 days after the Union forces captured and occupied the property. Why anyone would purchase this occupied property during the outbreak of



Source: Library of Congress
Alexandria Slave Pen

Plate 7
This detail from a Civil War era photograph shows the whitewashed walls of the interior complex, probably on the men's side. Note that doors are under construction, probably using old wooden troughs or barrels as lumber. Iron strapping has not yet been placed on the cell windows.



Source: Library of Congress
Alexandria Slave Pen

Plate 8
View of Civil War prison cells, 1863.



Source: Library of Congress
Alexandria Slave Pen

Plate 9
View of Civil War prison cells, 1863.

the war has mystified scholars researching the subject for many years. Now a piece of evidence has been discovered which answers this question.

After the war, Solomon Stover hired a Philadelphia lawyer, Mr. William Linn Brown, to file a claim for rents and damages accrued and sustained by the Union forces during the occupation of the property. Unfortunately, the actual claim has been lost or misplaced. However, the action, when taken by the Chief Quartermaster's Office on the claim on January 20, 1866 survives, making reference to the assertions of the claim.

The property for which rent is claimed, is known as the 'Slave Pen,' and has been used as a Military prison since the capture of this place by the U.S. forces on the 14th day of May, 1861; at which time it was occupied by the Rebel Cavalry; our forces capturing them in the building, while at breakfast.

Its present condition is considered as good as it was when taken.

At the time of the capture, the property was owned by a Charles M. Price, who was a slave-trader and used it as a slave-jail and mart.

On the breaking out of the war, he went South, and has not since been heard of, so far as I can learn; save that on the 3rd of June 1861, 10 days after the capture of this place, and the occupation of his property under the circumstances before stated--he made over this property to Mr. Stover, who is, I am told, his brother-in-law.

This deed was made in Loudoun County, Virginia, which was within the enemy's lines and acknowledged there, on the same day, but was not admitted to record here, until January 17, 1862; and was not then delivered to Mr. Stover, but to Mr. Birch, Price's former partner in the slave business.

The opinion prevails among good citizens here, that the deed is a bogus one, to cover and protect the property; of this however, I have no positive information; but it appears to me that the fact of capture while the property was still Price's, who was known to be a rebel; the circumstances and place under which the deed was afterwards made,

and the doubt as to its validity, should be sufficient to reject this claim. The papers in the case are herewith returned.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant
J.G.C. Lee
2nd Lt. Col.

Although Stover did not receive compensation for rent on the property when it was occupied, he did retain title. The Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands returned the property to him on May 28, 1866 (Figure 13). It is likely that the property remained unoccupied for the three years Stover owned the parcel. It was a big white-washed elephant. The institutional functions for which the property was well suited did not lend itself well to other purposes during Reconstruction.

Washington investor, Thomas Swann, purchased the property from Stover in 1869. Swann was a prominent railroad builder and political figure in the region. He immediately instituted new plans for the parcel which included destruction of the former slave pens and prison buildings, and the construction of dwellings along the northeast side of Duke, adjacent to the project area. On April 9, 1870 the Alexandria Gazette advertised:

Local Beauties: The six new two story brick buildings commenced by Mr. Thomas Swann on the site of the prison known during the war as the 'Slave Pen' on Duke Street, are in rapid progress of erection.

In 1877, Hopkins and subsequent Sanborn insurance maps through 1912 provide a view of the changes that took place between those years. Before 1877 all former Slave Pen buildings had been demolished (Figure 14). During this period it is thought that the 1812 kitchen building was connected to the main block of the house. No structures were built on the west side of the former slave pen.

In 1878, Alexandria Hospital moved to 1315 Duke Street. This was the third site for the hospital, and it remained at this location until 1885. As far as can be determined, no physical changes were made to the structure during this period (Figure 15).

Before 1907 a fourth story mansard roof was added with a frame third story on the rear ell. Susan Calvert, Thomas Swann's daughter, inherited the property in 1895 after her father died. During this period the much altered house was

Bureau Refugees, Freedmen & Abandoned Lands,
HEAD QUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,

Washington, May 29th 1866.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
 No. 37

D. In accordance with instructions from Maj. Gen'l C. C. Howard, Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, & Abandoned Lands, dated Washington, September 12th, 1865, the following described property is hereby restored to Solomon Stover who claims to be the legal owner thereof, subject to present lease, if any, from the Government.

Property situate in Alex. Va. on Duke Street West & Payne St. & known as lot attached to property formerly known as the "Slave Pen."
 on condition:

1st. That said restoration shall be made, subject to the provisions of Circulars No. 3 and No. 15, ^{and No. 20 of 1865} current series, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

2d. That nothing in this order shall be construed as giving any claim upon the Government for damages or rents that may have accrued.

By order of

Col. C. C. Howard

W. H. Rogers
 1st. Lieut. Col. A. A. G.

To Maj. Gustavus
A. A. G.

Source: Lloyd House

Alexandria Slave Pen

Figure 13.
 Bureau Refugees, Freedmen
 and Abandoned Lands document
 restoring property to Solomon
 Stover

Figure 14
Griffith M. Hopkins, City Atlas
of Alexandria, Va., 1877

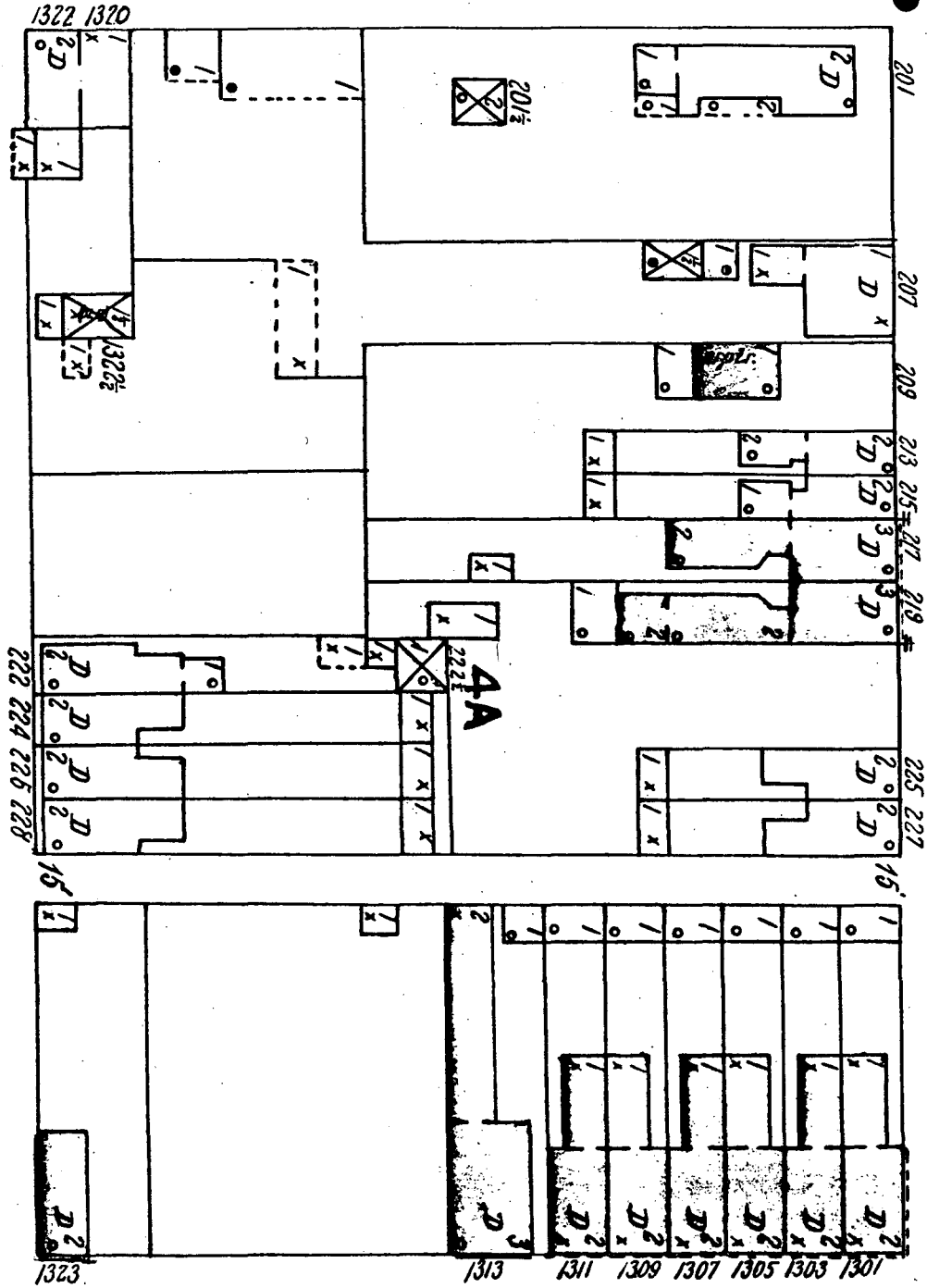
PRINCE

S. WEST

S. PAYNE

6" W. Pipe

66'



Source: Baist Real Estate Co.

Alexandria Slave Pen

Figure 15
Project Area, 1901

utilized as a boarding house. She defaulted on a note to the bank which sold it at auction on 3 June 1915 to Max Rosenfeld.

The Rosenfelds were merchants who operated a dry goods store and lived in the 500 block of King Street. Rosenfeld's widow inherited the property and it continued to be occupied by tenants.

The property was remodeled into apartments under the next ownership by the Mendlesons after 1941. The building was called "The Norman Apartments" for one of the owners, Norman Mendleson. This remodeling of the original structure seems to have had the effect of obscuring some of the original architectural features and hardware. Mendleson Properties owned and managed the rental property until the property was sold in 1975.

The next period of ownership represents the beginning of the speculation period. The Mendlesons used the property for rental income, but all subsequent owners purchased the property for investment purposes, the next being Edward J. Hunter and James B. Knox (Deed Book 802, pages 676-86), who purchased the property for \$70,000 and traded it 20 May 1977 to Iran D. Black and Niloufar Leibel (Book 858, page 339) for other property and \$10,000 in cash. It continued to serve as an apartment building, until it was sold again to Thos. J. Stanton, a lawyer, in the summer of 1979 at which time the building was placed on the National Register of Historic Places as a National Historic Landmark (Packet 1979:B7).

Stanton's development plans for the property never materialized after the tenants were evicted from the deteriorating structure in 1979. The building remains abandoned and is currently undergoing renovation under the new ownership of J. Peter and Betty Dunston, Georgetown residents sensitive to the history of the property.



Alexandria Slave Pen

Plate 10
1315 Duke Street, ca. 1900.

III. ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS

A. Methodology

1. Archival Research. The research goals described in Section I.C were formulated in response to the information predicted to be available archaeologically and archivally. Research was designed to be responsive to current approaches of the archaeological and historical communities and to the predicted subsurface and archival data.

The review of the past uses of the property were outlined through the review of land records in combination with probate records and genealogical histories. This information was augmented through study of personal histories and diaries, contemporary accounts, military records, and secondary histories of the appropriate period.

The archives of the Lloyd House of the Alexandria Library were particularly helpful, as were appropriate record groups at the National Archives, the Manuscript Division and Geography and Map Division at the Library of Congress, the Washingtoniana Collection at the Martin Luther King Library, 9th the Moorland-Spingarn Research Center of Howard University and the Columbia Historical Society in Washington, D.C.

2. Field Methodology. Excavation was conducted in the three areas of the property which were to be disturbed by the proposed construction (Figure 3). Field methodology was developed to recover the maximum amount of data relevant to research goals. The areas to be impacted were located in the basement and yard area west and north of the present structure. An excavation plan was designed for each area, taking into account construction plans and existing conditions in each of the areas. An addition to the existing structure was planned to cover the yard area to the northeast and the basement floor in the main house was to be lowered at least three feet below existing grade. A new office building was to be constructed on the property to the west.

Daily field notes were recorded on forms designed for unit excavation. Each stratum was examined in detail with a description of material recovered. Plans and profiles of all units and features were drawn to scale. Bracketed black and white photographs and color slides were taken of features and excavation units before, during and after excavation. All measurements were taken using metric scale. Soil was sifted through one quarter inch mesh hardware cloth. A Munsell soil color chart was used to describe soil color. Soil Texture and condition were recorded in the field notes.

Excavation Area A. Area A was the yard north and east of the Franklin and Armfield office building (Figure 16 and 17). A site grid and datum plane for this area were estab-

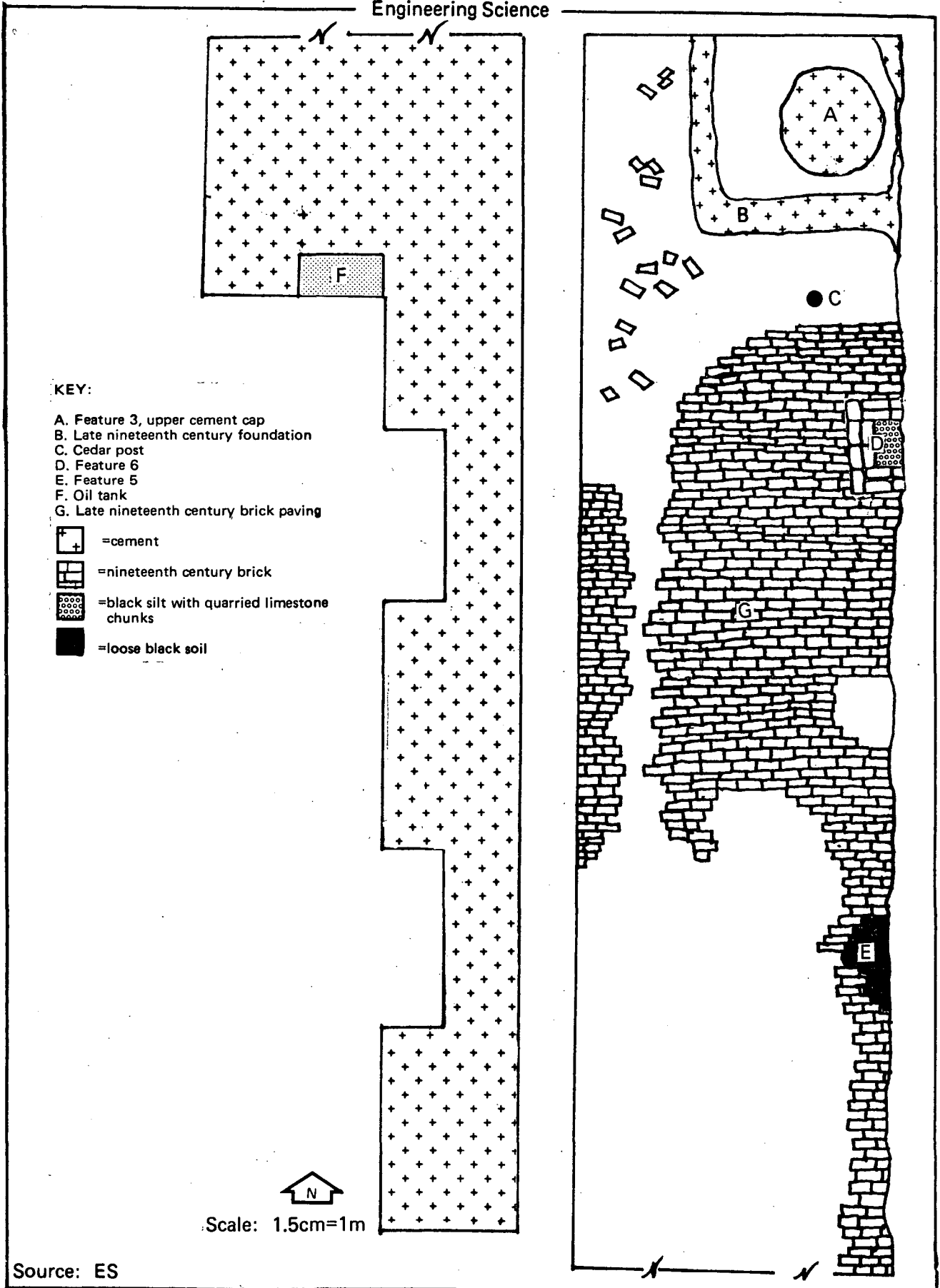



Figure 16


Plan View of Area A, Exterior
Excavation Stage 1

KEY:

- A. Feature 3, lower cement cap
- B. Late nineteenth century foundation
- C. Cedar post
- D. Feature 6
- E. Feature 5
- F. Oil tank
- G. Feature 2
- H. Feature 9
- J. Feature 11
- K. Feature 8
- L. Feature 13
- M. Channel, Excavation Unit XIV


 =cement


 =nineteenth century brick

 =black silt with quarried limestone chunks

 =loose black soil

 =pipe trench

 =terra cotta pipe



Scale: 1.5cm=1m

Source: ES

Alexandria Slave Pen

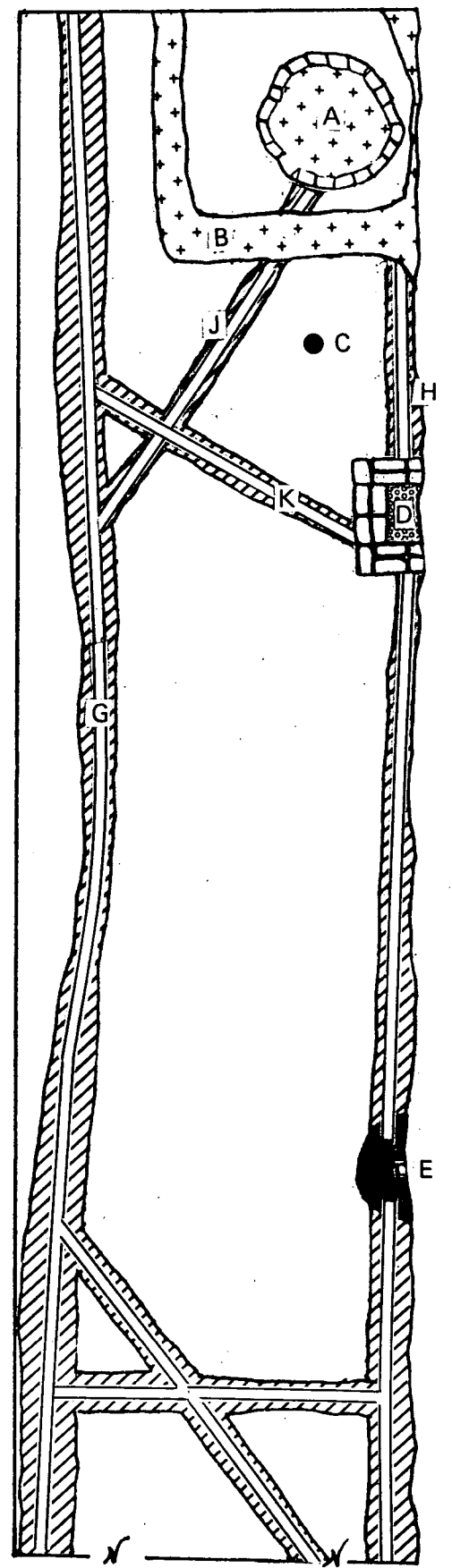


Figure 17
Plan View of Area A, Exterior
Excavation Stage 2
Drainage Features

lished. Fourteen units were laid out in this area. The site was excavated by natural strata.

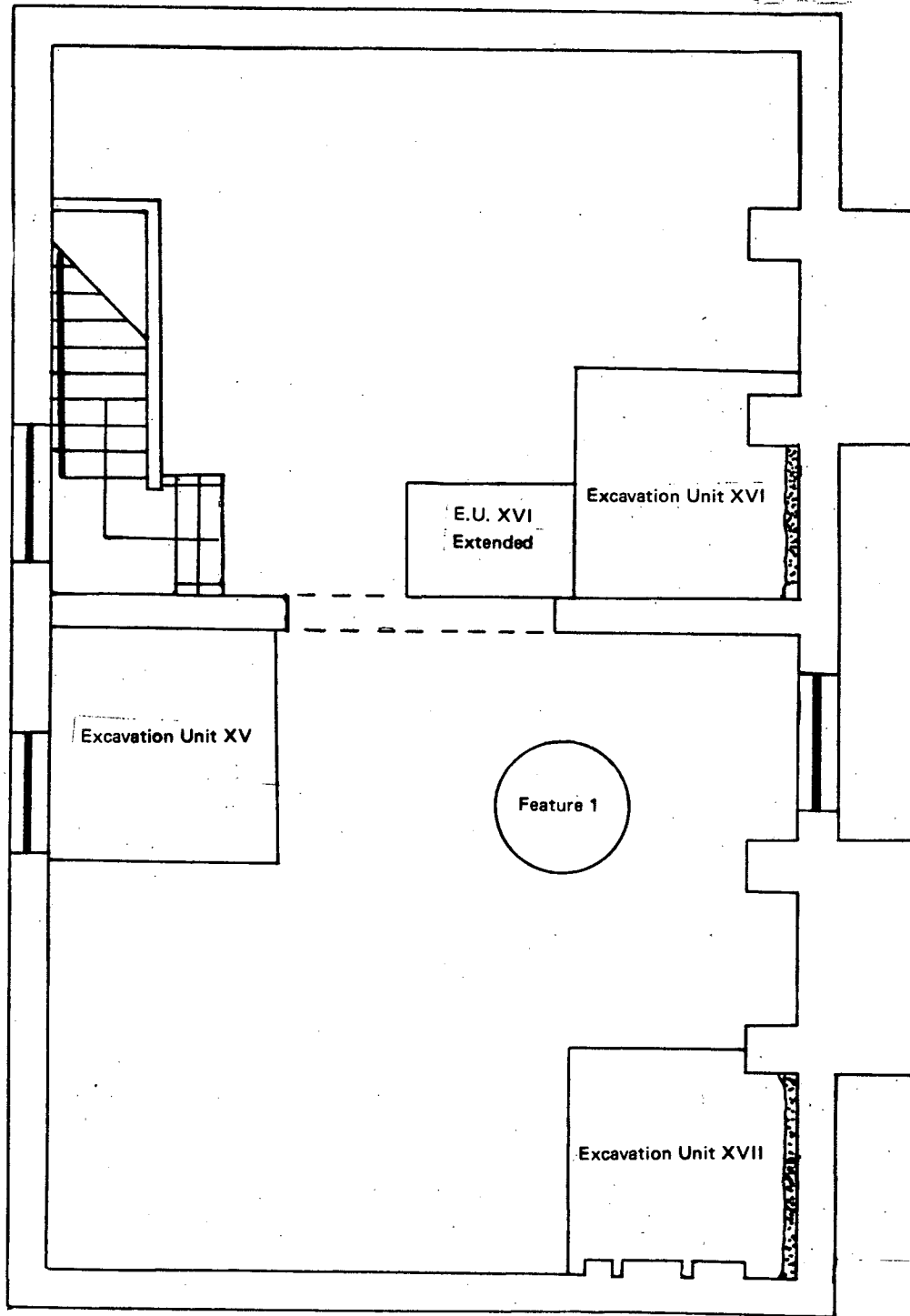
The entire yard was covered by a poured concrete slab which was designated as Stratum A. Strata were lettered sequentially. Feature numbers were assigned sequentially as they were discovered across the site. All features were recorded in a feature log, with a description of all strata identified within features.

Excavation Area B. Area B was the basement of the main structure (Figure 18). A site grid and datum were established in the basement prior to excavation. Test locations were selected judgementally by projected site integrity and use, as well as availability. In the south room, one feature, a well, was located during initial site investigation and was excavated. In addition, two two-by-two meter units were excavated in this room. One of these was placed in the northwest corner under a window, and the other in the southeast corner. In the north room, one two-by-two meter unit was excavated in the southeast corner of the room, adjacent to the chimneypile. Another unit was placed in the center of the basement between the two rooms.

Excavation Area C. Following the demolition of the mid-twentieth century structures on the property, a backhoe and front end loader were used to remove the recent fill which overlaid the nineteenth century surface. Just beneath this stratum was subsoil into which eighteenth and nineteenth century features intruded. All features were mapped onto a site plan (Figure 19). Due to time and budgetary constraints, only a limited number of features could be tested and excavated. Features which could best assist in site interpretation were selected for excavation.

3. Laboratory Methodology. Materials recovered were bagged according to provenience and the bags were numbered consecutively. Provenience information recorded on the bag and bag inventory sheet included project name, bag number, date, test unit, stratum, level, feature number and name of excavator.

Stable non-organic artifacts were washed. Following cleaning, descriptive information for each artifact was recorded on artifact catalog sheets and an artifact inventory was made. Artifacts were then stored in sealed polyethylene bags containing provenience information. These bags were placed in acid-free containers for permanent curation.



Source: ES
Alexandria Slave Pen

Scale: 0.33" = 1'



Figure 18
Plan View of Area B

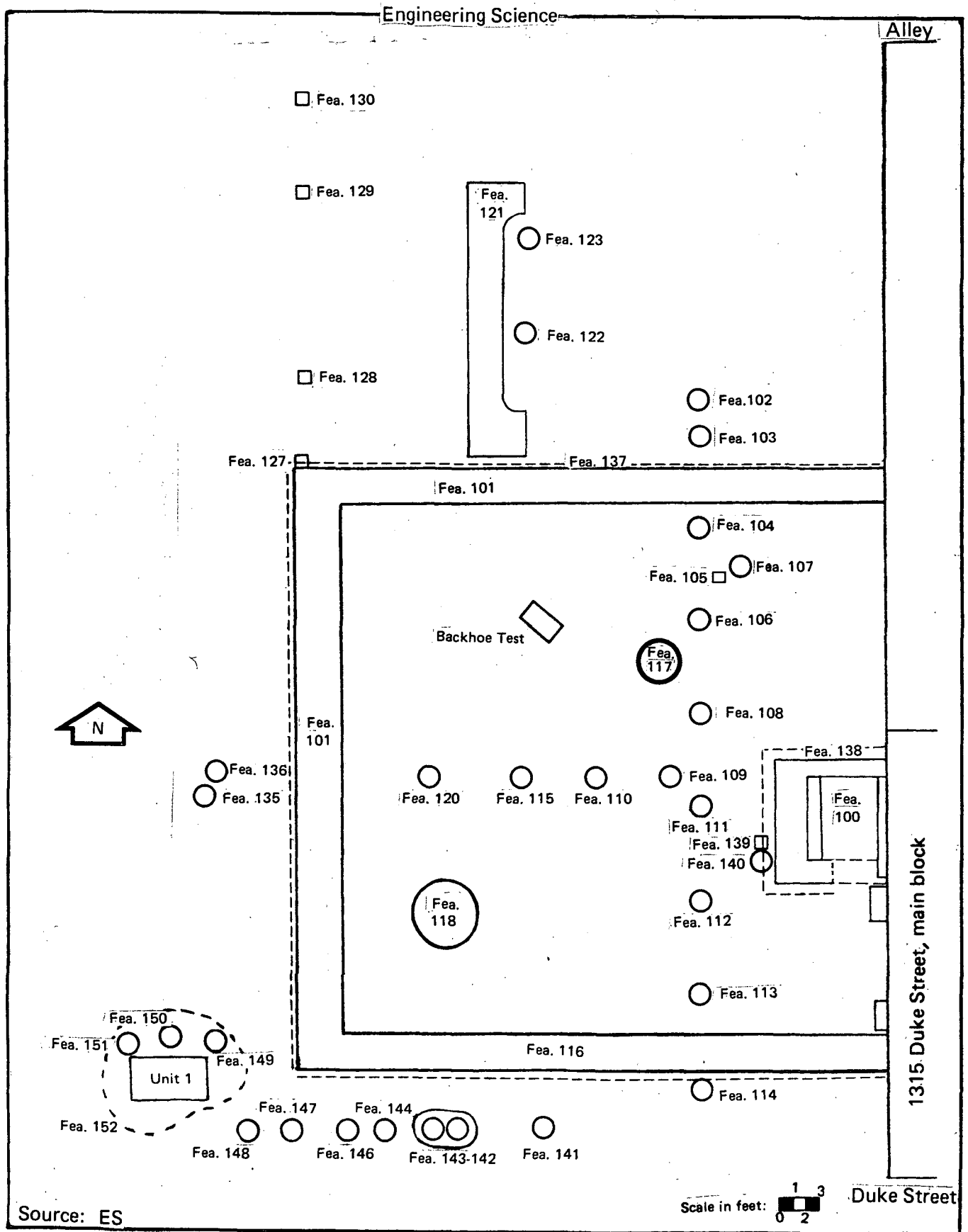


Figure 19
Plan view of 1317 Duke Street

B. Field Excavation

1. 1315 Duke Street. Two separate areas were excavated at 1315 Duke Street, one in the exterior yard, Area A, and the second in the basement of the main building, Area B. Both of these areas were to be impacted during building reconstruction. The following section describes excavation in each location with an analysis of the findings for each location. An overall site analysis and interpretation follows the area-specific discussion.

Area A, Exterior. The goal of subsurface excavation in Area A was to locate and identify features relating to the use and occupation of the yard during the five time periods identified. It was anticipated that this area, which is directly to the north and east of the main building at 1315 Duke Street, would exhibit heavy use in accumulated refuse scatter. Nineteenth century eyewitness accounts described this area as a central passageway between habitation areas, and photographs illustrated architectural features which should have been visible archaeologically.

Fourteen excavation units were located in this Area (Plate 11). Beneath the concrete (Stratum A), which overlaid Area A, was a stratum of black pebbly silt (Stratum B) dating to the mid-twentieth century. This stratum was present in all excavation units.

Dry-laid brick paving (Stratum C), dating to the late nineteenth century was encountered in Excavation Units I-IV, VII, VIII and X beneath Stratum B. At one time, this paving probably covered all of Area A. Below the paving, twelve features were identified. These features combined to form four groups which contributed to an interpretation of the use of Area A. Each of these groups is described below with a tentative interpretation and discussion of their function and significance.

Features 2,3,5,6,8,9,11. These features related to a drainage system installed on the site after 1870. The features included ceramic drainage pipes set in pipe trenches and associated improvements. The installation of this system destroyed evidence of a large portion of earlier site deposits.

Feature 2 was a pipe trench which ran north-south through Excavation Units VII to XII. It contained a very dark grayish-brown fill mottled with dark yellowish-brown silty clay. Feature 2 was tested to a depth of .70 mbd in Unit X, when a ceramic pipe was encountered. This feature cut through the brick paving (Stratum C), indicating that the drainage system was installed later than the paving.



Source: Wm. Edmund Barrett
Alexandria Slave Pen

Plate 11
Area A, Exterior. View from third story of main
building block of yard area toward north. Building
on lower right of photograph was built in 1870.



Excavation Unit V, facing south.



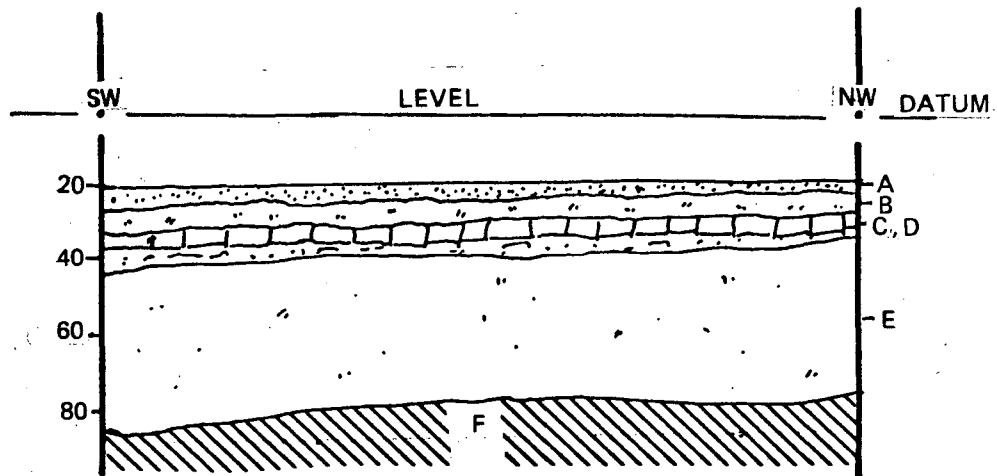
Feature 5, facing east.

Source: Dennis J. Hartzell

Alexandria Slave Pen

Plates 12,13

Detail of drainage features below upper brick paving.



Scale: 5cm. = 1m.

KEY:

- A. Concrete
- B. Black pebbly silt — homogenous fill.
- C. & D. Brick paving over mottled sandy clay.
- E. Brownish yellow clay mottled with yellowish brown sandy clay, charcoal bits, mortar and brick bits.
- F. Subsoil — limits of excavation.

Figure 20
Excavation Unit V
West Profile

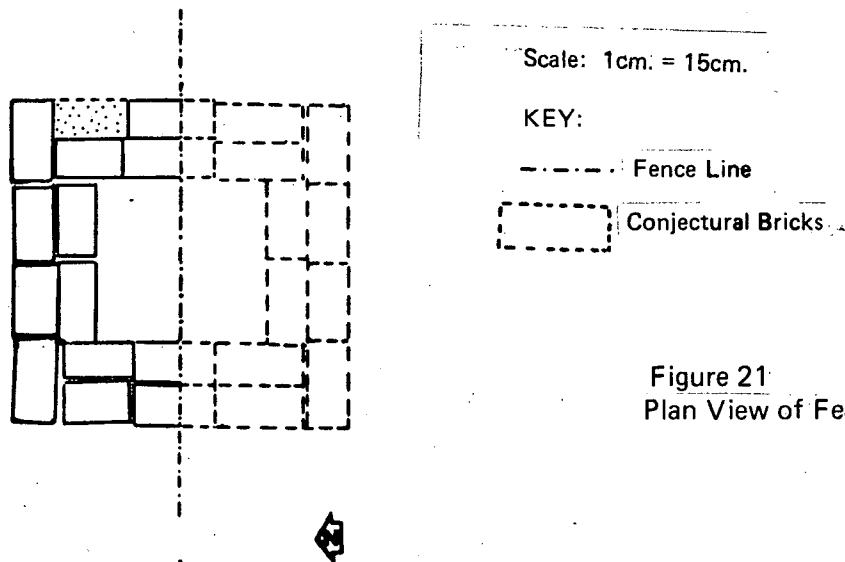


Figure 21
Plan View of Feature 6

Source: ES

Alexandria Slave Pen

Figures 20, 21
Excavation Unit V, Feature 6

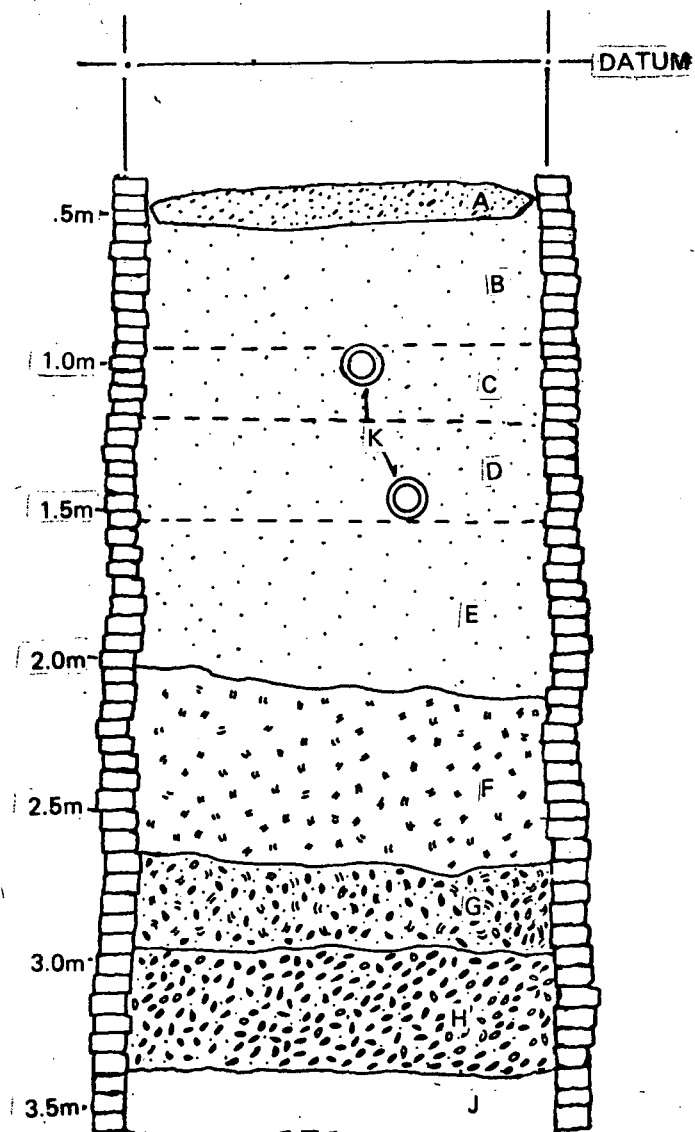
Two other pipe trenches (Features 9 and 11) were identified and tested in Excavation Units II-V. Few artifacts were recovered from the trench fill. These pipes may have been placed on the site prior to installation of the network of pipes already described. The drainage pipe in Feature 11 entered Feature 3, a possible dry well/privy.

Feature 3 (Figure 22) was a circular, dry-laid, brick lined drainage feature. Located in Excavation Unit VI, the feature had a maximum diameter of 1.35m, and was excavated to a depth of 3.68 m below site datum. Following removal of Strata A and B, a circular concrete slab was visible. Beneath this slab, a ring of bricks encircled a second concrete slab (Stratum A). At a depth of 3.36 mbd, very pale brown sand was encountered.

Upper stratum changes were based upon the presences of pipes and changes in artifact density, rather than a change in the composition of the soil matrix. Strata B, C, D, and E represented one depositional episode. This is supported by the numerous ceramic and glass mends and the similarity of material within and between these strata. Artifacts from these strata include pre-1903 semi-automatic beverage bottles, and post-1903 fully automatic beverage and condiment bottles. These strata also contained tin cans too fragmentary to be diagnostic; and synthetic material, such as 78 rpm phonograph record fragments, celluloid, bakelite and other objects dating to the twentieth century. These strata were comprised of a black pebbly fill which extended to a depth of 2.15 mbd. A terra cotta pipe (Feature 11) entered Feature 3 at 1.21 mbd and a second similar pipe entered at 1.5 mbd.

Strata F, G and H, the deepest three levels, were identified by different soil types, although the artifacts were not substantially different from those identified in the strata above. Stratum F was an unconsolidated greyish-brown ashy stratum. Stratum G was comprised of a compact greyish brown fill. Strata B-G may relate to deposition following the original use of this feature. Stratum H was an organic black, dense privy-like deposit. It may have a separate depositional history, and may have emanated from sewage pipes or a privy mounted above the feature. The Baist Real Estate Map of 1901 (Figure 15) shows a structure at this location which corresponds to the site of the cement foundation which surrounds Feature 3. All houses built after 1870 to the east of this property had similar rear structures, which probably served as privies/dry wells until their abandonment in the twentieth century. Beneath Stratum H was a pale brown sand which appeared to be sterile.

Features 4 and 7. Following the removal of Stratum B in Unit V, a black soil stain was encountered. This stratum



Scale: 2.5cm = 50cm

KEY:

- A. Concrete cap
- B. Black pebbly fill
- C. Black pebbly fill
- D. Black pebbly fill
- E. Black pebbly fill, decreased artifact density
- F. Greyish brown ashy fill
- G. More compact, dark greyish brown fill
- H. Black organic fill
- J. Very pale brown sterile sand
- K. Terra cotta pipes

Source: ES

Alexandria Slave Pen

Figure 22
Profile of Feature 3

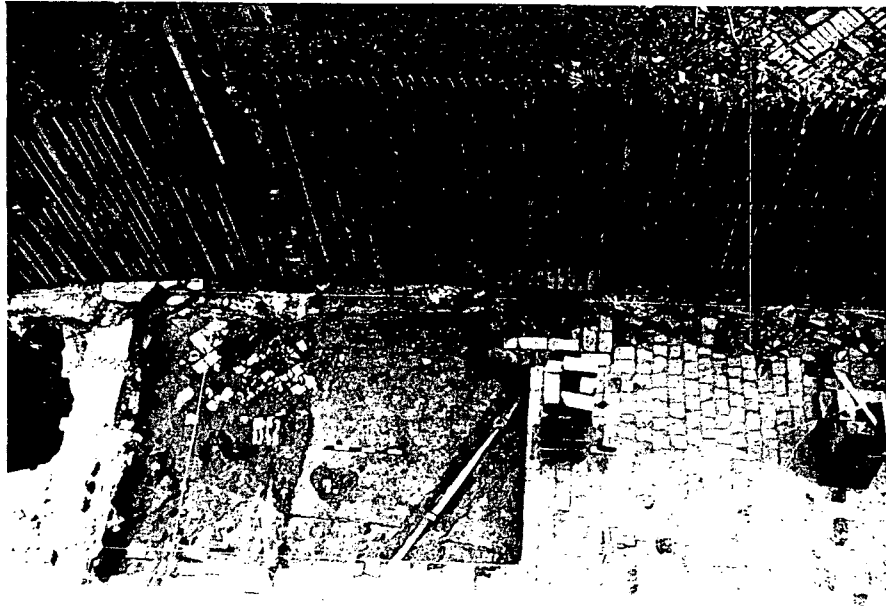
was characterized by black silt containing ash, mortar, charcoal and plaster. It appeared at the same level as the brick paving (Stratum C) which extended across the site (Plates 14 and 15). An intentional edge of this paving was formed by upright bricks which were placed at the northernmost extent of Stratum C and at the southern edge of the black soil stain in Unit V. At a depth of .38 mbd, a cedar post and several linear intrusions appeared in the black silt matrix. Beneath this was a charcoal and coal ash stratum which laid atop a worn brick floor (Feature 4), located at .42 mbd. This brick was laid in a herringbone pattern. A pipe trench (Feature 11) cut through this brick floor. The herringbone brick paving to the west of Feature 11 was designated as Feature 7. Features 4/7 were situated in Excavation Units V, VI, XI and XII.

Artifacts contained in the two strata above the feature may relate to the abandonment of the lower paved area. The upper stratum contained five undecorated and two transfer printed whiteware sherds, and two hard paste porcelain sherds. Glass from this stratum included nondiagnostic clear glass body sherds. The lower stratum contained only one undecorated whiteware sherd. The only glass from this stratum was a clear body sherd.

Artifacts in strata below Feature 4 were expected to yield information about site conditions prior to the installation of the paving. After removing the bricks in the lower paving, there appeared a level consisting of grayish-brown sandy loam mottled with dark gray and yellowish brown sandy soil. The soil was mixed with white mortar/plaster and brick chips. From this 30 cm-thick stratum, few diagnostic artifacts were recovered, with the exception of one sherd of handpainted pearlware. In general, it was a demolition rubble level that may have dated to the construction of the Slave Pen complex after acquisition from the Young estate. Beneath this layer was sterile subsoil.

Feature 13. Feature 13 may have been an entrance to the basement of the main building. A Civil War era photograph (Plate 16) shows the corner of the building with a brick feature at approximately the same location. There is further evidence of a doorway in the brickwork of the basement wall. Two laid up edges in the masonry delineating a former doorway opening, now sealed with brick, are clearly visible from the basement interior (Plate 17).

The unit excavated at this location encountered an abundance of electric, sewer, gas and water lines (Plate 18). The presence of oil storage tanks on the east side of the unit and the side wall of the house on the west precluded complete excavation of the unit. Several brick walls were identified within the feature, one of which was adjacent to the sealed doorway from the basement. None of the



Source: Dennis J. Hartzell

Alexandria Slave Pen

Plates 14,15
Features 4 and 7.



Plate 16
View of interior courtyard, ca. 1863. On left is
building at 1315 Duke Street.

Source: Library of Congress
Alexandria Slave Pen



Source: Wm. Edmund Barrett
Alexandria Slave Pen

Plate 17
Basement of 1315 Duke Street. Note evidence of
former doorway from basement. View toward
north.



Source: Dennis J. Hartzell
Alexandria Slave Pen

Plate 18.
View of Feature 13, facing south.

brick walls could be fully exposed to determine their original function, and the relation of these walls to one-another is unclear.

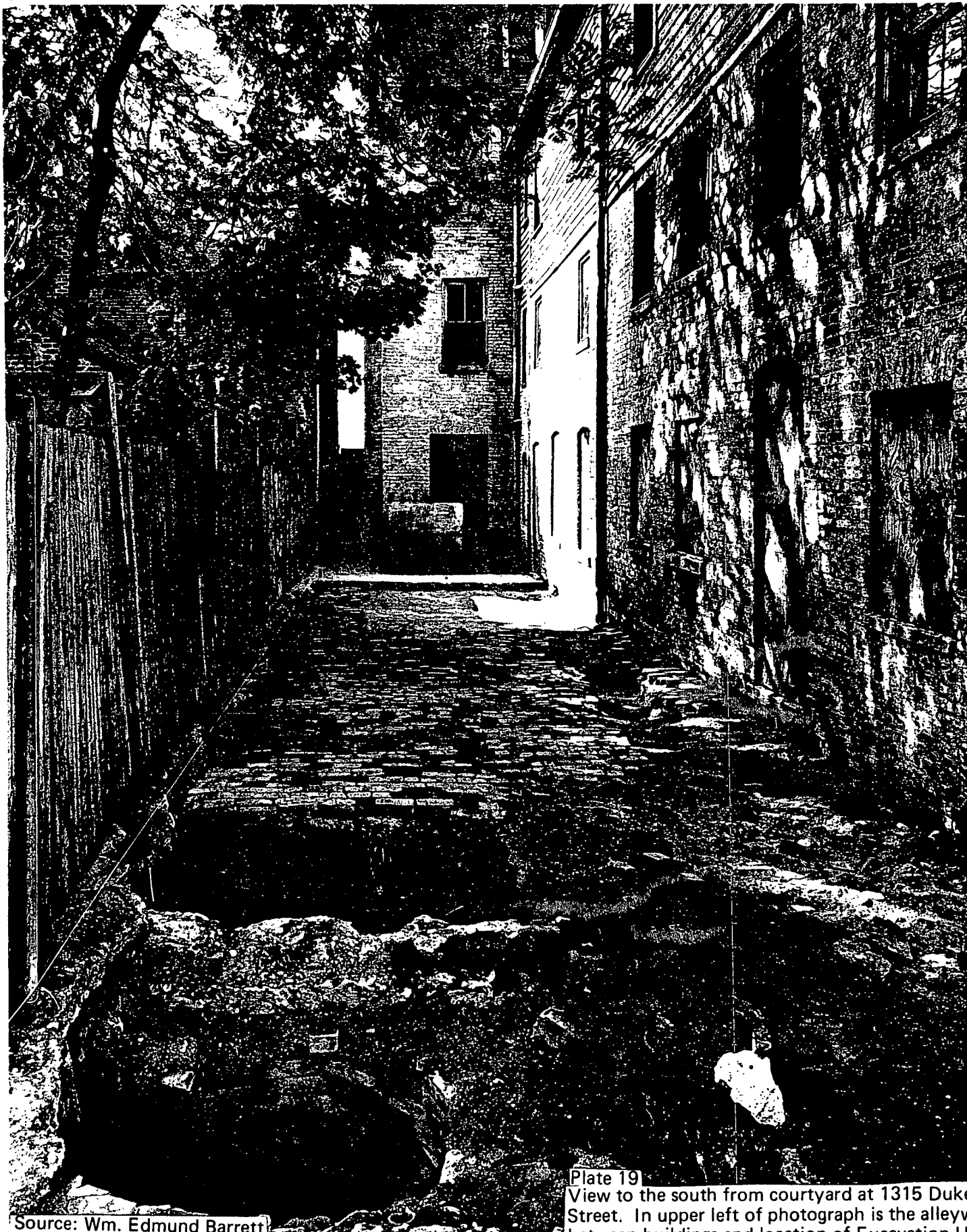
Artifactual material in the fill deposit within the feature included undecorated and painted whiteware, modern beer and soda bottles, glass tumbler sherds, a glass marble and a porcelain figure of a dog. Site conditions precluded the complete excavation and retrieval of any potential primary deposits.

Interpretation of the findings in this location are limited to the verification that there was a subsurface opening at this location which probably functioned as the entrance to the basement. The doorway from the basement was not originally constructed during the Young period of ownership. Archaeological excavation did not reveal when the doorway was in use or when it was closed. Another possible explanation is that this feature was similar to Feature 100 on the west side of the house. Both features could be accessed from the basement and neither showed any evidence of stains. These features may have been used for detention purposes.

Test Unit XIV. An alleyway exists between the present structure at 1315 Duke Street and the neighboring structure to the east. This narrow (approximately two meters wide) area allowed access from Duke Street to the backyard area of the property. The passageway was paved with concrete as was the remainder of the yard area (Plate 19).

The overlying layer of concrete, seven to fourteen centimeters thick, was removed with a sledge hammer, pickaxe and shovel. There was a hollow cavity beneath this layer adjacent to the northernmost chimney stack. Excavation was discontinued when this hollow depression was discovered (Plate 20). Another area was open adjacent to the southernmost chimney stack, close to Duke Street. This area would have been within the nineteenth century brick wall which enclosed the women's section of the 'slave pen'.

Immediately beneath the modern concrete was an ill-defined stratum of loosely packed brick rubble, fragments of mortar, brick and plaster, a small amount of black ashy soil, containing a few artifacts of recent origin. An area measuring 2.5m x 1.5m was opened and cleared of concrete and construction debris. The opened 'channel' which was then visible in the alleyway contributed to the interpretation of activities and architectural features which were present during the Slave Pen and Civil War prison periods. The exterior fireplace observed in the chimney stack would have faced into the women's portion of the yard. It is possible that the fireplaces were used in the buildings abutting the main building, providing heat for the living areas, as de



Source: Wm. Edmund Barrett
Alexandria Slave Pen

Plate 19

View to the south from courtyard at 1315 Duke Street. In upper left of photograph is the alleyway between buildings and location of Excavation Unit XIV.



Source: Dennis J. Hartzell
Alexandria Slave Pen

Plate 20
View of Excavation Unit XIV, facing south.

scribed in the nineteenth century eyewitness accounts. Living floors were not identified during excavation since deep excavation was not possible between the two buildings at 1315 and 1313 Duke Street. There may have been a basement on the adjacent building, and the barred window now seen from the interior basement of the main building may have separated the two basements. Nineteenth century photographs and drawings illustrate a two-story building at this location. The fireplaces are still visible, one above another, on the chimney stacks.

Artifactual material found within this area was of recent origin and did not contribute to an understanding of the use or function of this portion of the yard. Much of the rubble and demolition debris probably dates from the dismantling of the Slave Pen after the Civil War. The lower levels, which were not excavated, probably contain deposits dating from the use of this part of the Slave Pen complex.

2. Area B, Interior. Corners of both rooms of the basement were selected for testing. Other excavation units were located to intercept visible architectural features, including a possible former doorway and the passageway between the two basement rooms.

Feature 1. Feature 1, in the northeast quadrant of the south room, was a circular brick-lined well (Figures 23 and 24; Plates 21 and 22). A concrete slab, designated Stratum A, was located at .26 mbd, and removed, revealing a brick ring 1.09m in diameter, with two protruding iron pipes near the center of the cavity. A dark fill, consisting of a predominance of dry clinker and furnace waster, with brick chips, in a loose, very dark brown matrix, was found around and slumping into the central depression within the brick ring. This level was designated Stratum B. The fill deposit was very similar to that found under the concrete in Area A. Artifactual material dated from the twentieth century.

Stratum B was excavated until large quantities of brick rubble were encountered at .56 mbd. This stratum contained ceramics including five undecorated ironstone sherds, and one sherd of vitreous white ceramic. A small white clay doll's body was found in this stratum. Glass bottles were represented by the wine and food/condiment functional categories with a total of 53 fragments. Other recent artifactual material, totaling 74 sherds, were quantified in Stratum B.

The rubble-filled level designated Stratum C began at .56 mbd and was composed of 60 percent brickbats (one-half or larger), 30 percent moist, brown/ dark brown sandy clay mixed with ten percent slate bits.

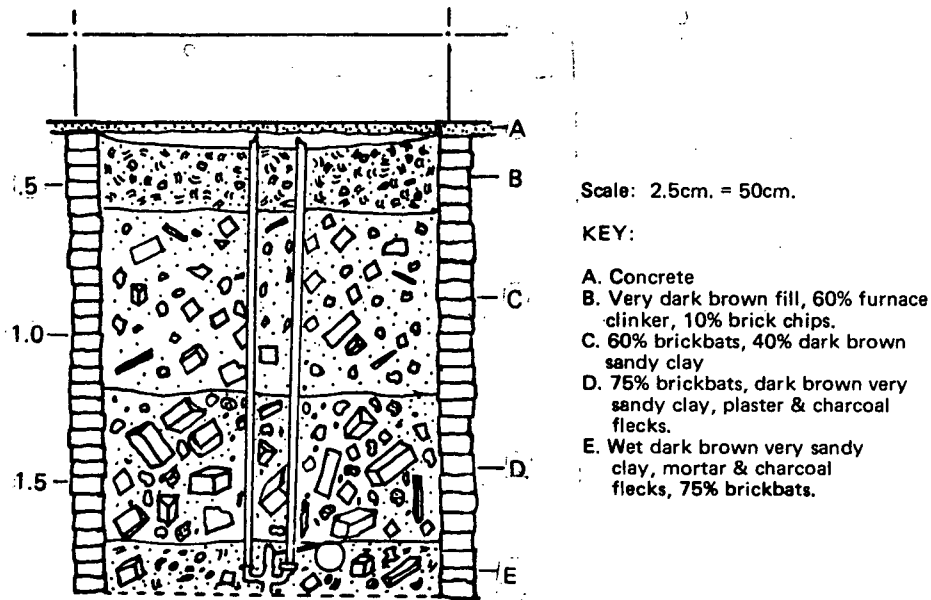


Figure 23
Profile of Feature 1

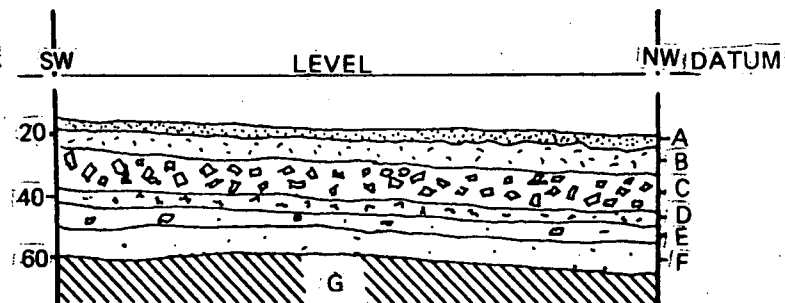


Figure 24
West Profile of
Excavation Unit XVII

Source: ES
Alexandria Slave Pen

Figures 23, 24
Profiles of Feature 1,
Excavation Unit XVII



Plate 21
View of Excavation Unit XVI, facing northwest.

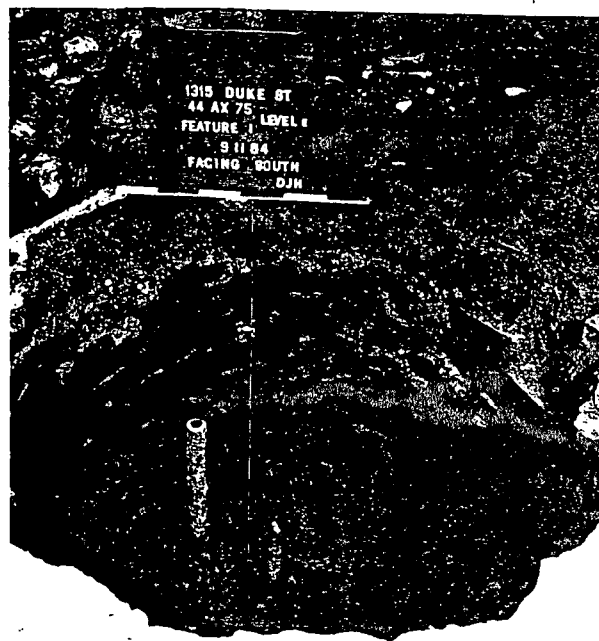


Plate 22
Feature 1, facing south.

Source: Dennis J. Hartzell
Alexandria Slave Pen

Plates 21,22
Excavation Unit XVI, Feature 1

Stratum C contained ceramics including three saltglazed stoneware sherds, and three sherds of white porcelain. Glass bottles were represented in the beer, wine and food/condiment functional categories with a total of 52 fragments. Large quantities of ferrous material were found in Stratum C, including wrought and cut nails, hardware fragments, and partial containers. A railroad rail segment and railroad spike were also found.

The next level, beginning at .94 mbd, was composed of 75 percent brickbats and moist dark brown sandy clay, with fifteen percent mortar/plaster and ten percent charcoal flecks. It was designated Stratum D and excavated to the water table at 1.45 mbd.

Stratum D contained ceramics, including one saltglazed stoneware sherd, nine undecorated ironstone sherds and five sherds of white porcelain. There were 121 glass bottle fragments, including beverage, pharmaceutical, and food/condiment containers. Other material included modern synthetics, ferrous and cupreous alloy material, much of which was unrecognizable.

Excavation of Stratum E proceeded by raising ten-quart buckets filled with fill material. Three of every four buckets was wet-screened through quarter-inch hardware cloth. Every fourth bucket was screened through number 8 and 12 fine screens.

Artifactual material from Stratum E included ceramics, namely, redware, saltglazed stoneware, undecorated ironstone and undecorated hardpaste porcelain. There were large quantities of glass bottles, totalling 294 fragments. Other material, totaling 367 pieces, included shaped wooden objects, cupreous and ferrous material, and well preserved small branches and twigs from several species of trees. The branches were not recovered, but described in the field notes.

Stratum E also contained buttons, a small glass cameo with cupreous back, a glass bead and an iron comb. Three fragments of metal containers, gutter/ downspout pieces were found and an iron enameled serving spoon was recovered. An object of ferrous material with many ribs, rivets and hinges, all connected by leather straps was identified as being the frame of a carpet bag or suitcase, a tent, or a buggy hood (Harris 1984:personal communication).

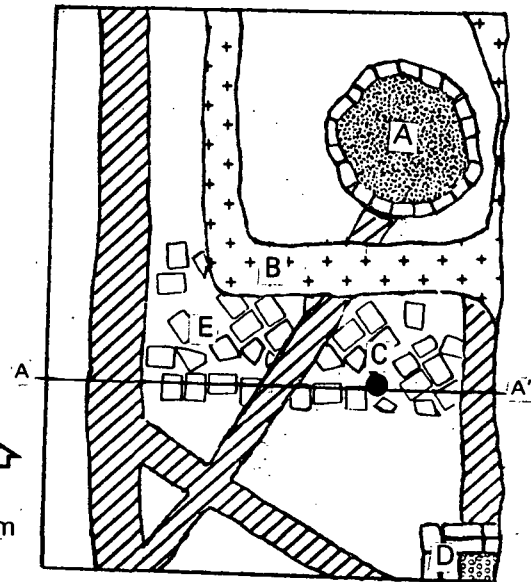
The pipes observed in Stratum A of Feature 1 were attached to a mechanism, probably a sump pump, found in Stratum E. This object had a patent date of 1887 embossed on it indicating that it was installed no earlier than that date.

KEY:

- A. Feature 3
- B. Late nineteenth century foundation
- C. Cedar post
- D. Feature 6
- E. Features 4/7

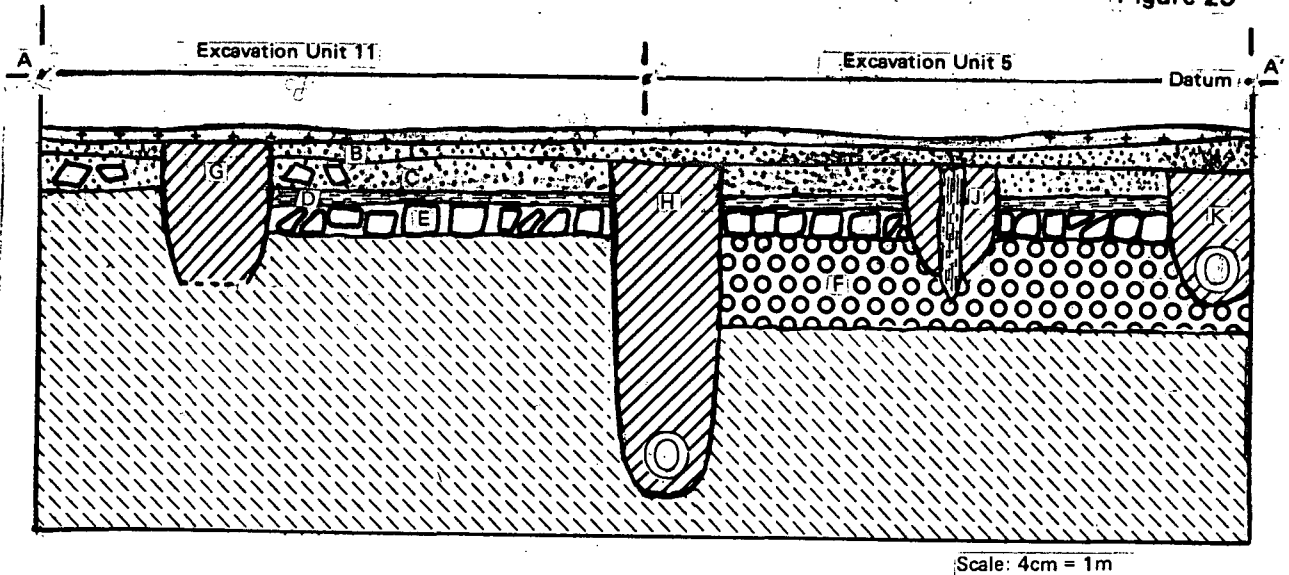
- = cement
- = nineteenth century brick
- = earlier brick
- = black silt with quarried limestone chunks
- = pipe trench
- = black, pebbly soil

Scale: 1.5cm=1m



Plan View of Excavation Units V, VI, XI, XII,
Excavation Stage 3

Figure 25



Scale: 4cm = 1m

KEY:

- A. Cement
- B. Black pebbly fill
- C. Black pebbly fill with brick rubble
- D. Mixed charcoal and light grey ash
- E. Feature 4/7 - brick paving
- F. Mottled grayish brown sandy loam with mortar and brick chips
- G. Feature 2
- H. Feature 11
- J. Cedar post and post hole
- K. Feature 9

- = unexcavated
- = trench
- = terra cotta pipe

North Profile of Excavation Units 11 and 5

Figure 26

Source: ES

Alexandria Slave Pen

Figures 25.26
Feature 4/7

The bottom of the brick lining of the feature stopped at 1.62 mbd, as did the rubble fill. At this point the soil matrix turned to a smooth light gray, marine clay. The clay level was sterile and excavation terminated at this point. A total of 751 artifacts were recovered from Feature 1, excluding organic material and unidentifiable ferrous material which was weighed.

Excavation Unit XV. This was a 2m x 2m unit located in the northwest corner of the south basement room under one of the grated windows. Strata A and B, the concrete and clinker levels, were removed. Stratum C consisted of 85 percent white plaster with fifteen percent very pale brown sandy clay. Artifactual material in this level included whiteware and yellowware, a beverage bottle and pharmaceutical bottle sherd. Also present was a light blue glass electrical insulator and an unidentifiable copper object.

Rubble and bricks, lying flat at .32 mbd in the northwest corner of the unit, were designated Stratum D. This may have been the flooring or paving in the basement during the nineteenth century. No artifactual material was recovered below this level, which was a dry, compact, yellowish-brown subsoil.

Excavation Unit XVI and XVI Extended. These units were located in the southeast corner of the north basement room. The 2m x 2m excavation unit was designed to intercept the chimney pile and corner, with a contiguous 1m x 1.5m unit extension to the west to intercept the passageway between rooms.

Stratum B, below the concrete slab consisted of a dry dark fill with clinker and furnace waste. This stratum contained a bottle with an impressed date of 1911-12, indicating that the cement was laid after that date.

Stratum C was a slightly moist, very dark grayish-brown sandy loam with very pale brown sand mixed with brickbats and river cobbles. This level was excavated to a depth of between .30 and .47 mbd. Artifactual material in this stratum included unglazed redware, whiteware, pearlware, salt-glazed stoneware, ironstone, porcelain and a alkaline-glazed 'ginger-beer' bottle sherd. Beverage bottle glass was present, as were tumbler fragments. There were two very small shell buttons, an unglazed clay marble, an orange clay pipestem, and an iron toy jack. Among the four cupreous objects were an 1857 one cent copper coin, a shutter catch, a keyhole escutcheon plate, and an unidentifiable object. Ferrous alloy objects included hardware parts, containers, tools, a cut nail, railroad spike and a tightly coiled wire. The most notable artifact found within this stratum was a bone ring, similar to ones found in slave burials in Vir-

ginia (Kelso 1985). This object is further described in Section II.D of this report.

Stratum D consisted of 30 percent moist dark yellowish brown sandy clay mixed with fifteen percent mortar/plaster and five percent brickbats. Artifactual material included stoneware, ironstone and glass bottle sherds. All material dated from the nineteenth century but was not diagnostic of any period within that century. This stratum was excavated to .98 mbd where dry, compact, yellowish brown sterile subsoil was reached. The brickbats and mortar/plaster probably represent the rubble from the floor paving and wall plaster.

Feature 14. This feature was a 15 cm wide linear intrusion against the east wall in Excavation Units XVI and XVII. It first was evident at the Stratum C level where a foundation flare began at .45 and .47 mbd. The fill material included 70 percent very dark grayish brown sandy clay, mottled with 20 percent white mortar and 10 percent brickbats and bits. This feature was excavated to between .53 and .56 mbd, where dry, compact, sterile yellowish brown subsoil was found. One creamware sherd, three nails, shoe heel fragments and animal bones were found. This feature may be a builder's trench associated with the construction or repair of the east wall.

Excavation Unit XVII. This 2m x 2m unit was located in the southeast corner of the south room designed to intercept that corner, the chimney pile and a protrusion in the brickwork on the south wall.

Strata A and B were similar to others within the basement. Stratum C consisted of 90 percent brickbats with ten percent mortar/plaster, with little artifactual material. Below this level, which may have been the demolition rubble from the removal of the brick flooring and plastered walls was a yellowish-brown sandy soil. Artifactual material consisted of a few ceramics, including undecorated redware and stoneware. Bottle glass was nondiagnostic with the exception of a perfume bottle with the embossed label of Fletcher's Parfumer. This bottle was made in a two part mold and had an applied lip. Two white clay tobacco pipe stems were found and the base of a pipe bowl mended with a short stem fragment which had remnants of human tooth marks or chewing evident. Other material included shell and animal bone mixed with plaster and brickbats. Sterile subsoil was reached at .58 and .66 mbd.

Discussion. Construction, alteration and demolition of features and structures within the basement may account for the large quantity of brick found there. Some of the brick may have also been used for floor paving, in conjunction with the paving tiles found in Feature 1. The fired clay tiles measured approximately 5 1/2 by 5 1/2 by 1 1/4 inches.

Eyewitness accounts refer to the plastered ceiling in the basement. This is verified by the presence of lath nails and lath shadows on the original ceiling joists. The subsequent falling or removal of this plaster ceiling may account for the large quantities of plaster found in the basement excavation.

Feature 1, the brick lined well, could have been built at any time after or during construction of the house in 1812. A wooden ring found preserved below the bottom bricks of the well lining revealed the construction method. The well was constructed by placing the ring on the ground, digging within and under the ring, letting the wooden ring fall from the weight of brick placed on top of it. This process was continued until the desired depth was reached. The construction method is a common one, widely used in the building of Alexandria wells. This process, however, does not leave evidence of original construction date, and the artifactual material did not contribute to an understanding of this date.

It is notable that the well contained a large amount of material normally considered material to be found outdoors. There were large quantities of tree limbs and branches, which are not normally brought indoors. They may, however, have been kindling brought indoors for use in the furnace or stove, but never used. Also unusual was the railroad rail segment. There was a railroad yard on the south side of Duke Street, but there is no obvious explanation why the rail segment was brought into the basement and then deposited in the well.

In general, the artifactual material found within the basement dates from the second half of the nineteenth and early twentieth century. No artifacts clearly indicate use during the Young occupation period or when the facility was used as a slave pen. It is more likely that the material represents material used when the building served as a boarding house and apartment building. The paving tiles and bricks seem to have been kept clean, and thus when this flooring was removed, little artifactual material from the earlier periods remained.

The most noteworthy object was the bone ring, similar to ones found elsewhere in Virginia associated with slaves (Kelso). This ring, which was only partially finished, could have been lost or discarded by a slave, and then redeposited within the building rubble in the basement.

2. 1317 Duke Street

The goal of subsurface excavation was to locate and identify features relating to the use and occupation of the yard area during the periods under consideration. Removal of twentieth century concrete and overburden revealed a number of archaeological features which had been excavated into subsoil. Any surface area which may have contained sheet refuse related to site use appears to have been removed sometime subsequent to the Civil War use of the property. Fifty-four features were found on the property at 1317 Duke Street. All features were mapped. Selected features were tested or excavated (Figure 19).

Features 141 through 148 were a series of wooden posts set in post holes running east-west across the site. These posts ran parallel to the front of the structure at 1315 Duke Street. These features may represent the fence illustrated in Figure 9.

Features 101/116 were the remains of the whitewashed brick wall which would have surrounded the men's yard at the Slave Pen complex. This wall was first discovered as a line of whitewashed brick rubble which appeared just beneath the twentieth century overburden. Testing of these features revealed the remains of a brick wall and an associated builders trench. The southern wall (Feature 116) of the compound abutted the main structure beginning 9.5 feet north of the facade. Feature 116 was three feet in width. This wall extended 52 feet to the west, then turned and extended 52 feet to the north and turned again and ran 52 feet where it rejoined the house. This area conforms in size to the descriptions of the men's yard.

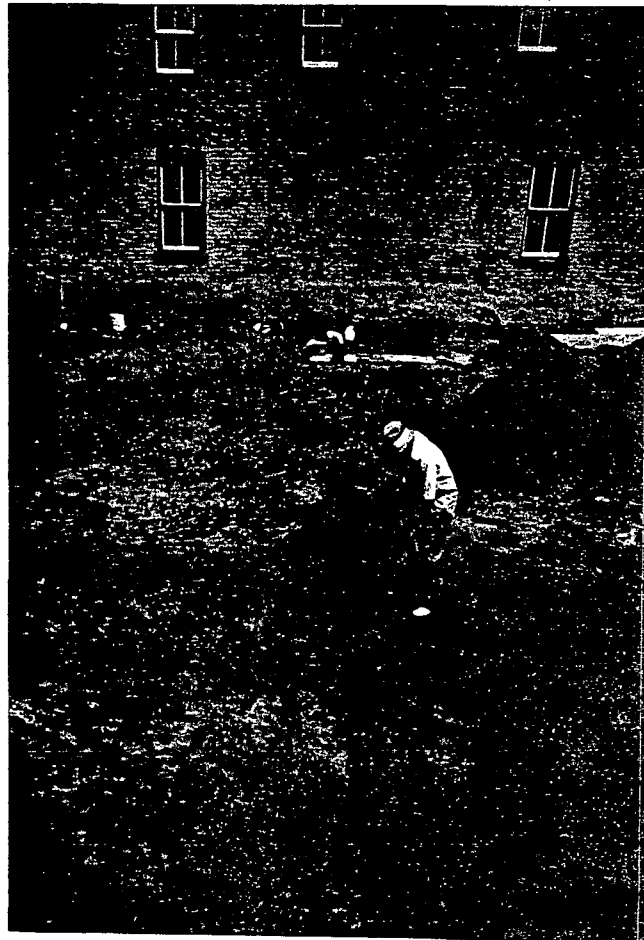
Extending to the north from the northwest corner of the brick enclosure (Features 101/116) is a line of four post-holes and postmolds. Feature 127 abuts the northwest corner of the wall and cuts into the builders trench (Feature 137) of the brick wall (Feature 101). Eight feet to the north is Feature 128. Feature 129 is sixteen feet to the north of 128. Feature 130 is 8 feet to the north of Feature 129. The area between Features 129 and 130 has been disturbed so a post in this area may have been destroyed. Feature 127 was excavated. The post and post hole extended to a depth of 20.32 cm. below surface. The post was set in the post hole so that the line of posts ran flush with the wall. No diagnostic artifacts were present in this feature. This line post-dates the construction of the brick enclosure (Feature 101/116) which surrounds the men's yard. The area to the east of this line would represent an enclosure related to the use of the complex during the Slave Pen or Civil War era.

Features 102, 103, 104, 106, 108, 111, 112, 113 and 114 are a line of post holes and post molds which run north-south, sixteen feet to the west of the structure at 1315 Duke Street (Plate 23). Feature 102 is three feet to the north of Feature 103. Each of the other posts and postholes are located eight feet apart. Since this line of posts extends both to the north and the south of Features 101/116 it may represent a fence line which paralleled the alley and post dated the slave pen and prison periods.

Features 109, 110, 115, 120 and 135 were a series of posts in a line extending east-west across the site at intervals of approximately 6 feet. Feature 110 was excavated. The post and posthole extended to a depth of 58.42 cm. below surface. Artifactual material contained in this post hole dated to the third quarter of the nineteenth century. The line of posts may represent an interior partition in the men's yard. Accounts suggest that the yard was partially covered with a roof.

Feature 100 is a brick chamber which abuts the house (Plate 24). Feature 100 appeared on the surface as a rectangular brick feature, containing loosely packed ashy fill. This loose unconsolidated ashy fill (Stratum A) contained late nineteenth and twentieth century artifacts. It continued to a depth of seven feet below surface and represented a single filling sequence. Beneath this stratum a layer of dark organic material (Stratum B) was encountered. This material contained earlier artifacts. At this point excavation was halted due to time constraints. Probing at this depth indicated that the feature did not have a brick floor. Stratum B was at the same level as the basement of the main building at 1315 Duke Street. This chamber was approximately 7 feet in height ranging from the depth of the basement floor to the surface in the yard area. An arch was present along the western wall of this feature. A door from the basement which is now sealed, would have provided entrance to this chamber. On the surface an iron fitting protruded from the brick. This may have been an attachment for a door or grate. Feature 138, the builders trench for Feature 100 was tested and contained only one diagnostic artifact. This feature may have been similar in form and function to Feature 13 in the yard of 1315 Duke Street. This chamber may have served as an entrance to the men's yard (with the use of the ladder) or may have been used for solitary confinement.

Feature 118 was first identified as a circular soil stain, 2.6 feet in diameter. Fill in the uppermost stratum of this feature contained a high concentration of demolition debris--primarily brick and mortar in a matrix of tan loosely packed sand. In this uppermost stratum, which extended to a depth of approximately six feet below surface,

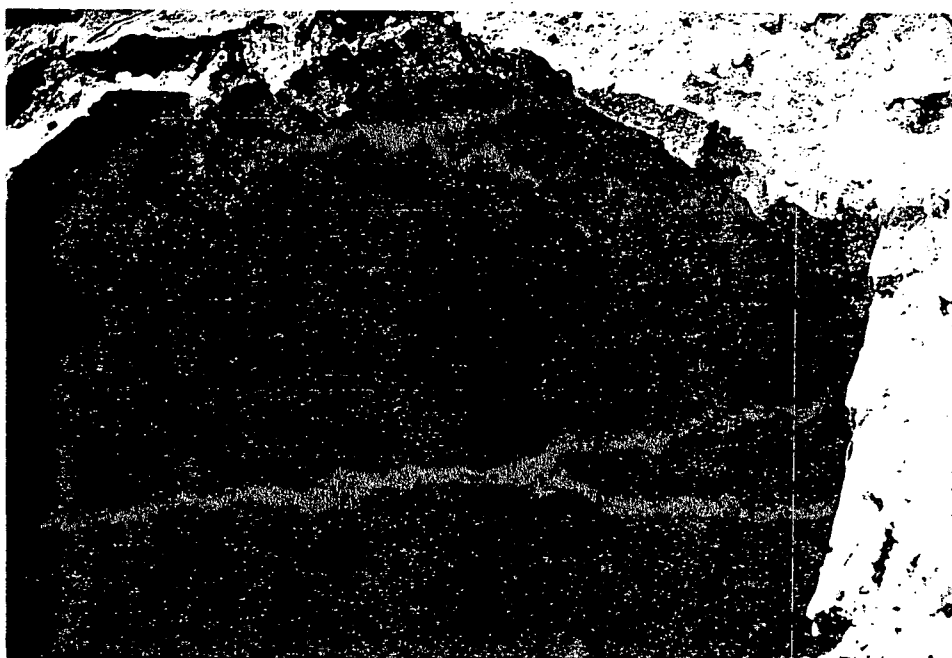
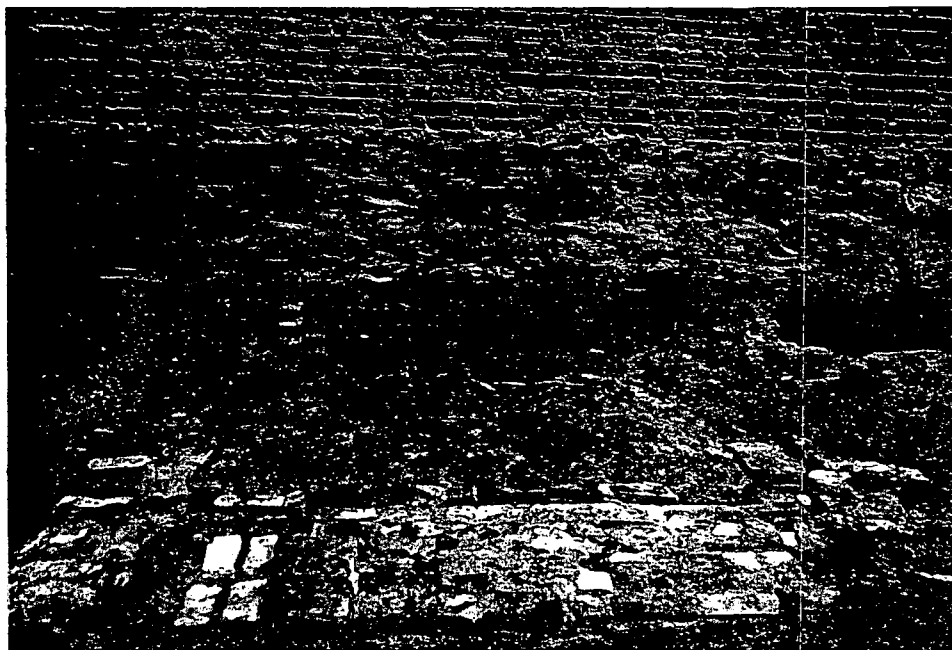


Source: ES

Alexandria Slave Pen

Plate 23

Features 109, 110, 115, 120, 135, facing east



Source: ES

Alexandria Slave Pen

Plate 24

Feature 100, before and after excavation

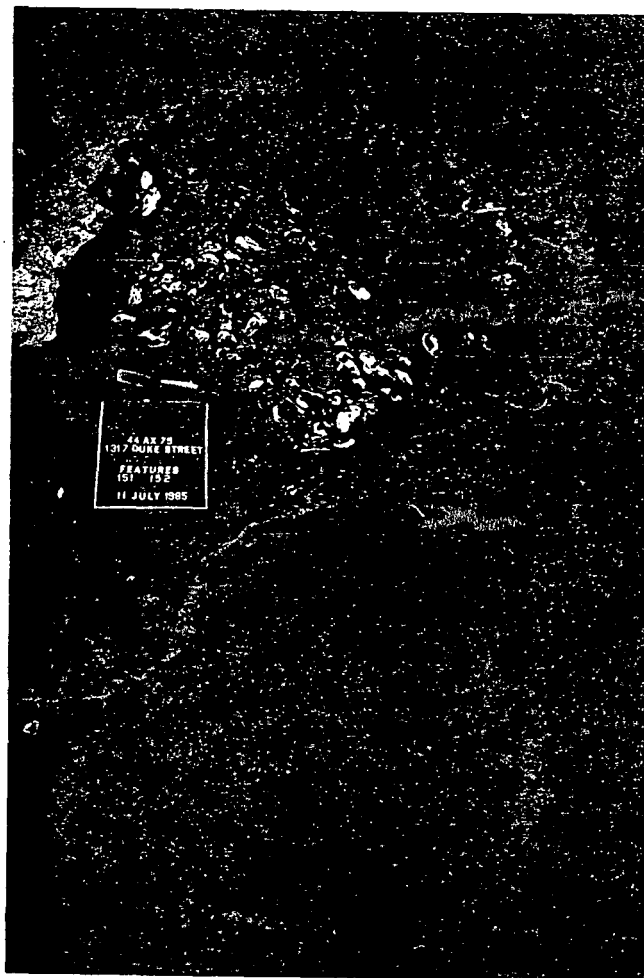
no brick lining was evident. Stratum B designation was assigned when the brick lining was encountered (Plate 26). The appearance of the brick lining suggested that it, at one time, had extended to the present surface. Sometime following the destruction of the complex, however, the bricks were robbed from the well, possibly at the time of the construction of the row houses to the east of 1315 Duke Street. The matrix remained the same with similar destruction rubble and occasional bottle glass. Stratum B extended to a depth of approximately 11 feet below surface where water was encountered. At this depth, a soil change occurred, with Stratum C being comprised of dark moist organic soil. This matrix contained wooden buckets, wooden boards and leather material. The brick lining of the well continued. Excavation was halted because of time constraints, shortly after Stratum C was encountered.

Feature 121 was a wood lined trough privy in use during the Civil War occupation of the property (Plate 26). Stratum A of Feature 121 was a loose ashy fill matrix containing a high concentration of whole or nearly whole artifacts. This stratum relates to the period of filling and abandonment of the privy. Artifactual material in Stratum A varied according to its location within the trough. The segment of the feature located farthest to the south contained a high concentration of whole glass bottles, some ceramics, particularly ironstone and whiteware, some brick and iron, including two locks, and a large amount of lime adhered to newspaper. This lime was subjected to flotation analysis in the laboratory and yielded floral and faunal remains and may be related to privy activities. The central portion of Stratum A contained the same matrix with a high concentration of brick rubble and some cut nails and little of any other material. The segment of Stratum A farthest to the north contained slate within the same matrix. Stratum B appeared on the surface as an area of compact clay and sand, containing annular ware, an 1860's bottle and wine bottle glass. Stratum C was a layer of sterile white sand beneath both Strata A and B. Beneath Stratum C was an organic layer identified as Stratum D. This highly organic layer contained a ca. 1863 New London Glassworks flask. This layer was tested, not completely excavated, because of time limitations. This layer (only a few cm. in depth) may represent organic remains from the privy. Beneath this was the wood lining. The presence of the 1863 bottle in Stratum D indicates that this privy was in use during the period of Civil War occupation. Abandonment of the privy probably occurred at the end of Union occupation.

Feature 152 was a large irregularly shaped trash pit (Plate 25). This feature was cut by three post holes (Features 149, 150 and 151). The feature was tested in Unit 1 (a 1 x 2 m unit). It contained four strata. Stratum A contained tan sand. Artifactual material included brick



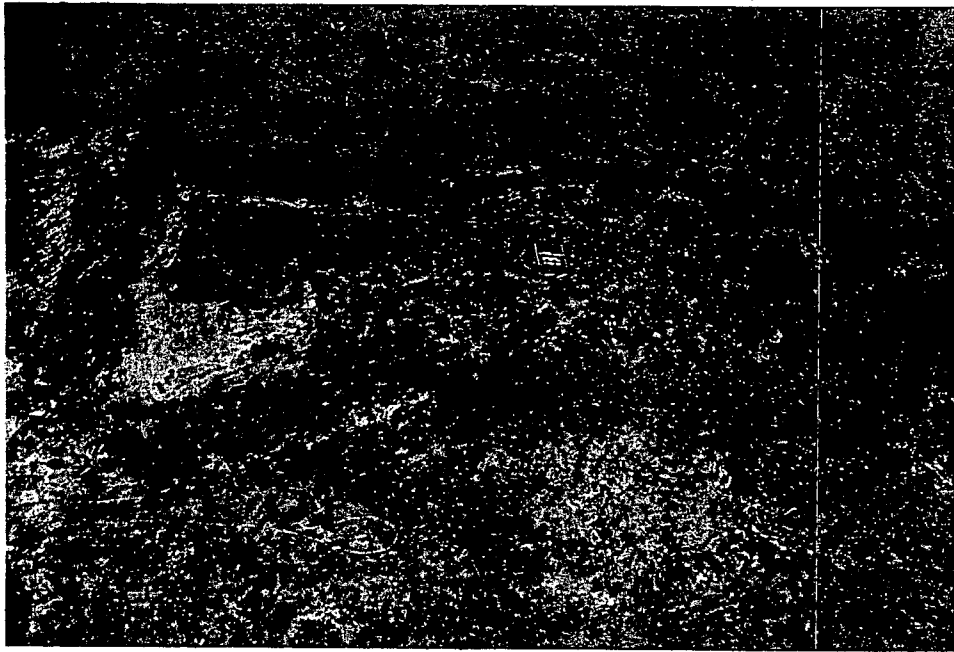
Feature 118



Feature 152

Source: ES

Alexandria Slave Pen



Source: ES

Alexandria Slave Pen

Plate 26

Feature 121, before and after excavation

bits and several early nineteenth century wine bottles. Mottled clays and more compacted sands appeared in Stratum B. Stratum B contained no artifactual material. Stratum C, comprised of loosely compacted tan sand, contained a huge concentration of oyster shell and bone. Stratum D included brickbats and strong brown sand and clay. This trash deposit feature was among the oldest on the site.

C. Artifactual Material

1. Introduction

The varied artifact assemblage found at 1315 and 1317 Duke Street included ceramics, glass, floral and faunal remains, and other materials acquired, used and discarded by site occupants and owners. The artifacts reflected the long and varied use of the property and included objects of local and regional manufacture as well as imported goods. Some personal use objects may have been hand made, but most artifacts were commercially produced in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Domestic objects were similar to those found on other multi-function sites. Architectural objects were numerous.

Ceramic types were divided into three categories: earthenware, stoneware and porcelain. Within these categories, they were subdivided into ware types such as redwares and creamwares. In addition to ware types, decorative technique and decorative design were used to identify these materials.

An attempt was made to describe and illustrate the range of forms represented by the different wares within major feature deposits since a functional analysis depends on form analysis. In turn, interpretation of site behavior depends on understanding artifact function.

Glass vessels were a major component of the artifact assemblage, and the wide range of forms and decorative types were discussed in the same manner as the ceramic artifacts. Glass vessels included categories such as wine, beer, other alcohol, pharmaceutical, cosmetic, table, decorative, and others. The bottle and table glass from this site were important to the interpretation of the activities and behavior of site occupants.

Other artifacts described and analyzed within dated contexts include pipes, personal items such as buttons, some cupreous and ferrous objects, coins and architectural material such as nails.

2. Earthenwares

Redware. On sites predating the nineteenth century, this category of earthenware is often the largest group (Ingersoll 1971). The ware is characterized by a coarse, red-orange body with a soft and porous paste. The actual color of the fired paste can vary from salmon to pink to rust to brown. Vessels may be unglazed or glazed, either on the inside, outside, or both. The application was usually a soft, easily scratched lead glaze, but other glazes were sometimes applied. Redware was sometimes produced locally.

A small quantity of redware was recovered at 1315 and 1317 Duke Street. Alexandria potteries were producing both glazed and unglazed earthenwares. Henry Peircy produced earthenwares before 1809, and others such as John Swann and the Milburns produced earthenwares through the third quarter of the nineteenth century (Myers 1982:7, 38) in Alexandria. In other nearby cities, potters were producing red earthenwares. In Washington City, R. Butt and his successor Enoch Burnett, and in Baltimore, Maulden Perine, were potters whose products were imported into Alexandria in the 1830's and 1840's (*ibid.*).

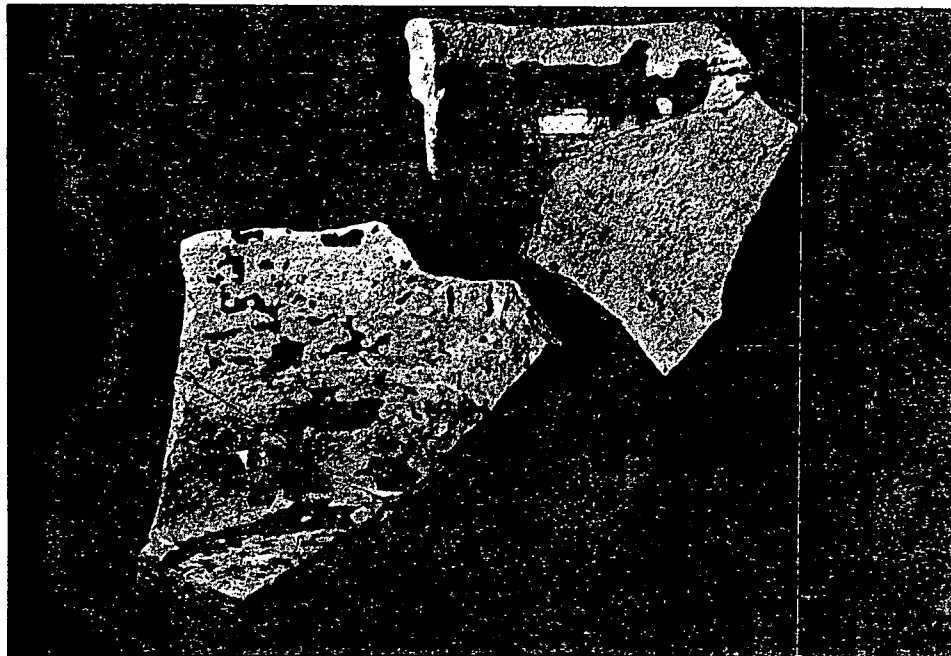
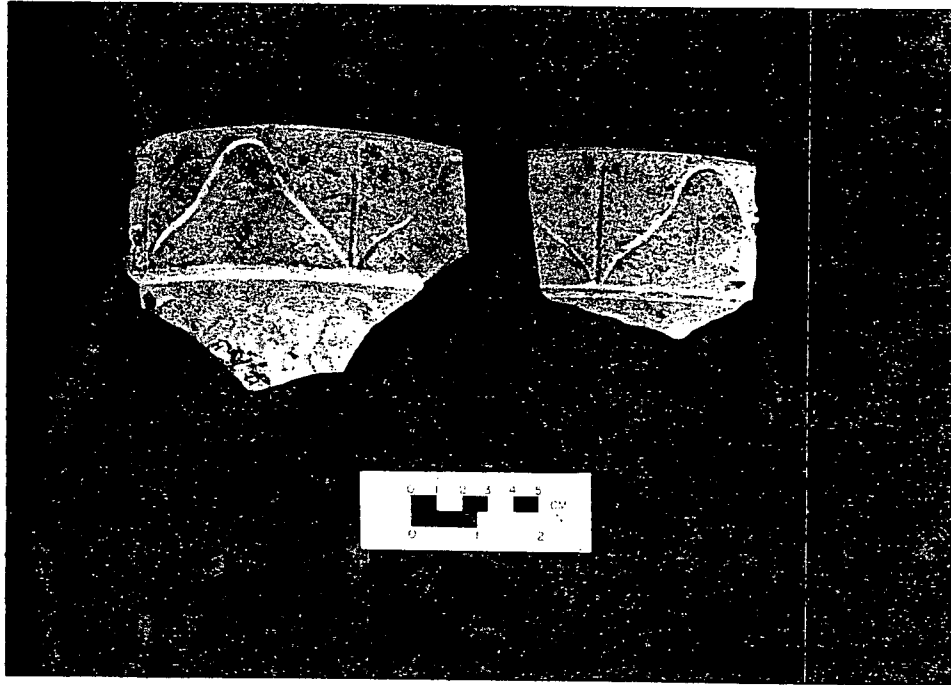
Of the few examples of redware present in the 1315 Duke Street assemblage, four flower pot rim fragments were found (Plate 27), one in Feature 1 and the others in Excavation Units V and XVI. The rim had a molded foliate motif in high relief. Molded wares were made in Baltimore by the Maulden Perine Pottery by 1840 (*ibid.*). In 1839, flowerpots from this firm were sent to two merchants in Alexandria (*ibid.*), but if they were of the molded variety, it is not known.

Redware examples from 1317 Duke Street included unglazed fragments from flowerpots and one partial redware milkpan with a glazed interior (Plate 27).

Refined Earthenwares

A number of different ware types can be included in the category "refined earthenwares" such as creamware, pearlware or whiteware. Ironstone is also discussed in this section since it is often decorated using the same techniques, even though it is not technically an earthenware.

Creamware. The development of creamware paste was one of the most important breakthroughs in the eighteenth century English ceramic industry (Noel Hume 1976:123). This cream colored body, first developed in the 1750's, was used as a base for the dipped Whieldon wares and clouded wares of that period. Josiah Wedgwood and Thomas Whieldon developed the creamware paste. Wedgwood then went on to produce the cream colored ware with a clear lead glaze (*ibid.*). This ware, first known as Queen's ware, was a creamy yellow



Source: ES

Alexandria Slave Pen

Plate 27

Redware flowerpot and milk pan sherds

color. The earliest examples of creamware were deeper yellow and the vessel shapes were the same as those characteristic of white salt glazed stoneware (Godden 1975:140; Noel Hume 1976:116). Later, creamwares were paler in color as impurities were removed from the glazes (Deetz 1977:48). On pieces of creamware, in places where the glaze can puddle, such as on foot rings, the glaze appears slightly green (Noel Hume 1976:47). Creamware was immensely popular and became the first truly mass-produced ceramic ware (Deetz 1977:58). Creamware could be decorated with hand painting, transfer printing, edge decoration, or dipped decorative technique. With the development of creamware, English potters were making another step in their quest to replicate and compete with the immensely popular Chinese export porcelain. Of the few creamware sherds found at the site, none were decorated or large enough to determine vessel size or type.

Pearlware. The quest to produce a whiter ceramic led to the development of pearlware. The addition of flint to the ceramic paste and cobalt to the glaze yielded ceramic which appeared much whiter (Noel Hume 1976:128). This ware was developed by Josiah Wedgwood in 1779 and was seen as the next step on the evolutionary line after creamware. The body of early pearlware is off-white, similar to the creamware body. Where the glaze has puddled on pearlware, such as along foot rings, it appears blue. Most of the pearlware found on the site was in secondary deposits. Feature 152, however, contained small fragments of pearlware in a primary deposit. Examples of plain, undecorated, hand-painted and transfer-printed pearlware were found.

Whiteware. Beginning in the early part of the nineteenth century, ceramic types became improved and diversified. Ceramic bodies became whiter. The appearance of whiteware in the 1820's (*ibid.*:130,131) marked the first truly white earthenware. At the same time that whiteware appeared, pearlware was still in production. The late pearlware had a whiter body and a clearer glaze than earlier pearlware. When identifying ceramics of this period, the opinion of what is pearlware and what is whiteware varies from archaeologist to archaeologist (Miller 1980:3).

Whiteware is better represented in the assemblage than either creamware or pearlware. Many decorative methods are represented as well as undecorated sherds. Large quantities of whiteware were found relative to other refined ceramic types throughout the site.

Ironstone. This ware (also known as granite china) is a hard bodied semi-vitreous white stoneware (South 1977) or hard paste earthenware (Ingersoll 1971:191). Unlike true earthenwares, it is not porous. The grayish blue glaze was attained by adding cobalt to the glaze. Ironstone was first patented by Charles James Fenton in 1813 (Godden 1975:204),

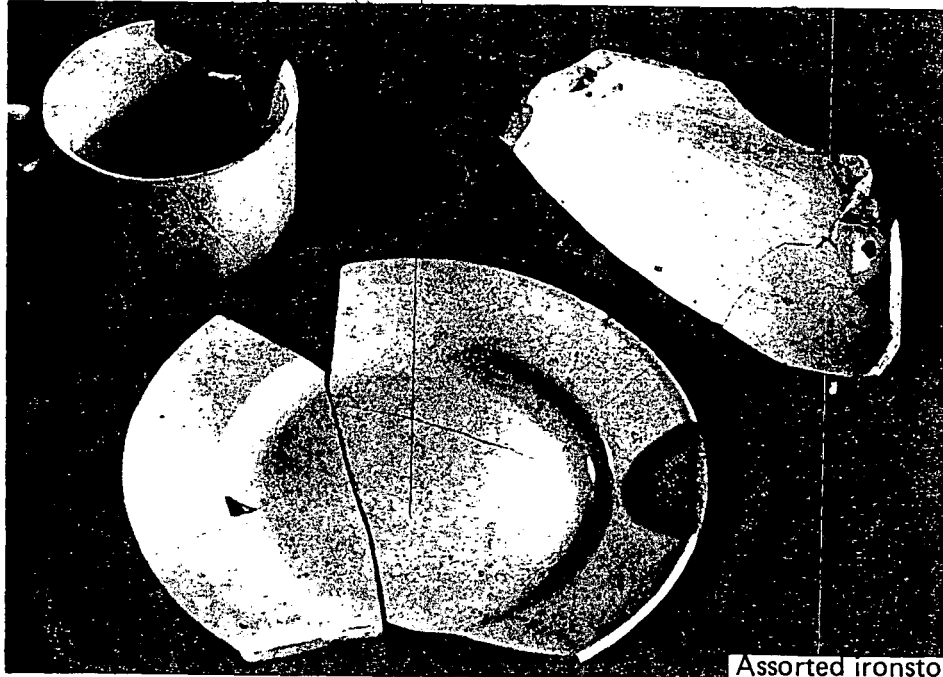
although it was produced by Mason in the first decade of the nineteenth century. South dates its popularity to 1813 to 1900 with an 1857 median date (South 1977). Large quantities of ironstone were identified in most areas of the site, both inside and outside. Most of the sherds are undecorated, but many decorative techniques are represented within the category, including flow blue, transfer print, stenciling and decal decoration. The assemblage from Feature 121, the privy, at 1317 Duke Street, yielded a complete undecorated ironstone teacup, pitcher and several partial plates. In addition, many pieces of ironstone bathroom fixtures were found in Feature 3.

Decorative Techniques

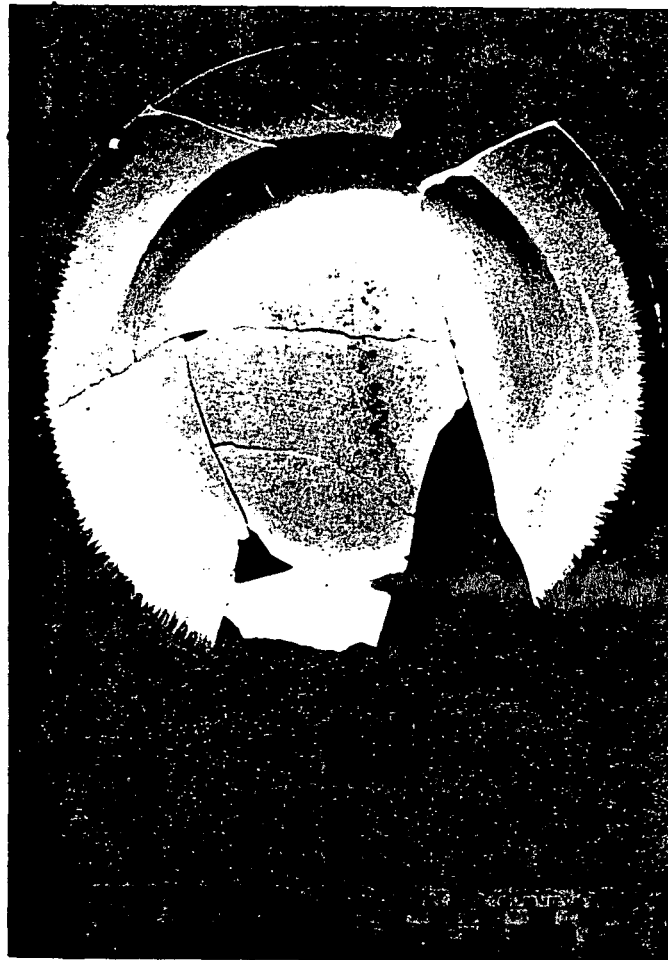
Edged Wares. The few examples of shell-edged wares from 1315 Duke Street were represented by whiteware and ironstone plate rims. A nearly whole blue shell edged whiteware plate was found in Feature 121 at 1317 Duke Street (Plate 28). No feather edged wares were found.

Painted Wares. Hand painting was a decorative technique used on earthenware, stoneware and porcelain. Intricate handpainted designs appeared on Chinese export porcelain. Chinese designs and local scenes were painted on European ceramics, including on tin-enamelled earthenwares, refined earthenwares such as creamware and pearlware, and European porcelains (Noel Hume 1976). Prior to the invention of transfer printing, craftsmen were limited to incising, molding, use of slip-decoration or painting as a decorative technique. As Deetz (1977:46) noted, and Moran (1982:107) reiterated, hand painted creamware is not commonly found in site assemblages associated with persons of average means. Even in the nineteenth century after the advent of transfer printing, hand painted wares were still relatively costly, being the second most expensive sort of ceramic after transfer printed wares (Miller 1980:4). Only one small, hand painted pearlware sherd appeared in the assemblage.

Transfer Printed Wares. The technique of transfer printing was first developed in 1756 by Sadler and Green of Liverpool (Noel Hume 1976:128). The process required that a design be engraved onto a copper plate. This plate was then inked and the design transferred to a tissue-like transfer paper. The paper was then positioned on the unglazed vessel or glazed vessel. The paper was soaked off leaving the design adhered to the vessel. The vessel could then be glazed (Godden 1976:228). Transfer printing was used on tin enamelled earthenware, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, ironstone and porcelain. Prior to 1828, transfer prints were done in blue black and sepia. After 1828, colored transfer prints (such as red, green, purple, etc.) were produced (Norman Wilcox 1936:168; Miller 1974:201).



Assorted ironstone table ware



Blue shell edged
whiteware plate

Source: ES

Alexandria Slave Pen

Thomas Turner in 1780 introduced the willow pattern. In the period 1780-1820, Chinese motifs in transfer prints were most popular (Norman-Wilcox 1936:167). These Chinese designs were usually printed in blue. During the 1820's to mid-1830's, topographical prints became popular. From the mid-1820's to the 1880's, gothic and classical scenes were popular. From the 1880's to 1900, floral designs grew in popularity (Stachiw and Margolin 1974:67). In the Duke Street assemblage one nearly whole brown transfer printed pitcher with overglaze red and green bore a topographical design (Plate 29). Other transfer printed sherds were too fragmentary to identify.

Flow Blue (or "Flowing Blue") (*ibid.*:68) was a transfer printed design meant to bleed and give a fuzzy effect. This decorative technique was used on earthenware and ironstone, and became popular in the 1840's. A few small sherds of flow blue appeared in the assemblage.

Sponged Ware. This was a decorative technique in which the color was sponged over the ceramic producing a speckled or spattered effect. This was sometimes used alone or in combination with painting and transfer printing. Sponged ware was imported from 1800 to 1850 (*ibid.*:72). Few examples of sponged wares from primary contexts exist on the site.

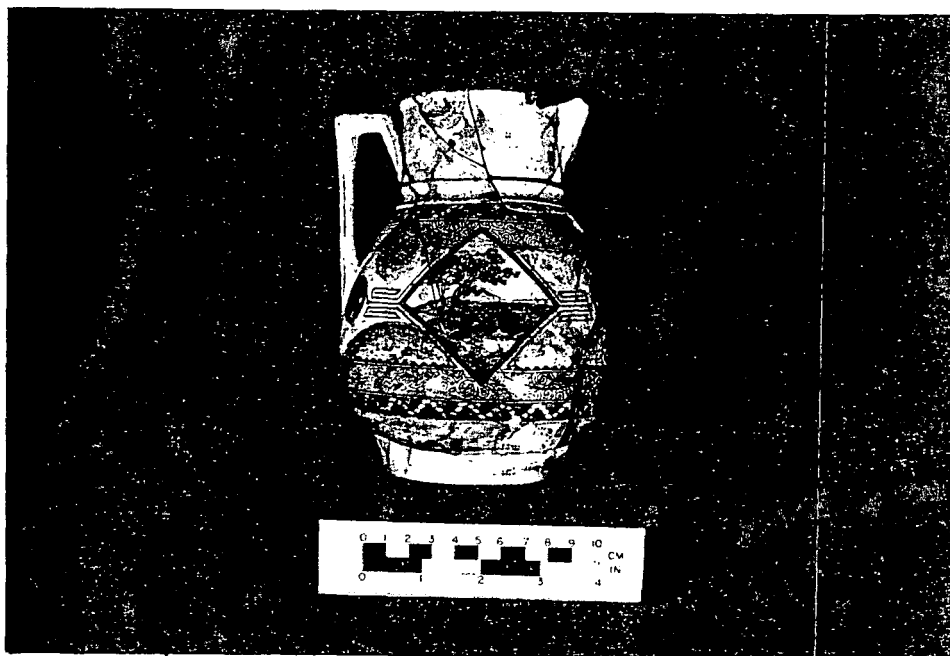
"Dipt" Wares. The term "dipt" refers to annular, mocha and finger painted wares. Annular ware is a banded ware, characterized by a number of paralleled bands. These bands often filled engine turned grooves (Noel Hume 1969:131). This type of decorative technique was used on hollow forms such as bowls, mugs, and jugs (Otto 1975:197). This decorative type became popular after 1785 on creamware, after 1795 on other wares (Noel Hume 1969:131). These wares sometimes exhibited complex patterns such as checkerboards and combed designs. Annular wares could be decorated with only a series of parallel bands of varying widths and also sometimes appeared on yellowware bodies. Annular ware was popular 1790 to 1820 (South 1977). One sherd of annular banded pearlware was found in Feature 5, Stratum C. Sherds of blue banded pearlware were located in Feature 152.

3. Porcelain

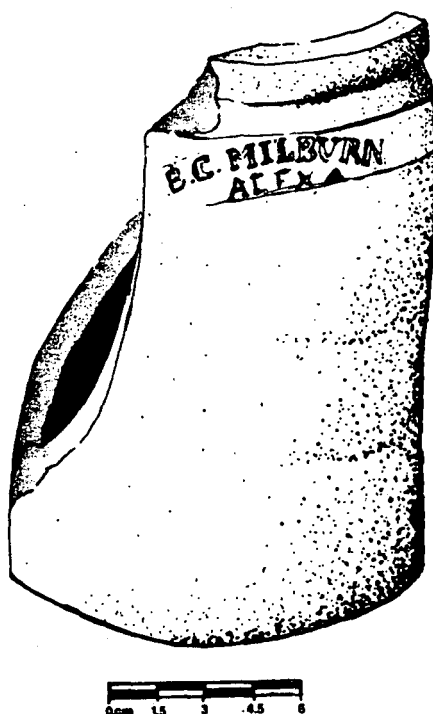
Porcelain is a highly fired, translucent, vitreous ceramic. Porcelain found on the site appears to be of both American and foreign origin. Objects represented included plates, plumbing fixtures, lighting fixtures and toys.

4. Stoneware

Stoneware has a vitreous body like porcelain, is fired at high temperatures and is practically impervious to liq-



Brown transfer printed pitcher



B.C. Milburn salt glazed stoneware preserve jar

Source: ES

Alexandria Slave Pen

Plate 29

Transfer printed pitcher and stoneware jar

uids without glazing, even though it can be made from the same clay as earthenware. It generally is opaque, and varies in color from a pale ash or gray to darker shades, and of reddish hues, depending on the clays used. It has a degree of resonance when struck. Stoneware vessels may be unglazed, but are often salt-glazed.

Saltglazed stoneware of Alexandria and Virginia manufacture was found at the site in relatively small quantities and mostly in the form of preserve jars or 'crock'. Feature 1 contained a preserve jar stamped B.C. Milburn, Alexandria (Plate 29). B.C. Milburn worked in Alexandria producing stoneware and earthenware from 1831 until his death in 1867 (Myers 1982:35). Rim profiles similar to the vessel stamped B.C. Milburn were found in other excavation units and features. Two mending rim sherds of a preserve jar, found in Area A, were stamped with a "1 1/2" quality mark and with the embossed words, "S.H. SON(M)____, STRASBU____". The body of these saltglazed stoneware sherds were a dusky red (2.5 YR3/2), contrasting with the gray of most of the sherds found on the site. Among these, all but one blue decorated piece had similar forms, rim profiles and body color.

An object found in Excavation Unit XVII, probably of local manufacture, is a small, thrown piece, with a hole through the hand trimmed bottom and the projecting cylinder. It may be a small churn lid. One piece of gray bodied salt glazed stoneware was found in Feature 138. Other stoneware included slip-glazed ginger beer bottles found in Excavation Unit XVI.

5. Glass

Glass was the largest artifact class found on the site and included bottles, table glass and window glass. The amount and variety of bottle and table glass warrants a brief description of the types encountered and their association and/or use on the property.

Features 1 and 3, the largest primary deposits at 1315 Duke Street, yielded a large number of artifacts, including glass bottles. Feature 121, the privy, at 1317 Duke Street, yielded many complete bottles. These bottles were classified as to their original function, which included beverage, food/condiment, pharmaceutical, cosmetic and unidentifiable objects.

Beverage Bottles. Beverage bottle classification includes glass identified with an original function of containing wine, beer, soda, mineral water, distilled alcohol and other consumable liquids.

Glass made in private molds for Alexandria merchants and the Alexandria market were represented within the assem-

blage, including those of Lewis Young and brewer Robert Portner (Plates 30 and 31).

The Robert Portner Brewing Company operated in Alexandria from 1861 to 1911, but the diagnostic characteristics of the bottles further refine the temporal range of deposits in which they were found. Some of the Portner bottles found at 1315 Duke Street were semi-automatic, but most were manufactured using a fully automatic manufacturing technique. Some of the latter may have been manufactured in Ohio (Barbara Magid, personal communication). The fully automatic bottles are a uniform dark brown/amber with few flaws. One clear Portner bottle was found. Two of the semi-automatic bottles were manufactured by the Old Dominion Glass Works, which operated in Alexandria from 1898 to 1927. The bottles with the "O.D." mark were less uniform in color, with blisters and bubbles, and the embossed words were smaller than those on the fully automatic bottles. The Old Dominion Glass Works never achieved fully automatic bottle manufacturing techniques before the business burned in 1927 (*ibid.*). All of the bottles have the following embossed words:

ROBERT PORTNER BREWING COMPANY
TRADE
TIVOLI
MARK
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

A light blue soda-type bottle from 1315 Duke Street with a faceted, ten panel base and an arched panel between the base and the blob top contained the embossed words:

LEWIS YOUNG
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

City directory and newspaper research could add to what the diagnostic characteristics of the bottle offer for a date range for his operation. The bottle itself is of the type often seen in newspaper advertisements in the early 1890's. The Hutchinson stopper remained intact within the top of the bottle. The bottle dates no earlier than the stopper, which was patented in 1879 (Plate 30).

Another clear glass bottle sherd, possibly of Alexandria origin, contained the fragmentary embossed words:

...ACH BROS
...UOR
...LERS
...A, VA

Three identical soda or mineral water bottles of Alexandria origin were found in Feature 121 at 1317 Duke

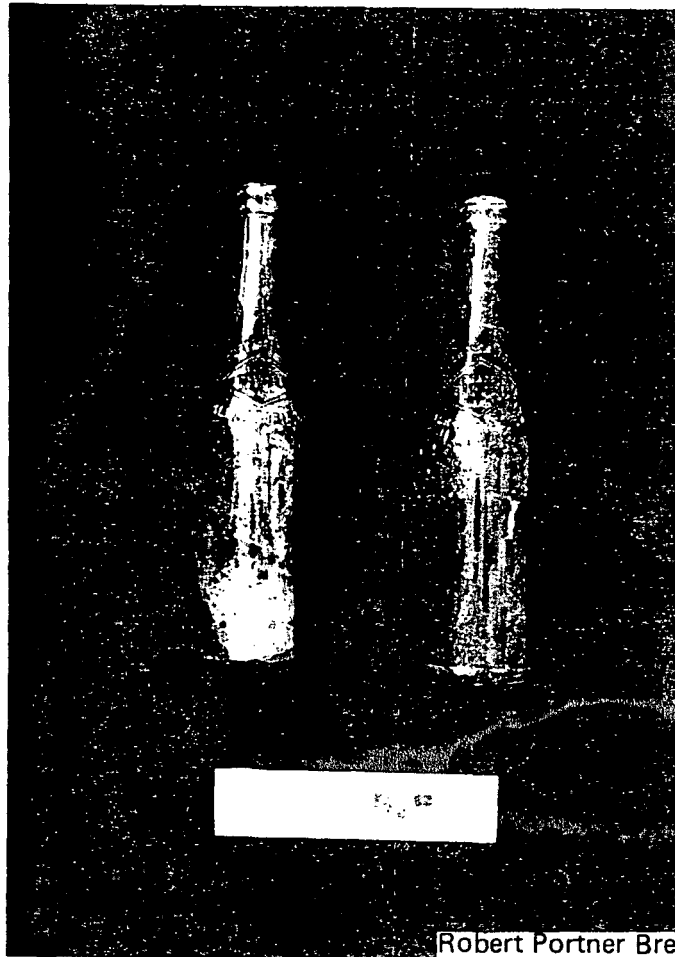


Plate 30
Robert Portner Brewing Company bottles

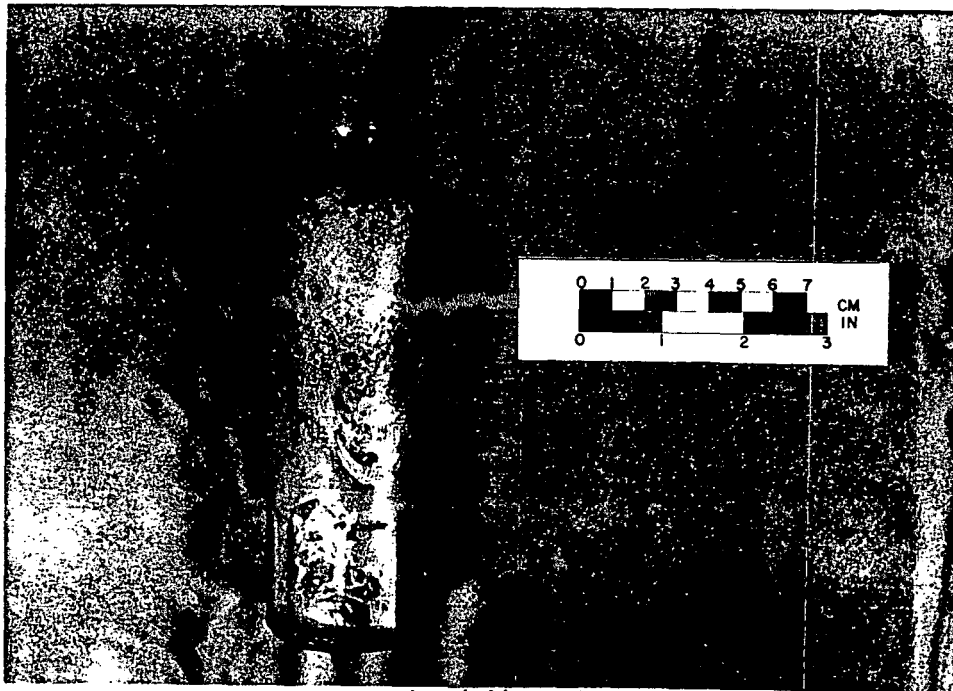


Plate 31

Source: ES

Lewis Young bottle with blob top and Hutchinson stopper

Alexandria Slave Pen

Street. These bottles were manufactured using a three piece mold and have blob tops. The embossing reads:

FOGARTY & COLEMAN ALEXANDRIA, VA.
THIS BOTTLE IS NEVER SOLD

Another bottle of identical manufacture from this feature bears the inscription:

POGENSEE & BECK ALEXANDRIA, VA
BOTTLE NOT SOLD

Also of local origin, a crown top, light blue semi-automatic soda-type bottle was found with the embossed words:

CONTENTS
OF THIS BOTTLE
MANUFACTURED BY
F.H. FINDLEY & SON
REGISTERED 1911-1912
WASHINGTON, D.C.
UNLAWFUL FOR OTHER
BOTTLERS TO RE-FILL
UNDER
PURE FOOD LAW

The Pure Food Law to which the embossing refers was passed by Congress in 1906 (FDA 79:1063). The bottle dates after the 1911-12 date it was registered. Whether this bottle is of local manufacture is unknown, but it should be noted that semi-automatic manufacturing techniques were utilized into the second quarter of the twentieth century in Alexandria.

Two other bottles of Washington, D.C. origin appeared in the assemblage from Feature 121 at 1317 Duke Street. These bottles were both blob tops manufactured in two-piece molds. The embossing on one reads:

CROWLEY AND COLEMAN
WASHINGTON DC
C & C

This Coleman may be the same person as the Coleman of Fogarty and Coleman. The second bottle bears the inscription:

Wm N H MAACK
WASHINGTON DC
THIS BOTTLE IS NEVER SOLD

Another bottle identical in style from the same provenience reads:

H & C OVERDIEK
MINERAL WATER
CINCINNATI

o

o

THIS BOTTLE IS NEVER SOLD

In addition, two other whole undecorated blob top mineral water bottles and several fragmentary bottles of the same style were found in this provenience.

Several flasks were found at both 1315 and 1317 Duke Street. In Feature 121 at 1317 Duke Street, four complete (or nearly complete) and several fragmentary light blue green flasks were found which were manufactured at Baltimore Glassworks (Plate 32). The obverse of these flasks bore the embossed "BALTIMORE GLASS WORKS" along with an anchor. On the reverse a phoenix is depicted with the word "RESURGAM." This bottle was produced to commemorate the Baltimore fire of 1850. The warehouses of the Baltimore Glassworks were destroyed in the fire. The phoenix, a sacred bird to the Egyptians, according to legend, is consumed by fire after a long life. The following day a young phoenix rises from the ashes. "RESURGAM" means "I SHALL RISE AGAIN" and referred to Baltimore, which would rise again from the ashes. These flasks were made in two piece molds with a sheared lip and laid on ring. They would have utilized cork closures. This style of flask was produced ca. 1850.

Two light blue green union flasks were found in this assemblage. The obverse depicts thirteen stars and shaking hands with the word "UNION." The reverse bears the image of an eagle. Flasks of this style were manufactured in the 1860's.

One amber flask from the same provenience bore an anchor with the words "NEW LONDON GLASSWORKS." The reverse bore an eagle with nine stars. These stars may represent nine of the thirteen original colonies which did not later secede from the Union during the Civil War. This flask was made in a two piece mold, shows evidence of a hollow pontil rod and has an applied lip. This style of flasks dates to ca. 1857 to 1863 (Plate 33).

Other partial flasks were also located in this provenience.

A fragmentary one-half-pint clear flask with embossed lettering bore the inscription: "...[O'Leary's?] Pure Rye Whiskey owned by the Virginia Carolina Gro. Co. of Richmond, Virginia." A "Carroll of Baltimore" was also represented within the clear glass bottle sherd assemblage.



0 1 2 3 CM

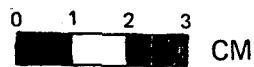
Source: ES

Alexandria Slave Pen

Plate 32

Baltimore Glassworks flask

Alexandria Slave P.



Source: ES

Several olive green alcohol bottles were found at 1317 Duke Street. The earliest of these bottles came from Feature 152, an early trash deposit. Bottles from this feature included a dark olive partial wine bottle with a string-applied lip. These bottles dated from ca. 1820-1830.

Feature 121 from 1317 Duke Street also contained several alcohol bottles. One was made in a three piece mold with a lipping tool. A partial blown champagne bottle of possible French origin with a ring shaped pontil mark was also in this unit. A bottle base from the same provenience bore the inscription "WILLINGTON GLASSWORKS."

Quantitative data about clear glass bottles from Features 1 and 3, is included for comparative purposes. Within Features 1 and 3, at least fifteen one-pint clear glass bottles were represented by whole specimen and/or lips and necks. Of these fifteen, four were fully automatic, three were fully automatic with screw tops, two were semi-automatic, two had lips made with a lipping tool, and four had string applied lips.

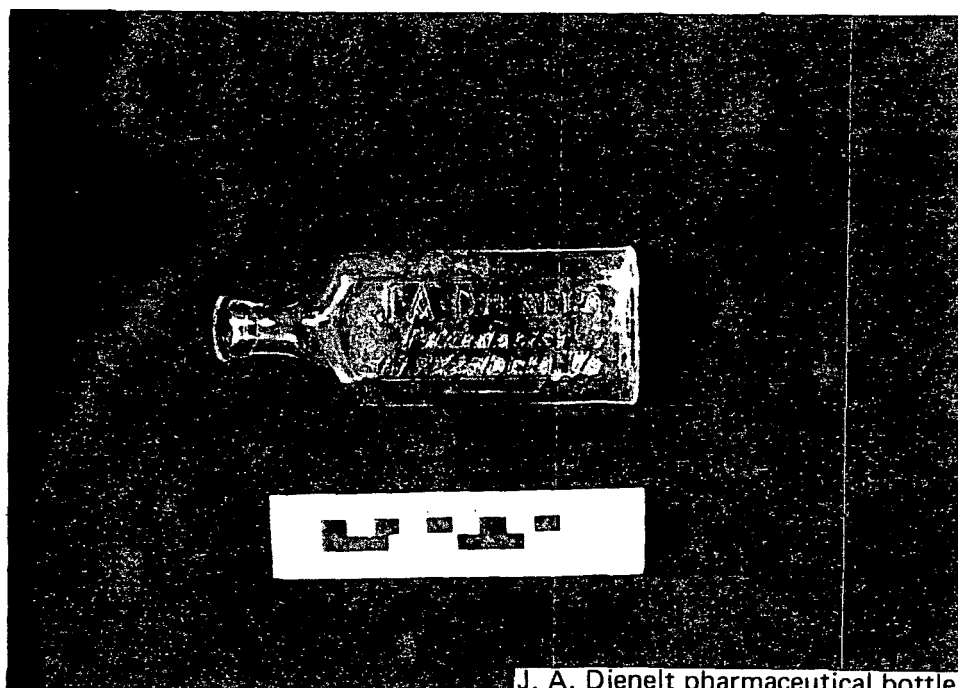
Pharmaceutical Bottles. (Plate 34) Pharmaceutical bottle classification includes glass identified with the original function of containing patent medicines, prescriptions, drugs and/or first aid supplies and home remedies.

Included among the numerous pharmaceutical bottles, two Alexandria pharmacists are represented. A clear, semi-automatic bottle had the embossed words on its front panel "J.A. DIENELT, PHARMACIST, ALEXANDRIA, VA." A front panel fragment of a clear glass pharmaceutical bottle had the embossed words "[A.?] J. Kelly," "cor[n]er of] King and West," "Alexandria, Virginia." The fragment is too small to indicate a manufacturing technique.

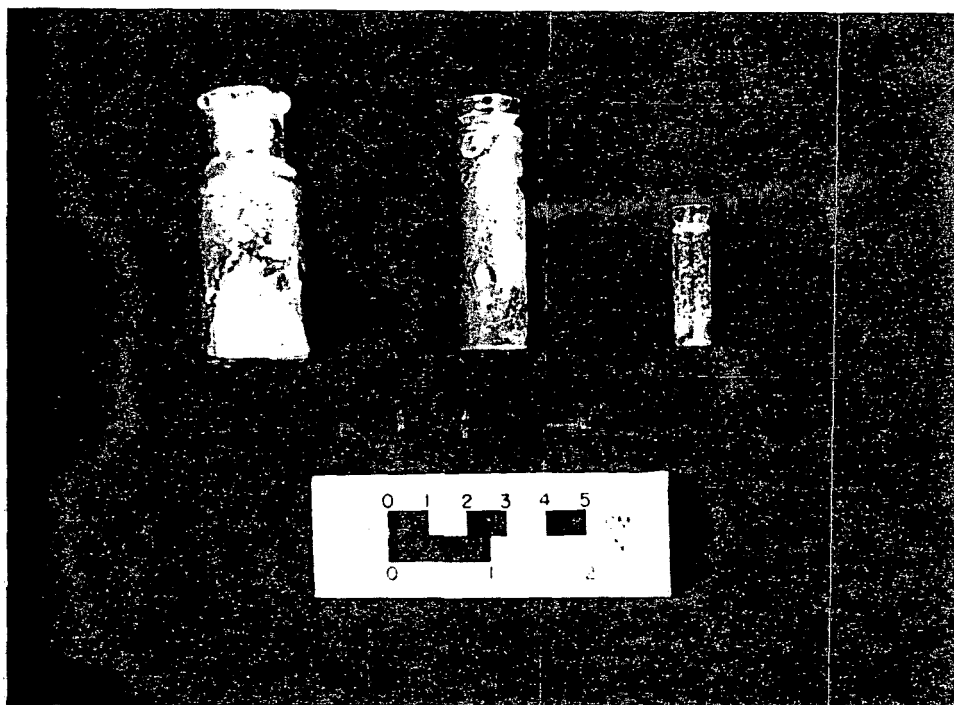
Within Features 1 and 3, at least nine unmarked clear glass pharmaceutical bottles of various sizes were identified. Volumes of the clear glass bottles ranged from as much as a half pint to as small as a one gram phial which were represented by whole specimens and/or lips and necks. Of these nine, four were fully automatic, and three were small (perhaps hand-blown) phials. Related drug paraphernalia included the glass plunger of a hypodermic syringe (Plate 34).

An amber glass bottle made in a two part snapcase mold with a cup base and an applied lip may have contained peroxide or other fluid adversely affected by ultraviolet light.

A light blue four panel bottle with two diagonal shoulder seams and round collar lip, applied with a lipping tool had embossing on all four panels. On the front pane., em-



J. A. Dienelt pharmaceutical bottle



Glass vials and hypodermic syringe plunger

Source: ES

bossed within individual beveled inserts are the words "HOOD'S SARSA PARILLA." On the left side panel is embossed the name "C.I. HOOD & CO.," on the back panel, "APOTHECARIES," and on the right side panel, "LOWELL MASS."

A fully automatic clear glass bottle with embossed side panels with "Char. H. Fletcher's" and on the other "CASTORIA" was found within Feature 3. Other recognizable home remedies included "BROMO SELTZER" [Baltimore] and similar objects.

Several pharmaceutical bottles were found in features at 1317 Duke Street. Feature 100 yielded a clear glass bottle made in a two-piece mold with "O.D." embossed on the bottom. This bottle was manufactured between 1890 and 1920 at the Old Dominion Glassworks. A strap sided flask found on this site was embossed, "LORRIMER MEDICAL INSTITUTE, BALTIMORE, MD" and dates ca. 1875-1890. This may be related to the use of the property as a hospital. Within Feature 121, several whole and fragmentary pharmaceutical bottles were found. Of particular note was a twelve sided aqua bottle with a hollow pontil mark and applied lip. This bottle may have served as a pharmaceutical or perfume bottle. Other round bottles and panel bottles were also present in this feature.

Cosmetic Bottles. Cosmetic bottle classification includes glass with an original function of containing perfume, cosmetics, hair dye, vaseline, cold cream, and other material associated with grooming. A fully automatic flat sided clear bottle which tapered toward the base, embossed with "Larkin Soap Company, Buffalo, New York," was found. The small two piece molded, hand applied lip bottle with the embossed words, "Brownatone Kenton Pharmc, Covington, KY" was probably a bottle for coal-tar based hair dye.

Two small perfume bottles were identified. One held approximately one fluid ounce, embossed with the words "Fletcher's Parfumer" on the two-part molded body with hand applied decoration and lip. The other, a clear glass fully automatic bottle which held less than one-half fluid ounce, has two decorated hobnail bands with a circular cartouche containing an undecipherable monogram.

Food/Condiment Bottles. The food/condiment classification included glass identified with an original function of containing milk, preserved foodstuffs, baking powder, cooking oil, catsup and other condiments, and other consumables associated with food preparation or table use. Several fully automatic milk bottles, identified from lips and nearly whole specimens, from local dairies were found. One was embossed with "Chestnut Farms" (Plate 35). One fully automatic "Ball Perfect Mason" jar with an embossed "2" on the base and screw-cap lid was found in Feature 1. Feature



Source: ES

Alexandria Slave Pen

Plate 35

Milk bottle embossed with Chestnut Farms, G.M. Oyster

121 yielded an aqua food storage jar blown into a two piece mold with a hand applied lip dating to ca. 1850. A milk glass preserve jar lid liner and a clear, one gallon heavy glass, square storage jar with a round collar opening and chamfered corners were found in Feature 3.

Other food/condiment bottles include one "Rumford" with an applied lip and two fully automatic "Davis O.K. Baking Powder" examples. A fully automatic screw-top "Pride of the Farm Tomato Catsup" clear glass bottle, similar, if not identical in form, to those made today. A "F BROWN'S ESS OF JAMAICA GINGER, PHILADA" amber bottle from 1317 Duke Street dated to ca. 1860's. Other similar bottles were also found dating to the second quarter of the twentieth century.

Table Glass (Plate 36). Table glass includes items such as tumblers, stemware, serving and decorative glass. Four tumblers were identified on the site. Two of these were decorated with a grape and vine/foliate motif. One was fluted with an undecorated band around the rim, and the other was of pressed glass with a deeply molded motif.

A large, nearly complete pressed glass pitcher with a thistle motif was found. Classified as a serving vessel, this pitcher exhibited no hand cutting, grinding or visible makers mark, but was of good quality.

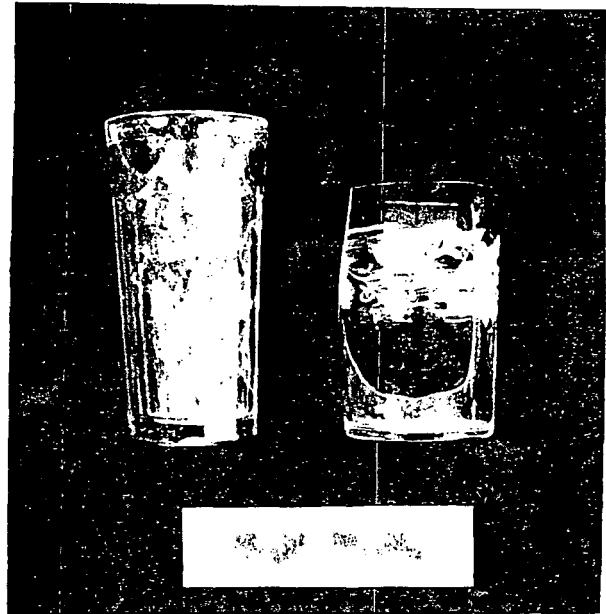
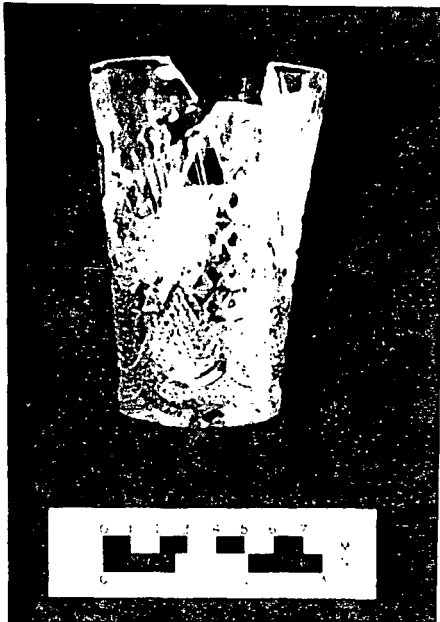
Decorative Glass. Decorative glass included a pressed blue agate glass container with impressed cherry and grape obverse and reverse panels, likely of twentieth century manufacture.

Not included in any of the above categories was a glass inkwell.

Lighting Glass. Lighting glass includes items like lamp chimneys, electrical insulators, light bulb glass and other material. Lamp chimneys were common, with both plain and crimped rims. The latter examples may have been made with a device invented in the 1870's (Ingersoll 1972:260). Fragments of lamp chimney glass were found at both 1315 and 1317 Duke Street. In addition, an early incandescent light bulb was found in Feature 1, the window well.

Electrical insulators were found in the assemblages at both 1315 and 1317 Duke Streets. Three light blue bulbous shaped glass electrical insulators were found at 1315 Duke Street, one of which had the embossed letters, "S.B.T&T." Feature 126 at 1317 Duke Street yielded insulators in several different forms.

Window glass was examined in the field and was not retained; presence or absence was noted.



Source: ES

Alexandria Slave Pen

Plate 36

Table glass including pressed glass tumbler and pitcher and etched and fluted tumblers

6. Personal Use

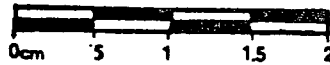
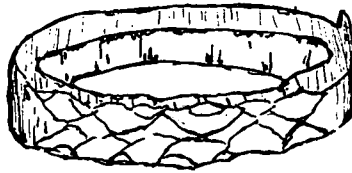
Buttons of various materials, including synthetics, glass, porcelain, shell/bone and plated metal alloys, were found in many areas within the site. Of the buttons found, many were from Feature 3. These included a two-hole shell button with a machine turned center and a two-hole shell button with a thread groove on one side. One cast blue glass half round faceted button face, which probably had a brass eye and boss pressed into the back like South's Type 13 (Noel Hume 1976:91) was found. There was a two-hole shell button with a gouged-out eight petal flower on one side also found in Feature 3. A vulcanized rubber button embossed with "GOODYEAR'S P=T 1851 N.R. CO" was found in Feature 121.

Other features and site levels also contained buttons of several types. Among these types was a metal plated "Scoville" type.

Jewelry included glass beads, a glass cameo, ferrous ring, and a worked pork bone, which may be a finger ring like ones found in slave burials in Virginia (Plate 37). This object was recovered from Area B, Unit XVI. Its shape is roughly oval with an interior maximum dimension of 18mm and an exterior maximum dimension of 25mm. Thickness ranges between 2.2mm and 3.0mm. The initial blank was cut from a hog's femur with a saw. Further shaping was accomplished by well executed pressure flaking with a hard pointed tool. This flaking was only evident along an 18mm section of its exterior. Here at least eighteen flake scars converge at or near the center forming a slight medial ridge. The reduction may have been done to eliminate an awkward protrusion in the original blank, or it may be cosmetic. Whether or not the object was considered finished is unknown.

An unusual object was found in Area A which was a stencil cut in the shape of human lips, hand crafted from sheet celluloid. This may have been used to apply lipstick with a desired outline. A bone comb was identified at 1317 Duke Street.

Too few smoking pipes were found within the site for meaningful quantitative analysis. Of those, fewer were present in fragments large enough for identification. A fluted kaolin pipe bowl and a "McDougall-Glasgow" kaolin pipe were found in Feature 121. Two wooden pipe bowls with fully modern shapes, and one bakelite/synthetic mouthpiece were found within Feature 3. Excavation Unit XVII yielded a partial white clay bowl with a broken-off stem, possibly worn down by human teeth. A bright orange clay stem with a decoratively molded end was found within Excavation Unit XVI.



Bone ring, maximum dimension of
18mm interior, exterior 25mm.



- a) 1857 one cent copper coin. Actual size.
- b) Ching dynasty copper coin. Actual size.

7. Toys

Toys found within the site included over thirty marbles, made of stone, glazed and unglazed clay, and clear, colored, cats' eye and opaque glass. Other toys included a large 'jack', checker piece, doll bodies, injection molded plastic model parts, rubber balls and figurines.

8. Architectural Material

1315 Duke Street

Brick. Area A, the exterior, contained large quantities of brick material. Stratum B, which covered every excavation unit and every feature, contained some brick rubble, brickbats and/or brick chips. Stratum C was the level of brick pavers which covered a large percentage of the exterior site. More than 24 cubic feet of brick was removed from the fill of Feature 3. Within the paving of Stratum C, among the worn, reused bricks, were several marked "HOLLINSBURY," another marked "...R Bros.". Only one brick was found marked "HOLLINSBURY Alex. D.C.," indicating a manufacturing date prior to 1846 while Alexandria was still part of the District of Columbia. Brick was used in the construction of Features 3, 4, 6 and 7. The bricks in Features 4 and 7 were laid in a diagonal pattern and were nearly all fragmentary, rounded and worn.

Area B, the interior, contained both bricks and fired clay paving tiles. Feature 1, the well, utilized brick in this construction, and over 33.57 cubic feet of brick material was removed from the fill within it. Brick found lying flat in the northwest corner of the south room in Unit XV at .32 mbd may indicate that there was a brick floor surface at that level. Bricks were found in large quantities in all excavated units in Area B.

The bricks from both Area A and B were not substantially different from each other. Subsequent construction, addition, alteration and demolition in both areas suggest reasons why such large quantities of brick were found.

1317 Duke Street

Very little brick was found at 1317 Duke Street, except where associated with Feature 118 (the well) and Feature 101/116 (the brick wall). This may relate to the fact that at the time of demolition, bricks from the complex are reputed to have been reused to construct the townhouses to the east of 1315 Duke Street.

Pipe. Many excavation units and features had terra cotta sewer or water pipes present. Features 2, 3, 5, 6, 9 and 11 all utilized this pipe as part of their construction.

Within Feature 8, one of these pipe segments was marked with "Somerville, Wash'n, D.C." City directories indicate that Thomas Somerville operated the National Brass Works in Washington by 1870 (Boyd's City Directory:iv) with a partner named Leitch. In 1880 (*ibid.*:3), Thomas Somerville was advertised as the sole proprietor. By 1888 (Dickenson's City Directory:714), his sons joined the business which had expanded to include "steam heating supplies," "repairs to all kinds of machinery," and "terra cotta pipe," with the factory located at Terra-Cotta Station in Washington, D.C. In 1890, the factory was called the "National Terra Cotta Works, Manufacturers of Terra Cotta Pipe, Drain Tile, Etc., Etc."

Nails and other Architectural Material. Both wrought and cut nails were recovered from both Areas A and B, in addition to wire nails. Extant nails visible on the standing structure at 1315 Duke Street include each of these types, depending on the structural element, its date of construction and whether the nail was reused.

Other architectural material included ferrous gutters, gutter props and spikes. There was some architectural hardware, such as a cupreous keyhole escutcheon plate. Much of the architectural hardware was removed from the site during the mid-twentieth century (Mendleson, 1984: personal communication).

9. Coins

Two coins were found on the site. One was an 1857 copper one cent piece and the other was a Chinese, Ching dynasty round cupreous coin with a square hole in the center (Plate 38).

10. Other Material

A large number of fragmentary tin objects were found including tin cans, shallow bowls, enameled bowls and spoons and other items were found in Features 1 and 3. The wide date range of objects and artifacts found within these features does not permit assignment of specific use periods for them. It was noted by eyewitness accounts in the 1830's that the slaves were fed on tin plates. But all of these objects were in common use throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and could have been used by later inhabitants.

A composite object, made of iron and wood, was found in Feature 3. This was a neck yoke, similar to one illustrated and described in the Sears Catalog of 1902 (630) as, "No. 24R3789 Neck yoke, Hickory, ironed complete weight 7 1/2 pounds, 48x3-inch...55cents."

A variety of other material, including cupreous material, machine parts, personal and household items were represented within the site. One fork, one bone handle, a bone toothbrush and an enamelware serving spoon were found. Synthetic material, electrical and personal items dating into the mid-twentieth century were recovered. Numerous leather objects were also recovered, including shoe and boot parts.

IV. ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

The goal of the research program at the Alexandria Slave Pen was to integrate the documentary evidence with the archaeological findings to best elucidate the cultural history of 1315-1317 Duke Street. The archival research indicated that the use of the property could be divided into six periods. These were: (1) 1749-1812; Part of Fairfax County, City of Alexandria or District of Columbia; (2) 1812-1828; General Andrew Young residence and office; (3) 1828-1861; Slave Pen and Slave Dealers Headquarters; (4) 1861-1865; Civil War Prison; (5) 1878-1885; Alexandria Hospital; (6) 1885-1979; Boarding House and Apartments. The archaeological analysis relating to each of these periods will be discussed.

1. 1749-1812; Part of Fairfax County, the City of Alexandria or the District of Columbia.

Use of the property during this time period was not documented in the historic record. The archaeological record supports this contention, since no remains dating to this period were discovered.

2. 1812-1828; General Andrew Young Residence and Office.

No archaeological remains relating to this period of occupation were discovered. Historic sources suggest that the main structure was three story with a separate kitchen building in the rear. The main structure remains, although an additional story has been added and it has been much altered. The kitchen building has been incorporated into the wing to the northwest. It is likely that construction during the Slave Pen or Civil War Prison period destroyed evidence of this early site activity.

3. 1828-1861; Slave Pen and Slave Dealers Headquarters

Accounts of abolitionists dating to the period when Franklin and Armfield were operating the Slave Pen provide the most complete description of the facility. The descriptions, for the most part, do not contradict each other. The archaeological evidence relating to this period agrees with the historical accounts. The findings were, for the most part, architectural features and artifacts from the architecture group.

Archaeological investigations in the yard focused upon the areas to the north and west of the main structure. Excavations to the west of the structure occurred in the former location of the men's exercise yard (Andrews 1835). Remains of the whitewashed brick walls (Features 110/116) which surrounded this yard were discovered. These whitewashed walls can be observed in historic photographs taken

in the 1860s and were described in the abolitionist's reports (Leavitt 1834, Abdy 1834, Andrews 1835). Accounts indicate that this enclosure measured about 40 to 50 feet square and was neatly paved (Leavitt 1834). The size of the yard corresponds with the archaeological evidence. No evidence of brick pavers remains, however. Later historic accounts indicate that bricks from the Slave Pen were robbed after its abandonment to be used in the construction of the townhouses to the east. This may be true. In addition, the construction of the twentieth century buildings on this property in the could have disturbed any remaining brick pavers.

About half of the men's yard was covered by a roof and the remainder was open to the air (Leavitt 1834, Andrews 1835). Supports for the roofed area are represented by a line of post holes (Features 109, 110, 115, and 120). This sheltered area was the location where the slaves ate their meals. Leavitt noted that in "the covered part was a long table set with tin plates" (1834). Several tin plates were found in the fill of the well in the basement (Feature 1).

In the center of the men's yard was a well which was described by Leavitt as: "a pump...[which] furnished an ample supply of water" (1834). This well (Feature 118) was excavated as part of the archaeological investigations. The upper courses of brick lining in the well had been removed. Their removal may relate to the demolition of the enclosure after 1865 and construction in the later nineteenth century.

To the west of the main structure was a brick chamber (Feature 100) which could have been entered from the basement. This chamber may have provided entrance to the basement from the men's yard. A ladder would have been necessary to climb from the base of the chamber to the yard area, as no stairs were present. Metal hardware imbedded in the brickwork at the ground surface in the yard may have provided an attachment for a grate or door. A similar chamber (Feature 13) was found just to the south of the main structure. An alternate interpretation of the use of these structures was that they were used for solitary confinement purposes.

A trash pit (Feature 152) containing animal bone, oyster shells, and wine bottles was located to the southwest of the men's yard. The wine bottles date the feature to early in the Slave Pen occupation. Within the trash pit, deposits of trash were separated by wash layers, indicating that the pit was open and in use over an extended period, rather than being the result of a single deposit. This feature is located outside of the walled enclosure surrounding the men's yard and, as such, it represents the trash of individuals other than the slaves incarcerated in the Slave Pen. This trash pit was located in the area near the stables and the

area where wagons were stored. The contents of this feature may have been deposited by employees of the Slave Pen, either Mr. Armfield's servants or hired employees, perhaps the men who drove the wagons used to transport the slaves to the south.

To the rear of the main structure was a worn brick floor (Features 4/7) which was probably the floor of a small structure. This early floor was disturbed by later intrusions from drainage features. Archaeological evidence suggests that this pavement dates to the Slave Pen period. A structure at this location is not documented in the historic record. The use of the structure represented by this pavement was not determined by the archaeology.

Archaeological investigation in the basement of the main structure revealed a paved brick floor. Eyewitness accounts note the use of brick pavers throughout the slave pen. The basement ceiling was plastered, as is evidenced by the presence of lath nails and lath shadows on the original ceiling joists and by the large quantity of plaster found in basement excavation. The barred windows in the basement are a remnant of the slave pen period. An examination of the historic photographs showing the construction of holding cells at the Slave Pen Prison during the Civil War depict much less sturdy bars than those used in the windows. Again, the accounts concur, Andrews noted that in the Slave Pen "doors and windows, which were grated like those of ordinary prisons" (1835). Entrances which had been bricked up were observed in the basement. These entrances led to the subterranean chambers (Features 13 and 100).

The well located in the basement (Feature 1) may date to the Slave Pen or Civil War period. Its presence in the basement may indicate a desire for a separate or individual water source for that location.

Leavitt observed that the slaves slept in cellars, however it was probably not in the basement of the main structure (1834). He noted that "a fire [was] burning briskly in the fireplace" (*ibid*). No fireplace is present in the basement of the main house. Andrews noted that the slaves slept in a two story structure at the rear of the compound (1835). This may have been the location of the cellars.

In addition to the tin plates found in Feature 100, the only other artifact attributable to the Slave Pen period is a bone ring discovered in the basement. Similar rings have been discovered on slave sites in Virginia (Kelso 1984).

4. 1861-1865; Civil War Prison

Following the occupation of the Slave Pen by the Union Army, major structural changes occurred. Within the men's

and women's yards, small holding cells were fashioned. Historic photographs illustrate the construction of these cells. They are depicted both before and after the bars had been applied to the windows in the doors. The doors were made from wood reused from barrels or troughs which appear in the foreground of some of these photographs. The brick paving which had been used for flooring in the Slave Pen appears in a state of disarray in the photographs of the Civil War prison. Some of these bricks, perhaps, had been robbed for use in construction occurring at the facility. A line of postholes (Features 127-130) located to the north of and in line with Feature 101 (the west brick wall of the men's yard), may have been associated with Civil War construction at this facility.

The wood lined trough privy (Feature 121) was in use during the Civil War occupation of the property. The upper stratum of privy fill (Stratum A) was loose and ashy with a high concentration of whole or nearly whole artifacts dating to the mid-1860's. This stratum related to the filling and abandonment of the privy. A dark brown highly organic layer (Stratum D) discovered at the bottom of the privy, contained artifacts dating to the early 1860s. Time constraints limited the investigation of this stratum to testing, however it can be posited that this deposit relates to privy use. The presence of the ca. 1863 bottle in this basal stratum indicates that this privy was in use during the period of Civil War occupation. Abandonment of the privy probably occurred at the end of Union occupation. The artifacts found within the privy were not of local origin, with some coming from as far away as Connecticut.

5. 1878-1885; Alexandria Hospital

The Alexandria Hospital occupation of this facility would have only occurred in the house and on the property at 1315 Duke Street. No features discovered on this property could be directly associated with the hospital. Some artifactual material may relate to this period of occupation. Several pharmaceutical bottles were discovered in the well (Feature 3) at the rear of the property at 1315 Duke Street. In addition, two hypodermic needles were discovered in the fill of this feature. The fill of the well (Feature 1) in the basement contained the frame to a carpetbag, perhaps used to carry physician's supplies.

6. 1885-1979; Boarding House and Apartments

The use of the property as a boarding house and as apartments would have only occurred at 1315 Duke Street. Several features relate this period. The series of drainage features (Features 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11) in the rear yard of 1315 Duke Street. These were installed in the later nineteenth or early twentieth century. The exterior well

(Feature 3) may have dated from an earlier period, however the majority of the artifactual remains date to this period. A higher concentration of domestic artifacts dating from this period are present in the assemblage.

Discussion

A recent study of Alexandria identifies three major periods of development of the city: (1) the Mercantile period (ca. 1750-1790), (2) the Indigenous Commercial period (ca. 1790-1850), and (3) the Industrial period (ca. 1850-1910) (Cressey et.al 1984:1). The occupation of the project area occurred during the latter two periods.

The investigations conducted by the City of Alexandria focused upon "three status groups with consistant (sic) residential areas", namely: (1) Anglo-American Upper Middle Class, (2) Anglo-American Lower Middle Class, and (3) free Afro-American Lower Class (*ibid*: 2). Primary accounts of the early nineteenth century in the Federal District recognized similar social boundaries. Anne Royall, in an 1826 account, divided society in the Federal District into four classes: (1) keepers of Congressional boarding houses, and subordinate officers of government; (2) the laboring class; (3) the "better sort"; and, (4) free negroes (1826:155). Categories 3, 1 and 2, and 4 would coincide with the status groups identified in Alexandria's study.

Later accounts (Myers 1944:127) suggest that these were fairly accurate groupings, although the black slaves often were grouped with free blacks socially (which may be disputed by current historians), and state that each of these groups moved in their own distinct sphere of social activity" (Crowell et. al. 1986:11). Within the city of Alexandria to date, investigations of the Afro-American population have focused upon free black settlements. The archaeology of Afro American slaves has not previously been studied in detail in Alexandria (Cressey et. al. 1984:13).

The Alexandria study noted that "The highest status groups and land uses for the most part are in the Core areas.... Decreasing status groups, land uses and property values occur at the historic Periphery" (*ibid*). In Alexandria, the free black population settled in the Periphery. Likewise, the Slave Pen, Civil War Prison, Hospital and Boarding House, all of which would have served lower status groups, were located in the Periphery.

V. THE ALEXANDRIA SLAVE PEN AND THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF URBAN CAPTIVITY

A. Introduction

Archaeological and historical studies at the property known as the Alexandria Slave Pen have focused on periods when the site was inhabited by captive members of society in an urban setting. Three periods of ownership and use, spanning nearly forty years, are relevant to this study, including:

- 1) 1828-1861; Slave Pen and Slavedealers Headquarters,
- 2) 1861-1865; Civil War Prison, and

In general, short-term occupation was common for the majority of the occupants, with little variation in physical setting or material culture during each of the two major periods.

There were a few general characteristics of the site common to all three periods. These included,

- o Short-term residence,
- o Limited access to personal property,
- o Physical separation from family and society,
- o Material objects supplied by institution,
- o Site cleanliness
- o Wardens, agents and guards living off-site,

These characteristics, as noted in the historic record and also reflected in the archaeological findings may lead to the formulation of general hypotheses concerning transient residence by captive members of society. Findings from this study are reviewed below for each of these periods relative to these characteristics, concluding with the development of a tentative hypothesis concerning the archaeology of urban captivity which can be tested at other locations. It should be noted at the onset that locations of long-term captive residence, such as insane asylums or penitentiaries, may display other attributes not applicable to this analysis.

This site, which is within the city-site currently being studied by the Alexandria Archaeological Center in Alexandria, Virginia, provides a unique case study which adds additional information to our developing data base concerning urban development in North America and status, distance and material differences. Sites such as this exist in nearly every community, and as such, need to be studied as contributing to the whole entity we know as the city.

B. Periods of Captivity

1. Slave Pen and Slavedealers. The period from 1828-1861 has been described previously in Section II.B. The most complete contemporary description of the use of the site is for the Franklin and Armfield period during abolitionists' visits in the 1830s. For purposes of this discussion, it is assumed that the general characteristics of the facility and the custodial care of captives remained the same during the entire thirty-three years. Contemporary accounts suggest that there was some variation in the manner the general population viewed the different owners and their slave-dealing practices. But these probably did not affect the general characteristics of the archaeological site.

Residence. Slaves in transit generally spent between two weeks and two months at the facility (Abdy 1835).

Personal Property. Slaves arrived at the pen with only those personal items carried on their person or in a knapsack. These may have been confiscated. Slaves left the property with two sets of new clothing (Andrews 1836:140).

Physical separation. Males and females were separated, and with the exception of small children, family groups were kept apart. There were no visitors.

Material objects. Furniture, kitchen items and blankets were supplied by the institution. Food and eating implements were tin, and supplied by the slave dealers.

Site cleanliness. Each eyewitness during the 1830s and 1840s remarked on the cleanliness of the site, including, "everywhere I passed along, I observed the studied attention paid to cleanliness....The fences and walls of the houses, both internally and externally, were neatly whitewashed..." (Andrews 1836).

Agents and wardens living off-site. The only persons, with the exception of slaves, who may have lived within the slave pen were servants of Frankling & Armfield or his representative, who may have lived in the upper floors of the building at 1315 Duke Street. Reception rooms for guests of the slavedealers were within the front rooms at the main structure. Neither the slave dealers, their agents, or the slaves were part of Alexandria society. Their network included slavedealers in Virginia and Maryland, as well as persons wishing to sell their slaves. Since trading relations were with partners in southern ports like Natchez and New Orleans, the owners of the facility focused their attention on their families in the south.

2. Slave Pen Prison. The former slave pen was converted to a Union army prison in 1861-62. There are fairly

thorough military records for the facility, which describe the physical structure, improvements made, and the inmates of the prison. Prisoners included deviant members of the military, incarcerated for drunk and disorderly behavior or desertion; prostitutes, or those persons in Alexandria keeping houses of "ill fame" for soldiers.

Short-term residence. It appears that inmates were kept for only a short time, being punished for unbecoming or disorderly behavior. Deserters were returned to their military unit.

Limited access to personal property. Persons were brought into the facility without warning, coming with only those items on their person. Clothing and blankets were supplied by the military. The rations were prepared by the guards, and many of the inmates were on reduced rations--bread and water.

Physical separation. Most prisoners were not from Alexandria or the region, in general, and were separated from family. No visitors were allowed.

Site cleanliness. All of the military reports remarked on the cleanliness of the site, including one account which stated, "...mostly white washed, premises well policed, cleanliness being the order of the day."

Agents and wardens living off-site. This facility was part of the larger military complex, including L'oveture Hospital and Contraband Barracks. Officers and soldiers lived nearby, but not within the Slave Pen Prison.

C. Archaeology of Urban Captivity.

It is hypothesized that the restricted personal behavior, conditions of capture and incarceration, and the physical setting may lead to general statements regarding archaeological sites exhibiting those characteristics already enumerated. These include,

- o Little or no general site refuse from areas inhabited by inmates.

- o Archaeological remains generally confined to architectural features.

- o Non-architectural artifacts brought to the site from locations away from the surrounding town or city by wardens or guards of the institution. These would be found outside of the confinement area.

Thus archaeological investigations in urban areas should take into account site-specific uses which may occur

that would not conform with general statements being developed for the city-site. The findings from the time period between 1828-1865 at the Slave Pen should not be incorporated within results from other studies within Alexandria (Cressey et.al. 1984). The site is within the city, on the periphery of the town during the time period studied, but activities conducted were generally outside the boundaries of the city-site.

A variety of other material, including cupreous material, machine parts, personal and household items were represented within the site. One fork, one bone handle, a bone toothbrush and an enamelware serving spoon were found. Synthetic material, electrical and personal items dating into the mid-twentieth century were recovered. Numerous leather objects were also recovered, including shoe and boot parts.

IV. ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

The goal of the research program at the Alexandria Slave Pen was to integrate the documentary evidence with the archaeological findings to best elucidate the cultural history of 1315-1317 Duke Street. The archival research indicated that the use of the property could be divided into six periods. These were: (1) 1749-1812; Part of Fairfax County, City of Alexandria or District of Columbia; (2) 1812-1828; General Andrew Young residence and office; (3) 1828-1861; Slave Pen and Slave Dealers Headquarters; (4) 1861-1865; Civil War Prison; (5) 1878-1885; Alexandria Hospital; (6) 1885-1979; Boarding House and Apartments. The archaeological analysis relating to each of these periods will be discussed.

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Use of the property during this time period was not documented in the historic record. The archaeological record supports this contention, since no remains dating to this period were discovered.

2. 1812-1828; General Andrew Young Residence and Office.

No archaeological remains relating to this period of occupation were discovered. Historic sources suggest that the main structure was three story with a separate kitchen building in the rear. The main structure remains, although an additional story has been added and it has been much altered. The kitchen building has been incorporated into the wing to the northwest. It is likely that construction during the Slave Pen or Civil War Prison period destroyed evidence of this early site activity.

3. 1828-1861; Slave Pen and Slave Dealers Headquarters

Accounts of abolitionists dating to the period when Franklin and Armfield were operating the Slave Pen provide the most complete description of the facility. The descriptions, for the most part, do not contradict each other. The archaeological evidence relating to this period agrees with the historical accounts. The findings were, for the most part, architectural features and artifacts from the architecture group.

Archaeological investigations in the yard focused upon the areas to the north and west of the main structure. Excavations to the west of the structure occurred in the former location of the men's exercise yard (Andrews 1835). Remains of the whitewashed brick walls (Features 110/116) which surrounded this yard were discovered. These whitewashed walls can be observed in historic photographs taken

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To the west of the main structure was a brick chamber (Feature 100) which could have been entered from the basement. This chamber may have provided entrance to the basement from the men's yard. A ladder would have been necessary to climb from the base of the chamber to the yard area, as no stairs were present. Metal hardware imbedded in the brickwork at the ground surface in the yard may have provided an attachment for a grate or door. A similar chamber (Feature 13) was found just to the south of the main structure. An alternate interpretation of the use of these structures was that they were used for solitary confinement purposes.

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area where wagons were stored. The contents of this feature may have been deposited by employees of the Slave Pen, either Mr. Armfield's servants or hired employees, perhaps the men who drove the wagons used to transport the slaves to the south.

✓ To the rear of the main structure was a worn brick floor (Features 4/7) which was probably the floor of a small structure. This early floor was disturbed by later intrusions from drainage features. Archaeological evidence suggests that this pavement dates to the Slave Pen period. A structure at this location is not documented in the historic record. The use of the structure represented by this pavement was not determined by the archaeology.

Basement
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✓ The well located in the basement (Feature 1) may date to the Slave Pen or Civil War period. Its presence in the basement may indicate a desire for a separate or individual water source for that location.

Leavitt observed that the slaves slept in cellars, however it was probably not in the basement of the main structure (1834). He noted that "a fire [was] burning briskly in the fireplace" (*ibid*). No fireplace is present in the basement of the main house. Andrews noted that the slaves slept in a two story structure at the rear of the compound (1835). This may have been the location of the cellars.

✓ In addition to the tin plates found in Feature 100, the only other artifact attributable to the Slave Pen period is a bone ring discovered in the basement. Similar rings have been discovered on slave sites in Virginia (Kelso 1984).

4. 1861-1865; Civil War Prison

Following the occupation of the Slave Pen by the Union Army, major structural changes occurred. Within the men's

and women's yards, small holding cells were fashioned. Historic photographs illustrate the construction of these cells. They are depicted both before and after the bars had been applied to the windows in the doors. The doors were made from wood reused from barrels or troughs which appear in the foreground of some of these photographs. The brick paving which had been used for flooring in the Slave Pen appears in a state of disarray in the photographs of the Civil War prison. Some of these bricks, perhaps, had been robbed for use in construction occurring at the facility. A line of postholes (Features 127-130) located to the north of and in line with Feature 101 (the west brick wall of the men's yard), may have been associated with Civil War construction at this facility.

The wood lined trough privy (Feature 121) was in use during the Civil War occupation of the property. The upper stratum of privy fill (Stratum A) was loose and ashy with a high concentration of whole or nearly whole artifacts dating to the mid-1860's. This stratum related to the filling and abandonment of the privy. A dark brown highly organic layer (Stratum D) discovered at the bottom of the privy, contained artifacts dating to the early 1860s. Time constraints limited the investigation of this stratum to testing, however it can be posited that this deposit relates to privy use. The presence of the ca. 1863 bottle in this basal stratum indicates that this privy was in use during the period of Civil War occupation. Abandonment of the privy probably occurred at the end of Union occupation. The artifacts found within the privy were not of local origin, with some coming from as far away as Connecticut.

5. 1878-1885; Alexandria Hospital

The Alexandria Hospital occupation of this facility would have only occurred in the house and on the property at 1315 Duke Street. No features discovered on this property could be directly associated with the hospital. Some artifactual material may relate to this period of occupation. Several pharmaceutical bottles were discovered in the well (Feature 3) at the rear of the property at 1315 Duke Street. In addition, two hypodermic needles were discovered in the fill of this feature. The fill of the well (Feature 1) in the basement contained the frame to a carpetbag, perhaps used to carry physician's supplies.

6. 1885-1979; Boarding House and Apartments

The use of the property as a boarding house and as apartments would have only occurred at 1315 Duke Street. Several features relate this period. The series of drainage features (Features 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11) in the rear yard of 1315 Duke Street. These were installed in the later nineteenth or early twentieth century. The exterior well

(Feature 3) may have dated from an earlier period, however the majority of the artifactual remains date to this period. A higher concentration of domestic artifacts dating from this period are present in the assemblage.

Discussion

A recent study of Alexandria identifies three major periods of development of the city: (1) the Mercantile period (ca. 1750-1790), (2) the Indigenous Commercial period (ca. 1790-1850), and (3) the Industrial period (ca. 1850-1910) (Cressey et.al 1984:1). The occupation of the project area occurred during the latter two periods.

The investigations conducted by the City of Alexandria focused upon "three status groups with consistant (sic) residential areas", namely: (1) Anglo-American Upper Middle Class, (2) Anglo-American Lower Middle Class, and (3) free Afro-American Lower Class (*ibid*: 2). Primary accounts of the early nineteenth century in the Federal District recognized similar social boundaries. Anne Royall, in an 1826 account, divided society in the Federal District into four classes: (1) keepers of Congressional boarding houses, and subordinate officers of government; (2) the laboring class; (3) the "better sort"; and, (4) free negroes (1826:155). Categories 3, 1 and 2, and 4 would coincide with the status groups identified in Alexandria's study.

Later accounts (Myers 1944:127) suggest that these were fairly accurate groupings, although the black slaves often were grouped with free blacks socially (which may be disputed by current historians), and state that each of these groups moved in their own distinct sphere of social activity" (Crowell et. al. 1986:11). Within the city of Alexandria to date, investigations of the Afro-American population have focused upon free black settlements. The archaeology of Afro American slaves has not previously been studied in detail in Alexandria (Cressey et. al. 1984:13).

The Alexandria study noted that "The highest status groups and land uses for the most part are in the Core areas.... Decreasing status groups, land uses and property values occur at the historic Periphery" (*ibid*). In Alexandria, the free black population settled in the Periphery. Likewise, the Slave Pen, Civil War Prison, Hospital and Boarding House, all of which would have served lower status groups, were located in the Periphery.

V. THE ALEXANDRIA SLAVE PEN AND THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF URBAN CAPTIVITY

A. Introduction

Archaeological and historical studies at the property known as the Alexandria Slave Pen have focused on periods when the site was inhabited by captive members of society in an urban setting. Three periods of ownership and use, spanning nearly forty years, are relevant to this study, including:

- 1) 1828-1861; Slave Pen and Slavedealers Headquarters,
- 2) 1861-1865; Civil War Prison, and

In general, short-term occupation was common for the majority of the occupants, with little variation in physical setting or material culture during each of the two major periods.

There were a few general characteristics of the site common to all three periods. These included,

- o Short-term residence,
- o Limited access to personal property,
- o Physical separation from family and society,
- o Material objects supplied by institution,
- o Site cleanliness
- o Wardens, agents and guards living off-site,

These characteristics, as noted in the historic record and also reflected in the archaeological findings may lead to the formulation of general hypotheses concerning transient residence by captive members of society. Findings from this study are reviewed below for each of these periods relative to these characteristics, concluding with the development of a tentative hypothesis concerning the archaeology of urban captivity which can be tested at other locations. It should be noted at the onset that locations of long-term captive residence, such as insane asylums or penitentiaries, may display other attributes not applicable to this analysis.

This site, which is within the city-site currently being studied by the Alexandria Archaeological Center in Alexandria, Virginia, provides a unique case study which adds additional information to our developing data base concerning urban development in North America and status, distance and material differences. Sites such as this exist in nearly every community, and as such, need to be studied as contributing to the whole entity we know as the city.

B. Periods of Captivity

1. Slave Pen and Slavedealers. The period from 1828-1861 has been described previously in Section II.B. The most complete contemporary description of the use of the site is for the Franklin and Armfield period during abolitionists' visits in the 1830s. For purposes of this discussion, it is assumed that the general characteristics of the facility and the custodial care of captives remained the same during the entire thirty-three years. Contemporary accounts suggest that there was some variation in the manner the general population viewed the different owners and their slave-dealing practices. But these probably did not affect the general characteristics of the archaeological site.

Residence. Slaves in transit generally spent between two weeks and two months at the facility (Abdy 1835).

Personal Property. Slaves arrived at the pen with only those personal items carried on their person or in a knapsack. These may have been confiscated. Slaves left the property with two sets of new clothing (Andrews 1836:140).

Physical separation. Males and females were separated, and with the exception of small children, family groups were kept apart. There were no visitors.

Material objects. Furniture, kitchen items and blankets were supplied by the institution. Food and eating implements were tin, and supplied by the slave dealers.

Site cleanliness. Each eyewitness during the 1830s and 1840s remarked on the cleanliness of the site, including, "everywhere I passed along, I observed the studied attention paid to cleanliness....The fences and walls of the houses, both internally and externally, were neatly whitewashed..." (Andrews 1836).

Agents and wardens living off-site. The only persons, with the exception of slaves, who may have lived within the slave pen were servants of Frankling & Armfield or his representative, who may have lived in the upper floors of the building at 1315 Duke Street. Reception rooms for guests of the slavedealers were within the front rooms at the main structure. Neither the slave dealers, their agents, or the slaves were part of Alexandria society. Their network included slavedealers in Virginia and Maryland, as well as persons wishing to sell their slaves. Since trading relations were with partners in southern ports like Natchez and New Orleans, the owners of the facility focused their attention on their families in the south.

2. Slave Pen Prison. The former slave pen was converted to a Union army prison in 1861-62. There are fairly

thorough military records for the facility, which describe the physical structure, improvements made, and the inmates of the prison. Prisoners included deviant members of the military, incarcerated for drunk and disorderly behavior or desertion; prostitutes, or those persons in Alexandria keeping houses of "ill fame" for soldiers.

Short-term residence. It appears that inmates were kept for only a short time, being punished for unbecoming or disorderly behavior. Deserters were returned to their military unit.

Limited access to personal property. Persons were brought into the facility without warning, coming with only those items on their person. Clothing and blankets were supplied by the military. The rations were prepared by the guards, and many of the inmates were on reduced rations--bread and water.

Physical separation. Most prisoners were not from Alexandria or the region, in general, and were separated from family. No visitors were allowed.

Site cleanliness. All of the military reports remarked on the cleanliness of the site, including one account which stated, "...mostly white washed, premises well policed, cleanliness being the order of the day."

Agents and wardens living off-site. This facility was part of the larger military complex, including L'oveture Hospital and Contraband Barracks. Officers and soldiers lived nearby, but not within the Slave Pen Prison.

C. Archaeology of Urban Captivity.

It is hypothesized that the restricted personal behavior, conditions of capture and incarceration, and the physical setting may lead to general statements regarding archaeological sites exhibiting those characteristics already enumerated. These include,

- o Little or no general site refuse from areas inhabited by inmates.

- o Archaeological remains generally confined to architectural features.

- o Non-architectural artifacts brought to the site from locations away from the surrounding town or city by wardens or guards of the institution. These would be found outside of the confinement area.

Thus archaeological investigations in urban areas should take into account site-specific uses which may occur

that would not conform with general statements being developed for the city-site. The findings from the time period between 1828-1865 at the Slave Pen should not be incorporated within results from other studies within Alexandria (Cressey et.al. 1984). The site is within the city, on the periphery of the town during the time period studied, but activities conducted were generally outside the boundaries of the city-site.

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APPENDIX A
LIST OF PERSONNEL

Project Manager,
Project Archaeologist,

Field Archaeologists,

Volunteer Field Crew,

Laboratory Analysis,

Janice G. Artemel

Jeff Parker (1315 Duke St.)

Dr. Elizabeth A. Crowell (1317 Duke St.)

Dennis J. Hartzell

Norman Mackie

Edward J. Flanagan

Cecile Glendenning

Roger Anderson

Harry Burke

Dennis J. Hartzell

Jeff Parker

Elizabeth A. Crowell

APPENDIX B
ARTIFACT INVENTORIES

AREA A-EXTERIOR **ARTIFACTS BY FEATURE**

Page 1 of 3

44AX75-1315 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA. USE INDIVIDUAL TABLES FOR
ARTIFACT TOTALS BY STRATUM WITHIN FEATURES.

ARTIFACT CLASS	Feature 2	Feature 3	Feature 4	Feature 5	Feature 6	Feature 7	Feature 8	Feature 9	TOTAL
<u>CERAMICS</u>									
Unglazed Redware	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	6
Glazed Redware	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Other Refined Earthenware	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Undeco. c.c.Ware	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
<u>PEARLWARE</u>									
Undecorated	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Hand painted	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	4
Transfer printed	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
"Jackfield Type"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<u>WHITEWARE</u>									
Undecorated	3	50	5	1	1	4	0	0	65
Painted/Sponged	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Applied Decal Deco.	0	7	0	3	0	0	0	0	10
Transfer Printed	0	38	3	0	0	2	0	1	44
<u>STONEWARE</u>									
Saltglazed	0	13	7	0	1	0	0	0	21
Slip glazed	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
<u>IRONSTONE</u>									
Undecorated	0	51	1	0	3	1	0	0	55
Transfer print-green	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
American Brown glazed	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other decorated	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<u>PORCELAIN</u>									
Hard Paste	0	37	3	1	0	2	0	0	43
Soft Paste	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Porcelaneous	0	14	4	1	1	0	0	1	21
Other Ceramic Material	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
CERAMIC TOTALS	4	290	33	7	13	9	9	5	361
<u>BOTTLE GLASS</u>									
Beverage	2	184	54	1	7	0	0	3	251
Pharmaceutical	0	71	4	2	0	0	0	0	77
Cosmetic	0	13	1	0	0	1	0	0	15
Food/Condiment	0	66	0	1	2	0	0	0	69
Other bottle	15	89	25	27	2	5	0	6	176
BOTTLE GLASS TOTALS	17	423	84	31	18	6	0	9	588
<u>TABLE GLASS</u>									
Stemware	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Tumblers	2	25	2	0	0	0	0	0	29
Serving	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Decorative	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Other	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
TABLE GLASS TOTALS	2	44	2	0	1	0	0	0	49

AREA A-EXTERIOR ARTIFACTS BY FEATURE

Page 2 of 3

44AX75-1315 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA. USE INDIVIDUAL TABLES FOR
ARTIFACT TOTALS BY STRATUM WITHIN FEATURES.

ARTIFACT CLASS	Feature 2	Feature 3	Feature 4	Feature 5	Feature 6	Feature 7	Feature 8	Feature 9	TOTAL
<u>OTHER GLASS</u>									
Window glass	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓
Lighting glass	0	84	3	0	0	1	0	0	88
Other forms	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Glass Insulators	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
OTHER GLASS TOTAL	0	87	3	0	0	1	0	0	91
<u>PERSONAL USE</u>									
Glass Button	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Shell/bone Buttons	0	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	12
Silverplate "Scoville"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Glass bead	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Unglazed clay marbles	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Glass marbles	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Eyeglass lens	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hypo syringe plunger	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pencil Leads	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Mirror Glass	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Bakelite Pipe Mouthpiece	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pipe bowls, clay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pipe bowls, wooden	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
SYNTHETIC PERSONAL USE ITEMS									
Plastic buttons	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Celluoid Lipstick Stencil	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
False fingernail	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Toy Checker piece	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Toy Plastic Model	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PERSONAL USE TOTALS	0	52	5	1	0	0	0	0	60
<u>ARCHITECTURAL MATERIAL</u>									
<u>NAILS</u>									
Cut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wrought	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Unrecognizable	0	3	11	0	2	1	0	0	17
Slate	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	✓
Terra cotta-pipe	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0	1	✓	1
Sharpening stone	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bathroom Fixtures	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Brick	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ARCHITECTURAL TOTAL	0	18	11	0	2	1	1	✓	33

AREA A-EXTERIOR **ARTIFACTS BY FEATURE**

Page 3 of 3

44AX75-1315 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA. USE INDIVIDUAL TABLES FOR
ARTIFACT TOTALS BY STRATUM WITHIN FEATURES.

ARTIFACT CLASS	Feature 2	Feature 3	Feature 4	Feature 5	Feature 6	Feature 7	Feature 8	Feature 9	TOTAL
<u>FERROUS ALLOY OBJECTS</u>									
Containers	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
Tools	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hardware	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	6
Unrecognizable	0	22	0	2	0	1	0	0	30
FERROUS ALLOY TOTAL	0	70	0	3	0	2	0	0	75
<u>SYNTHETIC MATERIAL</u>									
Plastic Liquor Bottle Cap	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
35mm film leader	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Squeeze Tube Caps	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Other Plastic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
SYNTHETIC TOTALS		1	7	0	0	0	0	1	9
<u>COMPOSITE OBJECTS</u>									
Yoke	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Iron and leather shoe parts	0	28	4	0	0	0	0	0	32
Electrical Items	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Bone and Iron handles	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
COMPOSITE TOTALS	0	58	4	0	0	0	0	0	62
<u>COPPER ALLOY OBJECTS</u>									
Food Related	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Other Metal/lead	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Foreign Coin/Token	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Personal Use	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Machine Parts	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Other Hardware	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Unrecognizable	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
COPPER ALLOY TOTALS	1	12	3	0	0	1	0	1	18
<u>ORGANIC MATERIALS</u>									
Fabric Remains	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Charcoal	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Soil Sample	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
ORGANIC TOTALS	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	6
<u>FAUNAL MATERIAL</u>									
Oyster Shell	0	263g	0	0	0	0	0	1	Δ
Egg Shell	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	Δ
Fish Bones	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bone	0	247+	4	5	2	2	0	1	Δ
INCOMPLETE-NO TOTAL	0	536+	4	0	0	2	0	2	0
TOTAL	25+	1064	147	42	32	16	2	18	1347

□ = NOT QUANTIFIED Δ = QUANTIFIED IN APPROPRIATE FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY ✓ = PRESENT

**AREA A-EXTERIOR
Unit X-Feature 2**

All

44AX75-1315 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA. TOTAL ARTIFACTS BY STRATUM
ARTIFACT CLASS STRATUM B TOTAL

CERAMICS

WHITEWARE

Undecorated

3

Transfer Printed Pearlware

1

CERAMICS TOTAL

4

BOTTLE GLASS

Beverage

2

Other bottle

15

BOTTLE GLASS

17

TABLE GLASS

Tumblers

2

TABLE GLASS TOTALS

2

OTHER GLASS

Window glass

✓

ARCHITECTURAL MATERIAL

Terra Cotta Pipe

✓

FERROUS ALLOY OBJECTS

Unrecognizable

106 grams

FERROUS ALLOY TOTAL

SYNTHETIC MATERIAL

Plastic Liquor Bottle Cap

1

SYNTHETIC TOTALS

1

ORGANIC MATERIALS

Fabric remains

2

TOTAL

26+

AREA A-EXTERIOR **Unit VI- Feature 3**

Page 1 of 3

44AX75-1315 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA. TOTAL ARTIFACTS BY STRATUM

ARTIFACT CLASS	Strm. B	Strm. C	Strm. D	Strm. E	Strm. E	Strm. G	Strm. H	Strm. J	TOTAL
<u>CERAMICS</u>									
Unglazed Redware	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Other Refined Earthenware	10	1	0	0	12	0	0	0	23
<u>WHITEWARE</u>									
Undecorated	0	7	6	0	13	12	11	1	50
Painted/Sponged	0	5	0	0	1	9	18	0	33
Applied Decal Deco.	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Transfer Printed	0	0	0	0	1	34	3	0	38
Saltglazed Stoneware	1	2	0	3	7	0	0	0	13
<u>IRONSTONE/UNDECO</u>	6	5	0	2	0	0	38	0	51
<u>PORCELAIN</u>									
Hard Paste	0	8	0	3	1	14	5	6	37
Soft Paste	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
<u>Porcelaneous</u>	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	10
doll's leg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
doll fragments	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
<u>Other Ceramic Material</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	20
CERAMIC TOTAL	20	35	11	14	36	69	96	9	290
<u>BOTTLE GLASS</u>									
Beverage	71	2	6	0	28	12	39	25	184
Pharmaceutical	11	3	1	2	3	35	15	1	71
Cosmetic	3	1	1	0	4	3	1	0	13
Food/Cond	7	4	1	6	1	21	26	0	66
<u>Other bottle</u>	2	2	0	0	0	49	34	2	89
BOTTLE GLASS TOTALS	94	12	9	9	36	125	132	6	423
<u>TABLE GLASS</u>									
Stemware	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
Tumblers	2	0	0	1	0	8	14	0	25
Serving	0	0	0	0	2	2	6	0	10
<u>Decorative</u>	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	6
TABLE GLASS TOTALS	3	0	3	1	2	12	23	0	44
<u>OTHER GLASS</u>									
Window glass	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Arrangement "frog"	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lighting Glass	11	2	1	4	0	46	20	0	84
<u>GLASS INSULATORS</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
OTHER GLASS TOTAL	12	2	1	4	0	46	22	0	87

AREA A-EXTERIOR **Unit VI- Feature 3**

Page 2 of 3

44AX75-1315 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA TOTAL ARTIFACTS BY STRATUM

ARTIFACT CLASS	Strm. B	Strm. C	Strm. D	Strm. E	Strm. F	Strm. G	Strm. H	Strm. J	TOTAL
----------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	-------

PERSONAL USE

Glass Button	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Shell/bone Buttons	2	4	0	0	1	2	1	0	10
Glass bead	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Wooden Pipe Bowl	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Unglazed clay marbles	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	5
Glass marbles	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Eyeglass lens	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Hypo-syringe plunger	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Pencil leads	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Mirror glass	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2

SYNTHETIC PERSONAL USE ITEMS

Plastic buttons	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Celluoid lipstick stencil	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
False fingernail	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Toy checker piece	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Toy plastic model	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bakelite mouthpiece	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS	18	15	1	1	5	6	6	0	52

ARCHITECTURAL MATERIAL

Wrought Nails	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Nails-unrecognizable	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
Slate					✓				✓
Sharpening stone	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Toilet fragments	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	10
Terra-cotta pipe	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brick	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ARCHITECTURAL TOTAL	✓	4	✓	✓	✓	2	3	9	18

FERROUS ALLOY OBJECTS

Containers	0	4	0	4	3	23	4	0	38
Tools	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Hardware	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	4
Unrecognizable	10	2	1	11	0	3	0	0	27
FERROUS ALLOY TOTAL	10	7	1	16	4	28	5	0	71

COMPOSITE OBJECTS

Yoke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other/unidentifiable	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	7
Iron and leather shoe parts	0	0	0	0	0	14	8	6	28
Electrical items	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	15
COMPOSITE TOTALS	7	10	4	0	0	17	11	9	58

□= NOT QUANTIFIED Δ=QUANTIFIED IN APPROPRIATE FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY ✓= PRESENT

AREA A-EXTERIOR **Unit VI- Feature 3**

Page 3 of 3

44AX75-1315 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA. TOTAL ARTIFACTS BY STRATUM

ARTIFACT CLASS	Strm. B	Strm. C	Strm. D	Strm. E	Strm. E	Strm. G	Strm. H	Strm. J	TOTAL
<u>SYNTHETIC MATERIAL</u>									
35mm film leader	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Squeeze tube caps	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	6
SYNTHETIC TOTALS	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	7
<u>COPPER ALLOY OBJECTS</u>									
Foreign Coin/token	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Personal Use	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Other Hardware	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Machine parts	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Unrecognizable	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
COPPER ALLOY TOTALS	2	4	1	1	0	0	3	1	12
<u>ORGANIC MATERIALS</u>									
Unrecognizable Wood	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Soil Sample	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Cork and contents of bottles	5 pcs.	2 bags	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Fabric sample	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	5	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	11
<u>FAUNAL MATERIAL</u>									
Oyster Shell	0	0	1	0	0	208g	0	53g.	263g.+
Egg Shell	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Fish bones	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bone	23	50	6	4	5	98	41	20g	247+
TOTAL	43	50	7	4	5	307g	41	75	536+
	Strm. B	Strm. C	Strm. D	Strm. E	Strm. E	Strm. G	Strm. H	Strm. J	TOTAL
TOTALS	216	142	50	42	89	416	343	111	1,049

AREA A-EXTERIOR

Feature 4

Page 1 of 2

44AX75-1315 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA TOTAL ARTIFACTS BY STRATUM

ARTIFACT CLASS	F.4-Strm.C	F.4-Strm.D	F.4-Strm.E	POSTHOLE	BLEOW PAVING "G"	TOTAL
CERAMICS						
Unglazed Redware	1	0	0	0	0	1
Pearlware, blue hp/ug	0	0	0	0	3	3
WHITEWARE						
Undecorated	4	0	1	0	0	5
Transfer Printed	3	0	0	0	0	3
STONEWARE						
Saltglazed	5	0	0	2	0	7
Slip glazed	2	0	0	0	0	2
IRONSTONE/UNDECO						
Green TP	2	0	0	0	0	2
American brown glazed	1	0	0	0	0	1
Deco/other	1	0	0	0	0	1
PORCELAIN						
Hard Paste	2	2	0	0	0	4
CERAMICS TOTAL	25	2	1	2	3	33
BOTTLE GLASS						
Beverage	47	5	2	0	0	54
Pharmaceutical	2	2	0	0	0	4
Cosmetic	0	1	0	0	0	1
Other bottle	0	23	2	0	0	25
BOTTLE GLASS	49	31	4	0	0	84
TABLE GLASS						
Tumblers	2	0	0	0	0	2
TABLE GLASS TOTALS	2	0	0	0	0	2
OTHER GLASS						
Window glass	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0
Lighting	3	0	0	0	0	3
OTHER GLASS TOTAL	3	0	0	0	0	3
PERSONAL USE						
Glass Button	1	0	0	0	0	1
Shell/bone Buttons	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other Buttons	1	0	0	0	0	1
Mirror fragments	2	0	0	0	0	2
PERSONAL USE TOTALS	5	0	0	0	0	5
ARCHITECTURAL MATERIAL						
Nails-unrecognizable	11	0	0	0	0	11
Slate	0	✓	0	0	0	✓
Terra Cotta Pipe	✓	✓	0	0	0	✓
Brick	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓
ARCHITECTURAL TOTAL	11	0	0	0	0	11

□= NOT QUANTIFIED Δ=QUANTIFIED IN APPROPRIATE FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY ✓= PRESENT

AREA A-EXTERIOR

Feature 4

Page 2 of 2

44AX75-1315 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA. TOTAL ARTIFACTS BY STRATUM

ARTIFACT CLASS	F.4-Strm.C	F.4-Strm.D	F.4-Strm.E	POSTHOLE	BLEW PAVING "6"	TOTAL
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COMPOSITE OBJECTS

Leather shoe parts	4	0	0	0	0	4
COMPOSITE TOTALS	4	0	0	0	0	4

COPPER ALLOY OBJECTS

Unrecognizable	0	2	0	0	0	2
COPPER ALLOY TOTALS	0	2	0	0	0	2

ORGANIC MATERIALS

Unrecognizable						
Charcoal	2	0	0	0	0	2

FAUNAL MATERIAL

Bone	4	0	0	0	0	4
ORGANIC AND FAUNAL	6	0	0	0	0	6

FEATURE 4-STRATUM F, THE BRICK PAVING ITSELF, HAD A RECTANGULAR
PIECE OF LEAD LODGED BETWEEN THE BRICKS. 1

TOTAL	105	35	5	2	3	151
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AREA A-EXTERIOR

Feature 5

ALL

44AX75-1315 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA. TOTAL ARTIFACTS BY STRATUM.

ARTIFACT CLASS	Stm. D	Stm. E	TOTAL
<u>CERAMICS</u>			
Pearlware, undeco	0	1	1
<u>WHITEWARE</u>			
Undecorated	1	0	1
Applied Decal Deco.	0	3	3
<u>PORCELAIN</u>			
Hard Paste	1	0	1
Porcelaneous	0	1	1
CERAMICS TOTAL	2	5	7
<u>BOTTLE GLASS</u>			
Beverage	0	1	1
Pharmaceutical	0	2	2
Food/Cond	0	1	1
Other bottle	1	26	27
BOTTLE GLASS	1	30	31
<u>OTHER GLASS</u>			
Window glass	✓	✓	✓
<u>FERROUS ALLOY OBJECTS</u>			
Hardware	1	0	1
Unrecognizable	2	0	2
FERROUS ALLOY TOTAL	3	0	3
<u>FAUNAL MATERIAL</u>			
Bone	5	0	5
TOTAL	9	35	44

AREA A-EXTERIOR

Feature 6

Page 1 of 1

44AX75-1315 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA. TOTAL ARTIFACTS BY STRATUM

ARTIFACT CLASS	Stm. C	Stm. D	Stm. E	TOTAL
<u>CERAMICS</u>				
Unglazed Redware	0	2	0	2
Glazed RW Doorknob	1	0	0	1
Glazed Redware	0	2	0	2
Undeco. C.C. ware	0	1	0	1
Pearlware/painted	0	1	0	1
<u>WHITEWARE</u>				
Undecorated	0	1	0	1
Saltglazed Stoneware	0	1	0	1
<u>IRONSTONE/UNDECO</u>	0	3	0	3
<u>PORCELAIN</u>				
"Cold Cream" type	1	0	0	1
Porcelaneous				
CERAMICS TOTAL	2	11	0	13
<u>BOTTLE GLASS</u>				
BEVERAGE	6	1	0	7
Food/Cond	0	2	0	2
Other bottle	0	0	0	0
BOTTLE GLASS TOTAL	15	3	0	18
<u>TABLE GLASS</u>				
"Neco Sweets" Clear glass Decorative Toy Mug				
Promotional/Advertising	1	0	0	1
TABLE GLASS TOTALS	1	0	0	1
<u>OTHER GLASS</u>				
Window glass	0	✓	0	✓
OTHER GLASS TOTAL				
<u>PERSONAL USE</u>				
Shell/bone Buttons	1	0	0	1
PERSONAL USE TOTALS	1	0	0	1
<u>ARCHITECTURAL MATERIAL</u>				
Nails-unrecognizable	0	2	0	2
Terra-cotta pipe	✓			✓
ARCHITECTURAL TOTAL	✓	2	0	2
<u>FERROUS ALLOY OBJECTS</u>				
Containers	1	0	0	1
Unrecognizable	72.8 g	76.5 g	0	±
FERROUS ALLOY TOTAL	1+	+	0	1+
<u>FAUNAL MATERIAL</u>				
Bone	0	0	2	2
FAUNAL TOTAL	0	0	2	2
TOTAL	18	13	4	36

□ = NOT QUANTIFIED Δ = QUANTIFIED IN APPROPRIATE FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY ✓ = PRESENT

AREA A-EXTERIOR

Feature 7

ALL

44AX75-1315 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA -- TOTAL ARTIFACTS BY STRATUM
ARTIFACT CLASS -----IDENTIFIED BELOW STRATUM C IN EXCAVATION UNITS V, VI, XI & XII

	F.7-Strm. D	F.7-Strm. E	TOTAL
<u>CERAMICS</u>			
<u>WHITEWARE</u>			
Undecorated	4	0	4
Transfer Printed	2	0	2
Ironstone Undeco.	1	0	1
Hard Paste	2	0	2
CERAMIC TOTAL	9	0	9
<u>BOTTLE GLASS</u>			
Other bottle	4	1	5
Cosmetic	0	1	1
Bottle Glass Total	4	2	6
<u>OTHER GLASS</u>			
Window glass	✓	✓	✓
Lighting	0	1	1
OTHER GLASS TOTAL	0	1	1
<u>FERROUS/ARCHITECTURAL</u>			
Nails-unrecognizable	1	0	1
Hardware	1	0	1
FERROUS ARCHITECTURAL TOTAL	2	0	2
<u>COPPER ALLOY OBJECTS</u>			
Food related	0	1	1
COPPER ALLOY TOTALS			
<u>FAUNAL MATERIAL</u>			
Bone	1	1	2
TOTAL	16	5	21

AREA A-EXTERIOR

Feature 8

ALL

44AX75-1315 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA. TOTAL ARTIFACTS BY STRATUM
ARTIFACT CLASS TOTAL

<u>ARCHITECTURAL MATERIAL</u>		
Terra Cotta Pipe	1	1
<u>ORGANIC MATERIALS</u>		
Soil Sample	1	1
TOTAL	2	2

□= NOT QUANTIFIED Δ=QUANTIFIED IN APPROPRIATE FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY ✓= PRESENT

AREA A-EXTERIOR

Feature 9

Page 1 of 1

44AX75-1315 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA. TOTAL ARTIFACTS BY STRATUM

ARTIFACT CLASS	TRENCH FOR PIPES	CLEAN-UP	TOTAL
	IN FEATURES 5 AND 6 FEATURE 9- UNIT II	AROUND AND ABOVE FEATURE 9- UNIT III	
<u>CERAMICS</u>			
Jackfield type body sherd	0	1	1
<u>WHITEWARE</u>			
Flo-blue	1	0	1
Transfer Printed	1	0	1
c.c WARE undecorated	1	0	1
Porcelaneous, l.p.	1	0	1
CERAMIC TOTAL	4	1	5
<u>BOTTLE GLASS</u>			
Beverage	3	0	3
Other bottle	6	0	6
BOTTLE GLASS	9	0	9
<u>OTHER GLASS</u>			
Window glass	✓	0	✓
<u>PERSONAL USE</u>			
Metal Buttons "Scoville"			
silver plate	1	0	1
Tobacco Pipe bowl	0	1	1
PERSONAL USE TOTALS	1	1	2
<u>ARCHITECTURAL MATERIAL</u>			
Teera cotta pipe	✓	✓	✓
Brick	✓	✓	✓
ARCHITECTURAL TOTAL	✓	✓	✓
<u>FERROUS ALLOY OBJECTS</u>			
Unrecognizable	56.5g or 6 pieces	0	6
FERROUS ALLOY TOTAL	6	0	6
<u>SYNTHETIC MATERIAL</u>			
Plastic	1	0	1
<u>LEAD OBJECTS</u>	1	0	1
<u>ORGAINIC MATERIALS</u>			
Unrecognizable Wood			
<u>FAUNAL MATERIAL</u>			
Oyster Shell	1	0	1
Bone	1	0	1
	2	0	2
TOTAL	24	2	26

□- NOT QUANTIFIED Δ-QUANTIFIED IN APPROPRIATE FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY ✓- PRESENT

AREA A-EXTERIOR **Units XIII & XIV**

Page 1 of 2

44AX75-1315 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA TOTAL ARTIFACTS BY STRATUM

ARTIFACT CLASS	Unit XIII, Stm B	Unit XIV, Stm. A/B	TOTAL
<u>CERAMICS</u>			
<u>WHITEWARE</u>			
Undecorated	3	1	4
Painted/Sponged	1	1	2
Saltglazed Stoneware	2	0	2
<u>PORCELAIN</u>			
Hard Paste	2	0	2
Porcelain Dog Figurine	1	0	1
Bathroom Tiles	0	2	2
Porcelaneous "cold cream"	0	1	1
Other Ceramic Material	9	5	14
<u>BOTTLE GLASS</u>			
Beer	1	0	1
Soda	3	1	3
		1 -Coke/painted label	
		1- Coke/raised letters	
		1- Pepsi	
		1-7UP crown top.....	5
Pharmaceutical	1	0	1
Food/Cond	0	1-Milk	1
Other bottle	2	3	10
BOTTLE GLASS	12	9	21
<u>OTHER GLASS</u>			
Window glass	✓	✓	✓
<u>TABLE GLASS</u>			
Tumblers	1	0	1
Decorative (vase)	1	0	1
TABLE GLASS TOTALS	2	0	2
<u>PERSONAL USE</u>			
Glass Button	1	0	1
Tobacco Pipe stem	1	0	1
Glass marbles	1	3	4
Red rubber balls	1	1	2
PERSONAL USE TOTALS	4	4	8
<u>ARCHITECTURAL MATERIAL</u>			
Nails wire large	0	3	3
Stone	4	0	4
Terra cotta pipe	✓	0	✓
ARCHITECTURAL TOTAL	4	3	7
<u>FERROUS ALLOY OBJECTS</u>			
Galvanized Sheeting	0	1	1
FERROUS ALLOY TOTAL			

AREA A-EXTERIOR
Units XIII & XIV

Page 2 of 2

44AX75-1315 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA TOTAL ARTIFACTS BY STRATUM
ARTIFACT CLASS Unit XIII, Stm B Unit XIV, Stm. A/B TOTAL

SYNTHETIC MATERIAL

Plastic table cloth	1	1	2
1-plastic object			1
		1-powder case lid, plastic	
		1-plastic fork	
		1-spartus™ camera flash cover	
		1-Balkan™ plastic lid	
		1-plastic toothpick.....	5
SYNTHETIC TOTALS	2	6	8

COMPOSITE OBJECTS

plastic coated copper wire	0	1	1
COMPOSITE TOTALS			

COPPER ALLOY OBJECTS

Door Lock Escutcheon Plate	0	1	1
Aluminum J&B Scotch lid	0	1	1
Pop top ring	0	1	1
COPPER ALLOY TOTALS	0	3	3

FAUNAL MATERIAL

Bone	2	1	3
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TOTAL	44	22	66
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AREA B-INTERIOR **ARTIFACTS BY FEATURE AND UNIT**

Page 1 of 3

44AX75-1315 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA. USE INDIVIDUAL FORMS FOR ARTIFACT TOTALS BY STRATUM WITHIN FEATURES AND UNITS.

ARTIFACT CLASS	Feat. 1	XV	XVI	XVII	Feat. 14	TOTALS
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CERAMICS

Unglazed Redware	1	0	5	1	0	7
Undeco. Creamware	0	0	0	0	1	1
Pearlware/painted	0	0	1	0	0	1
Undeco. Yellowware	2	1	0	0	0	3

WHITEWARE

Undecorated	6	15	10	5	6	42
Painted/Sponged	0	1	1	1	0	3
Applied Decal Deco.	0	0	1	0	0	1
Transfer Printed	0	2	5	0	0	7

STONEWARE

Saltglazed	7	1	5	1	0	14
Slip glazed	0	0	1	0	0	1

IRONSTONE

Undecorated	26	0	5	3	0	34
Deco-green, w/MksMk	0	0	0	1	0	1

PORCELAIN

Hard Paste	6	0	8	1	0	15
Soft Paste	11	0	0	0	0	11
Porcelaneous	3	0	0	0	0	3
CERAMIC TOTALS	62	20	42	13	7	144

BOTTLE GLASS

Beverage	52	1	18	7	0	78
Pharmaceutical	15	2	0	1	0	18
Cosmetic	2	0	0	1	0	3
Food/Cond	14	1	0	0	0	15
Other bottle	391	12	65	43	0	511
BOTTLE GLASS TOTALS	474	16	82	53	0	624

TABLE GLASS

Stemware	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tumblers	3	0	6	0	0	9
Serving	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decorative	0	0	0	1	0	1
Unidentifiable	5	4	1	0	0	10
TABLE GLASS TOTALS	8	4	7	1	0	20

OTHER GLASS

Window glass	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
GLASS INSULATOR	0	1	0	0	0	1
OTHER GLASS TOTAL	0	1	0	0	0	1

PERSONAL USE

Glass Button	0	0	0	1	0	1
Shell/bone Buttons	3	0	2	0	0	5
Metal Buttons	1	0	0	0	0	1

□ = NOT QUANTIFIED Δ = QUANTIFIED IN APPROPRIATE FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY ✓ = PRESENT

AREA B-INTERIOR **ARTIFACTS BY FEATURE AND UNIT**

Page 2 of 3

44AX75-1315 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA. USE INDIVIDUAL FORMS FOR ARTIFACT TOTALS BY STRATUM WITHIN FEATURES AND UNITS.

ARTIFACT CLASS	Feat. 1	XV	XVI	XVII	Feat. 14	TOTALS
PERSONAL USE TOTALS CONTINUED...						
Tobacco Pipe stem	3	0	0	3	0	6
(Orange Clay, Decorated)O	0	1	0	0	1	
Pipe Bowl	0	0	0	2	0	2
Iron "Jack" (large)	0	0	1	0	0	1
Lead glazed clay marble	0	0	1	0	0	1
Porcelain Doll Body	1	0	0	0	0	1
Porcelain Doll Head	1	0	0	0	0	1
Cameo	1	0	0	0	0	1
Glass bead	1	0	0	0	0	1
Possible Bone Ring	0	0	1	0	0	1
SYNTHETIC PERSONAL USE ITEMS						
Woman's Tortoise Shell Plastic						
Hair Comb	0	0	1	0	0	1
Plastic Lice Comb	0	0	1	0	0	1
Plastic hair comb	1	0	0	0	0	1
Iron and wood Cane tip	0	0	1	0	0	1
Iron and leather shoe heel	0	0	0	0	3	3
<u>Personal Use (copper)</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
PERSONAL USE TOTALS	15	0	9	6	3	33

ARCHITECTURAL MATERIAL

NAILS						
Cut	152g	0	1	17	0	18+
Wrought	21	1	0	0	0	22
Unrecognizable	9	4	5	0	5	18
RR spike	1	0	0	1	0	2
RR rail	1	0	0	0	0	1
Slate	✓	0	✓	✓	0	0
Mortar	✓	0	✓	0	0	0
Plaster	✓	0	✓	0	0	0
SG Stoneware pipe	0	0	✓	0	0	0
Brick	✓	0	✓	0	0	0
<u>Paving tile</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
ARCHITECTURAL TOTAL	32+	5	8	18	5	63+

FERROUS ALLOY OBJECTS

Containers	16	0	2	0	0	18
Tools	4	0	2	0	0	6
Hardware	44	0	2	0	0	46
Stove Part	0	0	1	0	0	1
Wire, tightly coiled	0	0	1	0	0	1
Fork w/handle	0	1	0	0	0	0
Enameled Serving Spoon	1	0	0	0	0	1
Small dia. water pipes	4	0	0	0	0	4
<u>Unrecognizable</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>414.3g.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>56+</u>
FERROUS ALLOY TOTAL	124	2	8+	0	0	134+

□ = NOT QUANTIFIED Δ = QUANTIFIED IN APPROPRIATE FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY ✓ = PRESENT

AREA B-INTERIOR **ARTIFACTS BY FEATURE AND UNIT**

Page 3 of 3

44AX75-1315 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA. USE INDIVIDUAL FORMS FOR ARTIFACT TOTALS BY STRATUM WITHIN FEATURES AND UNITS.

ARTIFACT CLASS	Feat. 1	XV	XVI	XVII	Feat. 14	TOTALS
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SYNTHETIC MATERIAL

Woman's Tortise Shell Plastic

Hair Comb	0	0	Δ	0	0	Δ
Plastic Lice Comb	0	0	Δ	0	0	Δ
Plastic hair comb	Δ	0	0	0	0	Δ
<u>Rubber Hose</u>	1	0	0	0	0	1
SYNTHETIC TOTALS	1	0	0	0	0	1

COMPOSITE OBJECTS

Iron and wood Cane tip	0	0	Δ	0	0	Δ
Iron and leather shoe heel	0	0	0	Δ	Δ	
<u>Bone and iron handle</u>	1	0	0	0	0	1
COMPOSITE TOTALS	1	0	0	0	0	1

COPPER ALLOY OBJECTS

1857 one cent coin	0	0	1	0	0	1
Shutter Catch	0	0	1	0	0	1
Door lock escutcheon plate	0	1	0	0	1	
Food related copper obj.	1	1	0	0	0	2
Personal Use	Δ	0	0	0	0	Δ
Other Hardware	1	0	0	0	0	1
1878 Sump Mechanism	1	0	0	0	0	1
Machine parts	2	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Unrecognizable</u>	0	0	1	0	0	1
COPPER ALLOY TOTALS	5	1	4	0	0	10

ORGANIC MATERIALS

Unrecognizable Wood	□	0	1	0	0	1+
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FAUNAL MATERIAL

Oyster Shell	□	0	717g	2	0	2+
Clam Shell	0	2	0	0	0	2
<u>Bone</u>	□	2	142g	17	5g	19+

INCOMPLETE NO TOTAL

BASEMENT

TOTAL QUANTIFIED	722	49	159	91	15	1,036
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AREA B-INTERIOR

Unit XV

Page 1 of 1

44AX75-1315 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA BASEMENT, SOUTH ROOM NW CORNER

Artifact Class	Stratum B	Stratum C	TOTAL
<u>CERAMICS</u>			
Undecorated Yellowware	0	1	1
Undecorated Whiteware	0	15	15
Painted/Sponged Whiteware	1	0	1
Transfer printed	2	0	2
<u>Saltglazed Stoneware</u>	1	0	1
CERAMIC TOTALS	4	16	20
<u>BOTTLE GLASS</u>			
Beverage (in this case, wine)	0	1	1
Pharmaceutical	1	1	2
Food Condiment	1	0	1
<u>Other Bottle</u>	2	10	12
BOTTLE GLASS TOTALS	4	12	16
UNIDENTIFIED GLASS TOTAL	1	3	4
Glass insulator	0	1	1
WROUGHT NAILS TOTAL	1	0	1
<u>Unrecognizable Nails</u>	2	0	2
ALL NAIL TOTAL	3	0	3
<u>FERROUS ALLOY OBJECTS</u>			
Unrecognizable	0	1	1
<u>Fork w/handle</u>	1	0	1
FERROUS ALLOY TOTALS	1	1	2
FOOD RELATED COPPER OBJ.	0	1	1
<u>FAUNAL MATERIAL</u>			
Animal bone	2	0	2
<u>Clam shell</u>	2	0	2
	4	0	4
GRAND TOTALS	19	33	49

ALL MATERIAL QUANTIFIED*****ALL MATERIAL QUANTIFIED

AREA B- INTERIOR UNITS XVI AND XVI EXTENDED

Page 1 of 2

44AX75-1315 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA, BASEMENT, NORTH ROOM SE CORNER
Artifact Class Stratum C Stratum D Feature 14 TOTAL

CERAMICS

Unglazed Redware	5	0	0	5
<u>WHITEWARE</u>				
Undecorated	10	0	0	10
Painted/sponged	1	0	0	1
Decal Deco	1	0	0	1
Printed	5	0	0	5
Pearlware/painted/sponged	1	0	0	1
<u>STONEWARE</u>				
Saltglazed	4	1	0	5
Slip glazed ginger beer	1	0	0	1
Ironstone, undecorated	4	1	0	5
Hard paste porcelain	8	0	0	8
CERAMIC TOTALS	40	2	0	42

BOTTLES GLASS

Beverage	17	1	0	18
Other Bottle	61	4	0	65
BOTTLE GLASS TOTALS	78	5	0	82

TABLE GLASS

(Tumblers)	2	0	0	2
Unidentified	6	0	0	6
ALL GLASS TOTALS	1	0	0	1
	87	5	0	91

PERSONAL USE

Pipe Stem				
(Orange Clay, Decorated)	1	0	0	1
Shell Buttons(very small)	2	0	0	2
<u>TOYS</u>				
Lead glazed clay marble	1	0	0	1
Iron "jack" (large)	1	0	0	1
Bone Ring	1	0	0	1
PERSONAL USE TOTALS	6	0	0	6

ARCHITECTURAL MATERIAL

<u>NAILS</u>				
Cut /	1	0	0	1
Unrecognizable	0	0	5	5
RR Spike	1	0	0	1
Slate	✓			
Mortar	✓			
Plaster	✓			
SG Stoneware pipe	✓			
Brick	✓			
Paving tile	2	0	0	2
ARCHITECTURAL TOTALS	4	0	5	9

AREA B-INTERIOR UNITS XVI AND XVI EXTENDED

Page 2 of 2

44AX75-1315 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA, BASEMENT, NORTH ROOM SE CORNER
Artifact Class Stratum C Stratum D Feature 14 TOTAL

FERROUS ALLOY OBJECTS

Containers	2	0	0	2
Tools	2	0	0	2
Hardware	2	0	0	2
Stove Part	1	0	0	1
Wire, tightly coiled	1	0	0	1
Unrecognizable	414.3g.	0	0	✓
FERROUS TOTALS	8	0	0	8

COPPER ALLOY OBJECTS

One Cent 1857 coin	1	0	0	1
Shutter Catch	1	0	0	1
Door lock escutcheon plate	1	0	0	1
Unrecognizable	1	0	0	1
COPPER ALLOY TOTALS	4	0	0	4

SYNTHETIC MATERIAL

Woman's Tortoise Shell Plastic				
Hair Comb	1	0	0	1
Plastic Lice Comb	1	0	0	1
SYNTHETIC TOTALS	2	0	0	2

COMPOSITE OBJECTS

Iron and wood Cane tip	1	0	0	1
Iron and leather shoe heel	0	0	3	3
COMPOSITE TOTALS	1	0	3	4

ORGANIC MATERIALS

Unrecognizable Wood	1	0	0	1
TOTALS	1	0	0	1

FAUNAL MATERIAL

Animal Bone	89g	34g	19g	142g
Oyster Shell	717g	0	0	717g
TOTALS	805g	34g	19g	859g

GRAND TOTALS	153	7	8	168
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ALL MATERIAL QUANTIFIED***ALL MATERIAL QUANTIFIED**

AREA B-INTERIOR AREA XVII

Page 1 of 1

44AX75-1315 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA, BASEMENT, SOUTH ROOM SE CORNER

Artifact Class	Stm. B	Stm. C	Stm. D	Stm. E	Stm. F	TOTAL
<u>CERAMICS</u>						
Redware, Unglazed	0	0	1	0	0	1
<u>WHITEWARE</u>						
Undecorated	6	0	0	0	0	6
Painted/Sponged	1	0	0	0	0	1
<u>STONEWARE</u>						
Saltglazed	0	0	1	0	0	1
<u>IRONSTONE</u>						
Undecorated	3	0	0	0	0	3
Green TP w/mm	1	0	0	0	0	1
Hard Paste Porcelain	0	1	0	0	0	1
CERAMICS TOTAL	11	1	2	0	0	14
<u>BOTTLE GLASS</u>						
Beverage	1	0	0	6	9	7
Pharmaceutical	0	1	0	0	0	1
Cosmetic	0	0	1	0	0	1
Other Bottle	34	5	0	4	0	43
Decorative	1	0	0	0	0	1
GLASS TOTALS	36	6	1	10	0	53
<u>OTHER GLASS</u>						
Window	✓					✓
<u>PERSONAL USE</u>						
Glass Button	0	0	1	0	0	1
Tobacco Pipe stem	0	0	0	2	1	3
Pipe Bowl	0	0	0	1	1	2
TOTALS	0	0	1	3	2	6
<u>ALL OTHER MATERIAL</u>						
CUT NAIL TOTAL	0	0	0	16	1	17
OYSTER TOTAL	1	0	0	1	0	2
<u>BONE TOTAL</u>	0	0	0	17	0	17
GRAND TOTAL	48	7	4	47	3	109

44AX75-1315 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA, BASEMENT, SOUTH ROOM SE CORNER
AREA XVII-FEATURE 14 BUILDERS TRENCH FOR EAST WALL

Artifact Class

UNDECORATED CREAMWARE

POINT FIVE GRAMS OF ANIMAL BONES, TOTAL PIECES=

GRAND TOTAL FOR UNIT, INCLUDING FEATURE 14

ALL MATERIAL QUANTIFIED*****ALL MATERIAL QUANTIFIED

□= NOT QUANTIFIED Δ=QUANTIFIED IN APPROPRIATE FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY ✓= PRESENT

AREA B-INTERIOR

Feature 1

Page 1 of 2

44AX75-1315 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA, BASEMENT, SOUTH ROOM NE QUAD

Artifact Class Stratum B Stratum C Stratum D Stratum E TOTAL

CERAMICS

Unglazed Redware	0	0	0	1	1
Undeco. Yellowware	0	0	0	1	2
Whiteware					
Undecorated	5	1	0	0	6
Saltglazed Stoneware	0	3	1	3	7
Ironstone	0	0	9	17	26
Hardpaste	0	2	2	2	6
Softpaste	0	1	1	9	11
Porcelaneous	1	0	2	0	3
Totals	6	7	15	33	65

BOTTLE GLASS

Beverage	16	9	19	6	52
Pharmaceutical	0	0	13	2	15
Cosmetic	1	0	0	2	2
Food/condiment	3	6	1	4	14
Other Bottle	33	37	88	233	391
Totals	53	52	121	249	474

TABLE GLASS

Stemware	0	0	0	0	0
Tumblers	0	0	1	2	3
Window Glass	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Other	0	1	1	6	8
Non Vessels	0	0	5	0	5
Totals	0	1	7	8	16

OTHER ARTIFACTS

PERSONAL USE

Doll body	1	0	0	0	1
Glass button	0	1	0	0	1
Shell /bone	0	0	1	2	3
Metal button	0	0	0	1	1
				cameo	1
				glass bead	
Tobacco Pipe					
fragments	0	0	0	3	3
TOTALS	1	1	1	8	11

ARCHITECTURAL MATERIAL

Slate	✓	✓	✓	✓	—
NAILS					
Cut	0	152g	0	0	152g
Wrought	0	6	15	0	21
Wire	8	7	0	0	15

AREA B-INTERIOR

Feature 1

Page 2 of 2.

44AX75-1315 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA, BASEMENT, SOUTH ROOM NE QUAD
Artifact Class Stratum B Stratum C Stratum D Stratum E TOTAL

Architectural Material continued...

Unrecognizable	Q	6	3	Q	9
NAIL TOTALS	8	22+	18	0	45+
<u>FERROUS ARCHITECTURAL</u>					
Containers	0	7	6	3	16
Tools	0	2	2	0	4
Hardware	washer	15	5	23	44
Personal use	0	1	1	1	3
Other	4 pipes	RR spike	0	serving spoon	
		RR rail	0	sump mechanism	8
Unrecognizable	0	3	13	39	55
<hr/>					
Totals for above	5	30	27	68	130
Synthetic/	1 plastic comb	0	0	1 rubber hose	2
Composite				bone/iron obj.	1
 <u>COPPER ALLOY</u>					
Machine Parts	0	0	1	1	2
Hardware	0	0	0	1	1
Food Related	0	0	0	1	1
Personal Use	0	0	2	1	3
Other	Q	Q	5	3	8
TOTALS	1	0	8	9	18
GRAND TOTALS	74	113	197	367	751

ORGANIC MATERIAL NOT QUANTIFIED*****ORGANIC MATERIAL NOT QUANTIFIED

1317 Duke Street, Alexandria, Virginia

APPENDIX
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

FEATURE 100

- 1 fragment Chinese porcelain bowl with blue underglaze hand-painted decoration
- 2 fragments plain white porcelaneous/vitreous Chinese bowl with transfer printed decorations
- 1 fragment plain white porcelaneous/vitreous china saucer with a transfer print and gold rim band decoration
- 3 fragment plain white ironstone china chamber pot with molded rim decoration
- 1 fragment ironstone china flatware with lustered and hand-painted polychromed floral/foliate decoration
- 3 fragments plain white ironstone china
- 1 fragment ironstone china bowl with hand-painted blue underglaze rim design in a molded body
- 1 fragment ironstone china saucer with gold overglaze on rim and base
- 1 fragment ironstone china pitcher with molded foliate body decoration
- 1 fragment ironstone china lid with polychromed transfer print and overglaze decoration
- 4 fragments ironstone china with polychromed transfer printed decoration
- 1 fragment ironstone china plate with overglazed lustered rim band
- 1 clear glass ring - possibly a novelty item or a curtain ring
- 2 whole light blue glass electrical insulator
- 1 fragment clear pressed glass pitcher
- 2 fragments white opaque "milk glass" pressed design vanity set
- 1 whole clear glass tumbler with rouletted rim design
- 1 whole 6 ounce light blue-green Coca-Cola bottle, with "bottle pat. November 16, 1915" impressed on base
- 1 fragment light green blown-in-mold bottle
- 1 whole blue-green molded food container bottle
- 1 whole opaque greenish-white molded cosmetic jar
- 1 fragment light green molded food container bottle
- 1 fragment light blue molded food container bottle with a screw-on top
- 3 fragments light blue molded alcoholic beverage bottles
- 3 fragments clear molded alcoholic beverage bottles
- 1 fragment clear blown-in-mold pharmaceutical bottle glass
- 3 fragments clear semi-automatic manufactured pharmaceutical bottle glass
- 1 whole clear molded food container jar with a screw-on top
- 1 whole clear semi-automatic manufactured mineral water bottle with Washington, D.C. molded imprint
- 1 fragment clear semi-automatic manufactured mineral water bottle glass

FEATURE 100

Continued

- 1 whole clear molded pharmaceutical bottle with "Old Dominion Glass Works" (Alexandria, VA) molded imprint
- 2 wire nails
- 1 cut nail
- 1 wire bolt
- 1 steel "C" hook
- 1 iron fork fragment
- 1 iron bucket handle
- 1 copper-alloy lamp part
- 1 copper alloy bicycle axle
- 1 fragment iron pipe
- 1 fragment brick with mortar attached
- 1 fragment mortar
- 4 animal bones
- 1 oyster shell
- 1 glass marble
- 1 iron band with holes in it

FEATURE 101:

- 1 fragment ironstone china cup with a gilded foot ring
- 1 fragment plain white ironstone china from a flatware vessel
- 1 fragment European coarse salt-glazed stoneware alcoholic beverage bottle
- 1 whole clear multi-piece molded pharmaceutical bottle
- 1 fragment clear possibly tableware glass
- 2 fragments window glass
- 1 cut nail
- 1 brick fragment
- 3 fragments of iron, possibly from a horse buggy hood support structure or a suitcase interior

FEATURE 106:

- 1 fragment plain white European porcelain flatware
- 1 fragment ironstone china tureen or chamber pot lid with brown transfer-printed decoration
- 2 fragments plain white ironstone china from a flatware vessel
- 1 fragment amber colored multi-piece mold manufactured pharmaceutical bottle glass
- 1 wire nail
- 1 unidentified nail fragment
- 6 brick fragments
- 2 mortar fragments
- 6 slate fragments

FEATURE 110:

- 1 fragment ironstone china cup or small bowl with a "flo-blue" type decoration over blue transfer-printed floral designs
- 2 fragments plain white ironstone china bowl
- 3 fragments clear multi-piece mold manufactured soda bottle

FEATURE 110

Continued:

- 2 fragments clear multi-piece mold manufactured pharmaceutical bottle
- 2 wire nails
- 3 fragments slate
- 1 carbon battery rod fragment
- 1 sample cinders
- 1 sample slag
- 1 wooden post fragment

FEATURE 117:

- 1 fragment sponge-decorated whiteware
- 2 fragments plain white ironstone china from flatware vessels
- 1 fragment plain white ironstone china from a hollow-ware vessel
- 1 fragment of ironstone china plate with a "flo-blue" mottled underglaze decoration over a blue transfer-print combined with a molded rim with a overglaze gold band
- 1 fragment pressed clear tableware bowl
- 4 fragments clear molded "crown-cap style" glass soft drink bottles
- 1 fragment clear molded pharmaceutical bottle glass
- 3 fragments light green molded soft drink bottles
- 1 fragment cobalt blue molded cosmetic jar
- 1 cut nail
- 1 melted copper alloy object
- 1 unidentified copper alloy object
- 5 fragments ceramic drainage pipe

FEATURE 118:

- 1 fragment plain white ironstone china wash bowl
- 1 fragment plain white ironstone china saucer fragment
- 1 fragment European salt-glazed stoneware alcoholic beverage bottle with a 2-toned brown glaze
- 2 fragments American salt-glazed stoneware "ginger beer" beverage bottles with slipped decoration
- 1 fragment undecorated coarse stoneware bottle
- 23 fragments window glass
- 1 fragment mirror glass
- 1 whole light blue electrical insulator
- 6 fragments clear fully-automatic manufactured milk bottle
- 1 fragment clear molded bottle
- 8 fragments dark green-olive blown wine bottles
- 5 fragments amber-colored molded pharmaceutical bottles
- 3 fragments fully-automatic alcoholic beverage bottle
- 5 fragments olive-green molded wine bottle
- 1 fragment olive-green blown "case-type" bottle
- 1 fragment light olive-green blown wine bottle
- 1 fragment very pale green blown-in-mold (?) pharmaceutical bottle
- 4 fragments molded blue mineral water bottles

FEATURE 118

Continued:

- 1 fragment blue-green molded pharmaceutical bottle
- 6 fragments light blue molded beverage bottles
- 22 cut nails
- 6 unidentified nails
- 1 iron hardware fragment
- 1 iron pulley part
- 1 iron tool fragment
- 1 iron utensil
- 3 unidentified iron metal objects
- 5 brick fragments
- 3 mortar fragments
- 1 fragment slate
- 17 animal bones
- 2 oyster sheels
- 4 fragments leather shoes
- 2 fragment leather belt(?)
- 49 fragments unidentifiable worked wood
- 2 bags of fragments - unidentifiable worked wood
- 1 soil sample
- 7 fragments - worked wood - possibly 2 pails or buckets
- 2 fragments - worked wood - rectilinear shaped
- 1 kaolin tobacco pipe stem fragment

FEATURE 118A:

- 1 fragment ironstone china
- 2 fragments colored bottle glass
- 1 unidentified nail
- 1 fragment plaster
- 2 animal bones

FEATURE 118B:

[historic artifacts apparently misplaced]

FEATURE 121:

- 1 fragment European porcelain hollowware vessel with polychromed overglaze enameling
- 1 fragment American grey salt-glazed stoneware jug
- 2 fragments American refined earthenware teapot with "Rockingham" type glaze and molded body decoration
- 2 fragments whiteware tea cup or tea bowl with blue sponge decoration
- 1 fragment plain white ironstone china platter
- 1 fragment ironstone china bowl with blue banded decoration
- 1 fragment ironstone china plate with a vestigial molded shell-edged rim decoration
- 1 fragment clear window glass
- 1 whole clear molded food products bottle with a molded imprint of a Philadelphia wholesaler
- 1 fragment clear molded food products bottle
- 1 whole dark green American blown-in-mold wine bottle
- 1 whole light blue-green American molded mineral waters bottle with molded imprint of Washington, D.C.
- 1 whole light blue-green molded pharmaceutical bottle

FEATURE 121

Continued:

- 1 whole amber-colored blown-in-mold New London, Conn. whiskey flask with elaborate molded surface decorations
- 2 light blue molded pharmaceutical bottles
- 2 light blue blown demijohn storage bottles
- 1 fragment light blue blown-in-mold "Baltimore" whiskey flask with elaborate molded surface decorations
- 2 fragments light green molded food container bottles
- 12 cut nails
- 2 fragments slate
- 5 animal bones
- 1 oyster shell
- 1 fragment leather/rubber shoe heel
- 1 fragment rock crystal
- 1 whole vulcanized rubber "Goodyear 1851" button
- 1 copper alloy object - possibly weapon-related
- 1 iron possible sword fragment
- 1 iron possible sword or gun hanger

FEATURE 121A:

- 2 fragments plain white European hard paste porcelain cup or small bowl
- 1 almost whole English(?) porcelaneous/vitreous china saucer with "Gothic Revival" molded body panels and polychromed overglaze enameled foliate/floral decorations
- 2 fragments (almost whole) English whiteware handleless cup with blue sponged decoration
- 1 fragment whiteware plate with blue hand-painted decoration
- 1 fragment undecorated whiteware plate
- 6 fragments American locally-made lead-glazed coarse earthenware chamber pot
- 1 fragment (1/2 whole) ironstone china plate with molded shelledging, decorated with blue underglaze rim band
- 3 fragments undecorated ironstone china small plate
- 2 fragments undecorated ironstone china bowl or saucer
- 6 fragments undecorated ironstone china plates
- 6 fragments undecorated ironstone china wash basin pitcher with some body molding decoration
- 1 fragment undecorated ironstone china chamber pot
- 6 fragments English or American ironstone china pitcher with a "Gothic Revival" style molded body panels and a transfer printed symbol and imprint on base ". . . RENCH PORCELAIN"
- 2 fragments undecorated ironstone china creamer or other hollow ware vessels
- 1 fragment undecorated ironstone china cup with body molding into vertical panels
- 4 fragments undecorated ironstone china serving dish lid with body molding in a "Gothic Revival" design

FEATURE 121A

Continued:

- 1 fragment ironstone china saucer with an allegorical or commemorative transfer print "The Play"
- 1 fragment "yellowish-glazed" ironstone china bowl with interior body molding
- 1 fragment ironstone china flatware vessel with blue transfer-printed landscape designs
- 8 fragments window glass
- 1 fragment clear octagonal molded glass tumbler
- 3 whole light blue-green molded mineral water bottles, with molded imprint "Fogarty & Coleman, Alexandria, VA"
- 1 whole emerald green blown-in-mold mineral water bottle
- 1 whole blue-green blown-in-mold mineral water bottle with molded imprint "Pogensee & Beck, Alexandria, VA"
- 1 whole light blue blown-in-mold mineral water bottle with molded imprint "H. & G. Overdiek Mineral Water Cincinnati, O"
- 1 whole light blue-green blown-in-mold mineral water bottle with molded imprint "Crowley & Coleman - Washington, D.C."
- 1 whole dark blue blown-in-mold mineral water bottle
- 2 whole light blue-green blown-in-mold pharmaceutical bottles
- 1 whole blue blown-in-mold food canning jar
- 1 whole light blue blown-in-mold alcoholic beverage flask - no body surface decoration
- 2 whole light blue blown-in-mold alcoholic beverage flask with molded imprints on both sides "Resurgam Baltimore Glass Works Union Shield & Eagle"
- 24 fragments light blue blown-in-mold alcoholic beverage flask, prob. "Resurgam" bottles
- 8 fragments light blue blown-in-mold pharmaceutical bottle glass
- 2 fragments dark green blown-in-mold wine bottle glass with "Willington"
- 17 fragments dark olive blown-in-dip-mold, neck and collar applied, wine bottle glass
- 1 fragment dark green blown wine bottle glass
- 1 fragment pale blue-green blown-in-mold pharmaceutical bottle with molded imprint "RQL Turlington"
- 3 fragments light blue unknown bottle glass
- 6 fragments amber molded alcoholic beverage bottle glass
- 9 unidentified iron objects
- 1 unidentified copper alloy object
- 1 iron and copper alloy lock
- 1 copper alloy key
- 1 iron hardware object
- 7 iron container fragments
- 2 bags samples of organic materials
- 1 rubber-leather shoe heel fragment

FEATURE 121A

Continued:

- 9 animal bones
- 3 oyster shells
- 1 clam shell
- 1 kaolin tobacco pipe stem fragment, marked "Glasgow"
- 6 fragments coal
- 1 limestone fragment
- 1 leather object (possibly clothing related)
- 1 cinder
- 4 bags of organic materials and newspaper fragments from possible privy feature

FEATURE 121A

North End of
Feature:

- 4 fragments slate

FEATURE 121B:

- 1 fragment white porcelaneous or vitreous china doll or toy arm or leg part
- 1 fragment plain white annularly decorated whiteware bowl with blue-colored bands
- 2 fragments light blue molded mineral water bottle with molded imprint "Pogensee . . . "

FEATURE 121D:

- 2 soil samples

FEATURE 121E:

- 2 fragments wooden boards

FEATURE 121F:

- 1 soil sample

FEATURE 125:

- 1 fragment "Rockingham-Bennington type" glazed molded earthenware spittoon with molded architectural arches on side panels
- 3 fragments plain white undecorated ironstone china plates
- 1 fragment window glass
- 1 fragment molded clear glass tumbler with horizontally molded "ribs" on sides
- 1 fragment molded clear glass tumbler with molded "cross-hatching" on sides
- 1 fragment clear molded pharmaceutical bottle glass with no surface molding or decoration
- 1 fragment clear molded soft drink bottle with molded imprints "863" and "9" on base
- 1 iron fragment from a possible container
- 1 animal-bone
- 1 clam shell

FEATURE 126:

- 1 fragment porcelain plate or saucer with polychromed overglaze enameled designs in floral pattern
- 1 fragment American locally produced coarse salt-glazed stoneware preserve jar or crock
- 1 fragment plain white undecorated ironstone china cup with a badly crazed glaze
- 1 fragment ironstone china bowl with a luster and transfer printed floral/foliate body design
- 1 whole amber-colored fully automatic manufactured crown-cup beverage bottle with molded imprint "Robert Portner, Alexandria, VA"
- 1 whole American light green molded food products container bottle with molded imprint "Davis OK Baking Powder"
- 1 whole American clear semi-automatic manufactured pharmaceutical bottle with molded imprint "O.D." (prob. Old Dominion Glass Works)
- 1 fragment amber-colored molded bottle with impressed imprint "1"
- 1 fragment clear fully automatic manufactured strap-type flask
- 1 fragment American clear molded undecorated flask-type bottle
- 1 fragment American clear molded food products container bottle
- 1 fragment clear molded glass tumbler with surface design of stars, flutes and bands
- 1 fragment glass lamp shade
- 1 fragment iron furniture hardware
- 2 whole light blue glass electrical insulators with molded imprint "Brookfield . . . New York"
- 3 fragments light blue glass electrical insulators with molded imprint "Brookfield . . . New York"
- 4 whole light blue glass electrical insulators with molded imprint "S.B.T.&T Co."
- 1 fragment light blue glass electrical insulator with molded imprint "S.B.T.&T. Co."
- 3 fragment light blue glass electrical insulators
- 1 whole light green glass electrical insulator with molded imprints: "8" Am. Tel. & Tel. Co."
- 1 whole light blue glass electrical insulator with molded imprints: "3" "Am. Tel. & Tel. Co."
- 1 whole light blue glass electrical insulator with molded imprints: "S.S." "Am. Tel. & Tel. Co."
- 1 whole light blue glass electrical insulator with molded imprint "30" "Am. Tel. & Tel. Co."
- 1 whole light blue glass squat open-ended electrical insulator
- 1 fragment light green glass electrical insulator with molded imprint "W.U.P." "2" - some wire intact
- 1 fragment light blue glass electrical insulator with molded imprint "3" "Pat. Jan. 25, 1870, Feb. 22, 1870, Feb. 20, 1877"

- FEATURE 138: 1 fragment American coarse salt-glazed stoneware jug
- FEATURE 139: 1 fragment dark green blown(?) wine bottle glass
2 fragments light-blue molded pharmaceutical bottle glass
1 unidentified nail
2 fragments of slate
- FEATURE 140: 2 fragments light-blue molded pharmaceutical bottle glass
1 fragment of slate
1 unidentified iron object
- FEATURE 151: 1 fragment dark olive blown wine bottle glass
1 bag animal bones
1 bag oyster shells
- FEATURE 152: 3 fragments dark olive blown in-mold wine bottle glass
2 fragments agricultural limestone
2 fragments unidentified worked wood - possibly burnt
1 bag animal bones
1 bag oyster shells
- FEATURE 152A: 3 fragments dark olive blown-in-mold wine bottle glass
1 bag animal bones
1 possible prehistoric lithic
- FEATURE 152B: 7 bags oyster shells
- GENERAL SITE
FINDS: 1 fragment English whiteware bowl with rim molding, blue transfer printed design and generally overall blue shading to the glaze
1 fragment light olive-colored English or European blown "case-type" bottle
1 fragment dark olive European blown wine bottle
1 whole blue-green American molded mineral waters bottle with molded imprint: "Fogarty & Coleman, Alexandria, VA"
1 unidentified iron object
1 bone comb
1 animal bone
- GENERAL SITE
FINDS, SW QUAD.: 2 fragment pearlware/whiteware transitional hollowware vessel with a blue transfer print design of geometrical foliate decoration
1 fragment plain white undecorated porcelain from the foot of a serving or decorative vessel
1 fragment "majolica-type" refined earthenware teaware serving vessel with molded fruit and vegetable decorations on the body
1 whole American clear greenish glass fully automatically manufactured, crown-capped Coca Cola bottle

GENERAL SITE

FINDS, SW QUAD.

CONTINUED:

- 1 whole light blue colored molded glass electrical insulator with the molded imprint of "S.B.T.&T. Co."

GENERAL SITE

FINDS, NW QUAD:

- 1 fragment varigated blue and brown mottled glazed glazed molded "Art Pottery" vase or flower pot with plain reddish-brown interior (probably American)
- 1 fragment ironstone china plate with a high relief rim design of dots and swags
- 1 fragment "flow-blue" glazed ironstone china plate
- 1 fragment plain white undecorated ironstone china flatware vessel

GENERAL SITE

FINDS, SW CORNER

OF SITE NEAR

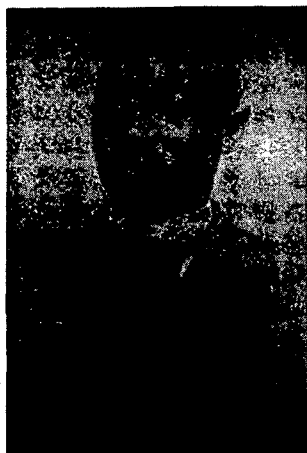
- FEATURES 149-150: 3 fragments English or European dark olive blown wine bottle glass

APPENDIX C
THE REVEREND LEWIS HENRY BAILEY
1842-1936

When the historical and archaeological research was being conducted for 1315 Duke Street, we had the honor of meeting Mrs. Annie B. Rose. Mrs. Rose, who is well known in northern Virginia for her civic activities, is also the daughter of a slave who was kept at the Alexandria Slave Pen. Her father, the Reverend Lewis Henry Bailey, was a remarkable man and is still well remembered by many persons in the region.

Thousands of slaves were temporarily housed at the Slave Pen, yet there is only one who has yet been identified by descendants. This is Lewis Henry Bailey. Betty and Peter Dunston had a plaque made, which now remains in the house, acknowledging the thousands of slaves, including the Reverend Bailey, who passed through the facility. The unveiling of this plaque was attended by many persons representing institutions founded by Mr. Bailey, as well as local citizens and elected officials. The following pamphlet was distributed at the unveiling.

REVEREND LEWIS HENRY BAILEY
1842 - 1936



Lewis Henry Bailey was born a slave in the Dranesville area of Fairfax County, Virginia. When still a boy, he was taken from his mother, Martha Bailey, and sold to slave dealers who then took him to the interstate slave dealers at the former Franklin & Armfield establishment at 1315 Duke Street. By that time, Franklin & Armfield had sold their business and it was operated by two firms -- Kephart and Birch, and Cook and Price -- under the name of Price, Birch and Company.

Like thousands of slaves before him, Lewis Henry Bailey probably was kept in the men's side of the slave pen, waiting for shipment to the south to the cotton growing states. Eyewitness accounts of the time state that the slaves were kept in cellars at night, perhaps in the basement of 1315 Duke Street. From Alexandria the slave dealers shipped the human cargo south, usually to Natchez, where men, women and children were sold to support the cotton industry.

Mr. Bailey first was purchased by a man who treated him cruelly. Fortunately, he was sold again, this time to a kind family in Texas where he was the personal servant to the young daughter of the household. She quietly impressed young Lewis in the value of education and began to teach him to read.

In 1863, Lewis Henry Bailey, at the age of 21 was free. He walked back to Alexandria, Virginia where he found his mother living at the corner of Queen and Payne Streets. The railroad provided employment for many of the blacks in Alexandria, and Mr. Bailey joined them. While there, he continued his education until he was qualified to enter Wayland Seminary in Washington, D.C. He graduated from this institution and after he was called to the ministry, he returned to Wayland to study theology.

Reverend Bailey joined and was ordained from the Third Baptist Church in Alexandria under the pastorate of Reverend Fields Cook. From there he went to Ebenezer Baptist Church, Alexandria.

Learning the need for spiritual guidance in Occoquan, Reverend Bailey went there to teach and build for God. Many times because of lack of funds he had to walk from Alexandria to Occoquan. Regardless of this and other hardships, he continued to persevere, until Ebenezer Baptist Church, Occoquan, was founded in 1883. Education was critical, and Reverend Bailey was also responsible for the establishment of the first black school in that area, where the late Reverend Charles M. Doleman was the first teacher.

Among other accomplishments, the Reverend Bailey founded the Little Zion Baptist Church (Greater Zion) in Burke, Virginia, Mount Pleasant in Floris, Virginia and Prosperity in Conklin, Virginia. He and Reverend R.H. Gofney spearheaded the organization of the Northern Virginia Baptist Sunday School and he was one of the three ministers who organized the Northern Virginia Baptist Minister's Association. He also organized schools in Neabsco, Virginia and began the Summit School in Occoquan.

Reverend Lewis Henry Bailey married Ella Hulda Dean, and they were the parents of four children, Mrs. Annie B. Rose, now a resident of Alexandria, and three others, now deceased, Everette Bailey, Manetta Watkins and Lewis Henry Bailey.

The Odd Fellows Benevolent Society of Occoquan also owe their start to Reverend Bailey. During the same time, he was chaplain at the Occoquan Work House, providing spiritual guidance to those in need.

Throughout his long lifetime, from 1842 to 1936, Reverend Lewis Henry Bailey applied his determined, gentle spirit to leading and guiding men and women to develop their talents, and apply their skills to individual and group success. He taught a lesson of love for all humans that remains with us today.

Success is to be measured
not so much by the position that one has reached in life
as by the obstacles
which he has overcome while trying to succeed.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

Prepared for the plaque dedication in honor of Reverend Lewis
Henry Bailey on December 3, 1985.

Peter and Betty Dunston
Alexandria, Virginia