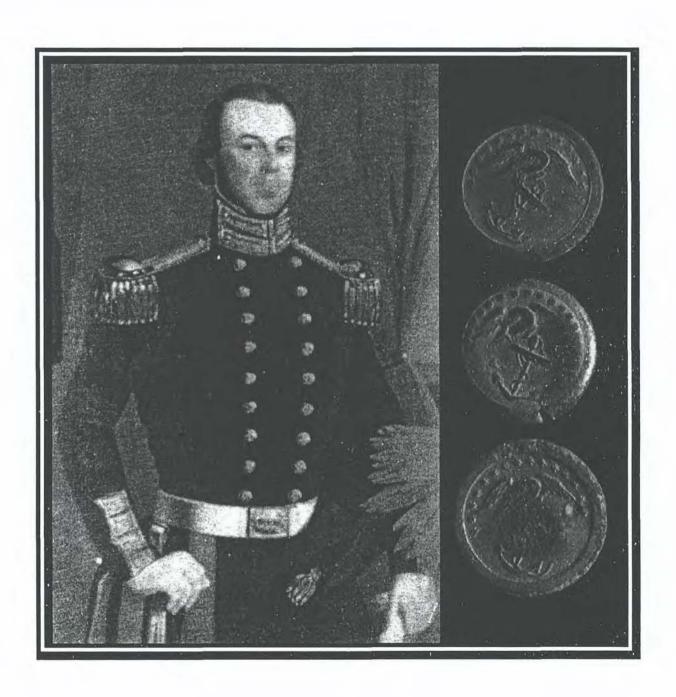
DOCUMENTARY STUDY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION 1226 NORTH PEGRAM STREET AND POLK AVENUE (44AX198), ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA



DOCUMENTARY STUDY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION 1226 NORTH PEGRAM STREET AND POLK AVENUE (44AX198), ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

Prepared for Prospect Development Company, Inc. Woodbridge, VA

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ABSTRACT

Prospect Development Company, Inc., retained John Milner Associates, Inc., (JMA) to conduct documentary and archeological investigations on an approximately 1.87-acre parcel of land at 1226 North Pegram Street and Polk Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia. The purpose of the investigations was to conduct detailed documentary research and archeological investigations on the project area in advance of construction activities associated with the building of four residences.

Research concerning the project area history and property owners was conducted utilizing deeds, wills, historic maps, tax records, censuses, cultural resource management reports, and other resources. Evaluative field investigations were undertaken in order to determine the presence or absence of archeological resources within the project area. The fieldwork entailed shovel testing, limited hand stripping, and metal detection. Supplemental archeological investigations were designed to maximize field recovery of information. Fieldwork consisted of mechanical stripping, metal detection, and feature excavation.

Archeological investigations resulted in the identification and investigation of a scatter of military and non-military artifacts dating from the late eighteenth century to the midnineteenth century (44AX198). Additionally, three trash pit features were found in a small area (Locus 1). The trash pits and non-military artifact scatter date to the periods that the Terrett family owned the property, specifically William Henry Terrett, Jr. (1753-1828), George Hunter Terrett (1775-1843), and Colonel George Terrett (1807-1875). The Terrett family home is located approximately 950 ft. south of 44AX198. The site area is likely to be in the proximity of one of the Terretts' enslaved Africans' domiciles or outbuildings. The artifact patterning most likely reflects refuse disposal and possibly processing of clothing; either a laundry, repair, or salvage.

The landscape of the project area had a strategic importance in protecting western approaches to Alexandria during the Civil War. The hilltop adjacent to the north boundary of 44AX198 would have held strategic value to the Federal army. This hilltop was likely to have been used as a picket, observation post, or a signal station. The dense concentration of fired Civil War ammunition found reflects the use of the area as a target range impact area.

Investigations at 44AX198 provide significant information on the lifeways of the Terrett family and the Civil War activities in the western portion of Alexandria.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

JMA wishes to thank Prospect Development Company, Inc. for their support of the project and assistance in its completion. Wally Owen from Fort Ward Park graciously shared his research and extensive knowledge of the Civil War. Susan Levy of Fairfax County Public Library contributed significantly in researching the Terrett family. Alexandria Archeology staff Steve Shepherd and Fran Bromberg provided needed support, oversight, and enthusiasm.

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PUBLIC SUMMARY

Documentary Study and Archaeological Investigation 1226 North Pegram Street and Polk Avenue (44AX198), Alexandria, Virginia

Prospect Development Company, Inc., retained John Milner Associates, Inc., (JMA) to conduct documentary and archeological investigations on an approximately 1.87-acre parcel of land at 1226 North Pegram Street and Polk Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia. The project area is within the Coastal Plain physiographic province and the Potomac River drainage. It is located in the 1952annexed section of the City of Alexandria, Virginia. The purpose of the investigations was to conduct detailed documentary research and archeological investigations on the project area in advance of construction activities associated with the building of four residences.

Research concerning the project area history and property owners was conducted utilizing deeds, wills, historic maps, tax records, censuses, cultural resource management reports, and other resources. Evaluative field investigations were undertaken in order to determine the presence or absence of archeological resources within the project area. The fieldwork entailed shovel testing, limited hand-stripping, and metal detection. Supplemental archeological investigations were designed to maximize field recovery of information. This fieldwork consisted of mechanical stripping, metal detection, and feature excavation.

Archeological investigations resulted in the identification and investigation of a site (44AX198) consisting of military and non-military artifacts dating from the late eighteenth century to the midnineteenth century. Additionally, three trash pit features were found in a small area (Locus 1). The trash pits and nonmilitary artifact scatter date to the periods that the Terrett family owned the property, specifically William Henry Terrett, Jr. (1753-1828), George Hunter Terrett (1775-1843) and Colonel George Terrett (1807-1875). The Terrett family home is located approx-imately 950 ft. south of 44AX198. The site area is likely to be in the proximity of one of the Terretts' enslaved Africans' domiciles or out-buildings. The artifact patterning most likely reflects refuse disposal and possibly processing of clothing; either a laundry, repair, or salvage.



Metal detecting at the site.

The landscape of the project area had a strategic importance in protecting western approaches to Alexandria during the Civil War. The hilltop adjacent to the north boundary of 44AX198 would have held strategic value to the Federal army. This hilltop was likely to have been used as a picket, observation post, or a signal station. The dense concentration of fired Civil War ammunition found reflects the use of the area as a target range impact area.

Investigations at site 44AX198 provide significant information on the lifeways of the Terrett family and of Civil War activities in the western portion of Alexandria.

The project area is located on what was a 982-acre grant to William Henry Terrett in 1741. In 1741, Terrett built a house on his "dwelling plantation." This house may be the house that presently stands on Pelham Street, approximately 950 ft. southwest of the project area. However, one resource suggests that the original Terrett home was destroyed in 1861 and rebuilt in 1865 by William Henry Terrett's great-grandson, Colonel George Hunter Terrett, Jr. William Henry Terrett was named a deputy clerk of Fairfax County when it was established in 1742 and was a justice of the Fairfax County Circuit Court from 1742 to 1758. His will, proved in court in 1758, left to his son, William Henry Terrett, Jr. (born 1749), the tract of land containing 982 acres and another tract of 112 acres that he had purchased from Gabriel Adams, "both tracts adjoining to my dwelling plantation."

William Henry Terrett, Jr., served as an officer in the Revolutionary War. He

was a member of the "Blue and Buff Company," the first independent company raised in Fairfax County. After the war, Terrett was promoted to captain.



Early-nineteenth century artillery corps buttons.

He served in the House of Delegates of the Virginia legislature from 1814 to 1815. William Henry Terrett, Jr., died 6 April 1828 at the age of 75.

To his son George, William Henry Terrett, Jr., gave the property that included the plantation and the 1741 house.

Little is known about George Hunter Terrett's life, other that he resided on and continued to run the plantation that his grandfather established. He was also a respected figure in Fairfax society.

Although he is referred to as Captain George Hunter Terrett, it is not certain in which military branch George Hunter Terrett received this title or how long he served. George Hunter Terrett died in 1842.

George Terrett (son of George Hunter Terrett) was born in 1807 and started his long military career as a second lieutenant with the U.S. Marine Corps at the age of 23.



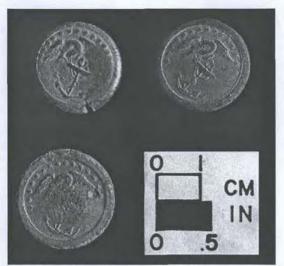
Colonel George Terrett.

His first duty at sea was aboard the Frigate Potomac bound for the Asian port of Quallah Battoo on the western side of the Island of Sumatra, where Malaysian pirate fleets in the Straits of Malacca were attacking American merchant ships. As the Marines stormed the Malasian fort, George Terrett commanded a unit from the shore that exchanged fire with the enemy, thus exposing the enemy's positions (Donnelly 1973-1975:47). In 1836, George Terrett was transferred to East Florida to fight alongside Army forces in the Second Seminole war. In June 1837, he was detached from his command to convoy Seminole prisoners to Fort Pike, Louisiana. In 1840, he commanded the "Mosquito Fleet" which patrolled the Everglades in search of raiding Seminoles. In 1847, during the Mexican War, Terrett was promoted to captain and commanded troops during the actions in Mexico City.



Early-nineteenth century United States Navy buttons.

On 13 September 1847, during the assault on Chapultepac and Mexico City, marines were halted at the San Cosme Gate by heavy fire. The Marines had expended almost all their ammunition and control of the battlefield was in the balance. Captain George Terrett, in command of a company of marines, led a charge, without orders, through the gates and into the stronghold of Chapultepac (Donnelly 1973-1975:50-51). This spontaneous action resulted in the beginning of the Mexican retreat and eventual surrender of Mexico City. After the attack. Terrett received a brevet rank of Major for his "gallant and meritorious conduct in the storming of the castle of Chapultepec, and in the capture of a redoubt on his advance upon the San Cosme gate on the 13th of September 1847" (Donnelly 1973-1975:51-52). Thus, in part through Captain George Terrett's valor and initiative under fire, one of the pillars of Marine Corps tradition was created. His action, as well as others, is remembered in the "Halls of Montezuma" reference in the first line of the Marine Corps Hymn.



Early-nineteenth century United States Marine Corps buttons.

After the Mexican War, Terrett continued his military service. In January 1861, George Terrett was assigned to Fort Washington, Maryland. However, with word of Virginia's secession in April, Terrett resigned from his 31-year service with the U.S. Marine Corps and entered service in The Provisional Army of Virginia as an officer. In May, following the premature evacuation of Colonel Algernon S. Taylor and the 6th Battalion of Virginia Volunteers from Springfield Station, Colonel George Terrett replaced Taylor as commander of Virginia State troops stationed in and in the vicinity of Alexandria.

On the morning of 24 May 1861, being outnumbered by Federal forces advancing by land and being ferried across the Potomac River, Terrett ordered his men to retreat and abandon the city.

Following the Confederate evacuation, Terrett remained with the Confederate forces gathering in the vicinity of Manassas. As a result of the temporary shortage of brigade commandeers at Manassas Junction in June 1861, General Beauregard appointed Colonel Terrett as the commander the Fourth Brigade which was comprised of the 1st, 11th, and 17th regiments of Virginia. He and the Fourth Brigade were assigned to the entrenched Camp Pickens, where they remained through the Battle of First Manassas/Bull Run (Hanson 1961:33).

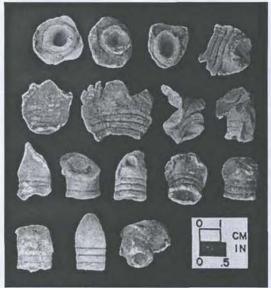
After his command at Camp Pickens, Colonel Terrett was placed in command of three companies of Marines at Drewry's Bluff (Camp Beall), VA, which was considered the "Gibraltar of the Confederacy" (Donnelly 1973-1975:54). During his time at Drewry's Bluff, he also worked in Richmond on court-martial cases, commission candidate examinations, and recruitment. In the spring of 1864, Colonel Terrett was left in command of Drewry's Bluff. In the spring of 1865, Commodore John R. Tucker replaced Terrett's command at Drewry's Bluff. The following month, Terrett and his men left Drewry's Bluff and headed for Appomattox. Three days later, he was captured near Amelia Courthouse and imprisoned in the Old Washington Prison in Washington. He was trans-ferred to Johnson's Island later that month and released after taking oath to the allegiance and giving his parole in July 1865. Colonel George Terrett died on November 27, 1875, of paralysis after an illness of several weeks.

The Terrett family had a military tradition. Some of the military buttons found at the site reflect the military service of this family.

Archeological investigations identified an early-nineteenth century Terrett family occupation and a Civil War component within the project area. Artifacts were found scattered across the site. The density and types varied. Artifact types were plotted on the site map in order to examine frequencies of artifacts and whether activity areas could be identified. Two concentrations, a Civil War target range and a concentration of artifacts (Locus 1), were identified. In general, except for these two concentrations, no discernable artifact patterning or distribution was identified. Rather, artifacts appeared to have been thinly spread across the site landscape. This is interpreted as reflecting refuse disposal in agricultural fields.

Unlike most Civil War campsites where the majority of ammunition is dropped, extracted from weapons, or altered (carved or melted) by the soldiers themselves, the majority of Civil War ammunition at 44AX198 was fired.

Clearly this location was not the scene of a battle. The only possible explanation for the amount of fired ammunition is that a section of the hill slope was used as an impact area for weapons firing. The cluster of fired ammunition recovered from the project area represents an impact area. The firing positions were not identified and would have been located south of the project area.



Fired Civil War ammunition.

Scattered across the project area are isolated fired ammunition. It is likely that these represent ricochets, overshots, and poor marksmanship.

It is likely that the presence of this impact area and the number of ricochets found at the site kept Federal troops from occupying areas immediately adjacent to the impact area. Clearly, the Federal army was occupying the area around the Terrett house and most likely the high ground to the north. During the Civil War, this portion of western Alexandria was known as Camp California.

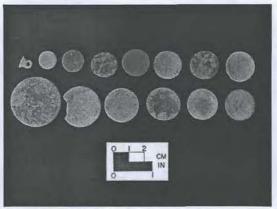
Evaluative testing identified a 60-by-60-ft. area (Locus 1) where the artifact density appeared to be heavier than in other areas. Three features were identified and are interpreted as trash pits associated with the antebellum Terrett occupation. Presumably, these features are near a domicile or outbuilding which may be located outside the project area.



Exposed trash pit awaiting excavation.

The dates of the trash pits coincide with the time that George Hunter Terrett (1774-1842) and later his son Colonel George H. Terrett (1808-1875) owned and lived on the property. However, it is unclear whether the deposits at Locus 1 represent debris from the household of either gentleman or from the household of someone else residing in an undocumented outbuilding in this area. An alternative explanation for the features is that they were the used by enslaved Africans.

The metal detector survey recovered a large number of civilian buttons. It is possible that some of the buttons are the result of loss during the Civil War; however, it is more likely that the majority of these buttons are associated with the Terrett occupation.



Range of civilian buttons.

The abundance of buttons is problematic. It is possible, but unlikely, that the high frequency of buttons reflects the collection strategy and that buttons would be more common on domestic sites if metal detection was employed. However, if this is the case, then metal detection surveys near or in the vicinity of historic residences should also recover high frequencies, which is not the case. The large number of buttons could not be the result of accidental loss. Rather, these buttons probably reflect some type of activity. Up until the Civil War, the Terrett family appears to have owned enslaved Africans, and the button artifacts may reflect their presence. The buttons may represent activities related to a laundry, tailoring, clothes repair, or cloth salvaging which took place in the vicinity.

This archeological study investigated the property owned by a prominent local family living outside the urban core of Alexandria. The Terretts were active in local politics and the military. George Hunter Terrett was a Mexican War hero and commander of local Alexandria forces at the beginning of the Civil War.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE INVESTIGATION

John Milner Associates, Inc., (JMA) was retained by Prospect Development Company, Inc., of Woodbridge, Virginia, to conduct detailed documentary research and archeological investigations on an approximately 1.87-acre parcel of land at 1226 North Pegram Street and Polk Avenue (Figures 1 and 2). Prospect Development Company, Inc., proposes the subdivision of 81,445 square feet (sq. ft.) of an existing 149,238 sq. ft. area into four residential lots. Construction will include grading and landscaping of the areas adjacent to the footprints of the proposed residences. The purpose of the investigations was to conduct detailed documentary research and an archeological investigation of the area to be impacted by construction.

The staff at Alexandria Archeology reviewed the proposed undertaking and determined that the project area had a potential for containing both prehistoric and historic cultural resources and that archeological investigations were warranted. Alexandria Archeology developed a scope of work that included a documentary study, archeological evaluation. and a resource management plan. JMA designed a testing strategy to meet the goals set by Alexandria Archeology. The initial project goals were to conduct detailed background research on the property and conduct fieldwork to determine if significant archeological resources existed in the parts of the project area affected by the proposed new construction, and if cultural resources were present to make management recommendations. The initial investigation consisted of background research, a shovel test survey, hand stripping, and a metal detection reconnaissance. Based on preliminary field results, JMA determined that the project area contained significant archeological resources and recommended additional investigations. Alexandria Archeology concurred and a work plan was developed that included mechanical stripping, feature excavation, and an additional metal detector survey. Investigations were consistent with the City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards (Alexandria Archaeology 2005) and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AREA

The project area is located at 1226 North Pegram Street and Polk Avenue (Figures 1 and 2). The project area is within the Coastal Plain physiographic province and the Potomac River drainage. It is located in the 1952-annexed section of the City of Alexandria, Virginia.

The project area is a grass field with a gradual slope to the south toward the intersection of North Pegram Street and Polk Avenue (Figure 3). It is lined to the west and south by a mix of deciduous and evergreen trees and moderately dense underbrush. The present owner's house and garage stand outside the project area atop a steep hill to the northwest. A patio and swimming pool are located on a highly modified portion of hill slope located along part of the north project area boundary. A 10-ft.-wide gravel road bisects the project area. Two above-ground wood decks stood in the field on the north side of the

gravel road, approximately 70 ft. west of the paved driveway. A paved driveway, leading from North Pegram Street to the house, borders the east side of the project area. The west and south boundaries of the project area are lined with chain link fencing that encloses the entire property and a 25-ft.-thick lightly wooded tree line.

1.3 PROJECT SCHEDULE AND TEAM

The detailed documentary study was conducted in October 2005. Fieldwork was conducted 17 October 2005; 13-14 December 2005; and 13-18 July 2006. Joseph Balicki served as project manager. Bryan Corle, Kerri Holland, Cynthia Vollbrecht, Mike O'Donnell, Josh Lay, and Erin Fuller conducted the fieldwork. Kerri Holland and Cynthia Vollbrecht preformed the laboratory work. Lynn D. Jones conducted the documentary research. Sarah Ruch and Mary Paradise prepared the graphics, and V. Casey Gonzalez prepared the manuscript.

Following this introduction, the report includes sections addressing the research design; results of the documentary research; results of the evaluative testing fieldwork and supplemental investigations, analysis and interpretations; and summary and conclusions. Photographs and maps illustrate this report. References cited in the text are included in the final section. The artifact inventory and a table illustrating the minimum ceramic vessel count are in Appendices I and II. Appendix III is the list of button backmarks represented in the artifact collection. Appendix IV contains the site form. The qualifications of the investigators comprise Appendix V.

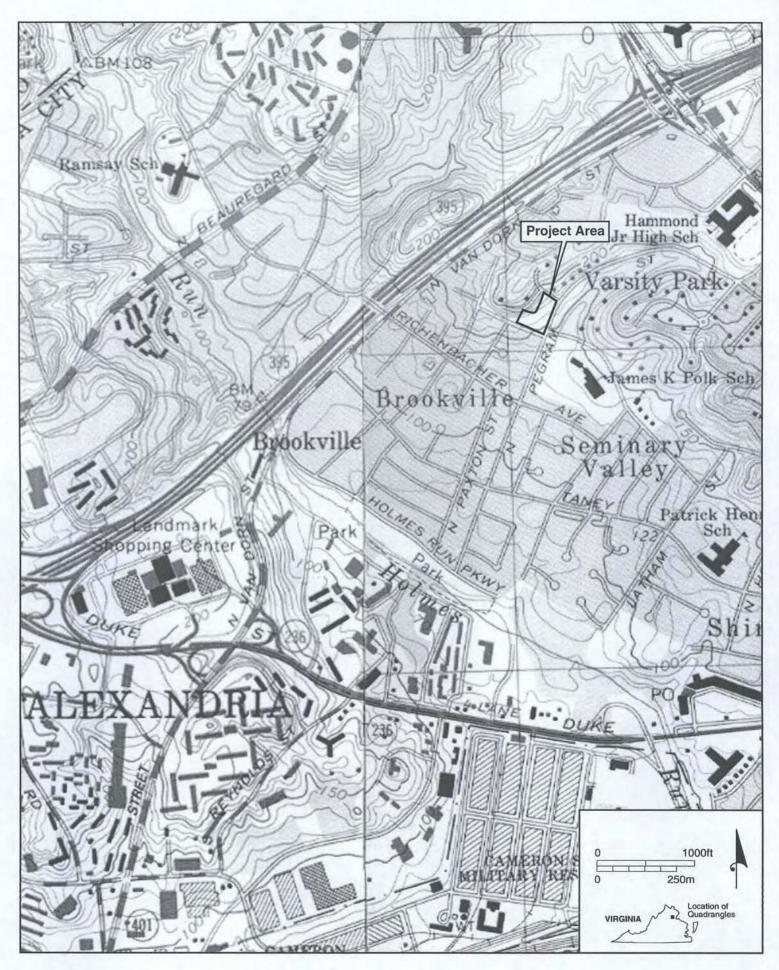


Figure 1. Detail, *Annandale, VA.* 7.5 minute quadrangle (USGS 1984, photorevised 1988) and *Alexandria, VA.-D.C.-MD.* 7.5 minute quadrangle (USGS 1965, photorevised 1983) showing the location of the project area.

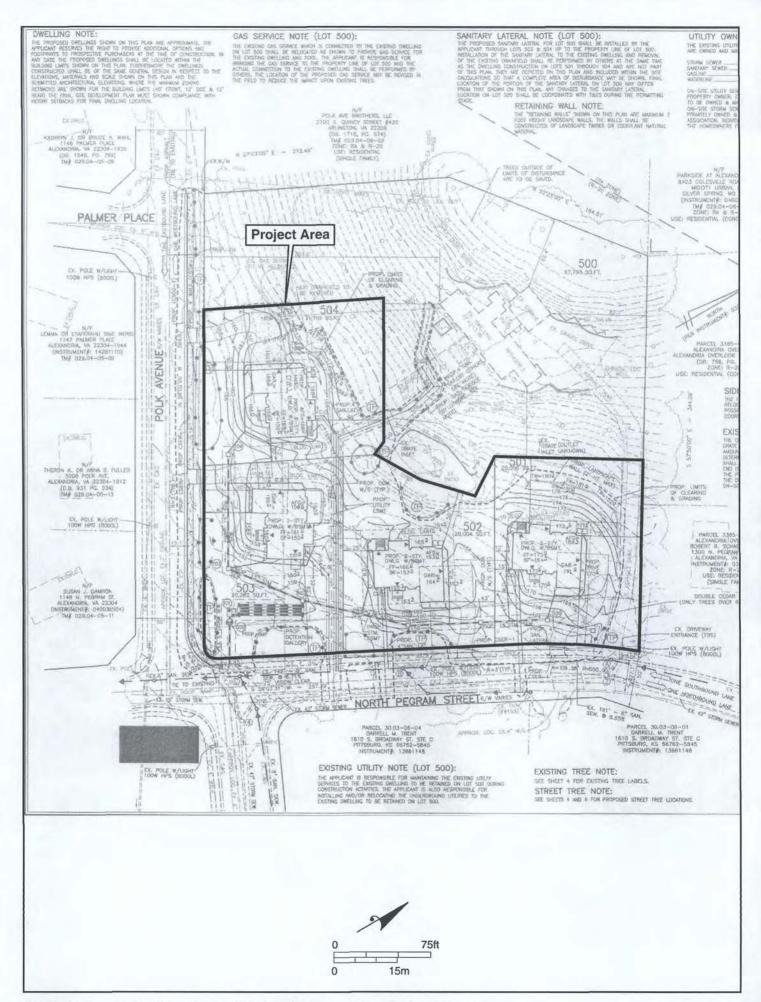


Figure 2. Proposed undertaking at 1226 North Pegram Street and Polk Avenue.



Figure 3. Project area, facing southeast.

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

2.1 RESEARCH TOPICS

2.1.1 EVALUATIVE TESTING

The initial archeological evaluation was designed to determine whether significant cultural resources, prehistoric or historic, were present and to make management recommendations concerning those resources. Research questions pertaining to the project area include:

- Are there archeological resources that could provide insight into Native American life prior to European contact?
- Are there archeological resources present that represent a nineteenth-century residence or outbuilding in the project area?
- Are the there archeological resources associated with the Terrett tenure of the property?
- Are there archeological resources that can provide insight to the kinds of activities that occurred in the project area?
- Are there archeological or documentary resources that could contribute to the understanding of residential activities outside of the urban center during the nineteenth century?

2.1.2 SUPPLEMENTAL ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The initial archeological investigations identified an archeological site (44AX198) consisting of a scatter of early and mid-nineteenth-century artifacts. The early-nineteenth-century component is associated with the nearby residence of the Terrett family. The mid-nineteenth-century component is associated with the Federal armies' use of the area during the Civil War (1861-1865). The goal of the supplemental archeological investigations was to recover additional artifacts and archeological deposits that would allow for a better understanding of the site's occupation history and use. The following questions guided the development of the supplemental field methods. Field methods included mechanical stripping, metal detection, and feature excavation.

- Did the site retain integrity?
- · Are intra-site activity areas identifiable?
- What constitutes the material culture remains?
- Could the early and mid-nineteenth-century artifacts be separated from the overlying modern artifact scatter?
- What is the extent of the Terrett occupation?
- How did the Terrett's use this portion of their property?
- How extensive were the Civil War deposits?
- Can the military units that occupied the area be identified?
- Where Civil War features present?
- What type of Civil War camp was present?
- Is the camp layout identifiable?

- Was the camp landscape maintained (policed)?
- · Were military rules of organization followed?

2.2 ARCHIVAL AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH METHODS

Documentary research was conducted at Alexandria Archaeology, the Alexandria Courthouse, and the Barrett Library in Alexandria. Additional research was conducted at the Fairfax County Courthouse, Fairfax County Library, and the Fairfax City Regional Library in Fairfax, Virginia.

2.3 FIELD METHODS

2.3.1 EVALUATIVE TESTING METHODS

The evaluative testing methods utilized a combination of shovel testing, metal detection and manual stripping. Prior to commencing the subsurface testing, a brief pedestrian survey consisted of a preliminary walkover of the project area to assess what areas were likely to contain archeological resources. Areas of high and low probability, areas of disturbance, and areas that appeared to contain intact soils were identified. Shovel testing was conducted to identify both prehistoric and historic sites. A brief metal detection reconnaissance was conducted to assess the project area's potential for containing sites associated with the Civil War. Both metal detection and shovel testing were conducted throughout the entire project area. Additionally, a small area was selected for hand-stripping.

A systematic shovel test survey was conducted (Figure 4). Shovel tests were spaced at 50-foot (ft.) intervals and judgmentally. Each shovel test was 1 ft. in diameter and was excavated by natural soil layers to the level of culturally sterile subsoil. Excavated soil was screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth, and artifacts were bagged according to stratigraphic level. Information on each shovel test was recorded on standardized forms that included the provenience information, the presence or absence of artifacts, the number and types of artifacts, and soil designations and textures according to standard scientific nomenclature (Foss et al. 1985: Munsell 1992).

Based on field observations made during the shovel testing survey and metal detection reconnaissance, Alexandria Archeology requested a small area be manually stripped to investigate the possibility for buried features. The area to the west of ST 3.8 was manually excavated to subsoil in effort to gain a better understanding of this location's stratigraphic sequence and locate any features that might be present (Figure 5). Initially, the manually stripped area was to cover an equivalent of 100 sq. ft. During the course of the investigations, and after consultation with Alexandria Archeology, the field methods were again altered. The area to be manually stripped was reduced to 50 sq. ft. and additional time was devoted to a metal detector reconnaissance of the entire project area. The soil from these excavations was not screened; appropriate plans and profiles were documented.

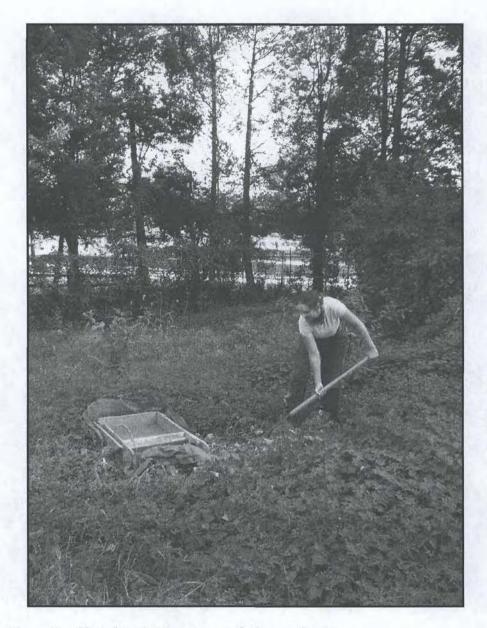


Figure 4. Shovel testing in progress, facing southwest.



Figure 5. Manual stripping in progress, facing northwest.

A metal detector reconnaissance was undertaken during the evaluative testing. This survey was not systematic. Initially, locations adjacent to shovel tests where historic artifacts were recovered were targeted, but when it became clear through the field examination of recoveries that the project area contained a possible Civil War component, a larger area was examined. It should be noted that the metal detector reconnaissance was undertaken in December and most of the project area was covered by several inches of snow, which hampered both the efficiency of the instruments and operators.

2.3.2 SUPPLEMENTAL ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The evaluative testing identified one concentration of artifacts (Locus 1). A meeting between Prospect Development Company, Alexandria Archeology, and JMA resulted in a determination that additional archeological investigations were warranted. JMA developed a work plan that was reviewed and approved by Alexandria Archeology. This plan included staged mechanical stripping, examination of exposed soils for features, and an intensive metal detector survey.

Mechanical stripping was conducted in two areas. Approximately 32,358 sq. ft. (0.743 acre) of 44AX198 was mechanically stripped. The goal of the mechanical stripping was to remove the modern vegetation and expose historic strata and features. A backhoe equipped with a 4-ft.-wide smooth-edged bucket was used to strip the areas in stages (Figure 6).

After stripping, each area was investigated with metal detectors and examined for the presence of features. Metal detection, when employed by an experienced operator using quality instruments, is a cost-effective means of rapidly assessing an area for historic resources. Although restricted to recovery of metallic objects, metal detection can assist in the interpretation of historic resources because clusters of metallic artifacts are easily identified. Clusters of metallic objects such as architectural debris (fasteners) are useful in identifying former building locations, activity areas, and military campsites. Unlike a systematic shovel test survey, a metal detector survey is a method where, before excavation, an object can be targeted with a high degree of confidence that an object of interest will be exposed.

One approximately 60-by-60 ft. (3,600 sq ft. or 0.083 acres) area (Locus 1) was located along the west side of the existing driveway entrance 120 ft. west of N. Pegram Street. Locus 1 was believed to have a high potential for features and intact stratigraphy, consequently, this location was investigated using three separate stripping episodes.

The second area comprised an approximately 25-by-150 ft. strip (25,158 sq. ft. [0.577 acre]), encompassing the portion of the project area that paralleled N. Pegram Street (Figure 7). Toward the southwest end of this area, the excavation was widened to an approximately 110-by-115 ft. area, which then turns to the northwest paralleling Polk Avenue. The stripped area narrows to approximately 55-by-70 ft. at the northwest end of the project area (Figure 7). The first stripping removed the vegetation and allowed for

an increase in the effective depth of the metal detectors. Furthermore, the majority of modern metallic trash was deposited near the surface and this initial stripping removed a significant amount of it. Once an area was metal detected and examined for features, the remaining soils overlying the subsoil was removed to expose the interface with the subsoil. This interface was examined for features and also metal-detected.

The project area was surveyed using metal detectors with the intent of covering the stripped area with more than one type of machine and by different operators (Figure 8). The metal detection was not systematic, in the sense that each area was covered in predetermined sweeps spaced at pre-determined intervals. Instead, the metal detection was intensive in terms of coverage, in area, in the number of times the area was checked, and the amount of time that each operator (of differing levels of experience using their preferred machine) checked the area. This technique reduces the missing of artifacts for reasons caused by machine and operator error. Operator error must also be considered, because success with a metal detector is an acquired skill. Consequently, repeated passes over an area, at different times by different operators and with different machines will greatly increase the rate of recovery and accuracy of the metal detector survey. This was the strategy employed at the project area. During this survey, two operators with over 35 years and 10 years of experience, respectively, devoted 48 hours each to metal detection. A third metal detectorist with five years of experience spent about 24 hours in the field. Each detectorist used the machine with which they are practiced and proficient. Metaldetectors included a White's Blue and Grey, Tesoro Vequero, and White's XL-PRO.

During the metal detector survey, the weather was extremely hot and the soil was very dry. These environmental conditions affected the efficiency of the survey. Metal detectors are unreliable machines that easily miss objects. Environmental conditions such as soil moisture, temperature, humidity, soil composition, and how objects lay in the soil cause variations that affect performance of metal detectors.

Initially, the field team investigated all positive signals, but this strategy was changed when it became apparent that modern metallic trash could be adequately discriminated based on experience and tuning of instruments. The non-significant twentieth-century metal artifacts are associated with occupation of the twentieth-century residence and included such items as modern screws, bolts, coins, pull-tabs, wire nails, galvanized roofing nails, and aluminum foil. These items were not retained. All historic artifacts from the metal detection were flagged, assigned a unique provenience number, and collected. Artifacts recovered from excavations were placed in bags marked with provenience information and locations recorded.

Three features were encountered in the northeast portion of the project area (Locus 1) after the last mechanical stripping exposed the interface with subsoil (Figure 7). The features were drawn and photographed in plan and in profile, and soil designations and textures were documented. The features were bisected and each half was fully excavated (Figure 9). The feature fill was screened through 1/4—inch hardware cloth and artifacts



Figure 6. Mechanical stripping in progress, facing east.

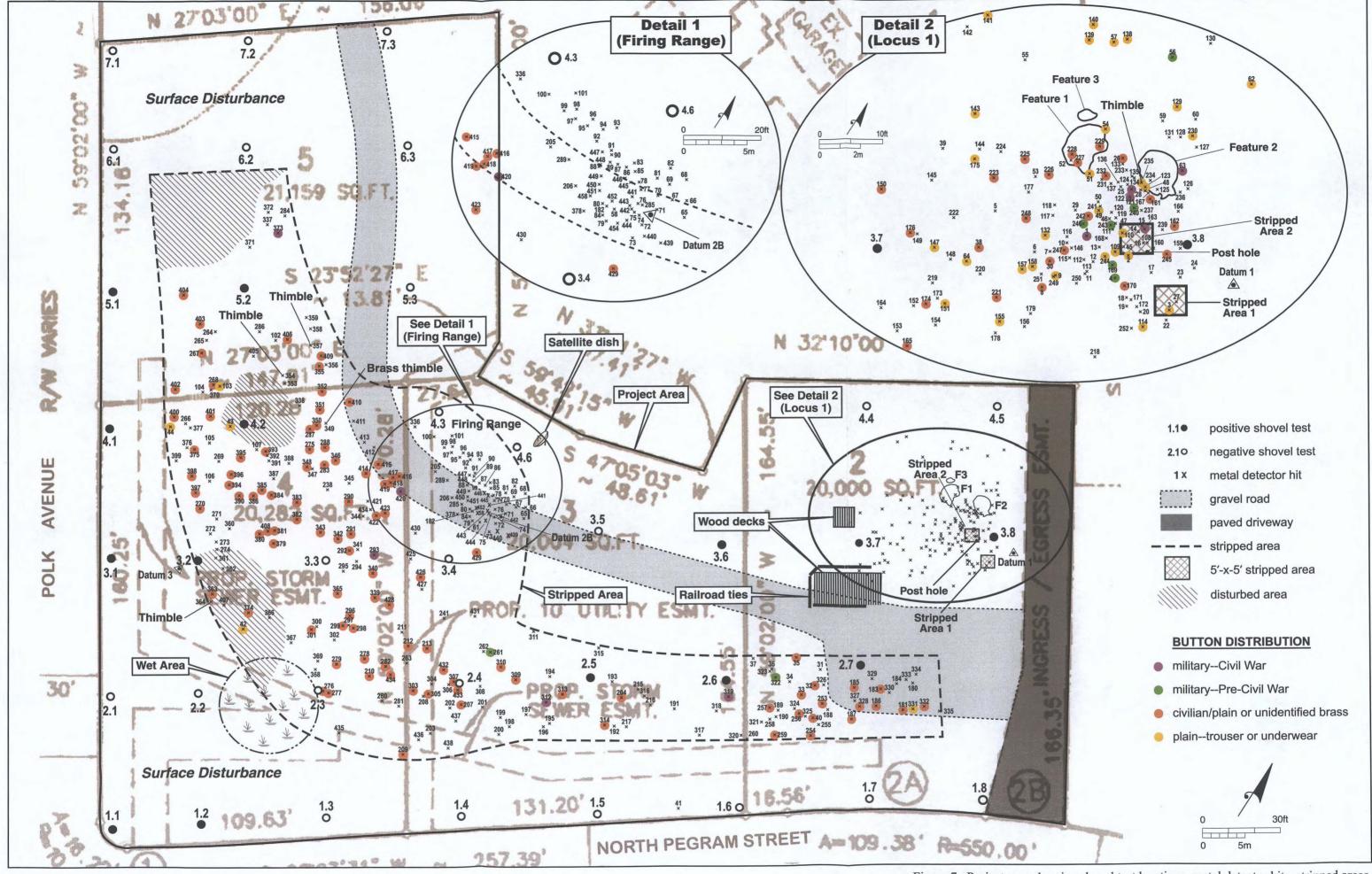


Figure 7. Project map showing shovel test locations, metal detector hits, stripped areas and button distribution.

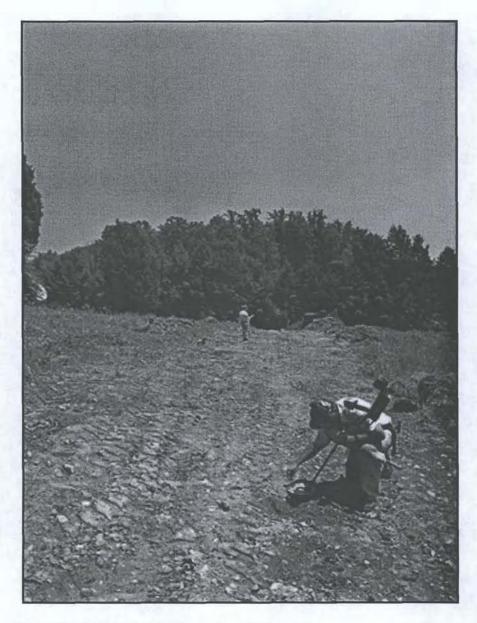


Figure 8. Metal detection in progress, facing east.



Figure 9. Feature excavation in progress, facing west.

were bagged according to bisection and stratigraphic level. Appropriate plans and profiles were recorded.

A project-specific map (Figure 7) illustrating the construction plan was used as a base map to plot the locations of shovel tests, metal detector hits, stripped areas, disturbed areas, and current field conditions of the project area. Tested areas were recorded using black-and-white film, color slides and digital images.

2.4 LABORATORY METHODS

Artifacts recovered during field investigations were returned to JMA's Alexandria Laboratory for cleaning and cataloging. Artifacts were processed in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* (2005). Artifacts with stable surfaces, such as ceramics and glass, were washed. Other artifacts, such as metal and bone, were brushed to remove the dirt. The cleaned artifacts were placed in resealable polyethylene bags labeled with provenience information. To the extent possible, JMA identified recovered artifacts by type, material, function, and cultural and chronological association. Artifact analysis focused on determining periods of occupation, site function, artifact distribution, and integrity of cultural deposits. Appendix I contains the 1,569-item artifact inventory. The artifacts and associated documentation will be held at JMA until a designated repository is determined.

3.0 RESULTS OF ARCHIVAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

3.1 PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

The prehistoric cultural sequence for the Coastal Plain of Maryland and Virginia parallels that identified for other areas of the Middle Atlantic region. It consists of seven time periods divided as follows: Paleo-Indian (11,000 to 8000 BC), Early Archaic (8000 to 6500 BC), Middle Archaic (6500 to 3000 BC), Late Archaic (3000 to 1000 BC), Early Woodland (1000 to 500 BC), Middle Woodland (500 BC to AD 900), and Late Woodland (AD 900 to 1600) (Griffin 1967). Paleo-Indian and Early and Middle Archaic sites in the area are very rare and poorly documented. More intensive occupation began in the Late Archaic period when people associated with the Savannah River culture moved into the area. The exploitation of anadromous fish during the spring and early summer was the focal point of the subsistence and settlement rounds of these people.

Technological innovations, such as the invention or adoption of pottery and the bow and arrow, mark the Early and Middle Woodland periods. Intensive exploitation of floral resources in floodplain environments led to increased sedentism during these periods. The Late Woodland period is characterized by the introduction of agriculture and a shift in settlement locations. Hunting, fishing and the gathering of plant foods still contributed much to the diet.

Native Americans first encountered Europeans in the very early 1600s. By the late seventeenth century, European settlement had reached well into the Tidewater area of the Potomac and its influence had reached further into the interior. Introduced European diseases and the increased hostilities between groups led to the disruption of the Native American populations and the abandonment of many areas. By the early 1700s, the native populations were little barrier to European settlement (Feest 1978).

3.2 HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Virginia Company of London at Jamestown, Virginia, established the first permanent English settlement in North America in 1607 (Salmon 1983). By 1625, the Virginia Company charter was revoked by the King and the land became a royal colony. Increasing population made the creation of counties and county governments necessary. In 1645, Northumberland County was established between the Rappahannock River and the Potomac River, enabling settlement in Northern Virginia (Jirikowic et al. 2004).

The governor of the colony, on the authority of the king, granted land to individuals. Much of the land became farms and larger plantations growing tobacco as the main crop. By 1730, Fairfax County was formed from the part of Prince William County north of the Occoquan River (Jirikowic et al. 2004).

In 1749, the town of Alexandria was formed on the west bank of the Potomac River on land that had been granted to Margaret Brent and to Richard Howson who sold his land to a Scotsman named John Alexander (Voges 1975). There had been sheds and a wharf near

the mouth of Great Hunting Creek for some time; this small community was called Belhaven. Plantation owners, import-export agents, and owners of ships petitioned for a public warehouse at the mouth of the creek. The General Assembly directed that a town be established, with a public warehouse for the inspection, storage, and shipping of tobacco, on the north bank of Great Hunting Creek. In 1749, by official act, a 60-acre tract of land belonging to Phillip Alexander, John Alexander, and Hugh West was appropriated to form the town named Alexandria (Voges 1975). The town was surveyed and marked off into lots that were sold at public auction. The town grew so rapidly that the trustees asked permission of the General Assembly to enlarge the town area and 46 additional lots were surveyed and sold at auction (Voges 1975). In 1779, Alexandria was incorporated as a town, and was thus able to exercise some self-government; its area extended west to include Washington Street.

This was a period of economic growth and development for the town. There was extensive shipping and the attendant maritime trades, manufacturing, and retail operations expanded. In 1795, the Fairfax and Loudoun Turnpike Company was established to build a better road between Alexandria and the farms of western Fairfax County. This road, Little River Turnpike, was finished in 1806 and ran from the waterfront in Alexandria to the Little River in Aldie, Virginia (Daugherty et al. 1989). Within the boundary of Alexandria, the road kept its eighteenth-century name, Duke Street. It became the main transportation artery into Alexandria and was vital to development on the west side of town.

In 1789, Virginia ceded 10 square miles of land to the Federal Government to be used as the permanent seat of the government (Mitchell 1977). Boundaries for the new District of Columbia were set by President Washington. Alexandria became part of the District in 1801 and the boundary crossed Duke Street at Hooff Run (Cheek and Zatz 1986). Alexandria was returned to Virginia in 1846 as Alexandria County, no longer part of Fairfax County. Alexandria was chartered as a city in 1852, making it politically and administratively independent of the county in which it was located, and the boundaries were extended again to the north and west (Salmon 1983; Cheek and Zatz 1986).

Early in the spring of 1861, Virginia voted to secede from the United States. Confederate leaders thought that Alexandria was not defendable (Daugherty et al. 1989). On 24 May 1861, Federal regiments crossed the Potomac River, entered Virginia and occupied Alexandria with little resistance. Confederate troops were posted to guard Alexandria and the Bailey's Cross Roads area, but abandoned their posts and retreated toward Manassas.

The Federal Army built a circle of forts around Washington, D.C., to protect the capital city. Three forts, Ft. Williams, Ft. Worth, and Ft. Ward, and a number of connecting infantry trenches and batteries for field artillery were constructed around the outskirts west of the city of Alexandria. The extent of the works associated with some of these forts is shown in Figure 10. The project area is located south of Ft. Ward and Seminary Road, and southwest of Ft. Worth.

Ft. Ward, an important fort located along Braddock Road, was constructed hastily after the first battle of Bull Run in 1861. It was improved over time with knowledge gained during the war and was claimed to be one of the more important defenses of Alexandria. A long series of infantry trenches was constructed between Fort Ward and Fort Worth and batteries for field artillery were constructed at strategic positions along the infantry trenches. In practice, the infantry trenches and batteries were unmanned, except by an occasional picket.

The project area is located to the west of Alexandria and occupies a central position between major roads connecting the city with Fairfax County. During the Civil War, these roads would have been the main thoroughfares for troop movements. Furthermore, it should be stated that until the fall of 1861, Confederates manned fortifications in the vicinity of Bailey's Crossroads (Munsons and Masons Hills) approximately 1.5 miles to the northwest. The project vicinity had strategic importance to the protection of the western approaches to Alexandria. The hilltop abutting the north side of the project area would have held strategic value to the Federal Army. It was likely to have been used as an officer's quarters, a picket or observation post, and signal station. Troops located on or near the project area could quickly respond to threats along the Little River Turnpike or from the Bailey's Crossroads area. Initially, in 1861 Federal troops were positioned in camps concentrated closer to the Virginia Theological Seminary, approximately one mile east of the project area. In the spring of 1862, after the Confederate retreat from northern Virginia, Federal troops expanded the defensive perimeter around the city and camped along the Holmes Run stream valley. In varying levels of intensity, the Federal army would occupy this area throughout the remainder of the war. The general area was known as Camp California (Wally Owen pers. comm. 2006). It appears that this designation referred more to the geographic area with many regimental camps rather than a specific campsite.

By 1915, the city annexed 866 acres from Alexandria County and 450 acres from Fairfax County as development and the need for land grew. Alexandria County was renamed Arlington County in 1920. The city continued to expand in the early to mid-twentieth century through further annexations (Cheek and Zatz 1986). The project area is located in a section of Alexandria that was annexed to the city in 1952 (Figure 11).

3.3 HISTORY OF PROJECT AREA

The project area (Syme property) is located on what was a 982-acre grant to William Henry Terrett in 1741 (Figure 12) (Mitchell 1977:260). Terrett described that his plantation was located south of his original grant on land inherited by his wife Margaret Pearson Terrett from her father, Simon Pearson (Fairfax County Will Book [FCWB] B1:181). In 1741, Terrett built a house on his "dwelling plantation." This house may be the house that presently stands on Pelham Street, approximately 950 ft. southwest of the project area. However, one resource suggests that the original Terrett home was destroyed in 1861 and rebuilt in 1865 by William Henry Terrett's great-grandson, Colonel George Hunter Terrett, Jr. (Donnelly 1973-1975: 54).

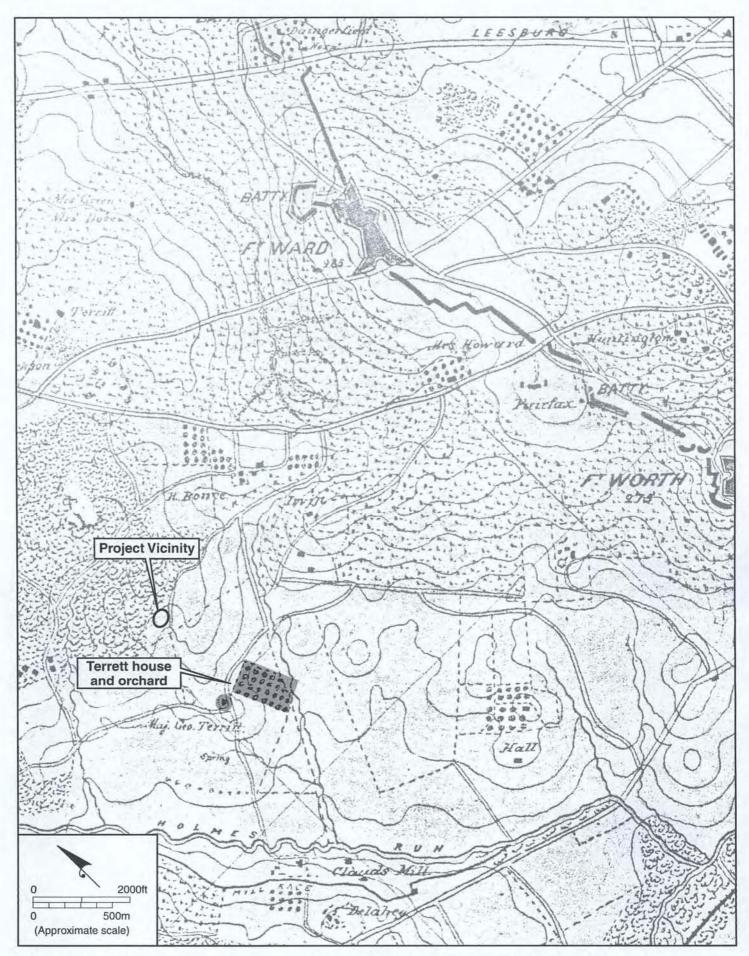


Figure 10. Major George Terrett's house and orchard are southeast of the project area (Detail, *Defenses of Washington*, U.S. Engineers Bureau 1865).

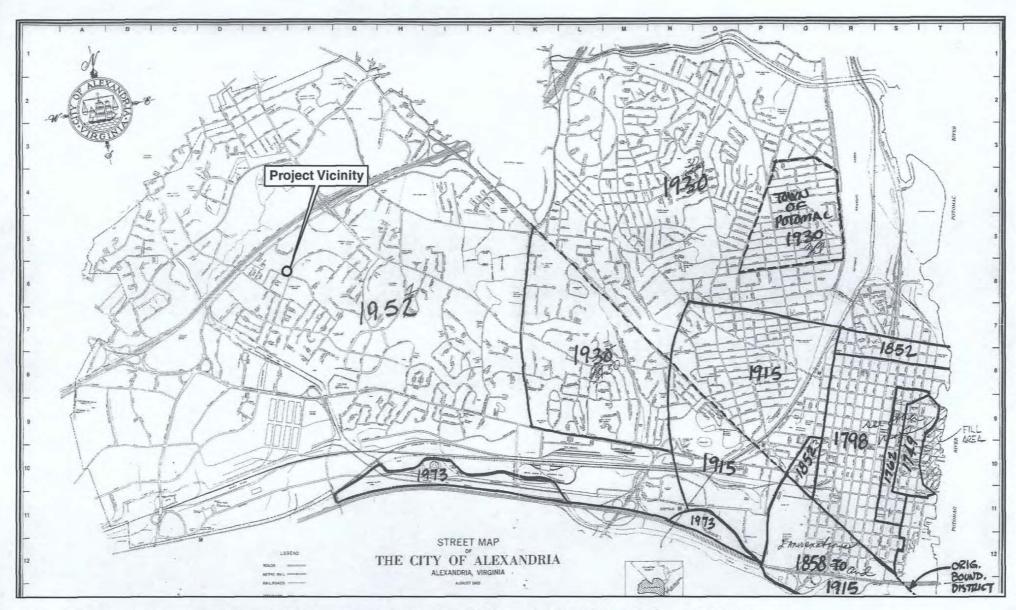


Figure 11. The project area is located on land that was annexed to the City of Alexandria in 1952 (City of Alexandria 1995).

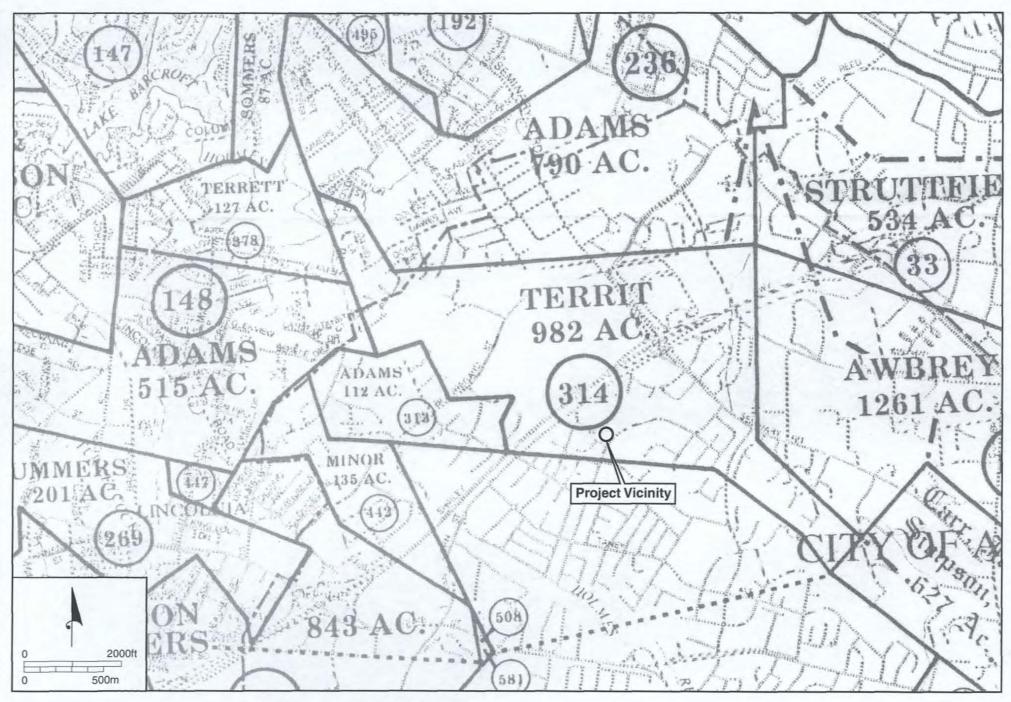


Figure 12. William Henry Terrett patented 982 acres in 1741 (Mitchell 1977).

William Henry Terrett quickly added to his acreage by purchasing 412 acres from Gabriel Adams, holder of a neighboring grant, in 1746 (Mitchell 1977:110). Terrett received another grant of 127 acres in July 1746 (Mitchell 1977:259). By 1760, he owned at least 1,520 acres of land in rural Fairfax County (Figure 13). He leased parts of his land to others to farm.

William Henry Terrett was named a deputy clerk of Fairfax County when it was established in 1742 and was a justice of the Fairfax County Circuit Court from 1742 to 1758 (Netherton et al. 1978:10; Stetson 1935:72; Historical Society of Fairfax County [HSFC] 1970-71). In 1749, Terrett bought Lots 66 and 67 in the Town of Alexandria (Fairfax County Deed Books [FCDB] B:507). The deeds stipulated that he build a house 200 ft. sq., of brick, stone, or wood, well-framed, with a brick or stone chimney, on the lots within two years of the purchase. He owned other lots in the Town of Alexandria; in 1752 he sold Lots 74 and 75 to Nathaniel Chapman Hunter (FCDB W:190).

His will, proved in court in 1758, left to his son, William Henry Terrett, Jr. (born 1749), the tract of land containing 982 acres and another tract of 112 acres that he had purchased from Gabriel Adams, "both tracts adjoining to my dwelling plantation" (FCWB B1:181).

His will also provided for an unborn child; it stated that his son William Henry Terrett, Jr., should convey to "the child my wife now goes with if it be a boy" the plantation that John Summers resided on and 50 acres adjoining the north line of Summers' plantation (FCWB B:181). At his death, Terrett's personal estate, including 18 slaves, was inventoried and appraised at over 704 English pounds (FCWB B1:183).

After inheriting land from his father's estate, William Henry Terrett, Jr., conveyed the 412 acres that his father had purchased from Gabriel Adams to his brother Nathaniel Terrett in 1773. Nathaniel was not mentioned by name in their father's will and is probably the unborn child to whom William Terrett, Jr., was instructed to convey land. William Henry Terrett, Jr., retained possession of the original lands patented by his father.

William Henry Terrett, Jr., was listed in the personal property tax records in 1815 as having a house worth over \$100 in value (FCTR 1815). In 1817, the tax records show that he had five slaves over the age of 16 years, three slaves between the ages of 12 and 16 years, and four horses (Fairfax County Tax Records [FCTR] 1817). He paid \$6.32 tax on these taxables.

In 1819, Terrett sold to Benjamin Thornton the right to divert water from Holmes Run and cut a millrace through Terrett's property to supply power to a "water works," possibly for what is labeled Cloud's Mill on a later map (Figure 14). William Terrett may have lived part of the time in Alexandria. Several deeds refer to him as "of Alexandria of the District of Columbia" by the 1820s (FCDB R2:168; Y2:246).

William Henry Terrett, Jr., served as on officer in the Revolutionary War. He was a member of the "Blue and Buff Company," the first independent company raised in

Fairfax County (*Phenix [Alexandria Gazette*] 1828). After the war, Terrett was promoted to captain. He served in the House of Delegates of the Virginia legislature from 1814 to 1815 (HSFC 1984-85). A reference is made to William Henry Terrett, Jr., in the published diaries of George Washington (Twohig 1999:423). George Washington owned about 1,200 acres that adjoined part of Terrett's property. George Washington states in his diary that he believes that he has been losing timber to trespassers for some time. He suspects the trespassers are associated with two neighbors of his property, Captain William Henry Terrett, Jr., and John Luke. On 3 April 1799, George Washington met with the two gentleman and amicably discussed their property boundaries.

As stated in his obituary, William Henry Terrett, Jr., died 6 April 1828 at the age of 75 (*Phenix [Alexandria] Gazette* 1828). The obituary reverently describes Terrett as "an officer [who] readily and cheerfully shared in the privations and sufferings in that war 'which tried men's souls" (*Phenix [Alexandria] Gazette* 1828).

At his death, the land belonging to William H. Terrett, Jr., was divided between his two sons, George Hunter Terrett (born 1775) and John Hunter Terrett (FCWB 0:136). To his son George, William Henry Terrett, Jr., gave the property that included the plantation and the 1741 house. To his son George, William H. Terrett, Jr., also left the house and lot in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, and approximately 31 slaves (25 adults and 4 or 5 children) (FCWB 0:136). John Hunter Terrett, the second son of William Henry Terrett, Jr., received other parcels of land and 25 slaves (FCWB 0:136).

It should be stated, for clarification, that George Hunter Terrett had a son, who he named George. The son was his namesake. However, the suffix "Jr." was not added to the son's name. In the remaining discussion of the Terrett family, George Hunter Terrett's son, George, is referred to as George Terrett or Colonel George Terrett, though this title was not awarded until 1861. The father is referred to as George Hunter Terrett.

In 1828, George Hunter Terrett bought part of the land in Fairfax County that his brother, John, had inherited from their father's estate (FCDB Y2:246), as well as land from a number of other people in the area. Tax records indicate that his estate consisted, in part, of 738 acres of land in the vicinity of Holmes Run as follows: Terrett land, 475 acres; purchased from Balmain, 16 2/3 acres, purchased from Swift, 175 acres; purchased from Conway, 52 acres; and purchased from [John] Terrett, 20 acres (FCTR 1851).

Little is known about George Hunter Terrett's life, other that he resided on and continued to run the plantation that his grandfather established. He was also a respected figure in Fairfax society, as inferred by an obituary dated 12 November 1842.

"Died, on the 8th Inst [8 November 1842], at Oakland, his late residence in Fairfax Co., Va., Capt. George Hunter Terrett, in the 67th year of his age. In the character of the deceased, were exhibited without ostentation, all the noble and finer feelings of the heart. He was manly, honorable,

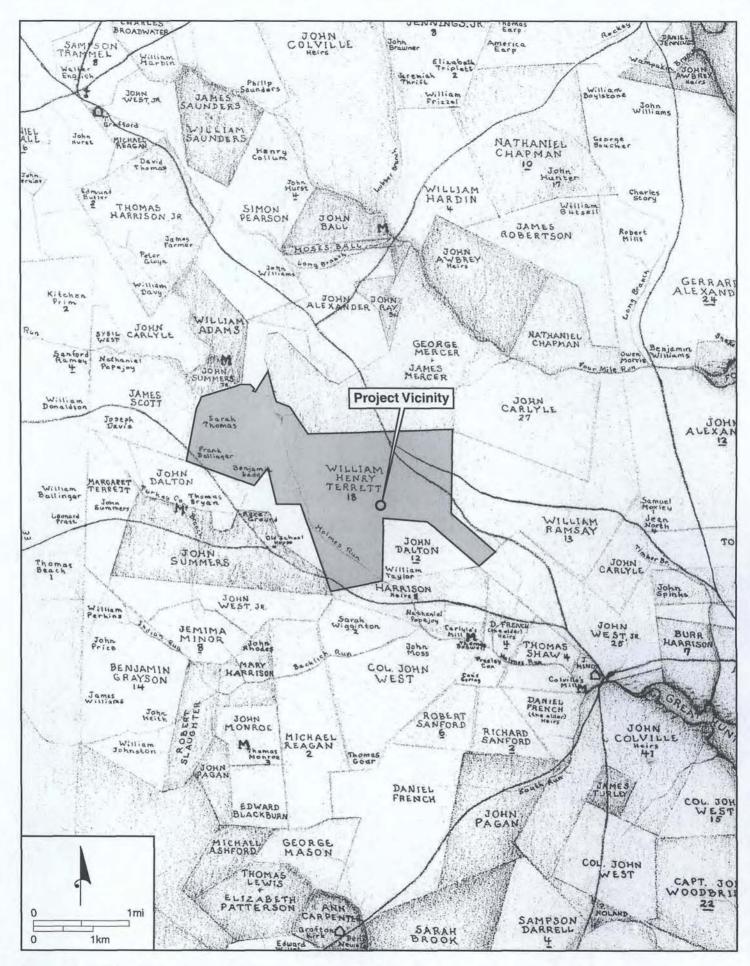


Figure 13. William HenryTerrett added to his landholdings by 1760 (Mitchell 1987).

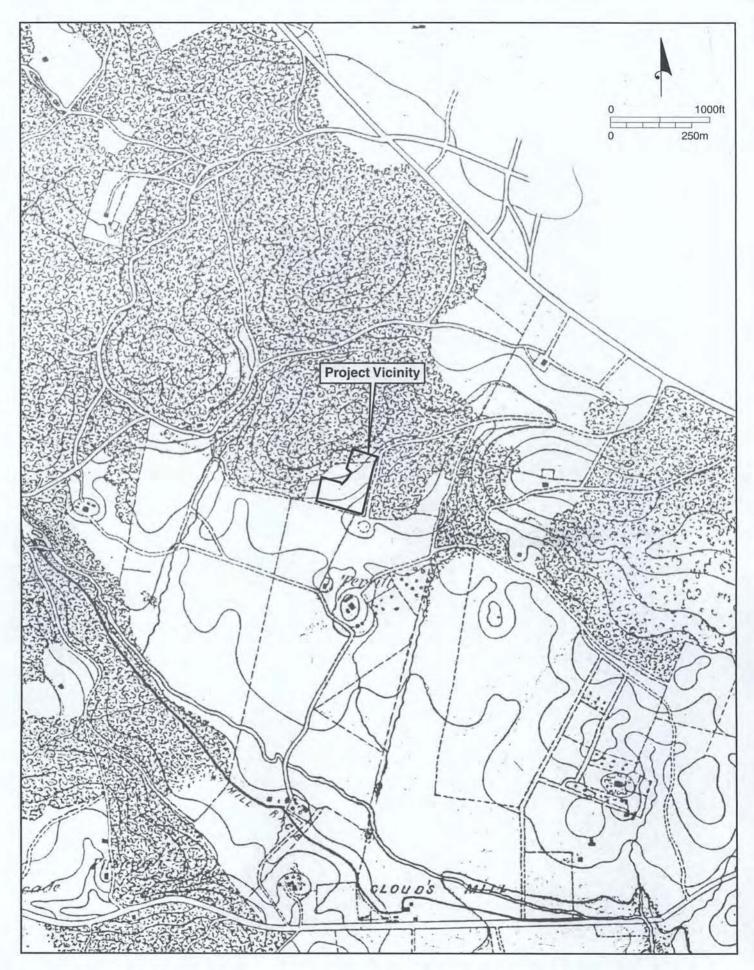


Figure 14. Cloud's Mill and the millrace that cut through Terrett's land in 1819 are shown on a mid-nineteenth-century map (Bache 1864).

Generous and humane, and in stern integrity and personal firmness, rarely equaled. An amiable wife and twelve children mourn their irreparable loss, but they have the consolation to believe that his spirit reposes in the bosom of his Savior and his God." (Alexandria Gazette and Virginia Advertiser 1842).

Although he is referred to as Captain George Hunter Terrett, it is not certain in which military branch George Hunter Terrett received this title or how long he served.

George Hunter Terrett's will, written in 1839 and proved in court in July 1843, designated how his property should be divided among his 12 children (FCWB U1:126). However, a chancery case was filed in 1851 that lasted until 1873, but was never settled (Fairfax County Chancery Court [FCCC] 1873-004). The land, now known as Oakland, was surveyed, divided into lots (Figure 15), and sold at auction by commissioners. The sale was advertised in January 1852 in the *Alexandria Gazette* and other local newspapers, and the commissioners were able to sell Lots 1, 4, and 5 (Adams 1994). The land was advertised again in February and parts of Lots 4 and 2 were sold. George Hunter Terrett's sons, Frederick, Gibson, and George, together purchased Lot 2, consisting of 220 acres, from their father's estate (FCDB L4:317). The sons divided Lot 2 so that Frederick Terrett got 72 acres, Gibson Terrett got 70 acres, and George Terrett got 70 acres (FCDB L4:318). The deed was not recorded until 1870.

George Terrett (son of George Hunter Terrett) was born in 1807 and started his long military career as a second lieutenant with the U.S. Marine Corps at the age of 23 (Figure 16; Donnelly 1973-1975:47). His first duty at sea was aboard the Frigate *Potomac* bound for the Asian port of Quallah Battoo on the western side of the Island of Sumatra, where Malaysian pirate fleets of the Straits of Malacca were attacking American merchant ships. As the Marines stormed the Malaysian fort, George Terrett commanded a unit from the shore that exchanged fire with the enemy, thus exposing the enemy's positions (Donnelly 1973-1975:47). In 1836, George Terrett was transferred to East Florida to fight alongside Army forces in the Second Seminole war. In June 1837, he was detached from his command to convoy Seminole prisoners to Fort Pike, Louisiana. In 1840, he commanded the "Mosquito Fleet" which patrolled the Everglades in search of raiding Seminoles. In 1847, during the Mexican War, Terrett was promoted to captain and commanded troops during the actions in Mexico City.

On 13 September 1847, during the assault on Chapultepac and Mexico City, the Marines were halted at the San Cosme Gate by heavy fire. The Marines had expended almost all their ammunition and control of the battlefield was in the balance. Captain George Terrett, in command of a company of marines, led a charge, without orders, through the gates and into the stronghold of Chapultepac (Donnelly 1973-1975:50-51). This spontaneous action resulted in the beginning of the Mexican retreat and eventual surrender of Mexico City. After the attack, Terrett received a brevet rank of Major for his "gallant and meritorious conduct in the storming of the castle of Chapultepec, and in the capture of a redoubt on his advance upon the San Cosme gate on the 13th of September

1847" (Donnelly 1973-1975:51-52). Thus, in part through Captain George Terrett's valor and initiative under fire, one of the pillars of Marine Corps tradition was created. His action, as well as others, is remembered in the "Halls of Montezuma" reference in the first line of the Marine Corps Hymn.

After the Mexican War, Terrett continued his military service. In January 1861, George Terrett was assigned to Fort Washington, Maryland. However, with word of Virginia's secession in April, Terrett resigned from his 31-year service with the U.S. Marine Corp and entered service in The Provisional Army of Virginia as an officer. In May, following the premature evacuation of Colonel Algernon S. Taylor and the 6th Battalion of Virginia Volunteers from Springfield Station, Colonel George Terrett replaced Taylor as commander of Virginia State troops stationed in Alexandria and its vicinity. In the days leading up to the Federal crossing into Northern Virginia, Terrett was in contact with Robert E. Lee, the Leader of a Virginia troops. Lee outlined Terrett's role in a 17 May 1861 correspondence (Official Records of the Federal and Confederate Armies [O.R.] Series I, Vol. 2:826 and 827).

Col. GEO. H. TERRETT,

Provisional Army of Virginia, Alexandria, Va.:

COLONEL: In forwarding Special Orders, No. 39, I take occasion to say that, while pursuing a strictly defensive policy, it is necessary that you should be vigilant, have your troops at or near points where they may be needed, and urge forward their instruction and preparation with all the means in your power. For this purpose it will be necessary to remove them from the towns, if possible, and establish them in camps, where their constant instruction and discipline can be attended to. They will the sooner become familiar with the necessities of service, and be better prepared for its hardships. It will be impossible to furnish tents at this time, but it is hoped that unoccupied buildings or temporary plank huts might be obtained where needed. At Manassas Junction, where it will be necessary to establish a portion of your command to secure the road to Harper's Ferry, some preparation of this sort will be needed. Colonel Garland's and Colonel Preston's battalions (the first consisting of four and the second of seven companies) have been ordered to that point, to report to you. These battalions will be increased to regiments as companies from their districts arrive, which will be forwarded to you by Colonel Cocke. You will give them the necessary orders and add such reenforcements as you think proper. The troops near Alexandria will be kept in readiness to move whenever necessary, will afford such promotion to the town and neighborhood as their number will permit, and you will endeavor to take measures to allay unnecessary excitement, and not to provoke aggression. An early report of the condition and resources of your command is desired. Requisitions upon the staff departments here will be filled as far as possible, and, for articles admitting of no delay you are authorized to call on Colonel Cocke.

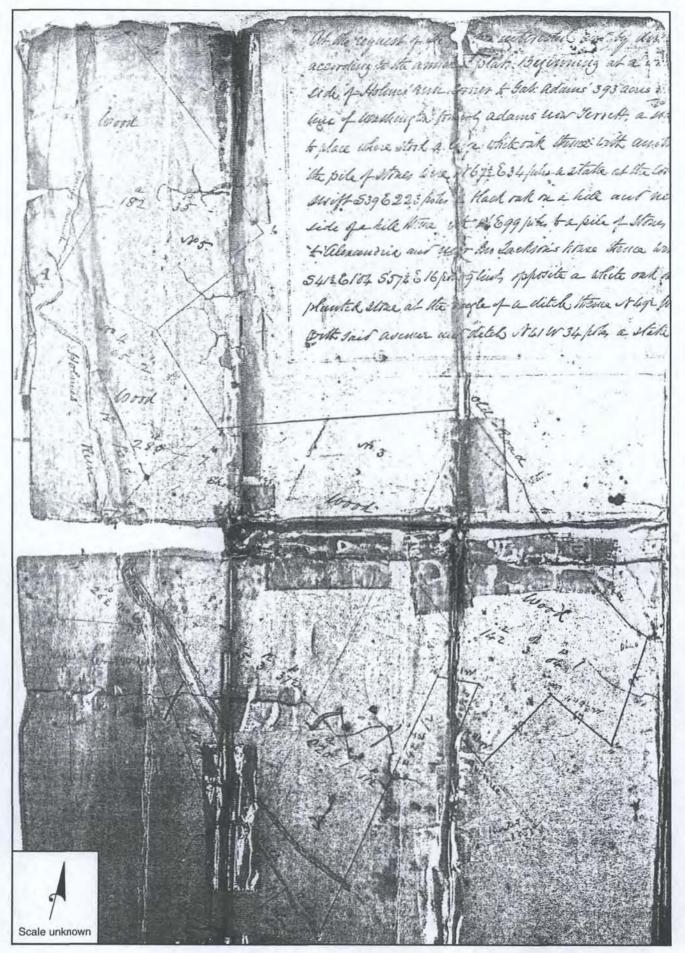


Figure 15. This document shows the division of land in the chancery case after George Hunter Terrett's death in 1842 (FCCC 1873-004).

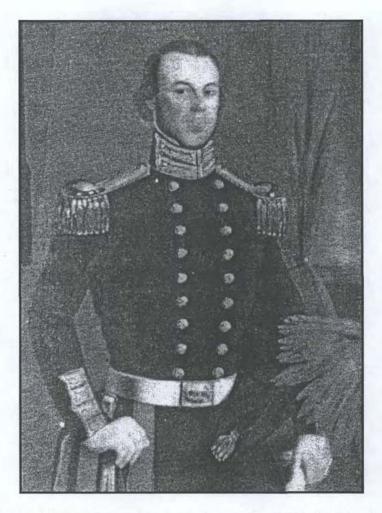


Figure 16. Portrait of Colonel George Terrett, prior to the Civil War (Donnelly 1973-1975:47).

Respectfully, &c.,

R. E. LEE, Major General, Commanding.

Terrett stood in readiness. On the morning of on 24 May 1861, outnumbered by Federal forces advancing by land and being ferried across the Potomac River, Terrett ordered his men to retreat and abandon the city. Later in the day, Terrett reported to Lee (O.R. Series I, Vol. 2:43).

MANASSAS, VA., May 24, 1861.

The Northern troops, six thousand strong, marched into Alexandria at 4.30 o'clock this morning. The Virginia forces, five hundred in number, retreated in good order, their rear guard in sight of and within two hundred yards of the advance guard of the enemy. A large cavalry force crossed the Chain Bridge at 12 o'clock last night. Destination supposed to be somewhere on the line of the Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad.

GEO. H. TERRETT.

Major-General LEE.

Following the Confederate evacuation, Terrett remained with the Confederate forces gathering in the vicinity of Manassas. As a result of the temporary shortage of brigade commandeers at Manassas Junction in June 1861, General Beauregard appointed Colonel Terrett as the commander the Fourth Brigade which was comprised of the 1st, 11th, and 17th regiments of Virginia. He and the Fourth Brigade were assigned to the entrenched Camp Pickens, where they remained through First Manassas/Bull Run (Hanson 1961:33).

After his command at Camp Pickens, Colonel Terrett was placed in command of three companies of Marines at Drewry's Bluff (Camp Beall), Virginia, which was considered the "Gibraltar of the Confederacy" (Donnelly 1973-1975:54). During his time at Drewry's Bluff, he also worked in Richmond on court-martial cases, commission candidate examinations, and recruitment. In the spring of 1864, Colonel Terrett was left in command of Drewry's Bluff as only a major. The Secretary of the Confederate Navy quickly resolved any concern that Colonel Terrett's command may be questioned by formally promoting him to Colonel. In the spring of 1865, Commodore John R. Tucker replaced Terrett's command at Drewry's Bluff. The following month, Terrett and his men left Drewry's Bluff and headed for Appomattox. Three days later, he was captured near Amelia Courthouse and imprisoned in the Old Washington Prison in Washington. He was transferred to Johnson's Island later that month and released after taking oath to the allegiance and giving his parole in July 1865.

In 1855, Colonel George Terrett, had purchased from his brother, Frederick, 28¾ acres of land that had been part of their father's estate. With this acquisition, Colonel George Terrett owned 106 acres and the ancestral home (FCDB W3:85). However, one account states that the house was destroyed early in 1861 (Donnelly 1973-1975:54). The account states that upon returning home, Colonel George Terrett rebuilt a small house on the

property from lumber salvaged from barracks, onto which additions were later built. The 1870 census shows the Colonel George Terrett family living in the area and consisting of George, his wife, Margaretta, and children George Jr., aged 14 years; Wray, 13 years; Margaret, 9 years; and John, 8 years (United States Bureau of Census [USBC] 1870). Colonel George Terrett is listed as a farmer with real estate valued at \$5,800 and personal property valued at \$240. His residence and acreage is shown on late-nineteenth century maps (Figure 17).

Colonel George Terrett died on November 27, 1875, of paralysis after an illness of several weeks. His body was interred at the family cemetery at Oakwood, and later moved to the Abbey Mausoleum, Arlington County, Virginia. It should be noted that the Abbey Mausoleum is gone and the current resting place of Terrett is unknown. He died intestate and the land devised jointly to his four children. The 1880 census shows Margaret Terrett as head of household, living with two of her children, Margaret and John, and brother-in-law Wallace (USBC 1880). By the mid-1880s, George, Jr., and Wray were no longer living in the area. In December 1887, George, Jr. was living in St. Paul, Minnesota, and Wray Terrett in Fargo, Cass County, Dakota. Both of them conveyed their interest in the 106.12 acres of land from their father's estate to their brother John Terrett (FCDB G5:434).

In 1889, John Terrett gained a right-of-way for a 20-ft.-wide road from his place to the "main road," meaning Seminary Road (FCDB I5:241). The road went between Terrett's land and that of George White, and then between White's land and Henry Bontz's land "to the schoolhouse lot" and out to Seminary Road (FCDB I5:241). The right-of-way ran across part of Henry Bontz's property and had been conveyed to Terrett by Bontz in the 1889 deed (FCDB I5:241). The right-of-way can be seen on the 1894 map (Figure 17); it later became Pegram Street.

John Terrett's sister Margaret Terrett Hunter and her husband conveyed their interest in the same parcel of land to John Terrett in 1901 (FCDB H6:285). The tax records for 1890 and 1900 still listed George Terrett owning and paying taxes on 106.75 acres near Holmes Run that had buildings worth \$300. The 1910 tax list shows John W. Terrett, who now had legal title to the property, owning 106 ¾ acres with buildings worth \$300 near Holmes Run (FCTR 1910). In 1900, the census shows John Terrett, aged 38 and single, as head of household, and his mother, aged 76, living with him.

In 1912, John Terrett sold 45 acres of the parcel to John Pridham, reserving the right for himself and any of his father's descendants to use the family graveyard (FCDB M7:672). John Terrett's father was buried in the graveyard, and perhaps other ancestors, also. It was described as 22 ft. by 42 ft. containing 924 sq. ft. of land. The graveyard was first mentioned in the obituary for Colonel George Terrett, saying that, "his remains were buried in the family graveyard" (AAHS). The graveyard is currently located on the lot at 1023 Pelham Street (Greenly 1996). No tombstones are present. Another Terrett family cemetery is located at 6363 Lincolnia Road on land that John Hunter Terrett inherited. It contains the grave and grave marker for his wife Julia Terrett (Site 44FX1158, Conley 1994).

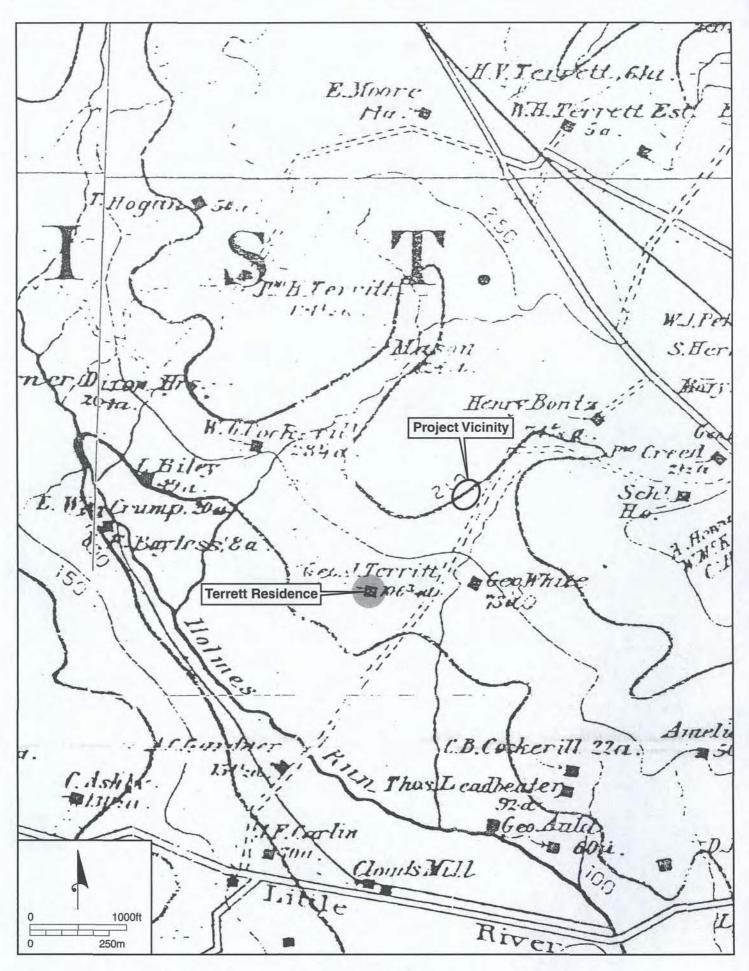


Figure 17. Colonel George Terrett's house on 106 acres of land is shown on this late-nineteenth-century map (Hopkins 1894).

The deed between John Terrett and John Pridham also conveyed the right-of-way out to the main road that had been conveyed in 1889. John Terrett sold his remaining 61 acres to John and Ada Douglas in 1917 (FCDB D8:156). The deed recorded exceptions for the 45 acres sold to Pridham, the graveyard, and the right-of-way. The 1918 tax list showed John Terrett as living in Barcroft, but paying taxes on 61¾ acres of land that had no buildings on it (FDTR 1918). The census shows John Terrett living in Washington, D.C., in 1920 and 1930 (USBC 1920; 1930).

John Douglas was listed in the 1920 tax list as owning 61.75 aces near Holmes Run with buildings worth \$300 (FCTR 1920). John and Ada Douglas sold 15 acres to John Davis in 1923, leaving them 46¾ acres with buildings worth \$500 in the 1924 tax records (FCDB D9:542; FCTR 1924).

In 1929, the 46¾ acres were conveyed to Dwight and Bertha Dunton who sold 3.485 acres to Emile and Joanna Despres and 2.384 acres to George and Eileen Eddy in 1941 (FCDB M10:307; W14:170; W14:171). The deeds conveying parcels of land to Despres and Eddy both stipulated that the property be used only for residential purposes, that the house erected there cost no less that \$8,000, and the property not be leased or sold to anyone not of Caucasian descent (FCDB W14:170; W14:171).

Emile and Joanna Despres sold their 3.485-acre parcel to Eric and Lois Sevareid in 1946 (FCDB 483:145). Sevareid was a CBS news reporter from 1939 until 1977 (Wooten 1995). He was a war correspondent during World War II, covering action in Europe early in the war and parachuting into Burma on his way to China in 1943 (Wooten 1995). After the war, he worked mainly from Washington, D.C., and that is probably why he and his wife Lois bought the house west of Alexandria in 1946. The Sevareids sold the property to Robert H. and Suzanne Syme in 1959 (Alexandria Deed Book [ADB] 485:491).

3.4 CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE PROJECT VICINITY

Several archeological investigations have been undertaken in the project vicinity (Daugherty et al. 1989, Embry et al. 2005, Feidel and Corle 2001, Jirikowic et al. 2004, Miller and Westover 1990, Westover 1991). In general, these surveys did not identify a significant prehistoric occupation of the area. However, a number of small prehistoric sites were located by Alexandria Archaeology and are listed in Table 1. Civil War sites were identified by several investigations (Feidel and Corle 2001, Jirikowic et al. 2004, Miller and Westover 1990).

There are 24 archeological sites within one mile of the project (Figure 18; Table 1), 17 prehistoric, six historic, and one multi-component site. The prehistoric sites were primarily small camps represented by lithic scatters. One prehistoric site was a quarry used for obtaining lithic material (44AX21).

The historic sites are varied in nature, consisting of two cemeteries (44AX130 and 44AX135); a Civil War fort, Ft. Ward, built by the Union Army (44AX90); two domestic sites (44AX152, 44AX162); and a time capsule (44AX184).

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Site 44AX162 is a domestic site that represents the remains of a possible slave cabin, or tenant farmer, that was located on land that had been part of the original patent of William Henry Terrett in 1741 (Adams 1994). Site 44AX162 was located on Lot 3 of the division of land after the death of George Hunter Terrett, which is northwest of the current project area. The cabin was occupied from about 1800 to 1870 when it burned down. The artifacts recovered by the excavation included bricks, cut nails, cast-iron pot fragments, bones, ceramics, glass, buttons, a marble, and a slate pencil (Adams 1994).

A time capsule was placed in a concrete vault with a stone marker above it in 2000 for Alexandria's anniversary and it was designated an archeological site and given a VDHR site number. The multi-component site (44AX174) was a prehistoric camp represented by a corner-notched point and fire cracked rock, overlain by a mid-nineteenth-to-twentieth-century domestic site.

Historic structures near the project area include the Terrett family home, Oakland (100-0239), built in the 1741 by William Henry Terrett (Table 2; Figure 18). The house is described on the survey form as a two-story, four-bay house with two porches. The original home may have burned in 1861 and replaced using salvaged wood from adjacent Civil War barracks (Donnelly 1973-1975:54). An outbuilding is also mentioned as being located nearby (VDHR form 100-0239). An advertisement for sale of the house and land, part of George Hunter Terrett's estate, was run in the *Alexandria Gazette* in 1852. This date coincides with the date that his sons Frederick, Gibson, and Colonel George Terrett purchased 220 acres of their father's estate (FCDB L4:317).

Three other houses, located along Seminary Road, east of the project area, include a Queen Anne-style house built in 1850, a Queen Anne-style house built in 1885, and Howard Hall, a Neo-Classical house built in 1910 that overlies a Civil War landmark (VDHR forms 100-0268, 100-0269, and 100-0270).

Table 1. Archeological Sites within One Mile of Project Area

Site Number	Туре	Period	Function	Artifacts
44AX10	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	Temporary camp	Flakes
44AX11	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	Temporary camp	Quartz flakes
44AX14	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	Temporary camp	Flakes & pecking stone
44AX16	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	Temporary camp	Quartz flakes
44AX20	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	Temporary camp	Quartz & quartzite flakes & cores
44AX21	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	Quarry	Quartz flakes & cores
44AX22	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	Camp & lithic workshop	Quartz, quartzite, chert flakes & cores
44AX23	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	Temporary camp	Quartz & quartzite flakes & cores
44AX24	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	Temporary camp	Quartz & quartzite flakes
44AX26	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	Temporary camp	Quartz flakes
44AX31	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	Camp	Projectile point, flakes
44AX36	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	Camp	Flakes
44AX37	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	Temporary camp	Quartz flakes
44AX38	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	Temporary camp	Quartz flakes & one possible preform
44AX39	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	Temporary camp	Quartz flakes & one projectile point
44AX90	Historic	2 nd half 19 th C.	Ft. Ward	Union fort 1861-1865
44AX130	Historic	1843-1919	Auld family cemetery	
44AX135	Historic	Historic	Terrett family cemetery	
44AX152	Historic	Mid-19th to 20th century	Dwelling & outbuilding	Brick, glass
44AX162	Historic	18 th to mid-19 th century	domestic	
44AX163	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	
44AX174	Prehistoric/ historic	Prehistoric; mid-19 th to 20 th century	Camp; domestic	Corner-notched projectile point, fire cracked rock; stoneware, bottle glass
44AX176	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	Small camp	Projectile point fragments, flakes
44AX184	Historic	20 th century.	Time capsule	Stone marker

Table 2. Historic Structures Near Project Area

Structure Number	Name	Date	Style	Comments
100-0239	Oakland	1741		Terrett family home. May have burned and rebuilt in 1861
100-0268	House	1850	Queen Anne	
100-0269	House	1885	Queen Anne	
100-0270	Howard Hall	1910	Neo-Classical	

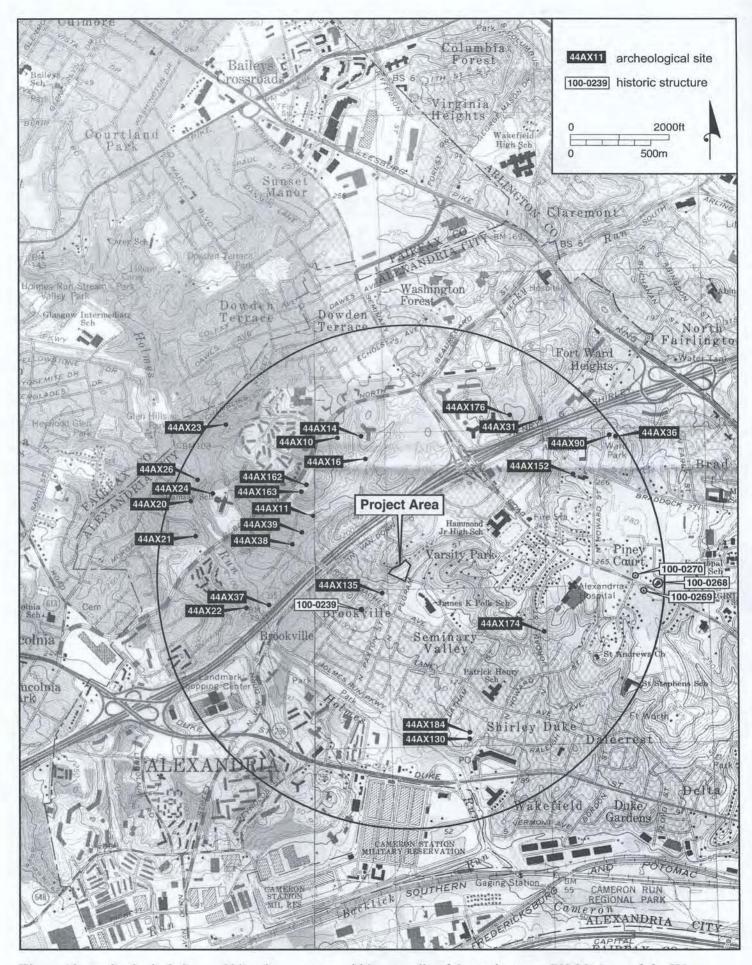


Figure 18. Archeological sites and historic structures within one mile of the project area (USGS *Annandale, VA.* 7.5 minute quadrangle 1988; USGS *Alexandria, VA.-D.C.- MD.* 7.5 minute quadrangle 1983).

4.0 ARCHEOLOGICAL RESULTS

The initial archeological evaluation was designed to determine whether significant archeological resources were present in the project area through a shovel test survey, manual stripping, and metal detection. This investigation located a scatter of artifacts across the project area and an artifact concentration (Locus 1) in the east portion of the project area (Figure 7). At Locus 1, a small area (equivalent to 50 sq. ft.) was manually stripped and a small posthole identified and excavated.

Based on results of this evaluation, additional investigations were recommended by JMA. These additional investigations were designed to efficiently and effectively investigate the site by employing mechanical stripping, feature excavation, and metal detection. Approximately 39.7 percent of the project area was mechanically stripped. Initially, mechanical stripping removed the layer of vegetation, topsoil, and a majority of the modern metallic trash. Soils exposed by mechanical stripping were then metal-detected and examined for features. The last stripping episode exposed the subsoil interface.

Approximately 32,358 sq. ft. (0.74 acre) of 44AX198 was mechanically stripped. One approximately 60-by-60 ft. area (Locus 1) was located along the west side of the existing driveway entrance, 120 ft. west of N. Pegram Street (Figure 7). The second stripped area comprised approximately 28,750 sq. ft. along N. Pegram Street and Polk Avenue. Mechanical stripping was undertaken along a 30-by-150 ft. area paralleling N. Pegram Street. Opposite the intersection of N. Pegram Street and Polk Avenue, the stripped area was widened to approximately 120-by-140 ft. The stripped area narrows to approximately 55-by-70 ft., at the northwest end of the project area (Figure 7).

Modern disturbances including landscaping and earthmoving were identified in the northwest corner, in the southwest corner, and in the vicinity of ST 4.2 (Figure 7). Areas that were visibly disturbed were not stripped and were generally avoided during metal detection.

4.1 INITIAL EVALUATIVE TESTING FIELDWORK

Fieldwork resulted in the identification of Site 44AX198. This site includes an early-through mid-nineteenth-century artifact scatter associated with the Terrett occupation, a Civil War component, and a concentration of artifacts and associated features (Locus 1) (Figure 7). One small posthole was also encountered in Locus 1. Features were not encountered elsewhere on the site. Additionally, two possible prehistoric artifacts were recovered. The possible prehistoric artifacts are quartz flakes and it is unknown if these artifacts represent a prehistoric presence or are the accidental byproduct of the historic occupation.

Thirty-two shovel tests (ST) were excavated at 50-ft. intervals to systematically test the project area (Figure 7). Additionally, six shovel tests (STs 1.8, 3.8, 4.6, 7.1, 7.2, and 7.3) were placed judgmentally to test locations of interest. The stratigraphy across the southeast portion of the project area (ST transects 1, 2, and 3) contained 0.4-to-0.8 ft.

thick colluvial deposits over a 0.3-to-0.4 historic plowzone (Figure 19, ST 3.8). The plowzone terminates onto sandy loam subsoil containing medium-coarse gravel. The plowzone is thin (0.3 ft.) in shovel tests along the north side of the project area. The natural soils have eroded. The colluvium layer was identified and it thickened to 1-ft. thick from north to south. STs 4.4 and 4.5 exhibited 0.5 ft. of colluvial deposit over subsoil (Figure 19, ST 4.4).

Evidence of modern disturbances (grading, tree stump removal, and utility trenches) was identified in STs 2.2, 3.2, 4.2, and 4.6 (Figure 19, ST 2.2). Shovel tests 2.7, 3.3, and 3.4 display a 0.5-to-1.2 ft. thick layer of gravel fill over the plowzone (Figure 19, ST 2.7). The area covered by transects 6 and 7 appears to have been graded and no plowzone was identified in this area.

Artifacts were recovered from 14 STs (Table 3). The ceramic sample recovered dates from the late eighteenth century to the late nineteenth century (Table 3). Ceramic types include Chinese-export porcelain, hard-paste porcelain, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, yellowware, domestic gray stoneware, red stoneware, and redware. Five ceramic pieces were burned (3 from ST 2.7; 1 from ST 3.8; and 1 from ST 4.2). Other recovered artifacts from the shovel tests include window glass, nail and brick fragments, bottle glass, oyster shell fragments, one rimfire .22 caliber cartridge, and a quartz flake.

Manual stripping of two 25 sq. ft. areas (Stripped Areas 1 and 2) west of ST 3.8 was undertaken to locate subsurface features (Figure 7). The placement of these excavations was based on the results of the shovel testing survey and metal detection.

Stripped Area 1 and Stripped Area 2 were placed 6 ft. south and 6 ft. west of ST 3.8, respectively (Figure 7). The stratigraphy within Stripped Area 1 consisted of a 0.2-to-0.3 ft. thick sandy loam modern A horizon. Below the A horizon was a 0.8-to-1.0-ft. thick colluvial layer. Under the colluvial layer was a 0.3-ft. thick plowzone remnant over sandy loam subsoil. The removal of the plowzone exposed a truncated remnant of a 0.5-by-0.5 posthole in the southeast corner of Stripped Area 2. The posthole contained no artifacts. The feature was 0.15 ft. deep and terminated on subsoil. The soil from the stripped areas was not screened. However, when observed, artifacts (n=60) were collected (Appendix I).

Table 3. Artifact Types Recovered from Shovel Tests

Artifact Description	Count	Date Range
Window Glass: All Thicknesses	3	
Cut Common Nail: Fragment	1	1805-2005
Nail: Unidentified	2	
Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	2	
Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments	4	
Chinese Export Porcelain: Underglaze Blue	1	
Hard-Paste Porcelain: Molded	2	
Domestic Brown Stoneware: Albany Slip-Both Sides	1	1810-2005

ST 1.2 1 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown silty clay loam; colluvial deposits; clear transition; no artifacts 2 7.5YR 4/2 brown sandy loam; plow zone; clear transition; artifacts 2 3 7.5YR 5/2 brown sandy loam; subsoil; no artifacts (3) ST 2.2 1 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown mottled with 20% 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam; 1 fill; abrupt transition; no artifacts 2 2 7.5YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay loam; gravel; subsoil; no artifacts ST 4.4 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam; colluvial deposit; abrupt transition; no artifacts 0 2 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam subsoil; no artifacts (2) ST 3.8 1 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam; colluvial deposit; clear transition; no artifacts 1 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown silt loam; plow zone; clear transition; artifacts 3 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam; subsoil; no artifacts 2 (3) ST 2.7

0 1ft 0 25cm

10YR 5/3 brown sandy loam; fill; abrupt transition; artifacts

3 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam; subsoil; no artifacts

2 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam; plow zone; abrupt transition; artifacts

Figure 19. Select shovel test profiles.

1

0

3

Table 3. (Continued) Artifact Types Recovered from Shovel Tests

Artifact Description		Date Range
Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	4	1671-1915
Domestic Gray Stoneware: Blue Decorated Salt Glaze	1	
Domestic Gray Stoneware: Underfired	1	
Red Stoneware: Black Glaze	1	
Red Stoneware: Glazed, Engine Turned	1	
Creamware: Lighter Yellow	3	1770-1820
Pearlware: Plain	11	1779-1830
Pearlware: Blue Transfer Print	2	1784-1840
Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1	1815-1915
Whiteware: Plain	19	1810-2005
Whiteware: Sponged	1	1820-1930
Whiteware: Flow Black (Mulberry Ware)	1	1842-1910
Whiteware: Black Transfer Print	1	1820-1915
Whiteware: Shell Edge	1	1810-1900
Whiteware: Annular	1	1810-2005
Ironstone: Plain White	1	1813-1900
Redware: Thick Black Glaze	3	
Yellowware: Plain	2	1830-1930
Yellowware: Rockingham/Bennington	1	1840-1910
Unidentified Ceramic: Burnt White Body	2	
Unidentified Ceramic: Transfer Print	1	
Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	1	
Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1	
Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	1	
Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	2	
Projectile: Rimfire Cartridge	1	1861-2005
Flake 11-15mm: Quartz	1	
Total Collection:	82	

A metal detector reconnaissance was undertaken during the evaluative testing. This survey was not systematic. A scatter of flat buttons, Civil War ammunition, and military buttons was found. The ammunition and military buttons were interpreted as possible evidence for a Civil War period campsite. The discovery of Civil War artifacts through metal detection but not in shovel tests is not unusual.

In summary, the initial evaluative testing identified significant archeological resources associated with the early-through-mid-nineteenth-century Terrett occupation and a Civil War archeological component. Additional investigations were recommended by JMA archeologists.

4.2 RESULTS OF SUPPLEMENTAL ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

The evaluative testing investigation recommended that additional archeological investigations be undertaken. The limited exposure of the stratigraphy, the recovery of military artifacts, and the known use of the vicinity by Federal troops during the Civil War led to the preliminary interpretation that the project area was part of a Federal camp occupying agricultural lands belonging to the Terrett family. The domestic artifacts were interpreted as Terrett refuse or as belonging to soldiers. These interpretations were defined by results of the supplemental investigations. The Civil War component reflects the presence of an impact area for a target range and a sparse scatter of associated artifacts. The project area was not a campsite. The domestic artifacts are associated with the early-through-midnineteenth century Terrett tenure on the property. However, based on the range of artifacts recovered, it is not clear how the Terretts used this portion of their property.

The supplemental fieldwork was designed to investigate the Civil War site. Methods proven to maximize potential for information recovery were employed and included the mechanical stripping of a large area (Figure 20). It is doubtful that information on the Terrett component would have been realized if more hand excavation was employed.

Mechanical stripping has been found to be one of the most effective ways to identify and assess Civil War military sites (Balicki et al. 2005; Corle and Balicki 2005; Espenshade et al. 2002:44). Civil War campsites contain attributes that make traditional testing procedures ineffective. Civil War campsites were often policed, an activity that involved a daily inspection of the camp environs and the removal of trash. Policing results in a majority of the artifacts associated with the camp being re-deposited in discreet locations (Balicki 2000:136-137). Since artifacts from the camp were collected and placed in concentrated locations, shovel testing, which relies upon an adequate distribution of artifacts across an area, will often not identify a Civil War campsite. Mechanical stripping can expose areas where trash was deposited and where features are present.

The amount of modern non-significant metallic objects and the ground cover also were factors in the decision to strip large areas of the site. Removal of the dense vegetation dramatically improved the effectiveness of the metal detection. Stripping off the modern A-horizon removed the majority of modern trash. Although an unknown amount of Civil War material was undoubtedly also removed, the investigators considered the loss of this information an acceptable trade-off, because once the modern refuse was removed, it was possible to determine the characteristics of the Civil War site and more accurately obtain a sample of artifacts. Artifacts were found scattered across all of the stripped areas. Artifact density and the distribution of artifact types varied across the site. Artifact types were plotted on the site map in order to examine frequencies of artifacts and whether activity areas could be identified. Two concentrations, a Civil War target range and a concentration of artifacts (Locus 1), were observed. In general, except for these two concentrations, no discernable artifact patterning or distribution was identified. Rather, artifacts appeared to have been thinly spread across the site landscape. This is interpreted as reflecting refuse disposal in agricultural fields.



Figure 20. South portion of project area showing mechanical stripping in progress, facing southwest.

4.2.1 CIVIL WAR FIRING RANGE

Unlike most Civil War campsites where the majority of ammunition is dropped, extracted from weapons, or altered (carved or melted) by the soldiers themselves, the majority of Civil War ammunition at 44AX198 was fired (n=125).

A concentration of fired Civil War-period ammunition was recovered in an approximately 40-by-50 ft. area in the center of the stripped area, between ST 3.4 and 4.3 (Figures 7 and 21). The artifact concentration in this area included 70 fired bullets and two fired bullet fragments. The most common ammunition recovered was .577/.58 caliber Minié balls (n=29; Figure 22) followed by .44 caliber revolver bullets (n=19; Figure 23: A-C). Other ammunition types include two Enfield, one .54 caliber Minié, one .31 caliber revolver bullet (Figure 23: G, I), and two .38 caliber Remington Revolver bullets. The remaining bullets were unidentifiable.

Clearly this location was not the scene of a battle. The most likely explanation for the amount of fired ammunition is that a section of the hill slope was used as an impact area for weapons firing. It is not known whether this was for formal target practice or if this location was designated as a place to discharge loaded weapons upon return to camp. Only two of the Minié balls show evidence of extraction from weapons. The absence of large numbers of dropped or extracted ammunition indicates that this location was not intensively used as a camp. In contrast, excavations at Site 44AX195 (located one mile southwest of 44AX198) found 231 pieces of ammunition, and all but two were intentionally discarded; the exceptions were one pistol bullet and one Minié ball that may have been fired (Balicki et al. 2005).

Target ranges and firing ranges/impact areas have not been extensively investigated archeologically. The only other known Civil War-era target range to be reported as an archeological resource is from the 1861/1862 camp of the 35th Georgia Infantry stationed at Evansport, Virginia (Balicki et al. 2002). However, at that site investigations were restricted to identification of the resource. Other target ranges investigated archeologically include a Revolutionary War target range at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania (Siegel et al. 2006) and one at Fort Fred Steele, Wyoming, dating to 1868-1886 (Hanson 2005:45-58).

In his study of a suspected nineteenth-century firing range at Fort Fred Steele, Wyoming, Mark Hanson (2005:49) characterizes firing ranges as locations that (1) possess one or more firing positions, represented by cartridge cases and (2) possess one or more target positions, represented by fired bullets or target architecture. In the case of a Civil War-era target range, the firing position would not be marked by cartridges, but by a combination of dropped or unfired Minié balls, round balls, possibly cartridges, and percussion caps. Firing ranges are further characterized by multiple uses over time, creating a palimpsest of practice episodes. Hanson also postulates that gaps in data sets may exist if human activities on the range, such as recovery of spent balls or policing of the range, removed artifacts from the record, or if there was secondary use of the area (Hanson 2005:49).

As defined by Hanson and modified for the Civil War target range, a firing line should be expected to occur as a linear distribution of dropped musket balls parallel to the target line. Fired balls will be found perpendicular and downrange from the firing line with the target position as the focal point of an elliptical distribution representing the distribution of undershots, overshots, shots through the target, and direct target hits (Hanson 2005:49). Balls that ricochet off the target may have been redirected and will be found outside of the original path and expected distribution (Hanson 2005:49).

Target ranges share some characteristics with battlefield artifact distributions, such as the use of small arms, the establishment of firing and target positions, and order (the military formation: individual, platoon, company, battalion, brigade, etc.) that created the artifact signature (Hanson 2005:48). Major differences between battlefields and target ranges are the short-term use and level of mobility displayed on battlefields. Target ranges by contrast are more structured and unidirectional, used on multiple occasions, and small in area.

The Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies (O.R. 1997) contains few detailed entries on infantry target practice. In 1862, one entry from the Headquarters Department of the Pacific discusses the distances from the targets troops trained at. Colonel James H. Carleton ordered Major D. Fergusson to "Have your men drill at target practice with the carbine, commencing at seventy yards and progressing upward ten yards per day to 150 yards, three shots each distance" (O.R. Series 1, Vol. L/1:949). In 1864, Colonel George Bowie, Commanding the District of Arizona, wrote "Have careful and systematic target practice to the extent of twenty rounds per man with musket and carbine and eighteen rounds with revolver, and have careful drills at skirmishing at least two hours a day for all troops on the river" (O.R. Series 1, Vol. L/2:820). Based on these entries and other scant mentions of target practice and infantry training in the O.R., it is clear that target practice was a part of the activities soldiers undertook while at camp. Some general observations can be gleaned from the O.R. references to target ranges. Target ranges appear to have been at least 150 yards long and troops were issued various amounts of ammunition based on availability. Unfortunately, target practice, like many other mundane activities (camp policing and fatigue duties) was not recorded in detail by army chroniclers.

In summary, the cluster of fired ammunition recovered from the project area represents an impact area. The firing positions were not identified and would have been located south of the project area. Scattered across the project area are isolated fired ammunition. It is likely that these represent ricochets, overshots, and poor marksmanship.

4.2.2 Locus 1 Feature Identification and Interpretation

Evaluative testing identified a 60-by-60-ft. area (Locus 1) where the artifact density was greater than the rest of the site. Furthermore, the manual stripping identified a posthole. Locus 1 underwent three separate stages of mechanical stripping in an effort to define possible features. After each stage, the exposed surface was metal-detected, observed artifacts collected, and the exposed surface examined for features. Initial stripping



Figure 21. Firing range impact area, facing northwest.

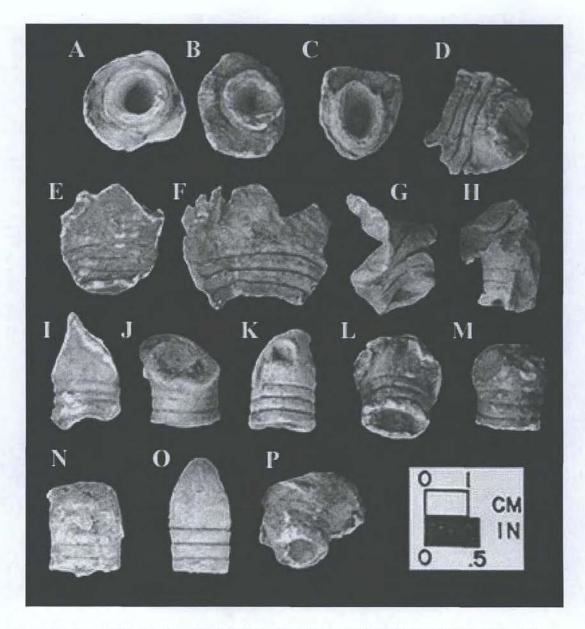


Figure 22. Fired Minié balls: (A) MD 215; (B) MD 41; (C) MD 252; (D) MD 378; (E) MD 74; (F) MD 264; (G) MD 124/2; (H) MD 425; (I) MD 58; (J) MD 356; (K) MD 437 (L) MD 85; (M) MD 86; (N) MD 93; (O) MD 334; (P) MD 68.

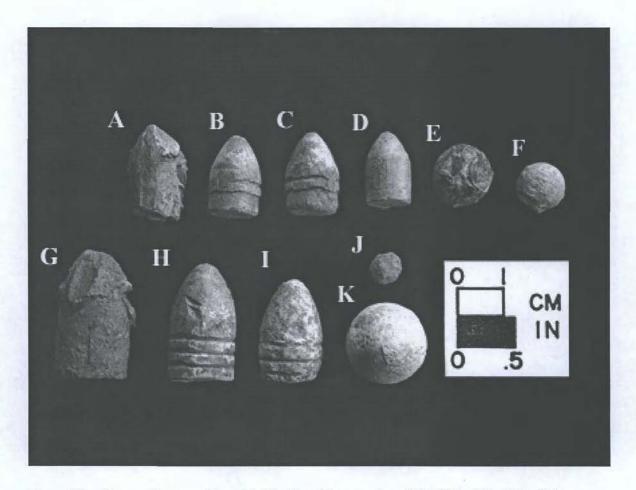


Figure 23. Range of ammunition: (A-C) .44 caliber revolver [MD 280, 194, 435]; (D) .36 caliber revolver [MD 411]; (E-F) unidentified caliber round revolver [MD 192 and 240/8]; (G) .58 caliber Enfield [MD 369]; (H) .54 caliber Minié ball [MD 60]; (I) .54 caliber Burnside carbine [MD 142]; (J) .31 caliber buckshot [MD 318]; (K) .68 caliber round ball [MD 323].

removed the vegetation and approximately 0.3 ft. of modern A horizon. A second stripping removed another approximate 0.3 ft. consisting of colluvium. The final scraping removed a 0.8-ft. thick remnant plowzone to expose the subsoil interface. Subsoil consisted of a sandy clay loam with medium gravel. Three features were identified after the last stripping episode (Features 1, 2, and 3; Figure 7). These three features are interpreted as trash pits associated with the antebellum Terrett occupation. No additional postholes were identified. Presumably, these features are near a domicile or outbuilding which may be located to the area east of Locus 1 and the project area. No evidence for a domicile or outbuilding was identified west and southwest of Locus 1.

Feature 1 measured approximately 5 by 8 ft. (Figure 7). The plan view of the feature was semi-circular with well-defined edges where it cuts into subsoil. The south half of the feature was removed to provide a profile. In profile the feature was basin shaped and 0.5-ft. deep (Figure 24). The feature fill was a uniform matrix consisting of sandy loam with charcoal flecking and 30 percent medium gravel. Artifacts from the feature fill included window glass, brick, cut and wrought nails, animal bone, historic ceramic and bottle glass, a 2-piece brass button, kaolin pipe fragments, an iron buckle, and a chain link. The historic ceramic wares include creamware, pearlware, whiteware, gray stoneware, hard-paste porcelain, and lead-glazed earthenware (Figure 25). The artifacts range in date from the late eighteenth century to the early nineteenth century (Table 4).

Table 4. Datable Artifacts from Feature 1

Artifact Description	Count	Date Range
Cut Nails	6	1820-2006
Creamware: Lighter Yellow	9	1770-1820
Creamware: Molded	1	1762-1820
Pearlware: Plain	19	1779-1830
Pearlware: Blue Transfer Print	3	1784-1840
Pearlware: Transfer Print, Willow Pattern	5	1790-1840
Pearlware: Blue Transfer Print	9	1784-1840
Pearlware: Hand-Painted Underglaze Blue	5	1775-1830
Pearlware: Annular (Dipped)	9	1780-1830
Hand-Painted Underglaze Polychrome	2	1795-1830
Whiteware: Plain	3	1810-2006
Whiteware: Transfer Print, Willow Pattern	1	1820-1930
Whiteware: Shell Edge	1	1810-1900
Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1	1815-1915
Total:		

Feature 2 is a trash pit located 4 ft. east of Feature 1 (Figure 7). Feature 2 was well defined and measured approximately 6 by 8 ft. The south half of the feature was removed to obtain a profile cross-section (Figure 24). Feature 2 was basin shaped and contained two stratigraphic units (SUs [2.1 and 2.2]). The top stratum (SU 2.1) was thickest at 0.6 ft. on the east side of the feature and leveled out in the middle of the feature to

approximately 0.3 ft thick. SU 2.1 was a silt loam that contained 417 artifacts, charcoal flecking, and approximately 10-percent medium gravels. SU 2.2 was only 0.05-ft. thick on the east side and thickened to a depth of 0.3 ft. within the center of the feature. Only one piece of whiteware was recovered from this stratum.

Feature 2 contained window glass, brick, cut nails, animal bone, three civilian buttons, two military buttons, historic ceramics and bottle glass, an umbrella part, a stoneware pipe fragment, and kaolin pipe fragments. The two military buttons are identified as a New York State Militia button and an early nineteenth-century United States Navy button. The New York militia button was of a style made prior to 1830.

Ceramics from Feature 2 date from the late eighteenth century to the middle of the nineteenth century (Table 5). Ware types include creamware, pearlware, whiteware, gray stoneware, red stoneware, Rockingham yellowware, hard- and soft-paste porcelain, and redware (Figure 26).

Table 5. Datable Artifacts from Feature 2

Artifact Description (Count Date Range	
New York State Militia (Excelsior) button	1	Pre-1830	
Navy button (eagle on upright anchor)	1	Ca. 1820s	
Cut Nails	11	1805-2006	
Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	8	1671-1915	
Hard-Paste Porcelain: Transfer Print	1	1760-2006	
Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	8	1671-1925	
Creamware: Lighter Yellow	31	1770-1820	
Pearlware: Plain	17	1779-1830	
Pearlware: Blue Transfer Print	4	1784-1840	
Pearlware: Hand-Painted Underglaze Blue	3	1775-1830	
Pearlware: Molded, Fish Scale	1	1780-1830	
Whiteware: Plain	23	1810-2000	
Whiteware: Sponged	4	1820-1930	
Whiteware: Polychrome Hand Painted	6	1820-1875	
Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	20	1820-1915	
Whiteware: Purple Transfer Print	1	1820-1915	
Whiteware: Black Transfer Print	3	1820-1915	
Whiteware: Purple Transfer Print	1	1820-1915	
Whiteware: Transfer Print, Willow Pattern	14	1820-1930	
Whiteware: Shell Edge	14	1820-1900	
Whiteware: Annular	4	1820-2006	
Yellowware: Plain	1	1820-1930	
Yellowware: Rockingham/Bennington	1	1820-1910	
Total:	178		

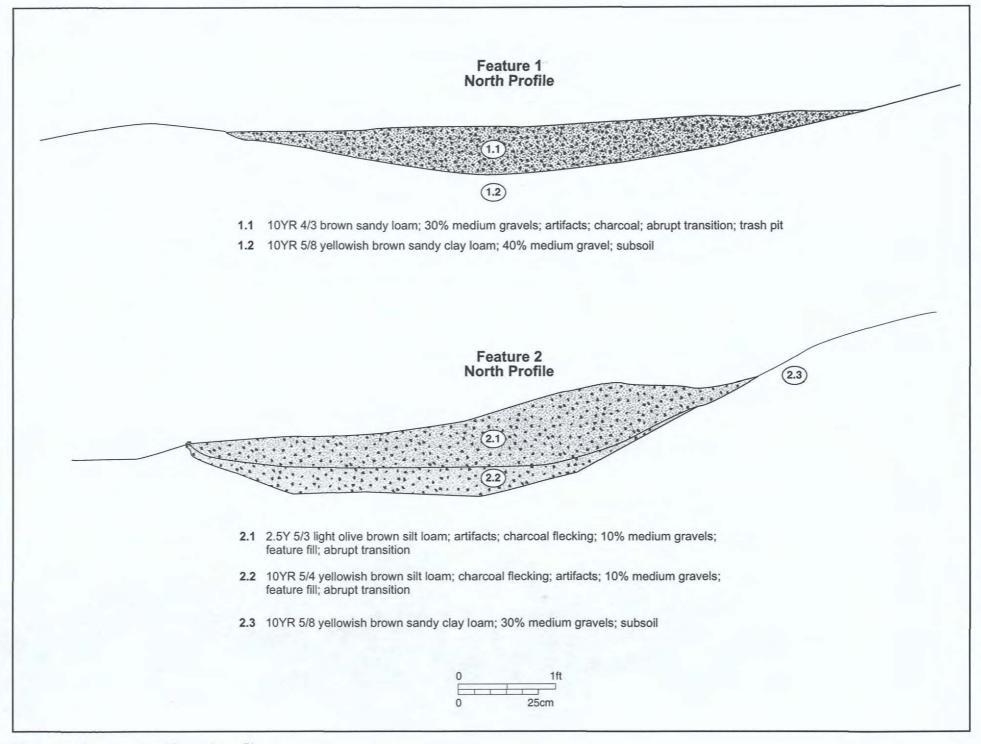


Figure 24. Features 1 and 2, north profiles.

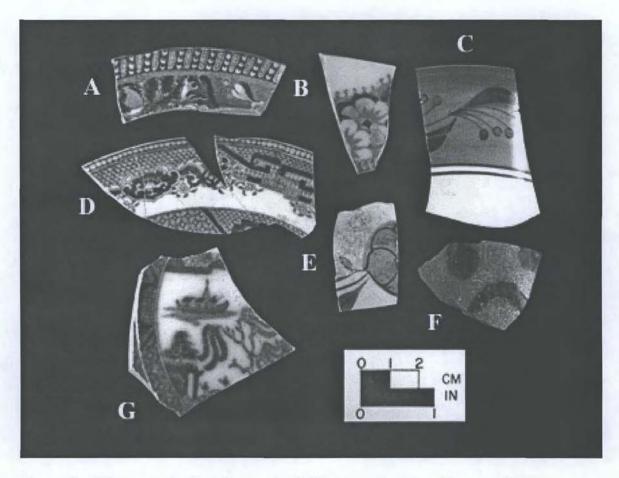


Figure 25. Select ceramics from Feature 1: (A) blue transfer print whiteware; (B) blue transfer print whiteware; (C) blue hand-painted pearlware; (D) Blue Willow transfer print pearlware; (E) blue hand-painted pearlware; (F) blue decorated gray salt-glazed stoneware; (G) Blue Willow transfer print pearlware.

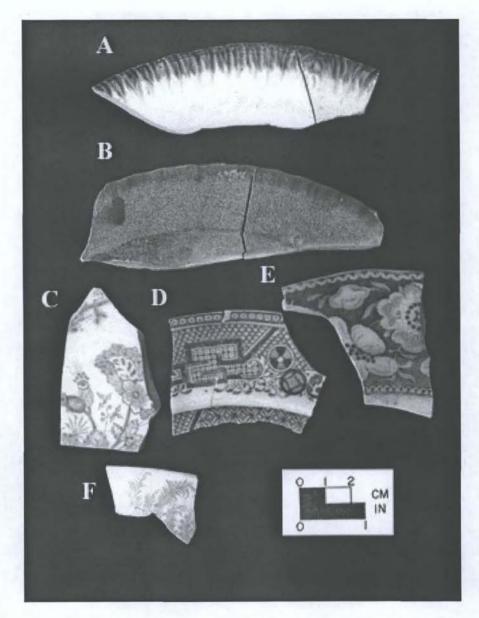


Figure 26. Select ceramics form Feature 2: (A) blue sell edge whiteware; (B) green shell edge whiteware; (C) "Coral Border" blue transfer print whiteware; (D) Blue Willow transfer print whiteware; (E) blue transfer print whiteware; (F) softpaste porcelain with green transfer print overglaze.

Feature 3 was a small, 1.7-by-3.0 ft. trash pit feature located 0.5-ft. north of Feature 1 (Figure 7). The removal of the south half of the feature indicated that a majority of the feature was destroyed. The surviving portion of the feature extended 0.05 ft into subsoil. Nineteen artifacts were recovered, including two unidentifiable nail fragments, nine oyster shell fragments, one creamware sherd, one blue hand-painted underglaze pearlware sherd, one plain pearlware sherd, and three sherds of buff-bodied lead-glazed earthenware.

These features contained artifacts related to household trash disposal, suggesting that a building was in the vicinity of Locus 1. Artifacts associated with architectural activities (window glass, nails, and other hardware) were the second most common artifact group recovered on Locus 1. Only one possible architectural feature, a truncated posthole located approximately 6 ft. south of Feature 2, was encountered. It is likely that if a building was present, then its probable location would have been north or east of Locus 1, outside the project area. No evidence of a habitation in this area was found in the historic documentation. However, the structure may not have been considered substantial enough (in comparison to the main Terrett plantation house) to have been documented in such records. Alternatively, the trash pits may be associated with the main Terrett house, located approximately 950 ft. southwest of the project area, although their distance from the house is considerably far for a household trash disposal area.

A number of pipe bowl fragments and pipe stems were recovered from Locus 1 (n=28) Within this pipe collection, there are at least 7 pipes represented in the collection of the features combined. One pipe is molded and glazed stoneware. Two pipes are undecorated kaolin ball clay. Four are molded with designs including ribbed, scalloped, a floral (daisy) motif, and beehive motif.

Two standard dating methods, the terminus post quem (TPQ) and the mean ceramic date (MCD), were calculated in order to gain insight into when the features may have been deposited. Terminus post quem (time after when) defines the earliest-possible date that a deposit ceased receiving artifacts based on the youngest-dating artifact from that deposit. A comparison of the terminus post quem dates of each feature suggests that Feature 1 ceased receiving artifacts before Feature 2. Feature 3 was left out of the comparison due to its low artifact count. The TPQ for Feature 1 is 1820, based on a Blue Willow transfer printed pattern on whiteware. The TPQ for Feature 2 is 1840 based on a piece of a Rockingham bowl.

The MCD describes the mean, or middle date of the date range, of a ceramic collection. The MCD suggests that Feature 1 is an earlier deposit than Feature 2. The MCD of Features 1 and 2 are 1848 and 1854.46, respectively. The artifact collection from Feature 3 is considerably smaller in count than Features 1 and 2 to be meaningful in a MCD comparison.

A cross-mend analysis was undertaken to determine whether the features were receiving artifacts at the same time and to gain an understanding as to whether post-depositional

processes were disturbing the features. No artifacts cross-mend between features. This finding suggests that each feature represents a separate depositional event.

A minimal vessel analysis was conducted. This analysis offers insight to the minimum number of vessels and pattern sets represented in a particular collection. The results of the analysis showed that the combined feature collection represents at least 64 ceramic vessels and at least 8 sets (Appendix II). Of these vessels, 33 were tablewares; eight were teawares, and eight were used for storage, food preparation, or other utilitarian use (Table 6). The vessels also include a chamber pot, a flowerpot, and 13 vessels of undetermined kitchen-related function.

Table 6. Vessel Function

Function	Count
Tableware	33
Teaware	8
Food Storage	2
Food Preparation	1
Utilitarian, Unidentified	5
Kitchen-Related, Unidentified	13
Gardening	1
Personal	1
Total Vessels:	64

The production of sets of dishes, or "services," first developed in the mid-eighteenth century for the upper and growing middle classes of the United States (Brett 1968:84). The popularity of one pattern on dishes for the entire range of meals seems to have become popular in the early nineteenth century as the middle class expanded. This is also when the distinction between tea and dinner services differ in vessel form and decoration. The number of tablewares is three times that of the number of teawares in Locus 1. This is probably because tablewares could be used numerous times daily. Teawares were often used daily, but most often for hosting company.

As the desire and ability to own "services" grew, the availability of patterns and replacement pieces increased. As a result, ceramics, particularly those of common patterns, became less expensive and replaceable (Miller 1980). Dishes of common, standardized patterns could be purchased piecemeal and easily replaced at the markets (Miller 1980; Wall 1994). "Services" purchased in this manner often exhibit subtle discrepancies in the patterns. This is probably how the sets at Locus 1 were assembled.

Sixty-four vessels are represented in the ceramic collection from the trash pits. Feature 1, which appears to be the earliest feature, contains 20 of the 64 vessels. They include three creamware, six pearlware, five whiteware, three redware, one red stoneware, and two gray stoneware. Feature 2 contained 42 vessels which includes three creamware, seven pearlware, 19 whiteware, two hard-paste porcelain, one soft-paste porcelain, two Chinese

export porcelain, one redware, one red stoneware, four gray stoneware, one Rockingham, and one terra cotta (flower pot). Feature 3 has only two vessels; a lead-glazed, buff-bodied earthenware vessel and a blue hand-painted vessel. The form and function of the two vessels from Feature 3 are unidentifiable. Additionally, the vessels from Feature 3 do not match any of the vessel sets represented from Features 1 or 2. The low vessel count from Feature 3 is a result of the sparse concentration of artifacts from the trash pit.

At least seven different sets are represented in the feature ceramic collection (Table 7). They are comprised of creamware (undecorated; Pattern 1); "Coral Border" pattern (1828-1859; Pattern 2); "Blue Willow" transfer print (Pattern 3); blue and green shell edged (Pattern 4); blue hand-painted five-petal-flower pattern (Pattern 5) blue sponge decoration (Pattern 7); and a poly-chrome, three-petal-flower pattern (Pattern 6). Feature 1 contained seven vessels from these identified sets (two creamware, two Blue Willow on pearlware, one shell edged, two blue hand-painted). Feature 2 contained 16 vessels from the sets (three creamware, three Coral Border, two Blue Willow on whiteware, three shell edged, three poly-chrome hand painted, and two blue sponge).

Within the teaware vessels alone, there are at least two sets (Patterns 6 and 7) and two teapots (without sets). Pattern 6 is comprised of a sponge decorated teacup and small plate, possibly a saucer. Pattern 7 includes a teapot and two unidentified plates (possible saucers). The two teapots without sets are both black-glazed. One is a red stoneware and the other is refined redware. All of the vessels in each of the seven sets exhibit slight differences, but the patterns displayed are the same, or very similar. The shell edge pattern may suggest a loose set, combining two colors of the same patterned edge. Another loose set may be represented in the "Blue Willow" set made up of two whiteware vessels and two pearlware vessels.

It is clear that Features 1 and 2 date to the Terrett tenure on the property. The paucity of artifacts from Feature 3 inhibits establishing a definite time period for its deposit. Its proximity to the other trash pits suggests that it was probably deposited around the same period, although the lack of any cross-mending artifact, particularly in ceramics, shows that each trash pit represents a separate depositional event. It is not clear if the artifacts from the trash pits are associated directly with the Terrett household, the Terrett's enslaved Africans, or a tenant. The number of tablewares is considerably higher than that of the utilitarian vessels. This may imply that these tableware vessels were used more often, and thus were broken more often. In addition, at least seven service sets are identified, suggesting that the people associated with the vessels from these trash pits were concerned with the appearance of their table and could afford to accumulate a variety of sets with contemporary patterns. However, the occurrence of only two different tea service patterns in the ceramic collection may indicate that those associated with the ceramic vessels seldom participated in tea consumption, or reserved tea services for special occasions.

In summary, the TPQ dates of Features 1 and 2 suggest that the trash deposits were created after 1820 and 1840, respectively. Feature 3 is difficult to date, but its proximity

to the other two trash pits suggests that Locus 1 was an area frequently used for depositing refuse. Thus Feature 3 was probably deposited around the same period as the other trash pits. The dates of the trash pits coincide with the time that George Hunter Terrett (1774-1842), and later his son Colonel George H. Terrett (1808-1875) owned and lived on the property. However, it is unclear whether the deposits at Locus 1 represent debris from the household of either gentleman or from the household of someone else residing in an undocumented outbuilding in this area. Locus 1 is located in what would have been a peripheral area of the Terrett plantation, approximately 950 ft. northeast of the location of the Terrett home. Though this seems to be quite a distance to travel for trash disposal, the variety of ceramics and the number of smoking pipes represented in the features suggest that those associated with these deposits had some wealth and could afford such commodities and leisure time. It is possible that this area also may have been in the vicinity of a tenant farmer that worked a part of the Terretts' land. William Henry Terrett leased land to at least three people during the late eighteenth century. The Terretts may have continued this practice into the nineteenth century. A tenant's house may not have been deemed significant enough to document on nineteenth-century maps. Furthermore, an 1864 map (Figure 14) shows the project area on the edge of a wooded area and open field. A road is illustrated to the east of the project area. The road may have served as access to this area from the Terrett house.

An alternative explanation for the features is that they were used by enslaved Africans. Generally, slave cabins were located in the periphery of the plantation, so that they could be monitored, but were out of the plantation house's aesthetic view shed. In 1817, William Henry Terrett, Jr., owned eight slaves, but upon his death he owned 56 people, and passed 31 slaves to his son George. The number of enslaved Africans George Hunter Terrett and Colonel George Terrett owned is not known. The number and variety of ceramic wares, as well as the number of china sets, are not necessarily indicative of an enslaved household. However, the variety of the ceramics in the feature fill may be the result of enslaved Africans using those items handed down from the Terrett family, or scavenged for reuse.

Table 7. Sets of Ceramic Vessels from Locus 1

Vessel Number	Decoration	Feature	Ware	Form	Pattern S	SetFunction
36	Undecorated Creamware	2	Creamware	6" plate	1	tableware
37	Undecorated Creamware	1	Creamware	6" plate	1	tableware
38	Undecorated Creamware	1	Creamware	8" plate	1	tableware
39	Undecorated Creamware	2	Creamware	8" plate	1	tableware
40	Undecorated Creamware	2	Creamware	6" plate	1	tableware
5	"Coral Border" blue transfer print	2	Whiteware	plate, unidentified	2	tableware
6	"Coral Border" blue transfer print	2	Whiteware	plate, unidentified	2	tableware
7	"Coral Border" blue transfer print	2	Whiteware	plate, unidentified	2	tableware
24	Blue Willow	2	Whiteware	10" plate	3a	tableware
25	Blue Willow	2	Whiteware	10" plate	3a	tableware
27	Blue Willow	1	Pearlware	7" plate	3b	tableware
28	Blue Willow	1	Pearlware	plate, unidentified	3b	tableware
33	Shell Edged: blue, painted lines, scalloped	1	Whiteware	plate, unidentified	4a	tableware
32	Shell Edged: blue, curved lines, not scalloped	2	Whiteware	9" plate	4b	tableware
34	Shell Edged: green, curved lines, scalloped	2	Whiteware	9" plate	4c	tableware
35	Shell Edged: green, curved lines, scalloped	2	Whiteware	plate, unidentified	4d	tableware
19	Blue Hand-Painted: five-petal flower	1	Pearlware	bowl	5	tableware
20	Blue Hand-Painted: five-petal flower	1	Pearlware	bowl	5	tableware
57	Poly-Chrome Hand-Painted: three-petal flower	2	Whiteware	tea pot	6	tea ware
58	Poly-Chrome Hand-Painted: three-petal flower	2	Whiteware	plate, unidentified	6	unidentified
59	Poly-Chrome Hand-Painted: three-petal flower	2	Whiteware	plate, unidentified	6	unidentified
30	Blue Sponge	2	Whiteware	plate, unidentified	7	unidentified
31	Blue Sponge	2	Whiteware		7	tea ware

5.0 ARTIFACT DISCUSSION

Investigations at 44AX198 resulted in the recovery of 1,569 artifacts and included both military and domestic civilian artifacts. The majority of the artifacts from 44AX198 are non-military. From this artifact collection, 760 artifacts were located by metal detection. Three pit features were uncovered and excavated in Locus 1; Feature 1 contained 231 artifacts, Feature 2 had 418 artifacts, and Feature 3, 19 artifacts. A fourth feature, a posthole in Locus 1, had no artifacts. Eighty-one artifacts were recovered from 38 shovel tests. Sixty artifacts were collected from the manually stripped areas. In general, these artifacts are primarily associated with the early to mid-nineteenth century Terrett family occupation and the Civil War. Because the Civil War occupation appears to have been associated with the use of the area as a target range impact area and other undetermined short-term occupations, it is likely that the majority of domestic artifacts can be associated with the Terrett occupation.

The majority of artifacts (752 with 237 from metal detection) found were metal and non-metal kitchen-related artifacts. Most of the kitchen artifacts were concentrated in Locus 1 (523 artifacts from features, metal detection, hand stripping, and STs 3.7 and 3.8). In addition, all 75 glass vessel fragments appear to date to the nineteenth century. No machine-made (post 1903) glass was collected. While ceramic and glass artifacts have been documented in Civil War camp sites close to urban centers, such as Fort C. F. Smith, Arlington, Virginia (Balicki 2000) and the Smucker Site (44AX199), Alexandria, Virginia (Balicki et at. 2006), it is unlikely that the kitchen artifact collection from 44AX198 is associated with a Civil War occupation. The majority of the ceramics from 44AX198 date from before the Civil War. Ware types like creamware and pearlware decreased in popularity as whiteware came to dominate the market in the early nineteenth century. Popularity of yellowware and ironstone was established in the early nineteenth century and continued though the Civil War.

Architectural-related artifacts from 44AX198 include 260 objects and included window glass (n=31), brick fragments (n=23), nails (n=195), and a variety of miscellaneous fasteners and hardware (n=11). The majority of architectural artifacts were nails (31 cut, 13 hand-wrought, and 151 unidentified). Feature 2 contained the majority of nails (6 cut nails and 86 unidentified nails). Additional architectural artifacts included four cut spikes, one staple, two metal doorknobs, one door latch, one hinge, one door lock plate, one unidentified hardware fragment, 31 pieces of window glass, and 23 brick fragments. It should be noted that during the metal detection survey, to a certain extent, the metal detectors were set to discriminate against iron readings and the investigators did not examine every "iron" reading. However, the investigations were looking for concentrations of signals, and in no area was a concentration of iron readings (nails) noted that would have denoted a former structure location.

One hundred eighty-five buttons were found. A majority (n=118) of the buttons are widely scattered across the site. A concentration of 67 buttons, including 12 of the 19 military buttons recovered at 44AX198, occurs in Locus 1. In addition, the epaulet

fragment was recovered from metal detection in Locus 1. The majority of the military buttons in Locus 1 date to the early-nineteenth century and reflect the military service of the Terrett family.

The fourth most common artifact type recovered was Civil War ammunition (n=123). Other military artifacts include two percussion caps (MDs 238 and 304), two bullets that post-date the Civil War (MDs 345 and 407), a rimfire cartridge (from ST 3.8), and two fragments (MDS 284 and 372) of a Hotchkiss artillery shell fuse that was modified. Discounting the ammunition, which is probably associated with the firing range, the range of possible Civil War artifacts include seven military uniform buttons, the epaulet fragment, two percussion caps, and two artillery fuse parts. These artifacts indicate troops used the project area, but the relative sparseness of artifacts as well as the lack of Civil War features indicates the project area was not the main focus of the Civil War occupation of the vicinity.

5.1 AMMUNITION

Investigations recovered 125 pieces of small-arms ammunition (Table 8; Figure 23). The Civil War ammunition recovered at 44AX198 was dominated by fired Minié balls (n=48) and unidentified impacted bullets (n=29). Additional ammunition includes unfired .577/.58 caliber Minié balls (n=3), .44 caliber revolver bullets (n=24), .69 caliber round balls (n=4), Enfield bullets (n=4), .38 caliber revolver bullets (n=2), .54 Burnside carbine bullet (n=1), a buckshot (n=1) and several (n=9) fired revolver rounds that could not be typed (Table 8; Figure 23). Additionally, 19 fired bullets could not be identified, but are likely to be Minié balls. Ammunition provides evidence for the types of weapons with which the Civil War soldiers occupying the area were armed. The ammunition recovered from the site indicates that the soldiers were armed with rifle muskets (.577 caliber Enfield or .58 caliber Springfield), .69 caliber smooth-bore muskets, .54 caliber Burnside carbine, .36 caliber revolvers, and .44 caliber revolvers (Figure 23). The specific revolver types are not known because in the 1860s many different manufactures used .36 and .44 caliber bores.

Table 8. Range of Ammunition

Description	Caliber	Count
Artillery Fuse fragment		2
Post-Civil War Bullet	0.36	2
Buckshot	0.28	1
Round (Musket) Ball	0.68	4
Burnside Carbine Bullet	0.54	1
Enfield Type	0.58	1
Enfield Type (fired)	unidentified	3
Minié Ball (fired)	0.54	3
Minié Ball (fired)	0.58	15
Minié Ball (fired)	unidentified	28
Revolver Bullet	0.31	2
Revolver Bullet	0.36	1

Description	Caliber	Count
Remington Revolver Bullet	0.38	2
Colt Revolver Bullet	0.44	24
Revolver Bullet	unidentified	6
Round Revolver Bullet	unidentified	1
Unidentified Lead Ball (fired)	unidentified	10
Unidentified Lead Bullet (fired)	unidentified	19
	Total:	125

Two of the .577/.58 bullets (MD 60 and 197) carry markings indicating that they had been extracted from guns because either they were jammed or the weapon had to be unloaded for some reason (Figure 27) A gun tool alternatively known as a ball-screw, worm, or ball-puller was used to remove the bullet. This tool contained a screw-head, which, when attached to a ramrod, could be screwed into the bullet effecting its removal (Coates and Thomas 1990:69). The wiper, a pronged tool used to clean the barrel, was also employed as a bullet extractor (War Department 1863; Coates and Thomas 1990:69). Additionally, sometimes a combination tool was made combining the screw-head of the ball-puller and prongs of the wiper (Crouch 1995:98).

5.1.1 SMOOTH-BORE MUSKET AMMUNITION

Smooth-bore muskets fired buck and ball ammunition. Loading a weapon with a combination of round ball and buckshot dates to the Revolutionary War and was a common practice (Lewis 1956:108). The round balls and buck would have been packaged together in cartridges commonly known as buck-and-ball. This ammunition was used in .69 caliber smooth bore muskets. Lewis (1960:124) presents 1861 Ordnance Department information indicating that Model 1842 Muskets used .655-caliber ammunition. The use of a ball of a smaller caliber than the bore was needed because the ball was wrapped in a cloth to facilitate loading and to reduce windage when the gun was fired. Because of these factors, smooth bore muskets were not accurate. To compensate for the inaccuracy of the guns and skill of the shooters, smaller "buck" was added to the cartridge and infantry tacticians incorporated mass volleys into attacks. The number of buck grouped with a ball does not appear to have been standardized, but in most instances at least two-to-three buck were put in the paper cartridge with the ball.

The Model 1842 musket, produced at the Springfield, Massachusetts, and Harpers Ferry, Virginia, armories, was the standard gun used by the military between 1844 and 1855 and was the first to use a percussion cap system. A large number were kept by state militia units (Coates and Thomas 1990:10). Although these weapons were common throughout the war, they saw extensive use in 1861 and 1862 (Coates and Thomas 1990:10). At the battle of Gettysburg, at least eight Federal regiments were still armed with smooth bore muskets (Thomas 1981:12).

5.1.2 RIFLE MUSKET AMMUNITION

These .577/.58 caliber projectiles were used in rifle muskets. The rifle musket is a shoulder arm approximately 56 inches long, muzzle-loaded, and primed by a percussion-

cap (Figure 28) (Coates and Thomas 1990:83; Legg and Smith 1989:111-112). The rifle musket was highly accurate due to a manufacturing process whereby evenly spaced spiral grooves were cut into the rifle bore. When fired, the grooves would cause the projectile to spin, resulting in a truer flight to the target. The Civil War and the decade preceding it saw the development, use, and eventual abandonment of the rifle musket. By the end of the Civil War, advances in breech-loading weapons and metallic cartridges enabled faster loading speeds and essentially rendered the use of the rifle musket obsolete.

A large variety of shoulder arms were used during the Civil War; however, two types of rifle muskets were issued in greater numbers than any other. The United States model 1855/1861 .58 caliber rifle musket and the British model 1853 .577 caliber Enfield rifle musket were the most common shoulder arms used during the war.

The model 1855 rifle musket was manufactured at the Federal armories at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, and Springfield, Massachusetts. In 1861, the Confederates captured the Harpers Ferry armory and transported the arms-making machinery to Confederate armories in the south. Meanwhile, at the Federal armory in Springfield, Massachusetts, refinements made to the model 1855 primer apparatus resulted in the model 1861. From adoption until 1865, the Springfield armory and 20 government subcontractors produced over 700,000 model 1861 rifle muskets (Coates and Thomas 1990:14-18).

Both the North and the South were active importers of firearms during the Civil War. Arms dealers in Great Britain were principal players in the arms trade and they supplied an estimated 900,000 pattern 1853 Enfield .577 caliber rifle muskets to the combatants (Coates and Thomas 1990:19). The arms were copies of the standard issue English infantry weapon; however, independent arms manufacturers supplied the Enfield rifles exported to North America. The Enfield model 1853 was attractive because the gun used the same ammunition as the American-made .58-caliber rifle musket. The slight difference in bore diameters of each weapon, less than .003 caliber, was not considered a hindrance for use in either the United States model 1855/1865 or the model 1853 Enfield, though Thomas (1981:14) indicates that ammunition boxes specifying use in Enfield rifle muskets misled soldiers. The following correspondence illustrates the Federal government's response to the confusion caused by the slight difference in caliber.

"....has handed me your letter of the 21st [May 1862] inst. returning ammunition issued to your address from this post because of the size of the balls being 57/00 inch Calibre.

Respecting this matter I have to inform you that no cartridges are made of .58 Calibre they are all of .57 Calibre, which makes them answerable for the Enfield muskets of .57 and American muskets of .58 Calibre. The advantage of this is that one kind of ammunition answers for two kinds of arms and gives greater ease and rapidity in loading the American musket....."(Thomas 1981:72).

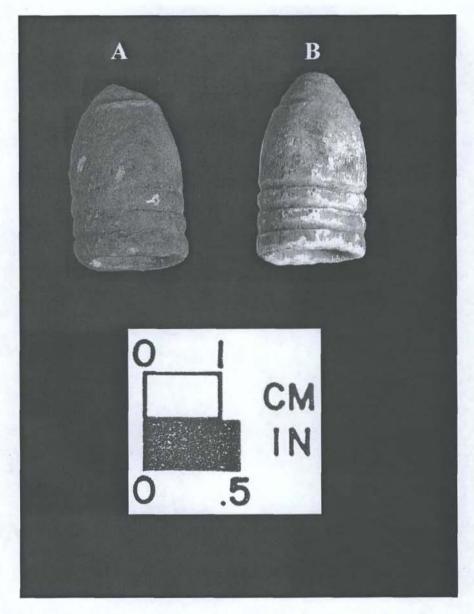


Figure 27. Pulled Minié balls: (A) .54 caliber [MD 60]; (B) .58 caliber [MD 197].

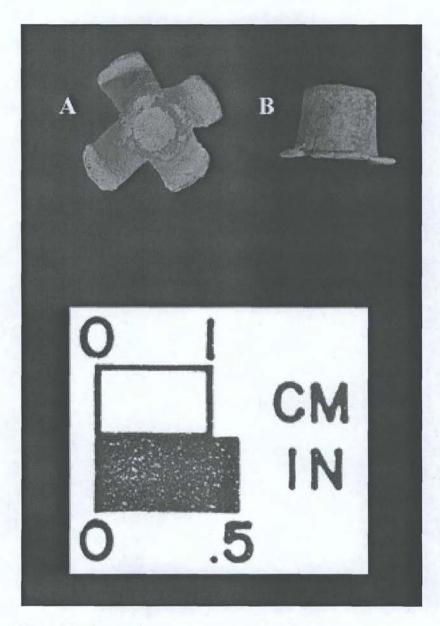


Figure 28. Percussion caps: (A) MD 238; (B) MD 304.

United States ammunition manufacturers produced .577 cartridges that were usable in either weapon. The Confederates states either imported European-made Enfield cartridges or produced copies of Enfield cartridges on their own (Thomas 1981:39).

Concomitant with the development of the rifle musket were advances in the projectiles shot from them. In order for the projectile to fly true, there could be no windage (space between the bullet and the barrel) within the gun. If the projectile does not fit into the bore tightly, the bullet when fired will move through the gun bore unevenly resulting in an inaccurate trajectory toward the target. The fundamental problem facing gun manufacturers and the makers of ammunition was assuring the placement of the projectile in a muzzle-loading gun. Not only did the cartridge containing the projectile have to be inserted into the gun quickly and easily, but the placement had to be tight. Ballistic research during the first half of the nineteenth century resulted in the development of many different methods and projectile types to address the above problem (Lewis 1956; Thomas 1981).

In 1849, French military officer Captain Claude Minié developed a cylindro-conical (i.e., cylinder topped by a cone) projectile having three grease grooves around the body and an iron plug inserted into the projectile's base (Thomas 1981:4). The windage allowed the bullet to be loaded into the gun, but when fired the iron plug was driven into the bullet, thus expanding it to tightly fit the rifling. Refinements in the design led to the dropping of the iron plug when it was realized that a cone-shaped hollow cavity in the projectile's base would create the same expansion of the projectile when fired. Upon firing, the hollow basal cavity would expand the projectile into the rifling, eliminating windage. The resulting projectile form is the classic Minié ball, probably the most common artifact of the Civil War (Figure 22). The projectiles were rolled in paper cartridges with their powder charge and packaged for distribution (Lewis 1956:200, [plates 45 and 46]) Packages of ammunition contained 10 rounds. Included within the ammunition packages were percussion caps.

Enfield pattern ammunition is essentially an ungrooved Minié ball and was developed by the British army for use in British pattern 1853 Enfield rifle muskets (Coates and Thomas 1990:19). This weapon was popular with both sides, but the similarity in caliber between the American-made Springfield rifle musket (.58) and the Enfield (.577) meant that Springfield ammunition could be used in an Enfield. Thus, although the Confederacy imported large numbers of Enfield-type ammunition, the United States did not and Enfield ammunition is often associated with Confederate troops. However, both sides also produced this type of ammunition (McKee and Mason 1995:41). Furthermore, both sides utilized captured ammunition to supplement their supplies.

5.1.3 BURNSIDE CARBINE AMMUNITION

One fired Burnside projectile was recovered (Figure 23:I). The breech-loading Burnside carbine was introduced in 1861 and was quickly adopted as one of the primary weapons of the Federal Cavalry (Coates and Thomas 1990:38). Captured weapons were commonly used by the Confederates, who had to rely on captured ammunition because they could

only produce a limited amount of cartridge ammunition. The .54 caliber lead bullet was held in a metallic casing. Once inserted into the breech and the lever closed, the gun was fired using a standard percussion cap which ignited the powder through a small hole in the metallic casing.

5.1.4 REVOLVER AMMUNITION

Both .44 and .38 caliber ammunition was found (Figure 23: A-C). During the Civil War, there were numerous types of revolvers that used these calibers. In addition to Federally supplied Colt and Remington revolvers, soldiers often armed themselves with privately purchased handguns. It should be noted that one .36 caliber revolver slug was also recovered (Figure 23: D).

In summary, the Civil War ammunition from 44AX198 provides information on how the soldiers were armed and insight into the types of activities that were undertaken at this location. The majority of ammunition is from rifle muskets, indicating the presence of infantry. The fact that almost all of this ammunition is fired indicates that the troops used this location to discharge their weapons. It is unclear whether this location was a small target range impact area or a designated spot to discharge loaded weapons upon returning to camp. The fired revolver ammunition could have resulted in firing by a range of soldiers and does not solely reflect officers or cavalry. Likewise, the single Burnside carbine slug is not definitive evidence for the presence of cavalry troops.

5.2 BUTTONS

A large sample (n=185) of buttons and button fragments were recovered. The majority of buttons were non-military, but buttons from United States and militia military uniforms were found (Table 9). Military issue buttons are buttons made for and provided on United States army regular issue uniforms and state militia uniforms. Non-military buttons are buttons used by both the military and civilians, but were not a part of the issued regulation uniform, not specifically manufactured for the military, and were widely available outside the military. The following discussion relies heavily on a summary of United States Army regular issue uniforms presented by Legg and Smith (1989:100-108) and the Smithsonian Institution (1961). Military buttons found come from the early nineteenth century (War of 1812) to the Civil War. Furthermore, insignia on the buttons range from New York Militia, Michigan Militia, United States Army, United States Navy, United States Artillery, and United States Marines.

Table 9. Military Buttons

Provenience	e Count	Description	Date Range
Feature 2	1	New York State Militia (Excelsior)	Pre-1830
MD 63	1	Michigan State Militia	1835-1860s
MD 1	1	General Service, Riflemen (Eagle with "R" in shield)	1842-1861
MD 163	1	General Service, Infantry (Eagle with "I" in shield)	1821-1875
MD 373	1	General Service, Infantry (Eagle with "I" in shield)	1821-1875
MD 121		General Service (Eagle with plain shield)	ca. 1847-ca. 1880s

Provenience (Coun	t Description	Date Range
MD 122	1	General Service (Eagle with plain shield)	ca. 1847-ca. 1880s
MD 293	1	General Service (Eagle with plain shield)	ca. 1847-ca. 1880s
MD 312	1	General Service (Eagle with plain shield)	ca. 1847-ca. 1880s
MD 319	1	First Regiment Militia Artillery	1802-1808
MD 261	1	Corps Militia Artillery	1814-1821
MD 420	1	Corps Militia Artillery	1814-1821
Feature 2	1	Navy, eagle on upright anchor	ca. 1820s
MD 322	1	Navy, eagle with shield	ca. 1802-1812
MD 169	1	Navy, eagle on upright anchor	Post 1852
MD 246	1	Navy, eagle on upright anchor (1-piece)	ca. 1820s
MD 4	1	Marine, eagle on fouled anchor	ca. 1820s-1830s
MD 56	1	Marine, eagle on fouled anchor	ca. 1820s-1830s
MD 243	1	Marine, eagle on fouled anchor	1830s-1840s
total=	19		The state of the s

5.2.1 STATE MILITIA MILITARY BUTTONS

A New York Militia button dating to the early nineteenth century and a Civil War-era Michigan button were found. It is possible that the New York Militia button was used up until the Civil War. It was recovered from Feature 2. Prior to the Civil War, the United States had a small Federal Army supplemented by a militia system. This army was primarily assigned to coastal defenses and the frontier fighting Native Americans. The militia system was based on the concept of citizen-soldiers; volunteers who would come to the country's defense in time of war. It enjoyed a modicum of success, mainly because cash and land incentives attracted volunteers. President Lincoln's call for loyal governors to raise state troops resulted in many locally and privately formed militias becoming state-recognized militias. The militia call-up was derived from the 1792 Militia Act where each State was assigned a quota and men between 18 and 45 were perceived as having militia obligations (Weigley 1984:199). Usually, states recruited whole organizations such as political clubs, local groups, or ethnic organizations. The militia system was strong prior to the War and the Federal government was able to raise a large fighting force, because organized volunteer companies were already in existence. As early as December 1861, the Federal government was taking control of the militia system by replacing state officials and assuming responsibility for recruiting (Weigley 1984:206). As the war dragged on, the number of volunteers declined, reducing the viability of the militia system. Additionally, the officer corps changed from one in which officers were appointees to a system that emphasized success in battle. By the summer of 1862, not enough troops could be raised through the militia system and the Federal government instituted a partial military draft in states not meeting their enlistment quota. A nation-wide draft was instituted in 1863.

Initially, states assumed the responsibility of outfitting state militia troops. Consequently, early in the war there was variation in uniforms. One manifestation of the militia system was the use of specific state insignia on uniforms and accourtements.

A New York Militia button was recovered from the Feature 2 (Figure 29). The button shows an eagle perched on a globe with the motto "excelsior" (higher) beneath. This motif is common on New York Militia buttons, but the configuration of the design indicates it was made prior to 1830 (Tice 1997:372). This one-piece button has "Superb Imperial Standard *" as a backmark. The origin of this mark is not known.

A Michigan State Militia button was also found by metal detection (MD 63; Figure 30). This distinctive button from a uniform cuff displays the Michigan state seal. The seal was designed in 1835 and shows a shield flanked by an elk and a moose, while an eagle hovers above; on the shield is a depiction of a man holding a gun; the word "Tubor" (I will defend) also appears on the shield (Tice 1997:352). This artifact is associated with the Civil War use of the project area.

5.2.2 GENERAL SERVICE MILITARY BUTTONS

Seven United States Army General Service buttons were found (Figure 31). General service buttons depict an eagle with arrows and an olive branch in its talons. Across the eagle's breast is a shield depicting a United States flag design. Two sizes of general service buttons were recovered. The five larger buttons functioned to fasten the front of a coat; the two smaller buttons would have adorned uniform sleeves or forager caps.

General service buttons of the general type recovered were standard issue on Federal uniforms in the nineteenth century (Wyckoff 1984:88-91). Buttons displaying a spread eagle holding a shield containing a service branch designation were introduced in 1821 (Tice 1997:106). After 1854 and continuing to 1875, general service buttons displaying service branch initials within the shield (e.g. A= artillery, I= infantry, C= cavalry, R= riflemen, etc.) were issued only to officers (Albert 1976:38-41). Tice (1997:106) indicates that infantry officers continued to use the old style button displaying an "I" until 1902. The majority of soldiers, enlisted men, wore general service buttons that carried no branch of service designations.

Three styles of general service buttons were recovered: three plain shield, one "R" within the shield, and two "I" within the shield (Figure 31: A and D). Additionally, one poorly preserved general service button (MD 312) was found where the shield has not survived. These buttons are probably associated with the Civil War activity, but a pre-war association cannot be discounted. The plain-shield general service buttons post-date 1854. Three plain-shield buttons, two coat (MD 122 and 293) and a cuff (MD 121) were found. One general service "R" button (MD 1) with a backmark (*Steele*Johnson) was found. The "R" refers to the army's mounted riflemen. Buttons carrying this designation were manufactured between 1842 and 1861 (Tice 1997:128). The backmark refers to the Steele and Johnston button company, which began production in 1852 (McGuinn and Bazelon 1984:98). The backmark does not denote a specific time-span of manufacture. A coat (MD 163) and a cuff button (MD 373) displaying a "I" device were found. The back marks to the general service plain shield and "I" buttons were illegible.

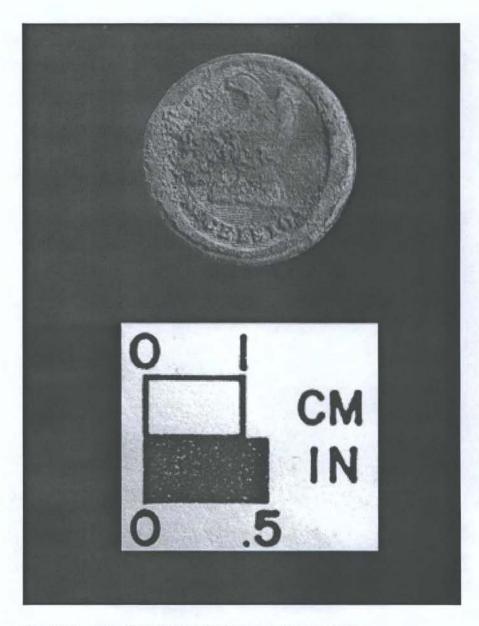


Figure 29. New York State Militia button [Feature 2/6].

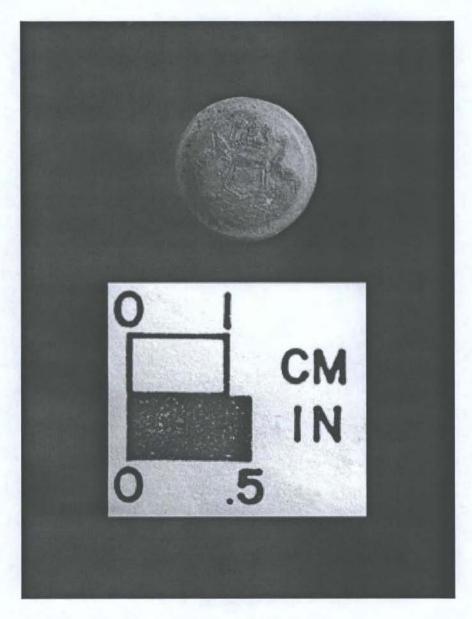


Figure 30. Michigan State Militia button [MD 63].

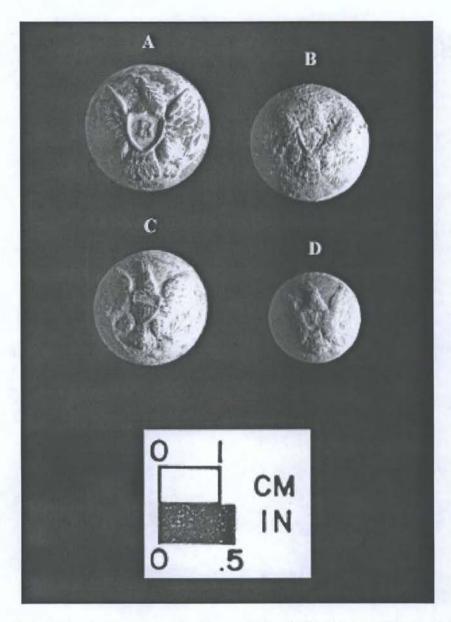


Figure 31. General Service buttons: (A) rifleman [MD 1]; (B) infantry [MD 373]; (C) no branch designation [MD 121]; (D) infantry [MD 163].

In summary, seven general service buttons were found. These buttons were scattered across the site and most likely date to the Civil War. However, it is possible but unlikely that some or all of the buttons are associated with the military service of the Terrett family members. In the 1850's, George Terrett continued to serve in the military, but he was a Marine officer and the occurrence of gilded Marine buttons suggests he would have outfitted himself in the symbols of his service branch.

5.2.3 United States Artillery Corps Buttons

The metal detection recovered three artillery buttons (Figure 32). These buttons are all from the early decades of the nineteenth century. All three buttons are one-piece buttons with no backmarks. In 1802, the artillery and engineers were split into separate units and the first regiment of artillerists was formed (Albert 1976:47). The regiment had distinctive buttons manufactured. These buttons show an eagle standing on a cannon with a variety of military symbols in the background and date from 1802-to-1808 (Albert 1976:48). This button may be associated with Captain George Hunter Terrett, born 1775. Though he was issued the title of captain sometime during his life, his military career is uncertain. The military affiliation of Captain George Hunter Terrett's siblings and children (excluding Colonel George Terrett) is also unknown.

In May 1814, one corps of artillery was formed from the three artillery regiments that were serving (Wyckoff 1984:41). This reorganization is reflected in the buttons; the "regt." marking was replaced by "corps." Two artillery corps buttons (MDs 261 and 420) were found. These buttons were in official use between 1814 and 1821 (Albert 1976:56). The buttons do not have backmarks. It should be noted that militia units continued to use this design into at least the 1840s, but only buttons with backmarks can be dated (Albert 1976:56-57). The two buttons found vary slightly; MD 420 has an oval wheel, while MD 261 has a round wheel. These buttons may be associated with the Terretts, who had a tradition of military service. In the early nineteenth century, during the time that these buttons were issued, William Henry Terrett, Jr., would have been in his sixties and too old for or retired from military service. The unknown military career of Captain George Hunter Terrett is problematic. It is likely that the Terretts were local militia members and active during the War of 1812.

5.2.4 UNITED STATES NAVY BUTTONS

Four Navy buttons were found. Albert (1976:86) indicates that no records describing early (1798-1852) Navy buttons is known. Thus, while general statements on chronology can be made, specific date ranges are not clear. MD 322 shows a standing eagle facing right with an anchor in a shield under its left wing (Figure 33:B). This button may date from 1802 to the War of 1812 because the design motif is similar to Navy belt plates used during that period (Michael O'Donnell per. com 2006). This button also retains some of its gold gilt, suggesting it was an expensive item and that it belonged to an officer. Two buttons (MD 246/1 and a button from Feature 2) show an eagle perched on an upright anchor (Figure 33: A and C). Both eagles face toward their left. On one button (MD 246/1) the eagle and anchor are surrounded by 13 stars (Figure 33: A). These buttons may date to the 1820s (Michael O'Donnell per. com 2006). The fourth button (MD 169)

displays an eagle sitting on the stock of an anchor (Figure 33: D). The regulations governing naval uniforms were changed in 1852 and it appears the motif of an eagle sitting on the stock, used between 1830 and 1852, was discarded. Button MD 169 has a remnant of gold gilt on it, suggesting it was an officer's button. These buttons could be associated with Colonel George Terrett's service in the U.S. Marines, as the Navy and Marine uniforms bore the same buttons until 1821.

5.2.5 United States Marine Corps Buttons

Three Marine Corps buttons (MDs 4/2, 56, and 243) were found (Figure 34). The Marines adopted their own button design in 1821, prior to that time the Marines used Navy buttons (Tice 1997:170). Albert (1976:108) quotes a 3 August 1821 Marine order stating the button should have "An eagle with outspread wings holding a loop of anchor cable in his beak, grasping the ring and stock of a slanting fouled anchor with his talons. Thirteen stars in an arc above, the entire device is on a lined field within a raised border." Two of the buttons (MDs 4/2 and 56) found at the site are one piece and were popular in the 1820s and 1830s. The third (MD 243) is a fragment of a two-piece button, with a manufacture date in the late 1830s through 1840s (Tice 1997:171). All three are gold gilt, suggesting that they were expensive and would have belonged to an officer. The one-piece buttons (MDs 4/2 and 56) carry the backmark "Lewis & Tomes/ Extra Rich." This company operated from 1819-to-1826 (McGuinn and Bazelon 1984:967). The Marine buttons are likely to be associated with Colonel George Terrett, who entered the U.S. Marines at the age of 23 and served until 1861 when he resigned from the United States Marines and joined the Confederate Army.

5.2.6 CIVILIAN BUTTONS

The metal detector survey recovered 166 non-military buttons and fragments. Most of the button faces were flat and undecorated and varied in size (Figure 35). Within this collection, 133 were one-piece brass loop shank buttons, seven were four-hole stamped brass trouser buttons, three were two-piece brass loop shank buttons, three were porcelain buttons, and the remaining 20 were a variety of metallic buttons and fragments. Ten of the one-piece brass loop shank buttons are decorated with a variety of designs (Figure 36). Brass buttons of the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were often gold or silver-plated (Luscomb 1967:26). Some of the buttons (n=14) in the collection retain some of the gold plating. At least 13 buttons exhibit a black coating, indicative of silver plating. A chemical reaction between the soil and the silver produce this black coating (Hume 1969:90). Another less expensive metal used to plate nineteenth-century buttons was tin. Tin plating leaves a gray-silver luster on the button surface. No buttons in the collection exhibit a luster similar to this description. This is not to say that there are no buttons in the collection that were tin plated, nor that the majority of the buttons were not plated at all. In fact, most nineteenth century buttons were plated (Luscomb 1967:26). However, the plating deteriorates easily in the soil, exposing the green patina of the brass underneath. Backmarks were identified on 112 buttons. Seventy-seven marks are legible or partially legible (Appendix III). The backmarks range from the late eighteenth through mid-nineteenth century, with the most common overlap being in about the 1820s.

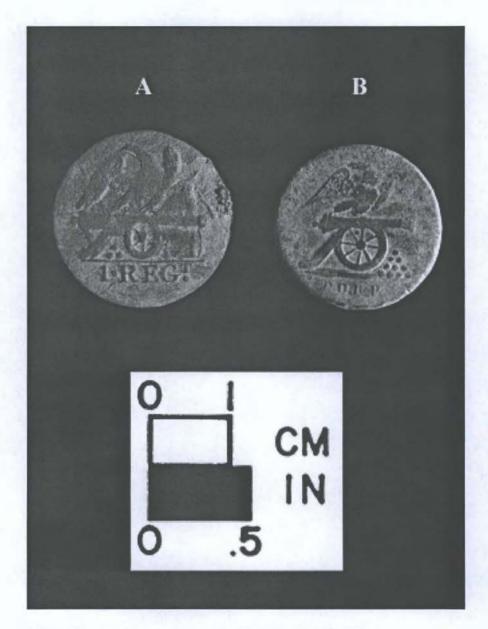


Figure 32. Artillery buttons: (A) MD 240; (B) MD 261.



Figure 33. Navy buttons. (A) MD 246; (B) MD 322; (C) Feature 2/7; (D) MD 169.

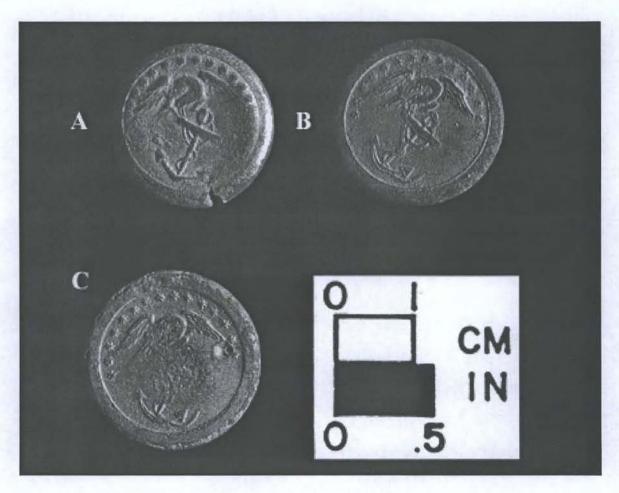


Figure 34. Marine buttons: (A) MD 243; (B) MD 56; (C) MD 4.

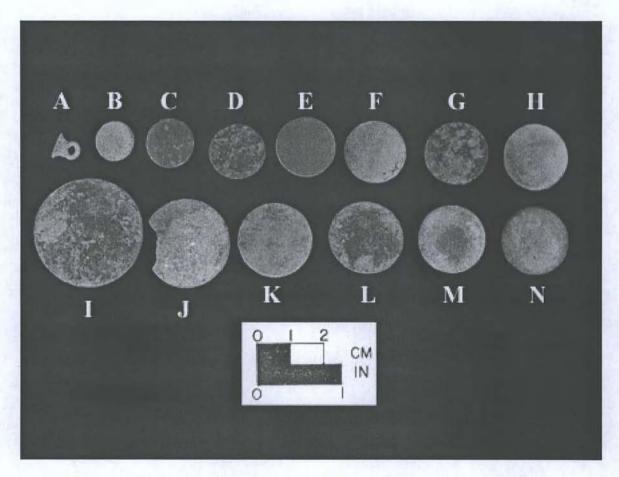


Figure 35. Undecorated non-military buttons: (A) MD 150/1; (B) MD 225; (C) MD 343; (D) MD 33/1; (E) MD 227; (F) MD 228; (G) MD 348; (H) MD 290; (I) MD 242/2; (J) MD 245; (K) MD 32; (L) MD 170; (M) MD 212; (N) MD 375.

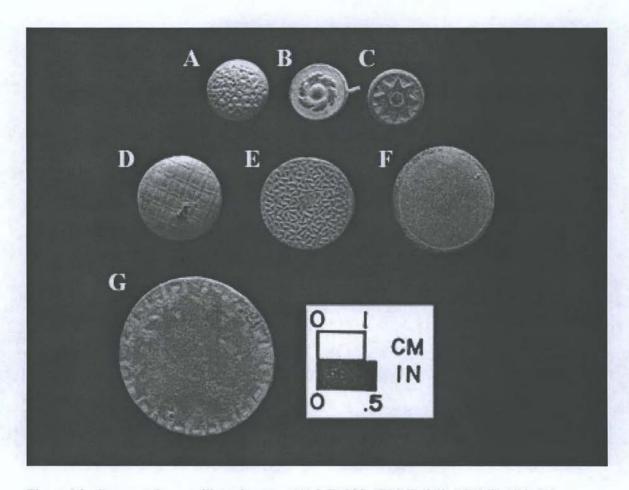


Figure 36. Decorated non-military buttons. (A) MD 332; (B) MD 259; (C) MD 176; (D) MD 213; (E) MD 346; (F) MD 247/1; (G) MD 26.

It is possible that some of the buttons are the result of loss during the Civil War; however, it is more likely that the majority of these buttons are associated with the Terrett occupation. The abundance of buttons is problematic. It is possible, but unlikely, that the high frequency of buttons reflects the collection strategy and that buttons would be more common on domestic sites if metal detection was employed. However, if this is the case, then metal detection surveys near or in the vicinity of historic residences should also recover high frequencies, but this is not the case. The large number of buttons could not be the result of accidental loss. Rather, these buttons probably reflect some type of activity. The Terrett family owned enslaved Africans, and the button artifacts may reflect their presence. The buttons may represent activities related to a laundry, tailoring, clothes repair, or that cloth salvaging took place in the vicinity. At least one other known site contains high numbers of buttons and has been interpreted as evidence of African Americans salvaging cloth for reuse (Catts et al. 1989:217).

5.3 MISCELLANEOUS MILITARY OBJECTS

5.3.1 ARTILLERY FUSE

Two fragments (MDs 284 and 372) of a fuse for a Hotchkiss artillery shell were found on the west side of the site (Figure 37). During the Civil War, a soldier had passed time attempting to modify or make something from the fuse. The head of the fuse (MD 372) was cut from the body (MD 284) and intentionally flattened. Cut-marks are present on the body of the fuse. Modified and carved ammunition is a common find on Civil War campsites. It is likely that a soldier passed away idle time modifying the object.

5.3.2 SHOULDER SCALE (EPAULET) FRAGMENT

One artifact related to shoulder applications was found (Figure 38). Up until early in the Civil War, enlisted men were issued shoulder scales, which were intended to protect them from sword blows to the shoulder; these items were commonly discarded partially because the shiny brass on each shoulder provided tempting targets for enemy sharpshooters (Crouch 1995:174). MD 26/4 may be a fragment of a soldier's epaulet.

5.4 SMALL FINDS

The investigations resulted in the recovery of a large number of small finds (Table 10). Small finds are objects that do not fit into larger categories. For the most part, it is unclear to which period of occupation these artifacts can be ascribed. Three lead seals (MDs 198, 260, and 298) were found (Figure 39). Seals were used by merchants to secure bound goods and to mark products. Two of the seals (MDs 260 and 298) are marked "Berlin." The lettering on the third seal is illegible. Two brass finger-rings were found (MDs 317 and 360; Figure 40). One ring (MD 360) is an ornate woman's ring that may have a heart on it. The second ring is a plain brass band that could have served as a wedding ring. Two bells (MDs 52 and 258) were found (Figure 41). MD 52 is larger and may have been a hand-held bell or attached to a cow or oxen, while the smaller bell (MD 258) could have been attached to a small animal. The artifact collection includes four thimbles, common items on both domestic and Civil War camps (Figure 42). Coinage

included an 1831 large cent and a ¼ of a Spanish reale (Figure 43). Spanish reales or cut (clipped) pieces of reales were legal tender in the United States until 1857, although in some areas of the country their use continued into the latter half of the nineteenth century (Engstrom 2005). Miscellaneous clothing items include two brass shoe heel-plates (MDs 31 and 144) and three fragments from a shoe buckle (MDs 295, 384, and 405). Two metallic belt buckles (MDs 160/1 and 9/3), one of which (MD 160/1) may date to the early part of the nineteenth century, were also collected. Additional small finds include a key (MD 19), pocket knife (MD 128), scissor fragment (MD 47), and a variety of brass ornaments and decorations (MDs 55/4, 236, 417, 359, and 136).

Table 10. Small Finds

Artifact Description	Count
Thimble, brass	4
Scissors case, brass	1
Shoe buckle, brass	4
Shoe plate, brass	3
Buckle, modern	2
Small ointment container, brass	1
Ring	2
Brooch or pin	2 2
Cuff link	1
Unidentified jewelry fragment	2
Key	1
Umbrella part	1
Scissors	1
Pocketknife part	1
Eyeglasses frame	1
Unidentified accessory fragment	2
Large cent, 1831	1
5-cent piece (illegible date)	1
Spanish reale (1/4 piece)	1
Rivet (brass/copper alloy)	2
Porcelain horse figurine	1
Toy wheel, iron	1
Horseshoe	3
Horse bit	1
Saddle buckle	2
Hammer	1
Axe (fragment)	1
File (fragment)	1
Shovel (fragment)	1
Bell	2
Lead bale seal	3
Wing nut	1

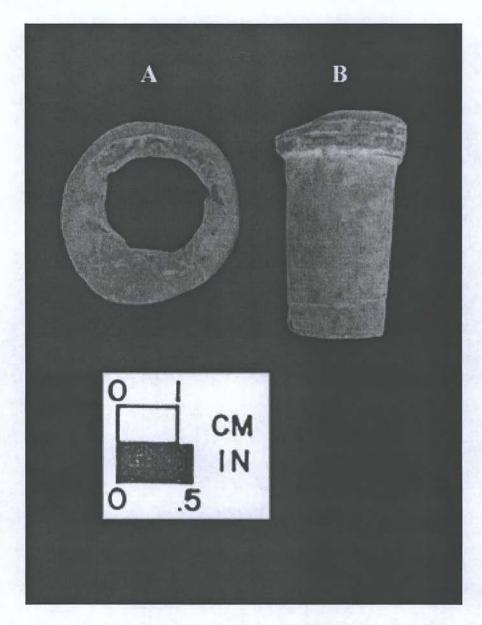


Figure 37. Hotchkiss artillery shell fuse: (A) MD 372; (B) MD 289.

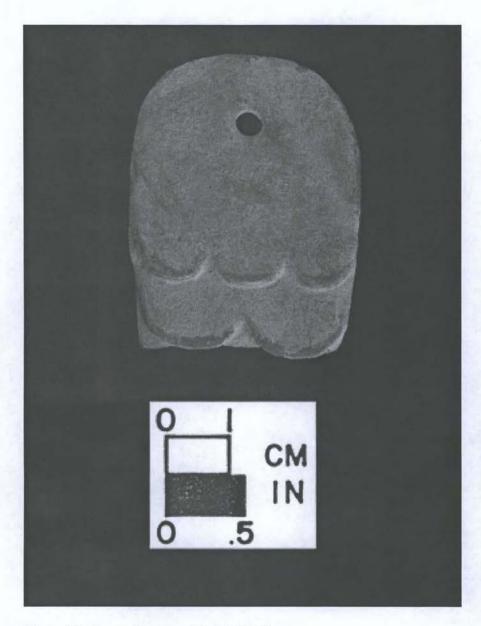


Figure 38. Epaulet fragment: (MD 2614).

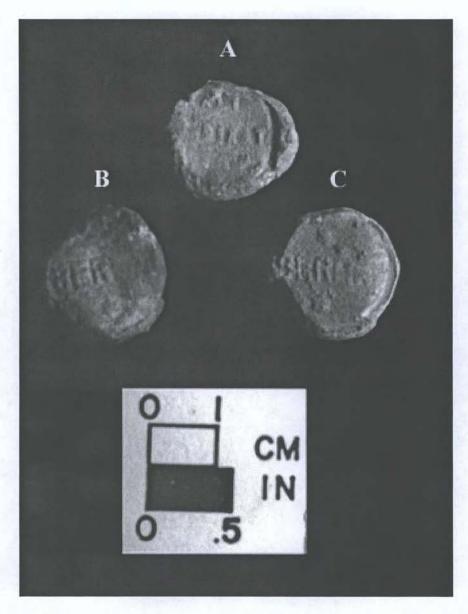


Figure 39. Lead bale seals: (A) MD 198; (B) MD 208; (C) MD 260. MDs 298 and 260 are stamped "Berlin."

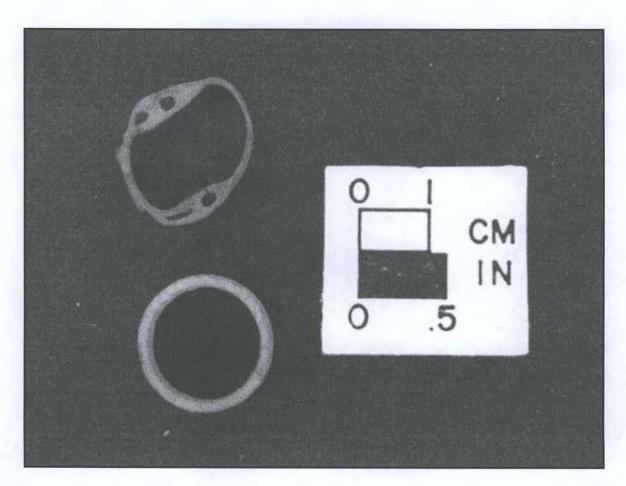


Figure 40. Brass finger rings: (A) MD 360; (B) MD 317.

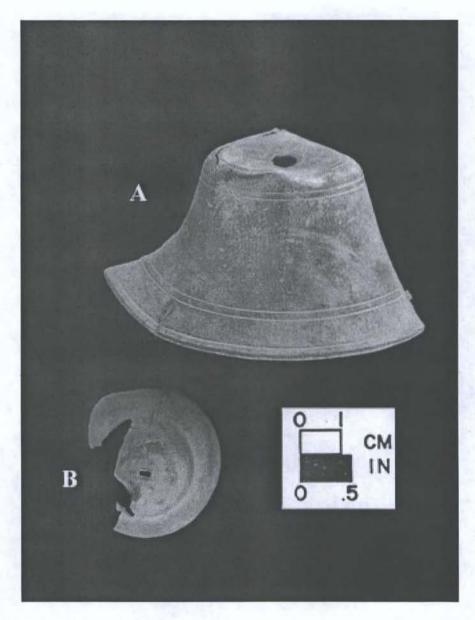


Figure 41. Bells: (A) MD 52; (B) MD 250.

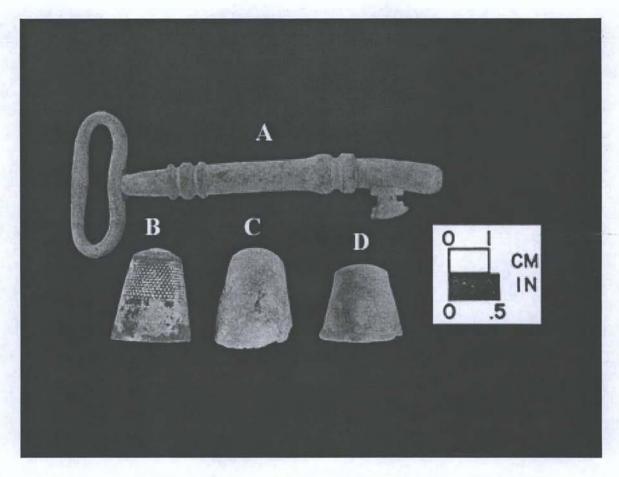


Figure 42. Personal artifacts: (A) key (MD 19); (B-D) thimbles (MD 235, 357 and 364).

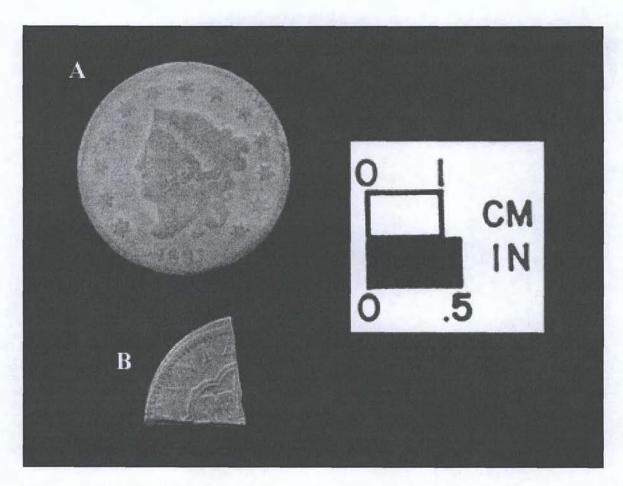


Figure 43. Coins: (A) 1831 large cent (MD 366); (B) ½ Spanish reale (MD 281/2).

Table 10. (Continued) Small finds

Artifact Descrip	tion	Count
Non-electrical wire		1
Washer		1
Iron buckle		5
Large ring		4
Small ring		1
Chain		3
Hook		1
	Total:	68

5.5 TOOLS

Four tools are represented in the artifact collection. They include a hammer head (MD 105), an axe head (MD 152), a file fragment (MD 164), and a shovel (MD 234). The hammer head is a twentieth-century peen hammer-head that was used for wood and cabinetry work. The shovel is small and was probably used for shoveling coal or cinder. The shovel, file, and axe blade are fragments and do not bear any markings that assist in dating the objects, though they are most likely associated with the early twentieth-century occupation of the property.

5.6 HORSE HARDWARE

Thirteen iron artifacts related to horses were found. At least three artifacts are associated with saddle or harness hardware. These include part of a bit (MD 119) and two buckles. One of the buckles (MD 188) exhibits a 'D' shape that is commonly used on the 'belly' or abdomen strap that secures the saddle to the horse. The other is a small rectangular buckle (MD 269), similar to those commonly used on saddle straps. Three other rectangular iron buckles (MDs 26, 156, and 300) may be associated with saddle hardware. Four iron rings (MDs 5, 28, 115, and 201) may also be associated with horse tack. Three horseshoe fragments were also recovered (MDs 22, 220, and 371). It is difficult to determine a date or association for these objects. In general, the shapes and forms of the metal hardware have changed little through time. Furthermore, the recovered buckles and rings were non-descript and common elements of civilian saddles and harnesses, but could also be found in military contexts.

5.7 KITCHEN OBJECTS

Excavations recovered 752 (237 from metal detection) metal and non-metal kitchen-related artifacts. Most of the kitchen artifacts were concentrated in Locus 1 (523 artifacts from features, metal detection, hand stripping, and STs 3.7 and 3.8), a result of the moderate recovery of ceramics from the excavated features (n=397). Excluding a modern aluminum pull-tab, datable kitchen artifacts include only ceramics. The kitchen ceramics date from the late eighteenth century to the mid-nineteenth century (Table 11). In addition, all 75 glass vessel fragments appear to date to the nineteenth century. No machine-made (post 1903) glass was collected.

Table 11. Datable Kitchen Ceramics

Artifact Description	Date Range Count		
Creamware: Annular	1780-1815	1	
Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820	48	
Creamware: Molded	1762-1820	1	
Domestic Brown Stoneware: Albany Slip-Both Sides	1810-2000	2	
Domestic Brown Stoneware: Bristol Glaze	1860-2000	1	
Domestic Brown Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1671-1915	1	
Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1671-1915	41	
Hard-Paste Porcelain: Transfer Print	1760-2000	1	
Ironstone: Plain White	1813-1900	13	
Pearlware: Annular (Dipped)	1780-1830	9	
Pearlware: Blue Transfer Print	1784-1840	19	
Pearlware: Edged	1780-1830	1	
Pearlware: Hand-Painted Underglaze Blue	1775-1830	11	
Pearlware: Hand-Painted Underglaze Polychrome	1795-1830	2	
Pearlware: Molded	1780-1830	1	
Pearlware: Monochrome Hand Painted	1779-1830	1	
Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830	61	
Pearlware: Transfer Print, Willow Pattern	1790-1840	5	
Whiteware: Annular	1810-2000	8	
Whiteware: Black Transfer Print	1820-1915	5	
Whiteware: Blue Hand Painted	1810-1930	1	
Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915	42	
Whiteware: Brown Transfer Print	1820-1915	1	
Whiteware: Color Glaze	1815-2000	1	
Whiteware: Edge Decorated	1825-1900	1	
Whiteware: Molded	1810-2000	1	
Whiteware: Monochrome Hand Painted	1810-1915	1	
Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000	97	
Whiteware: Polychrome Hand Painted	1830-1875	9	
Whiteware: Purple Transfer Print	1829-1915	3	
Whiteware: Rouletted (Dipped)	1820-1880	1	
Whiteware: Shell Edge	1810-1900	26	
Whiteware: Sponged	1820-1930	5	
Whiteware: Transfer Print, Willow Pattern	1820-1930	16	

Artifact Description	Date Range Count				
Yellowware: Annular/Banded	1830-1930	2			
Yellowware: Plain	1830-1930	8			
Yellowware: Rockingham/Bennington	1840-1910	3			
	total=	450			

Non-metallic artifacts that were recovered during metal detection were collected and provenienced with the metallic artifacts from the same location. A majority of the non-metallic artifacts were kitchen ceramics. Kitchen ceramics recovered (n=563) include creamware, pearlware, whiteware, gray stoneware, brown stoneware, red stoneware, industrial stoneware, hard- and soft-paste porcelain, Chinese-export porcelain, ironstone, yellowware, and redware. Container glass was also recovered during metal detection and includes 28 blown-in-mold bottle fragments, one free-blown bottle fragment, and 46 unidentified vessel fragments. In addition, 54 pieces of animal bone and teeth and 27 oyster shall fragments were collected.

Metal kitchen artifacts included 19 cooking vessel fragments and 13 utensils or utensil pieces. Five of the cooking vessel fragments have a curved profile, indicative of iron kettle fragments. Another is a leg to a 'spider' pan would have set on three legs over the heat source. The remaining 13 fragments are unidentified vessels. The utensils include two butcher knife fragments, two table knives, four spoons, and five unidentified utensil handles.

6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

John Milner Associates, Inc., (JMA) was retained by Prospect Development Company, Inc., of Woodbridge, Virginia, to conduct detailed documentary research and archeological investigations on an approximately 1.87-acre parcel of land at 1226 North Pegram Street and Polk Avenue (Figures 1 and 2). Prospect Development Company, Inc. proposes the subdivision into four residential lots. Construction will include grading and landscaping of the areas adjacent to the footprints of the proposed residences. The purpose of the investigations was to conduct detailed documentary research and an archeological investigation of the project area in preparation for the subdivision and development of the property.

Fieldwork was staged. Evaluative testing included a systematic shovel test survey, manual stripping of the equivalent of 50 sq. ft., and metal detection. These investigations identified Site 44AX198 which contained significant early nineteenth-century domestic and Civil War archeological deposits. Research concerning the project area history and property owners was conducted utilizing deeds, wills, historic maps, tax records, censes, cultural resource management reports, and other resources.

Supplemental archeological investigations included mechanical stripping of approximately 39.7 percent (32,358 sq. ft.) of the project area, feature identification and excavation, and a medal detector survey. The additional fieldwork emphasized mechanical stripping and metal detection. These methods are a somewhat unorthodox approach to the recovery of archeological information. However, utilizing this method of excavation removed the deposits containing modern artifacts, exposed significant features, and allowed for the identification of a considerable artifact scatter that spanned the site. This would not have been possible or time-efficient to undertake manually.

Site 44AX198 is comprised of a scatter of artifacts dating from the late eighteenth century to the mid-nineteenth century. Four features were encountered in a small 60-by-60 ft. area (Locus 1) along the northeast side of the project area. Artifacts from the site can be associated with the early to mid-nineteenth century Terrett plantation and with the Civil War. Three of the features were trash pits dating to the early nineteenth century and are associated with the Terretts. The Terrett house is located approximately 950 ft. to the southwest of the site. The trash pits and the artifact scatter date to the periods that George Hunter Terrett and (his son) Colonel George Terrett owned the property. The artifact scatter comprised primarily non-military brass buttons. It is possible but not certain that the project area or adjacent vicinity served as a laundry, clothing repair area, or cloth salvaging area, possibly operated by enslaved Africans.

The Terrett family had a military tradition. Some of the military buttons found at the site reflect the military service of George Hunter Terrett and Colonel George Terrett. The military service of George Hunter Terrett is not clear, although he was referred to as captain, it is unknown what branch of service he was in. His son, Colonel George Terrett, was a Mexican War hero and Confederate officer.

The trash pit features in Locus 1 contained artifacts dating from the late eighteenth century to the mid-nineteenth century. A ceramic vessel analysis resulted in the identification of 64 vessels, of which 23 represent 7 different service sets. In addition, a number of pipe and pipe stem fragments were recovered from the feature fill. It is likely that Locus 1 was used as a temporary area for the disposal of the Terrett family's or tenant's household garbage. Its proximity to a road and to the edge of a field would have allowed accessibility. Alternatively, it is likely, though to a lesser degree, that the trash pits are associated with an enslaved African occupation that served the Terrett household.

Traces of a Civil War presence were found at 44AX198. The impact area of a firing range was found. While the target range indicates military use of 44AX198, the relative sparseness of camp-related artifacts and the lack of Civil War features (i.e. hut depressions, hearths, etc.) indicates that the project area was not the main focus of the Civil War occupation of the vicinity. Troops may have periodically occupied the location for short periods of time and engaged in activities that did not result in the creation of archeological features. Federal troops did not camp in the immediate vicinity of the impact area because it was dangerous. Clearly, the Federal army was occupying the area around the Terrett house and most likely the high ground to the north.

This archeological study investigated the property owned by a prominent local family living outside the urban core of Alexandria. The Terretts were active in local politics and the military. George Hunter Terrett was a Mexican War hero and commander of local Alexandria forces at the beginning of the Civil War. During the Civil War, Federal troops occupied the general area and the project area was used as a location to discharge weapons.

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Appendix I

Artifact Inventory

44AX198, Syme Property 1226 North Pegram Street, Alexandria, Virginia October 2006

ST	Feature	Stripped Area	MD	Artifact Number		Count	Comments
-0110-			1	1	Military Uniform, Metal: Button	1	General Service, Rifleman; "STEELE & JOHNSON" 1861
			2	1	Button, Metal: Brass, 4-Hole Stamped Trouser	1	illegible stamp
			3	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"EDW JONES & SON DUBLIN
			4	1	Cooking Vessel, Metal: Unidentified	1	
			4	2	Military Uniform, Metal: Button	1	Marine, eagle on fouled anchor; "LEWIS & TOMES EXTRA RICH" 1816-1830
			5	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Large Ring	1	
			6	1	Ironstone: Plain White	1	
			6	2	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	1	
			7	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	1	thin iron bar
			8	1	Cooking Vessel, Metal: Unidentified	1	
			8	2	Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1	
			9	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	1	burned
			9	2	Whiteware: Plain	1	
			9	3	Miscellaneous Clothing, Metal: Buckle	1	aluminum belt plate
			10	1	Nail: Unidentified	3	•
			11	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Iron Buckle	1	
			12	1	Pearlware: Plain	1	
			12	2	Fastener, Metal: Spike	1	
			13	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	1	
			13	2	Pearlware: Plain	1	burned
			13	3	Soft-Paste Porcelain: Transfer Print	1	
			13	4	Unidentified Ceramic: Burnt White Body	1	
			14	1	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	1	
			14	2	Whiteware: Plain	1	
			15	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1	
			15	2	Fastener, Metal: Staple	1	
			16	1	Handwrought Rosehead Nail: Fragment	1	
			17	1	Nail: Unidentified	1	
			18	1	Handwrought Rosehead Nail: Fragment	1	
			18	2	Nail: Unidentified	1	
			18	3	Whiteware: Plain	1	
			19	1	Accessory, Metal: Key	1	skeleton
			20	1	Nail: Unidentified	2	
			20	2	Industrial Stoneware Bottle: Buff Bodied	1	
			21	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Chain Link	1	
			22	1	Stable, Metal: Horseshoe	1	

ST	Feature	Stripped Area	MD	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
			23	1	Fastener, Metal: Spike	1	headless
			24	1	Nail: Unidentified	1	
			25	1	Nail: Unidentified	1	
			25	2	Whiteware: Plain	1	
			26	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Iron Buckle	1	
			26	2	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1	
			26	3	Nail: Unidentified	1	
			26	4	Military Uniform, Metal: Epaulet	1	fragment
			27	1	Cooking Vessel, Metal: Spider	1	fragment
			28	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Large Ring	1	
			29	1	Ironstone: Plain White	1	
			29	2	Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1	
			29	3	Utensil, Metal: Handle, Unidentified	1	
			30	1	Ironstone: Plain White	1	
			30	2	Whiteware: Plain	1	
			30	3	Redware: Brown Glaze	1	
			30	4	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	1	
			30	5	Button, Metal: Brass	1	"EXTRA FINE//A. BENEDICT*WARRANTED"
			31	1	Shoe Part, Metal: Shoe Plate	1	
			32	1	Button, Metal: Brass	1	no backmark
			33	1	Projectile: Lead Ball	1	undetermined caliber
			34	1	Handwrought Rosehead Nail: Fragment	1	
			35	1	Handwrought Rosehead Nail: Fragment	1	
			35	2	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	2	
			35	3	Whiteware: Polychrome Hand Painted	1	
			35	5	Button, Metal: Brass	1	illegible backmark
			35	6	Storage, Metal: Pull Tab	1	aluminum; DISCARDED
			36	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy	1	tube with crimped rings on one sid
			37	1	Nail: Unidentified	1	
			37	2	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	fired
			38	1	Button, Metal: Brass	1	"COLOUR"
			39	1	Unidentified Hardware, Metal: Copper Alloy/Brass	1	
			40	1	Button, Metal: Brass	1	"WARRANTED RICH ORANGE
			41	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	fired; undetermined caliber
			42	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	2	no backmark
			43	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	plated, no backmark
			43	2	Nail: Unidentified	1	
			43	3	Hardware, Metal: Unidentified	1	hand-wrought
			44	1	Cooking Vessel, Metal: Unidentified	1	-

ST	Feature	Stripped Area	MD	Artifact Number		Count	Comments
Ti			44	2	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"[crown]+++GILT+++"
			45	1	Utensil, Metal: Tablespoon	1	
			46	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Lead	1	flattened
			47	1	Accessory, Metal: Eyeglasses	1	brass frame fragment
			48	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"[crown] GILT COLOUR"
			48	2	Faunal: Bone	2	
			48	3	Cooking Vessel, Metal: Unidentified	1	
			48	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	1	
			49	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"LEWIS & TOMES/EXTRA"
			50	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy	1	melted
			51	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	TREBLE GILT"
			52	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Bell	1	brass
			53	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Melted Lead	1	
			54	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	illegible stamp
			55	1	Handwrought Rosehead Nail: Fragment	1	
			55	2	Cut Common Nail: Complete	1	
			55	3	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1	
			55	4	Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Other	1	tip of brass scissor case
			56	1	Military Uniform, Metal: Button	1	Marine, eagle on fouled anchor, "LEWIS & TOMES/EXTRA"
			57	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"DOUBLE GILT"
			59	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1	
			59	2	Hardware, Metal: Knob	1	brass
			60	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	.54, pulled
			62	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	illegible stamp
			63	1	Military Uniform, Metal: Button	1	Michigan State Militia; stamp illegible
			64	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			64	2	Pearlware: Plain	1	
			64	3	Whiteware: Shell Edge	1	blue
			64	4	Whiteware: Plain	1	
			64	5	Whiteware: Shell Edge	1	blue
			64	6	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy	2	1 melted
		14	65	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	fired
			65 66	1	Projectile: Minié Ball Projectile: Minié Ball	1	fired fired

ST	Feature	Stripped Area	MD	Artifact Number		Count	Comments
			68	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	.54, fired
			69	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	2	.58, fired
			70	1	Projectile: Revolver Bullet	1	.44; fired
			71	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	.58, fired
			72	1	Projectile: Revolver Bullet	1	.44, fired
			73	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy	1	
			74	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	fired
			75	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	fired
			76	1	Projectile: Lead Bullet	1	fired
			77	1	Projectile: Lead Bullet	1	fired
			77	2	Projectile: Revolver Bullet	1	.44, fired
			78	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	.58, fired
			79	1	Projectile: Revolver Bullet	1	.44, fired
			80	1	Projectile: Lead Bullet	1	possible Enfield, fired
			81	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	fired
			82	1	Projectile: Lead Bullet	1	fired
			83	1	Projectile: Revolver Bullet	1	.44, fired
			85	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	.58, fired
			86	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	.58, fired
			87	1	Projectile: Revolver Bullet	1	.44, fired
		41	88	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	2	fired fragments
			89	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	2	fired
			90	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	fired
			91	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	.58, fired
			91	2	Projectile: Revolver Bullet	1	.31, fired
			92	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	.58, fired
			92	2	Projectile: Revolver Bullet	1	.44, fired
			93	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	.58, fired
			94	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	fired
			95	1	Nail: Unidentified	1	
			95	2	Projectile: Revolver Bullet	1	.44, fired
			95	3	Projectile: Revolver Bullet	1	.44, fired
			96	1	Projectile: Revolver Bullet	2	.44, fired
			97	1	Projectile: Revolver Bullet	1	.44, fired
			98	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	.58, fired
			99	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	.58, fired
			100	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	unidentified brass screw fastener
			101	1	Projectile: Revolver Bullet	1	fired
			102	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	fired
			103	1	Button, Metal: Ferrous 2-Hole Stamped Trouser	1	not stamped
			104	1	Fastener, Metal: Spike	1	
			104	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	1	melted
			105	1	Tool, Metal: Hammer	1	
			106	1	Redware: Brown Glaze	1	
			106	2	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	flat, thick ferrous; possible hand

ST	Feature	Stripped Area	MD	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
			107	1	Cooking Vessel, Metal: Unidentified	1	
			108	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1	bottle fragment
			108	2	Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1	
			108	3	Whiteware: Shell Edge	2	blue
			108	4	Cooking Vessel, Metal: Unidentified	2	
			108	5	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1	
			108	6	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Yellow Amber	1	ribbed
			108	7	Hardware, Metal: Hinge	1	
			108	8	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	brass
			109	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			109	2	Shoe Part, Metal: Shoe Plate	1	
			109	3	Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1	
			109	4	Whiteware: Plain	3	
			109	5	Whiteware: Black Transfer Print	1	
			109	6	Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1	
			109		Unidentified Metal Object: Melted Lead	1	
			110	1	Button, Ceramic: Porcelain, 2-Hole	1	brown or burned
			110	2	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1	
			110	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1	
			110	4	Utensil, Metal: Handle, Unidentified	1	
			111	1	Soft-Paste Porcelain: Plain	1	
			111	2	Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1	burned
			111	3	Miscellaneous, Metal: Nut	1	large wing nut
			112		Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	1	flat ferrous
			113		Whiteware: Annular	1	
			113		Ironstone: Plain White	1	
			113		Yellowware: Plain	1	
			113		Utensil, Metal: Handle, Unidentified	1	
			114	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"GOLD COLOUR PLATE"
			115	1	Nail: Unidentified	1	
			115	2	Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1	
			115	3	Whiteware: Shell Edge	1	blue
			115	4	Yellowware: Annular/Banded	1	
			115	5	Miscellaneous, Metal: Large Ring	1	
			116	1	Whiteware: Plain	3	
			116	2	Whiteware: Rouletted (Dipped)	1	
			116	3	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	flat ferrous with 3 fastener holes
			116	4	Yellowware: Plain	1	
			117	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Blue Decorated Salt Glaze	1	
			117	2	Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	3	
			117	3	Whiteware: Plain	1	

ST	Feature	Stripped Area	MD	Artifact Number		Count	Comments
H			117	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	1	
			117	5	Nail: Unidentified	1	
			117	6	Accessory, Metal: Scissors	1	blade fragment
			117	7	Soft-Paste Porcelain: Plain	1	
			118	1	Nail: Unidentified	1	
			118	2	Hardware, Metal: Door Knob	1	
			118	3	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1	
			118	4	Pearlware: Hand-Painted Underglaze Blue	1	
			118	5	Whiteware: Plain	1	
			118	6	Ironstone: Plain White	1	
			118	7	Ironstone: Blue Transfer Print	1	
			118	8	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Yellow Amber	1	ribbed
			118	9	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy	1	possible cartridge fragment
			118	10	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	1	possible vessel lip or closure
			119	1	Whiteware: Plain	1	
			119	2	Stable, Metal: Horse Hardware	1	bit
			119	3	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	possible gun barrel ring
			120	1	Soft-Paste Porcelain: Plain	1	
			120	2	Domestic Brown Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1	
			120	3	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1	
			120	4	Whiteware: Plain	1	
			120	5	Ironstone: Plain White	1	
			121	1	Button, Ceramic: Porcelain, 4-Hole	1	
			121	2	Military Uniform, Metal: Button	1	General Service
			122	1	Whiteware: Monochrome Hand Painted	1	
			122	2	Military Uniform, Metal: Button	1	General Service
			123	1	Whiteware: Polychrome Hand Painted	1	
			123	2	Cooking Vessel, Metal: Unidentified	1	
			124	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	1	
			124	2	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain	1	
			124	3	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1	
			124	4	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Blue Decorated Salt Glaze	1	
			124	5	Whiteware: Plain	6	
			124	6	Whiteware: Edge Decorated	1	feather edge
			124	7	Redware: Fine Black Glaze	2	and the second second
			124	8	Yellowware: Plain	1	
			124	9	Whiteware: Color Glaze	1	buff glazed exterior
			124	10	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	1	-17

ST	Feature	Stripped Area	MD	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
			124	11	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Yellow Amber	1	ribbed
			124	12	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	fired
			124	13	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	flat ferrous
			124	14	Miscellaneous, Ceramic: Porcelain Figurine	1	bisque horse
			125	1	Nail: Unidentified	1	
			125	2	Whiteware: Purple Transfer Print	1	
			126	1	Brick: Handmade, Unglazed	1	
			126	2	Nail: Unidentified	1	
			126	3	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Blue Decorated Salt Glaze	1	
			126	4	Ironstone: Plain White	1	
			127	1	Handwrought Rosehead Nail: Complete	1	
			127	2	Soft-Paste Porcelain: Plain	1	
			127	3	Whiteware: Plain	1	
			127	4	Ironstone: Plain White	1	
			128	1	Accessory, Metal: Pocketknife Part	1	brass with ferrous blade
			129	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"HAYDENS & CO BEST QUALITY RICH"
			130	1	Miscellaneous: Leather	2	with 2 brass rivets; possibly stable related
			131	1	Hardware, Metal: Lock Part	1	door lock
			132	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			132	2	Whiteware: Plain	1	
			132	3	Cooking Vessel, Metal: Unidentified	1	
			133	1	Utensil, Metal: Butcher Knife	1	fragment
			133	2	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	possible spike
			133	3	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	possible barrel strap
			134	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	decorated, conical, illegible mark
			134	2	Yellowware: Annular/Banded	1	
			134	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	1	
			135	1	Redware: Fine Black Glaze	1	
			135	2	Miscellaneous, Metal: Hook	1	fragment
			136	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	brass, possible cane or pole end; threaded interior
			137	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1	
			137	2	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	possible tool handle
			138	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			139	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	illegible stamp
			140	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped

ST	Feature	Stripped Area	MD	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
			141	1	Button, Metal: Brass, 4-Hole Stamped Trouser	1	decorated, not stamped
			142	1	Projectile: Burnside	1	.54, possibly fired
			143	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"STANDARD IMPERIAL J. MANN/350"
			144	1	Shoe Part, Metal: Shoe Plate	1	
			145	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy	1	melted
			146	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	brass
			147	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	illegible stamp
			147	2	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	ferrous; possible vessel leg
			148	1	Redware: Fine Black Glaze	1	
			148	2	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy	1	melted
			149	1	Cooking Vessel, Metal: Unidentified	1	
			150	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	not stamped; 2 pieces
			150	2	Whiteware: Plain	1	
			151	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"WM WALLIS EXTRA"
			152	1	Tool, Metal: Axe	1	blade
			152	2	Cooking Vessel, Metal: Unidentified	1	
			153	1	Nail: Unidentified	1	
			153	2	Cooking Vessel, Metal: Unidentified	1	
			154	1	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	2	
			154	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	1	burned
			155	1	Button, Metal: Brass, 4-Hole Stamped Trouser	1	decorated
			156	1	Nail: Unidentified	1	
			156	2	Faunal: Bone	1	
			156	3	Soft-Paste Porcelain: Plain	1	
			156	4	Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1	
			156	5	Yellowware: Plain	1	
			156	6	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	1	
			156	7	Miscellaneous, Metal: Iron Buckle	1	rectangular
			157	1	Button, Metal: Brass, 4-Hole Stamped Trouser	1	illegible stamp; decorated
			157	2	Domestic Brown Stoneware: Bristol Glaze	1	
			158	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"[illegible script] TREBLE GILT
			159	1	Handwrought Rosehead Nail: Fragment	1	
	*		159	2	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	brass ring, threaded interior
			160	1	Shoe Part, Metal: Brass Buckle	1	
			160	2	Yellowware: Rockingham/Bennington	1	

ST	Feature	Stripped Area	MD	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
			161	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"TREBLE PLATED/No. 9"
			162	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"GILT No. 2"``
			163	1	Military Uniform, Metal: Button	1	General Service, Infantry
			164	1	Ironstone: Plain White	1	
			164	2	Tool, Metal: File	1	
			165	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"WM NORRIS JR. PHILAD/TREBLE GILT"
			166	1	Cooking Vessel, Metal: Kettle	1	rim fragment
			167	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	2	possible grinder/mixer tool; mend
			168	1	Domestic Brown Stoneware: Albany Slip-Both Sides	1	
			168	2	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	2	
			168	3	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Blue Decorated Salt Glaze	1	underfired
			168	4	Pearlware: Plain	1	
			168	5	Ironstone: Plain White	1	
			168	6	Whiteware: Polychrome Hand Painted	1	
			168	7	Whiteware: Transfer Print, Willow Pattern	1	blue
			168	8	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1	oil finish
			168	9	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	1	burned
			168	10	Fastener, Metal: Nonferrous Grommet	1	
			169	1	Military Uniform, Metal: Button	1	Navy, eagle on upright anchor; illegible stamp
			170	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			171	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	slightly curved rectangular ferrous with folded end
			172	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Lead	1	
			173	1	Jewelry, Metal: Unidentified	1	pin or uniform accessory fragment
			173	2	Whiteware: Plain	1	
			174	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"TREBLE GILT"
			174	2	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain	1	rim
			175	1	Button, Metal: Brass, 4-Hole Stamped Trouser	1	"JWARRANTED"
			176	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	illegible stamp; decorated
			177	1	Cooking Vessel, Metal: Kettle	1	
			178		Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	brass bar or brace fragment with holes
			179	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	flat, slightly shaped sheet brass
			180		Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	-5	brass

ST	Feature	Stripped Area	MD	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
			181	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"GILT"
			183	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"GILT"
			183	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	1	
			184	1	Utensil, Metal: Tablespoon	1	pewter, fragment
			185	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			186	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"LEAVENWORTH EXTRA"
			187	1	Cut Common Nail: Complete	1	
			187	2	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"PATENTED TREBLE GILT
			187	3	Fastener, Metal: Unidentified	1	ferrous snap or button
			188	1	Stable, Metal: Saddle Hardware	1	D buckle
			188	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Zinc	2	
			189	1	Handwrought Rosehead Nail: Complete	2	
			190	1	Projectile: Lead Ball	1	fired
			191	1	Hardware, Metal: Escutcheon	1	brass
		4	192	1	Projectile: Revolver Bullet	1	fired
			193	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	fired
			194	1	Projectile: Revolver Bullet	1	.44, fired
			195	1	Projectile: Lead Ball	1	.68, fired
			196	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	1	flat ferrous
			196	2	Projectile: Lead Bullet	1	fired fragment
			197	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	.58, pulled
			198	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Lead Bale Seal	1	illegible stamp
			199	1	Projectile: Lead Ball	1	fired
			200	1	Fastener, Metal: Spike	1	fired
			200	2	Projectile: Lead Ball	1	
			201	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Small Ring	1	brass
			202	1	Projectile: Lead Ball	1	fired
			203	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Melted Lead	1	burned
			204	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"SUPERIOR WARRANTED/JOHN EARL LONDON"
			205	1	Projectile: Revolver Bullet	1	.38, Remington, fired
			206	1	Projectile: Lead Bullet	1	fired
			207	2	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"EXTRA GILT".
			208	1	Projectile: Revolver Bullet	1	.44, fired
			209	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"GILT"
			210	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"GILT"
			211	1	Fastener, Metal: Nonferrous Snap	1	

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ST	Feature	Stripped Area	MD	Artifact Number		Count	Comments
			212	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			213	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	laurel wreath on back; decorated
			214	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			215	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	.58, fired
			216	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy	1	melted
			217	1	Cooking Vessel, Metal: Unidentified	1	
			218	1	Projectile: Lead Ball	1	.68, fired
			219	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	1	mamellion
			219	2	Utensil, Metal: Butcher Knife	1	
			220	1	Stable, Metal: Horseshoe	1	
			221		Button, Metal: Brass, Loop Shank, 2- Piece Cast	1	decorated ball button
			222	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	sheet brass, very small fastener hole
			223	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"IMPERIAL LONDON"
			224	1	Ironstone: Plain White	1	
			224	1	Hardware, Metal: Door Knob	1	
			225	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			226	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"ITHER & Co"
			227	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"PLATED LONDON"
			228	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	illegible stamp
			229	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	illegible stamp
			230	1	Button, Metal: Brass, 4-Hole Stamped Trouser	1	illegible stamp, decorated
			231	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	thin brass bar, fastener holes on either end
			232	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"BEST"
			233	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	brass clamp
			234	1	Nail: Unidentified	1	
			234	2	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1	bottle fragment
			234	3	Pearlware: Edged	1	green feather
			234	4	Whiteware: Plain	3	1864 M
			234	. 5	Redware: Fine Black Glaze	1	
			234	6	Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment; Clear	1	"OR" on panel
			234	7	Tool, Metal: Shovel	1	possibly for coal or cinder

ST	Feature	Stripped Area	MD	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
			235	1	Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Thimble	1	
			236	1	Accessory, Metal: Unidentified	1	brass
			237	1	Projectile: Projectile Fragment	1	fired
			238	1	Gun Part: Percussion Cap	1	
			239	1	Nail: Unidentified	3	
			239	2	Soft-Paste Porcelain: Sprig Molded	1	
			239	3	Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1	
			239	4	Whiteware: Plain	4	
			239	5	Yellowware: Plain	1	
			239	6	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	2	
			239	7	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy	1	copper, small flat oblong disk
			239	8	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	ferrous hook, over 0.7 in. long
			240	1	Nail: Unidentified	1	
			240	2	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments	1	
			240	3	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1	
			240	4	Whiteware: Shell Edge	1	
			240	5	Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1	1 pitcher fragment
			240	6	Ironstone: Molded	3	mend
			240	7	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1	
			240	8	Projectile: Revolver Bullet	1	round, fired
			241	1	Utensil, Metal: Handle, Unidentified	1	
			242	1	Nail: Unidentified	2	
			242	2	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			242	3	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Blue Decorated Salt Glaze	1	
			242	4	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	slightly curved rectangular ferrous fastener hole in center
			243	1	Military Uniform, Metal: Button	1	Marine, eagle on fouled anchor; illegible stamp
			244	1	Button, Ceramic: Porcelain, 4-Hole	1	
			244	2	Jewelry, Metal: Brooch/Pin	1	cut glass gem
			244	3	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	1	
			245	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			246	1	Military Uniform, Metal: Button	1	Navy, eagle on upright anchor (1- piece); illegible stamp
			246	2	Whiteware: Shell Edge	1	blue
			247	1	Nail: Unidentified	2	
			247	2	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"BENEDICT & BURNHAM/EXTRA"; decorated with stippled face

ST	Feature	Stripped Area	MD	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
			247	3	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1	bottle fragment
			247	4	Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1	
			247	5	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1	
			248	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			248	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Blue Decorated Salt Glaze	2	rims
			248	2	Handwrought Rosehead Nail: Fragment	1	
			248	3	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	1	
			248	4	Whiteware: Annular	2	
			248	5	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1	"RUG" on side panel
			249	1	Utensil, Metal: Handle, Unidentified	1	silver
			250	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Bell	1	
			251	1	Toy, Metal: Wheel	1	
			252	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	fired
			253	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"GILT"
			254	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"GILT"
			255	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	small brass screw clamp
			256	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy	1	cut sheet brass
			256	2	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	fragment
			257	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			257	2	Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1	
			258	1	Projectile: Projectile Fragment	1	fired
			259	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	illegible stamp; decorated
			260	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Lead Bale Seal	1	"BERR"
			261	1	Military Uniform, Metal: Button	1	Corps Militia Artillery
			262	1	Projectile: Lead Ball	1	fired
			263	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	plate brass
			264	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	fired
			265	1	Utensil, Metal: Tablespoon	1	silver plated; " SUPERIOR INN/1877 N. E. CO SPECIAL
			266	1	Projectile: Revolver Bullet	1	38, Remington, fired
			267	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	illegible stamp; thread attached
			268	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	2	"GILT"; "BEST QUALITY"
			269	1	Handwrought Rosehead Nail: Fragment	1	
			269	2	Stable, Metal: Saddle Hardware	1	small rectangular
			270	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"GILT"
			271	1	Whiteware: Plain	1	

ST	Feature	Stripped Area	MD	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
			271	2	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy	1	sheet brass
			272	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Washer	1	0.225 in. wide
			273	1	Projectile: Lead Ball	1	fired
			274	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Lead	1	burned
			275	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"PLATED"
			276	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			277	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			278	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1.	illegible stamp
			278	2	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1	
			279	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			280	1	Projectile: Revolver Bullet	1	.44, fired
			281	1	Pearlware: Blue Transfer Print	1	
			281	2	Foreign Coin: Spanish	1	quarter of reale, CA mint
			282	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	illegible stamp
			283	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	
			284	1	Projectile: Fuse From Shell	1	part of 327
			285	1	Projectile: Revolver Bullet	1	.44, fired
			286	1	Projectile: Lead Ball	1	fired
			287	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			288	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"GILT"
			289	1	Projectile: Revolver Bullet	1	fired
			290	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"W. W. P. DOCK"
			291	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"GILT"
			292	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			293	1	Military Uniform, Metal: Button	1	General Service; illegible stamp
			294	1	Projectile: Revolver Bullet	1	.44, fired
			295	1	Shoe Part, Metal: Brass Buckle	1	fragment
			296	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"[crown] PLATED"
			297	1	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	1	
			297	2	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	illegible stamp
			298	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Lead Bale Seal	1	stamped "BER"
			299	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped

ST	Feature	Stripped Area	MD	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
			300	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Iron Buckle	1	
			301	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	laurel wreath
			302	1	Domestic Coin: 5-Cent Piece	1	
			303	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	illegible stamp
			304	1	Gun Part: Percussion Cap	1	
			305	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			306	1	Projectile: Revolver Bullet	1	fired
			307	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	decorated
			308	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	curved perforated brass/copper alloy fragment
			309	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			310	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"COLOUR"
			311	1	Utensil, Metal: Tablespoon	1	
			312	1	Military Uniform, Metal: Button	1	General Service; 4 pieces
			313	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			314	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			314	2	Unidentified Metal Object: Lead	2	
			314	3	Projectile: Revolver Bullet	1	.31 revolver
			315	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy	1	melted
			316	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy	1	sheet brass
			317	1	Jewelry, Metal: Ring	1	brass
			318	1	Projectile: Buckshot	1	.28
			319	1	Military Uniform, Metal: Button	1	First Regiment Militia Artillery
			320	1	Projectile: Lead Ball	1	
			321	1	Projectile: Lead Ball	1	fired
			322	1	Military Uniform, Metal: Button	1	Navy, eagle with shield
			323	1	Projectile: Lead Ball	1	0.68
			324	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy	1	melted
			325	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy	1	
			326	1	Accessory, Metal: Unidentified	1	brass, possible tag
			327	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	possible brass sheath finial
			328	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			329	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy	1	melted
			330	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Lead	1	carver or shaped

ST	Feature	Stripped Area	MD	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
			331	1	Button, Metal: Brass, 4-Hole Stamped Trouser	1	not stamped
			332	1	Button, Metal: Brass, Loop Shank, 2- Piece Cast	1	illegible stamp; decorated
			333	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	illegible stamp
			333	2	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy	1	
			334	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	.54, fired
			335	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	possible buckle fragment
			336	1	Projectile: Lead Bullet	1	fired
			337	1	Projectile: Lead Ball	1	0.68
			338	1	Projectile: Lead Bullet	1	possible Enfield, fired
			339	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			339	2	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments	1	
			339	3	Creamware: Annular	1	
			339	4	Pearlware: Plain	2	
			340	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			341	1	Projectile: Revolver Bullet	1	fired
			341	2	Nail: Unidentified	1	
			342	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"GILT"
			343	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			344	1	Projectile: Lead Bullet	1	fired
			345	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1	base
			345	2	Projectile: Lead Bullet	1	.36 caliber, post Civil War
			345		Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	flat, ferrous
			346	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"GILT"; decorated
			347	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1	
			347		Free-Blown Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	1	sheared finish
			347	3	Unidentified Metal Object: Unidentified	1	
			348		Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"GILT"
			349	1	Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Thimble	1	
			350		Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			351		Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"GILT"
			352		Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped

ST	Feature	Stripped Area	MD	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
			353	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1 -	"GILT"
			354	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy	1	possible thimble fragment
			355	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			356	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	.58, fired
			357	1	Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Thimble	1	
			358	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy	1	possible melted button
			359	1	Jewelry, Metal: Unidentified	1	oblong brass object, 2 holes on either end
			360	1	Jewelry, Metal: Ring	1	brass
			361	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"GILT"
			362	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"PLATED"
			363	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"LONDON LONDON LONDON
			364	1	Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Thimble	1	
			365	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"EXTRA QUALITY"
			365	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	1	
			366	1	Domestic Coin: Large Cent	1	1831
			367	1	Ironstone: Green Transfer Print	2	mend, butter pat
			368	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy	1	melted
			369	1	Projectile: Lead Bullet	1	.58 Enfield, fired
			370	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	fired fragment
			371	1	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	1	
			371	2	Ironstone: Green Transfer Print	1	
			371	3	Stable, Metal: Horseshoe	1	
			372	1	Flat Glass: Aqua	1	
			372	2	Projectile: Fuse From Shell	1	part of MD 284
			373	1	Military Uniform, Metal: Button	1	General Service, Infantry
			374	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"GILT"
			375	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			376	1	Fastener, Metal: Nonferrous Grommet	1	
			377	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	.58, fired
			377		Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	brass bar or brace fragment with holes
			378	1 .	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	fired
			379		Button, Metal: Brass, Loop Shank, 2-	1	ball; undecorated, not stamped
					Piece Cast	•	, and to the put

ST	Feature	Stripped Area	MD	Artifact Number		Count	Comments
			380	1	Button, Metal: Brass, Loop Shank, 2- Piece Cast	1	"BENEDICT"
			380	2	Whiteware: Plain	1	
			380	3	Redware: Fine Black Glaze	1	
			381	1	Button: Pewter	1	fragment
			382	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"BEST"
			383	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	" STANDARD COLOUR TREBLE GILT"
			383	2	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1	
			383	3	Pearlware: Hand-Painted Underglaze Blue	1	
			383	4	Redware: Mud Brown Glaze	1	
			384	1	Shoe Part, Metal: Brass Buckle	1	fragment
			384	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"GILT COLOUR"
			385	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	illegible stamp
			386	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	illegible stamp
			387	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Lead	1	flattened and burned
			387	2	Miscellaneous, Metal: Nonelectrical Wire	1	brass/copper alloy
			388	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy	1	
			389	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"DOUBLE GILT"
			390	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			391	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	fired
			392	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	hollow brass tube
			393	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	illegible stamp
			394	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	corroded
			395	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"DOUBLE GILT QUALITY COLOUR"
			396	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			396	2	Jewelry, Metal: Cuff Link	1	brass fragment
			397	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	laurel wreath on back
			398	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			399	1	Grooming/Hygiene, Metal: Other	1	small brass container
			400	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"CAIRINS & CO GILT"
			401	, 1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"GILT"

T	Feature	Stripped Area	MD	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
			402	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"GILT"
			403	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"GILT"
			404	1	Button: Pewter	1	illegible stamp
			405	1	Shoe Part, Metal: Brass Buckle	1	fragment
			406	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	illegible stamp
			407	1	Projectile: Lead Bullet	1	fired, post Civil War
			408	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			409	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"TREBLE GILT", non flat
			410	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			411	1	Projectile: Revolver Bullet	1	unidentified .36, fired
			412	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Lead	1	flattened
			413	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	sheet brass
			414	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"CAIRINS & CO GILT"
	E		415	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"GILT"
			416	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"BEST"
			417	1	Jewelry, Metal: Brooch/Pin	1	brass, oval, undecorated
			418	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			419	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	illegible stamp
			420	1	Military Uniform, Metal: Button	1	Corps Militia Artillery
			421	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	fired
			422	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	illegible stamp
			423	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"GILT"
			424	1	Faunal: Bone	1	
			424	2	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments	3	
			424	3	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain	1	
			424	4	Pearlware: Plain	5	
			424	5	Pearlware: Monochrome Hand Painted	1	
			424	6	Redware: Fine Black Glaze	1	
			424	7	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1	
			424	8	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	2	
			424	9	Cooking Vessel, Metal: Kettle	3	
			424	10	Utensil, Metal: Table Knife	2	2 utensils represented
			424		Ironstone: Plain White	1	The second secon
			425		Projectile: Minié Ball	1	fired

ST	Feature	Stripped Area	MD	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
			426	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			427	1	Projectile: Projectile Fragment	1	fired
			428	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	illegible stamp
			429	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			430	1	Projectile: Lead Bullet	1	Enfield, fired
			431	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Melted Lead	1	burned
			432	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	illegible stamp
			433	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	not stamped
			434	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"W. T. & D."
			435	1	Projectile: Revolver Bullet	1	.44, fired
			436	1	Fastener, Metal: Other	1	brass
			437	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	.58, fired
			438	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Unidentified	1	
			439	1	Projectile: Lead Bullet	1	possible pistol, fired
			440	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	fired
			441	1	Projectile: Lead Bullet	1	fired
			442	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	.58, fired
			443	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	fired
			444	1	Projectile: Revolver Bullet	1	.44, fired
			444	2	Projectile: Projectile Fragment	1	fired
			444	3	Unidentified Metal Object: Melted Lead	1	
			445	1	Projectile: Lead Bullet	1	fired fragment
			446	1	Projectile: Revolver Bullet	1	.44, fired
			447	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	1	flat ferrous fragment
			448	1	Projectile: Lead Bullet	1	fired
			448	2	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	1	flat ferrous
			449	1	Projectile: Lead Bullet	1	fired
			450	1	Projectile: Lead Bullet	1	fired
			451	1	Projectile: Lead Bullet	1	possible pistol, fired
			452	1	Projectile: Lead Bullet	1	fired
			452	2	Unidentified Metal Object: Lead	1	
			453	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	fired
			454	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	fired
			455	1	Projectile: Revolver Bullet	1	.44, fired
			456	1	Projectile: Minié Ball	1	fired
			457	1	Projectile: Revolver Bullet	1	.44, fired
			458	1	Projectile: Revolver Bullet	1	.44, fired
			458	2	Projectile: Revolver Bullet	1	fired
		1		1	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	1	

ST	Feature	Stripped Area	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
		1	2	Miscellaneous Clothing, Metal: Buckle	1	fragment
		1	3	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	3	
		1	4	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Underfired	1	
		1	5	Whiteware: Plain	6	
		1	6	Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	4	
		1	7	Whiteware: Blue Hand Painted	1	
		1	8	Whiteware: Shell Edge	2	
		1	9	Redware: Brown Glaze	1	
		1	10	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	1	
		1	11	Unidentified Metal Object: Lead	1	
		1	12	Miscellaneous, Metal: Large Ring	1	.15 ft. wide
		1	13	Miscellaneous, Metal: Chain Link	1	
		1	14	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	cast iron
		1	15	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze	1	
		2	1	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	3	
		2	2	Button, Metal: Brass	1	back only, not stamped
		2	3	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain	1	
		2	4	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	2	
		2	5	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Blue Decorated Salt Glaze	1	
		2	6	Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	2	
		2	7	Whiteware: Plain	11	
		2	8	Whiteware: Brown Transfer Print	1	
		2	9	Whiteware: Shell Edge	1	burned
		2	10	Redware: Brown Glaze	1	
		2	11	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	3	
		2	12	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	4	2 burned
		2	13	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	3	
	1 North		1	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	2	
	1 North		2	Nail: Unidentified	10	
	1 North		3	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	5	
	1 North		4	Faunal: Bone	3	
	1 North		5	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain	4	
	1 North		6	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Blue Decorated Salt Glaze	1	
	1 North		7	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	5	
	1 North		8	Pearlware: Plain	5	
	1 North		9	Pearlware: Hand-Painted Underglaze Polychrome	2	
	1 North		10	Pearlware: Annular (Dipped)	9	
	1 North		11	Whiteware: Shell Edge	1	
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ST	Feature	Stripped Area	MD	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
Ī	1 North			13	Whiteware: Transfer Print, Willow Pattern	1	
	1 North			. 14	Whiteware: Plain	2	foot rings
	1 North			15	Redware: Fine Black Glaze	3	2 chamber pot rims
	1 North			16	Redware: Brown Glaze	3	1 bottle rim
	1 North			17	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze	1	
	1 North			18	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	2	1 champagne finish
	1 North			19	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	1	
	1 North			20	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	2	
	1 North			21	Pipe Stem: 4/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1	
	1 North			22	Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1	
	1 North			23	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay	5	
	1 North			24	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Decorated Ball Clay	2	
	1 North			25	Flake 16-20mm: Quartz	1	
	1 South			1	Brick: Handmade, Unglazed	7	
	1 South			2	Cut Common Nail: Complete	5	
	1 South			3	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	4	
	1 South			4	Handwrought Rosehead Nail: Fragment	2	
	1 South			5	Nail: Unidentified	21	
	1 South			6	Button, Metal: Brass, Loop Shank, 2- Piece Cast	1	ball; not stamped
	1 South			7	Faunal: Bone	14	
	1 South			8	Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth	2	
	1 South			9	Faunal: Bone	21	possible beef rib
	1 South			10	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	4	•
	1 South			11	Creamware: Molded	1	
	1 South			12	Pearlware: Plain	14	
	1 South			13	Pearlware: Transfer Print, Willow Pattern	5	
	1 South			14	Pearlware: Blue Transfer Print	9	
	1 South			15	Pearlware: Hand-Painted Underglaze Blue	5	
	1 South			16	Whiteware: Plain	1	
	1 South			17	Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1	
	1 South			18	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Brown Slip Interior	1	
	1 South			19	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Unidentified	1	burned
	1 South			20	Redware: Reddish Orange Glaze	4	
	1 South			21	Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Black Glaze	1	
	1 South			22	Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Brown Glaze	2	
	1 South			23	Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Clear Glaze	1	
	1 South			24	Unidentified Ceramic: Burnt White Body	1	

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ST	Feature	Stripped Area	MD	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
	1 South			25	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	6	
	1 South			26	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	2	
	1 South			27	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	2	
	1 South			29	Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	4	1 with teeth marks
	1 South			30	Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	2	
	1 South			31	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay	7	1 with spur
	1 South			32	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Decorated Ball Clay	2	
	1 South			33	Miscellaneous, Metal: Chain	1	1 link
	1 South			34	Miscellaneous, Metal: Iron Buckle	1	
	1 South			35	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	triangular flat ferrous
	2 South			1	Brick: Handmade, Unglazed	3	Sample
	2 South			2	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	6	
	2 South			3	Nail: Unidentified	67	
	2 South			4	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	38	
	2 South			5	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	possible strap hinge fragment
	2 South			6	Military Uniform, Metal: Button	1	New York State Militia (Excelsior)
	2 South			7	Military Uniform, Metal: Button	1	Navy, eagle on upright anchor
	2 South			8	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1- Piece Cast	1	"SUPERB IMPERIAL STANDARD"
	2 South			9	Button, Metal: Brass, 4-Hole Stamped Trouser	1	decorated, "WISEHYDE"
	2 South			10	Faunal: Bone	5	
	2 South			11	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments	4	
	2 South			12	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy	1	melted
	2 South			13	Chinese Export Porcelain: Underglaze Blue	4	
	2 South			14	Soft-Paste Porcelain: Transfer Print	3	green
	2 South			15	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze	1	blue
	2 South			16	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain	1	
	2 South			17	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	8	
	2 South			18	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Blue Decorated Salt Glaze	1	
	2 South			19	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	17	
	2 South			20	Pearlware: Plain	7	
	2 South			21	Pearlware: Hand-Painted Underglaze Blue	2	
	2 South			22	Pearlware: Blue Transfer Print	4	
	2 South			23	Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	4	
	2 South			24	Whiteware: Plain	15	
	2 South			25	Whiteware: Sponged	3	blue
	2 South			26	Whiteware: Polychrome Hand Painted	2	
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ST	Feature	Stripped Area	MD	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
	2 South			28	Whiteware: Transfer Print, Willow Pattern	9	
	2 South			29	Whiteware: Shell Edge	8	blue
	2 South			30	Whiteware: Annular	3	
	2 South			31	Whiteware: Shell Edge	4	green
	2 South			32	Yellowware: Plain	1	
	2 South			33	Unidentified Ceramic: Burnt White Body	4	
	2 South			34	Redware: Unglazed	7	
	2 South			35	Redware: Brown Glaze	1	
	2 South			36	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	14	1 melted
	2 South			37	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1	
	2 South			38	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	9	2 melted
	2 South			39	Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1	
	2 South			40	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Decorated Ball Clay	2	with spurs
	2 South, Level 2			1	Whiteware: Plain	1	
	2 North			1	Nail: Unidentified	19	
	2 North			2	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	4	flat ferrous
	2 North			3	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	wrought iron, possible handle
	2 North			4	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	possible pail handle fragment
	2 North			5	Hardware, Metal: Door Handle or Latch	1	slide lock
	2 North			6	Brick: Handmade, Unglazed	10	
	2 North			7	Button, Metal: Ferrous	1	
	2 North			8	Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth	5	
	2 North			9	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments	5	
	2 North			10	Accessory, Metal: Umbrella Part	1	
	2 North			11	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	7	
	2 North			12	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	3	
	2 North			13	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Melted/Burnt	1	
	2 North			14	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	3	
	2 North			15	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	8	
	2 North			16	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Blue Decorated Salt Glaze	1	
	2 North			17	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	14	
	2 North			18	Pearlware: Plain	10	
	2 North			19	Pearlware: Molded	1	fish scale
	2 North			20	Pearlware: Hand-Painted Underglaze Blue	1	
	2 North			21	Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	16	
	2 North			22	Whiteware: Plain	7	
	20 11 100 000			23	Whiteware: Sponged	,	

ST	Feature	Stripped Area	MD	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
	2 North			24	Whiteware: Purple Transfer Print	1	
	2 North			25	Whiteware: Black Transfer Print	3	
	2 North			26	Whiteware: Annular	1	
	2 North			27	Whiteware: Transfer Print, Willow Pattern	5	
	2 North			28	Whiteware: Shell Edge	2	
	2 North			29	Whiteware: Polychrome Hand Painted	4	2 burned
	2 North			30	Unidentified Ceramic: Burnt White Body	5	
	2 North			31	Redware: Fine Black Glaze	1	
	2 North			32	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze	2	
	2 North			33	Redware: Unglazed	1	
	2 North			34	Yellowware: Rockingham/Bennington	1	
	2 North			35	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Transfer Print	1	
	2 North			36	Red Stoneware: Black Glaze	1	tea pot
	2 North			37	Pipe Bowl Fragment, Ceramic: Stoneware	1	molded, glazed
	2 South			41	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay	1	
	3			1	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments	9	
	3			2	Nail: Unidentified	2	
	3			3	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1	
	3			4	Pearlware: Plain	3	
	3				Pearlware: Hand-Painted Underglaze Blue	1	
	3			6	Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Clear Glaze	3	
1				1	Whiteware: Plain	1	
2				1	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	1	
5				1	Flake 11-15mm: Quartz	1	
5				2	Unidentified Ceramic: Transfer Print	1	
6				1	Whiteware: Plain	1	
6				2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	1	
7.1					Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments	2	
7.1					Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1	
7.1				3	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Underfired	1	
7.1				4	Whiteware: Plain	3	burned
7.1				5	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	1	
7.2					Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1	
7.2				2	Pearlware: Plain	1	
7.2					Whiteware: Plain	1	
7.2					Yellowware: Plain	1	
7.2					Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1	
1				1	Redware: Thick Black Glaze	1	
2				1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Molded	2	
2					Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1	
2				3	Pearlware: Plain	5	
2				4	Whiteware: Plain	1	

ST	Feature	Stripped Area	MD	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
3.2				5	Yellowware: Plain	1	
3.6				1	Whiteware: Plain	1	
3.6				2	Whiteware: Black Transfer Print	1	
3.6				3	Whiteware: Shell Edge	1	
3.7				1	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	2	
.7				2	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments	1	
3.7				3	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1	
3.7				4	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Blue Decorated Salt Glaze	1	
.7				5	Pearlware: Plain	3	
.7				6	Pearlware: Blue Transfer Print	1	
.7				7	Whiteware: Plain	3	
.7				8	Ironstone: Plain White	1	
.8				1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	3	
.8				2	Nail: Unidentified	2	
.8				3	Chinese Export Porcelain: Underglaze Blue	1	burned
.8				4	Domestic Brown Stoneware: Albany Slip-Both Sides	1	
8.8				5	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1	
.8				6	Red Stoneware: Black Glaze	1	
.8				7	Pearlware: Plain	2	
.8				8	Pearlware: Blue Transfer Print	1	
.8				9	Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1	
.8				10	Whiteware: Plain	6	
.8				11	Whiteware: Sponged	1	
.8				12	Whiteware: Molded	1	
.8				13	Whiteware: Annular	1	
.8				14	Yellowware: Rockingham/Bennington	1	
.8				15	Unidentified Ceramic: Burnt White Body	2	
3.8				16	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	2	
.8				17	Projectile: Rimfire Cartridge	1	
.2				1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1	
.2				2	Whiteware: Plain	2	1 burned
.2				3	Redware: Thick Black Glaze	2	
.1				1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1	
.2				1	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments	1	

Appendix II

Minimum Ceramic Vessels from Features 1 and 2

Vessel Number	Feature	Ware	Decoration	Form 1	Form 2	Set Number	Function
1	2	Rockingham	possibly molded	Hollow	bowl		tableware
2	2	whiteware	hand-painted, poly	Hollow	tea cup		teaware
3	2	whiteware	molded	Flat	8" plate		tableware
4	2	whiteware	blue transfer print	Hollow	tea cup		teaware
5	2	whiteware	blue transfer print, "Coral Border"	Flat	plate, unidentified	2	tableware
6	2	whiteware	blue transfer print, "Coral Border"	Flat	plate, unidentified	2	tableware
7	2	whiteware	blue transfer print, "Coral Border"	Flat	plate, unidentified	2	tableware
8	1	whiteware	blue transfer print	Flat	plate, unidentified		tableware
9	1	whiteware	blue transfer print	Hollow	tea cup		teaware
10	1	whiteware	blue transfer print	Flat	plate, unidentified		tableware
11	1	whiteware	blue transfer print	Flat	8" plate		tableware
12	2	pearlware	molded, fish scale boarder	Unidentified	unidentified		unidentified
13	1	pearlware	molded, diamond and dot border	Flat	plate, unidentified		tableware
14	2	whiteware	black transfer print	Hollow	serving bowl		tableware
15	2	whiteware	black transfer print	Flat	plate, unidentified		tableware
16	2	whiteware	black transfer print	Hollow	unidentified		unidentified
17	2	whiteware	purple transfer print	Hollow	unidentified		unidentified
18	1	pearlware	blue hand-painted, scalloped	Hollow	bowl		tableware
19	1	pearlware	blue hand-painted	Hollow	bowl	5	tableware
20	1	pearlware	blue hand-painted	Hollow	bowl	5	tableware
21	2	pearlware	blue hand-painted	Unidentified	unidentified		unidentified
22	2	pearlware	blue hand-painted	Hollow	bowl		tableware
23	3	pearlware	blue hand-painted	Hollow	unidentified		unidentified
24	2	pearlware	blue willow	Flat	10" plate	3a	tableware
25	2	pearlware	blue willow	Flat	10" plate	3a	tableware
26		VOID			• 255.07		
27	1	pearlware	blue willow	Flat	7" plate	3b	tableware
28	1	pearlware	blue willow	Flat	plate, unidentified	3b	tableware
29	2	pearlware	blue transfer print	Flat	platter		tableware
30	2	whiteware	blue sponge	Flat	plate, unidentified	7	unidentified

Vessel Number	Feature	Ware	Decoration	Form 1	Form 2	Set Numbe	Function r
31	2	whiteware	blue sponge	Hollow	tea cup	7	teaware
33	1	whiteware	blue shell edge, painted lines, scalloped	Flat	plate, unidentified	4a	tableware
32	2	whiteware	blue shell edge, curved lines, not scalloped	Flat	9" plate	4b	tableware
34	2	whiteware	green shell edge, curved lines, scalloped	Flat	9" plate	4c	tableware
35	2	whiteware	green shell edge, curved lines, scalloped	Flat	plate, unidentified	4d	tableware
36	2	creamware	lighter yellow	Flat	6" plate	1	tableware
37	1	creamware	lighter yellow	Flat	6" plate	1	tableware
38	1	creamware	lighter yellow	Flat	8" plate	1	tableware
39	2	creamware	lighter yellow	Flat	8" plate	1	tableware
40	2	creamware	lighter yellow	Flat	6" plate	1	tableware
41	1	creamware	lighter yellow, scalloped	Flat	plate, unidentified		tableware
42	2	hard-paste porcelain	undecorated	Hollow	unidentified		unidentified
43	2	hard-paste porcelain	blue transfer print	Flat	plate, unidentified		tableware
44	2	soft-past porcelain	green transfer print, over glaze	Hollow	tea cup		teaware
45	2	Chinese export porcelain	blue hand painted	Hollow	jar		storage
46	2	Chinese export porcelain	blue hand painted	Hollow	unidentified		unidentified
47	1	red stoneware	black glaze	Hollow	unidentified		unidentified
48	2	red stoneware	black glaze	Hollow	tea pot		teaware
49	2	redware	refined body, black glaze	Hollow	tea pot		teaware
50	2	gray stoneware	salt glazed exterior, wash interior	Hollow	unidentified		utilitarian
51	1	gray stoneware	salt glazed, blue decorated, both sides	Hollow	unidentified		utilitarian
52	2	gray stoneware	salt glazed, both sides	Hollow	unidentified		utilitarian
53	2	gray stoneware	salt glazed, blue decorated, both sides	Hollow	unidentified		utilitarian
54	2	gray stoneware	salt glazed exterior, unglazed interior	Hollow	unidentified		utilitarian
55	2	pearlware	unidentified blue decoration	Lid	lid		tableware
56	2	whiteware	undecorated	Flat	9" plate		tableware
57	2	whiteware	hand-painted, poly	Hollow	tea pot	6	teaware
58	2	whiteware	hand-painted, poly	Flat	plate, unidentified	6	unidentified
59	2	whiteware	hand-painted, poly	Flat	plate, unidentified	6	unidentified
60	3	earthenware	clear lead glaze on buff body	Hollow	unidentified		unidentified
61	2	terracotta	unglazed	Hollow	flower pot		Gardening

Vessel Number	Feature	Ware	Decoration	Form 1	Form 2	Set Number	Function
62	1	redware	black glaze	Hollow	chamber pot		Personal
63	1	redware	brown glaze	Hollow	batter bowl		food preparation
64	1	gray stoneware	reddish-brown slip	Hollow	jug		storage
65	1	redware	brown clouded glaze	Unidentified	unidentified		unidentified

Appendix III

Button Backmarks

rovenience	Button Type	Count	Backmark	Date Range
56	United States Marine button, eagle on fouled anchor	1	"LEWIS & TOMES/EXTRA"	1819-1826
1	United States Army General Service, Rifleman button	1	"STEELE & JOHNSON"	1852-ca. 1861
4	United States Marine button, eagle on fouled anchor	1	Marine, eagle on fouled anchor; "LEWIS & TOMES EXTRA RICH"	1816-1830
40	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"WARRANTED RICH ORANGE"	
38	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"COLOUR"	
30	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"EXTRA FINE//A. BENEDICT*WARRANTED"	Ca. 1823- 1829
232	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"BEST"	
174	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"TREBLE GILT"	
162	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"GILT No. 2"``	
161	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"TREBLE PLATED/No. 9"	
183	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"GILT"	
210	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"GILT"	are to the second secon
209	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"GILT"	
207	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"EXTRA GILT"	
181	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"GILT"	
213	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	laurel wreath on back; decorated	
134	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	decorated, conical, illegible mark	
44	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"[crown]+++GILT+++"	

Provenience	Button Type	Count	Backmark	Date Range
223	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"IMPERIAL LONDON"	
389	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"DOUBLE GILT"	
351	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"GILT"	
204	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"SUPERIOR WARRANTED/JOHN EARL LONDON"	
361	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"GILT"	
3	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"EDW JONES & SON DUBLIN"	
247	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"BENEDICT & BURNHAM/EXTRA"; decorated with stippled face	1834-1843
365	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"EXTRA QUALITY"	
383	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	not flat, "STANDARD COLOUR TREBLE GILT"	
165	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"WM NORRIS JR. PHILAD/TREBLE GILT"	
57	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"DOUBLE GILT"	
186	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"LEAVENWORTH EXTRA"	1811-1849
51	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	TREBLE GILT"	
253	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"GILT"	
49	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"LEWIS & TOMES/EXTRA"	1819-1826
143	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"STANDARD IMPERIAL J. MANN/350"	1800-1843
129	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"HAYDENS & CO BEST QUALITY RICH"	1838-1843
151	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"WM WALLIS EXTRA"	Ca. 1797- ca. 1830

Provenience	Bulton Type	Count	Backmark	Date Range
226	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"ITHER & Co"	
187	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"PATENTED TREBLE GILT"	
362	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"PLATED"	
416	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"BEST"	
353	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"GILT"	
403	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"GILT", not flat	
227	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"PLATED LONDON"	
395	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"DOUBLE GILT QUALITY COLOUR"	
363	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"LONDON LONDON LONDON"	
397	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	laurel wreath on back	
401	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"GILT'	
382	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"BEST"	
400	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"CAIRINS & CO GILT"	1780-1816
409	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"TREBLE GILT", non flat	
374	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"GILT", not flat	
114	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"GOLD COLOUR PLATE"	
48	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"[crown] GILT COLOUR"	
Feature 2; south half	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"SUPERB IMPERIAL STANDARD"	A STATE OF THE STA

ovenience	Buiton Type	Count	d 192 Backmark	Date Rang
310	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"COLOUR"	
384	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"GILT COLOUR"	
434	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"W. T. & D."	
291	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"GILT"	
423	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"GILT"	
348	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1 .	"GILT"	
346	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"GILT"; decorated	
415	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"GILT"	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
414	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"CAIRINS & CO GILT"	1780-1810
402	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"GILT"	
288	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"GILT" not flat	
301	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	laurel wreath	
290	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"W. W. P. DOCK"	
275	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"PLATED"	
268	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	2	"GILT"; "BEST QUALITY"	1
270	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"GILT"	
254	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"GILT"	
296	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"[crown] PLATED"	
342	Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	1	"GILT"	

Provenience	Button Type	Count	Backmark	Date Range
380	Brass, Loop Shank, 2-Piece Cast	1	"BENEDICT" not flat	Ca. 1823- 1829
175	Brass, 4-Hole Stamped Trouser	1	"JWARRANTED"	
Feature 2; south half	Brass, 4-Hole Stamped Trouser	1	decorated, not flat, "WISEHYDE"	1805- ca. 1831
	Total=	77		

¹ McGuinn and Bazelon 1984

Appendix IV

Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archeological Site Form

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

DHR ID#: 44AX0198 Report Generated on: 12/3/2006

City/County:

Alexandria

VDHR Site Number: 44AX0198

44AX0198 Other VDHR Number:

Site Name: Syme Property Temporary Designation:

44PROSPER1

CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

Cultural Designation

Euro-American Euro-American Indeterminate Indeterminate **Temporal Designation**

18th Century: 2nd half

19th Century

18th Century: 2nd half

19th Century

Site Class:

Terrestrial, open air

THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

Sequence Number:

1

Category for thematic context:

Domestic

Example:

Trash scatter

Comments/Remarks:

Sequence Number:

2

Category for thematic context:

Domestic

Example:

Trash pit

Comments/Remarks:

Sequence Number:

3

Category for thematic context:

Military/Defense

Example:

Other

Comments/Remarks:

impact area of target range

Specialized Contexts:

USGS Quadrangle(s):

ALEXANDRIA

ANNANDALE

Loran:

Restrict UTM Data?

Center UTM (for less than 10 acres):

18/316112/4299330

Boundary UTMs (for 10 acres or more):

DHR ID#: 44AX0198

State: Virginia

22312

Zip:

Acreage: 1.87

Physiographic Province: Coastal Plain

Drainage:

Potomac/Shenandoah River

Landform:

knoll

Aspect: **Elevation:**

Facing south 150.00

Slope:

2-6%

Site Soils: **Adjacent Soils:**

Nearest Water Source:

Holmes Rum

Distance:

3,000

INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

Ste. 300

Individual Category Codes:

Honorif:

First: Joseph

Balicki Last:

Suffix:

Title: Archeologist Company/Agency: JMA

Address: City: Alexandria

5250 Cherokee Ave

703-354-9737

000-000-0000

Notes:

Phone/Ext:

Ownership type:

Private

Gov't Agency:

SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Site Dimensions:

Survey Strategy:

325

feet by

270 feet

Subsurface Testing

Site Condition:

Intact Cultural Level Subsurface Integrity

Survey Description:

Thirty-eight shovel tests at 50-foot intervals. Limited manual stripping (50 sq. ft.). Mechanical stripping and intensive metal detection.

CURRENT LAND USE

DHR ID#: 44AX0198

CURRENT LAND USE # 1

Land Use: Landscape Example: Agricultural field

Comments/Remarks:

fallow field

Dates of Use: 2005/10/99

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

Specimens Obtained?

Yes

Specimens Depository:

Alexandria Archeology

Assemblage Description:

Over 1500 artifacts recovered. Ceramic types include Chinese-export porcelain, hard-paste porcelain, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, yellowware, domestic grey stoneware, red stoneware, and redware. Other artifacts include wrough and cut nails, olive green bottle glass, 177 buttons, 126 Civil War-period ammunition, jewelry, kaolin pipes and pipe stems. Buttons include nineteenth-century navy, marine, and general service, Infantry general service, and Regiment general service buttons. A few artifacts were burned.

Specimens Reported?

Assemblage description-reported:

Field Notes Reported?

Yes

Depository:

Alexandria Archeology

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

Date: 2

2005/10/99

Cultural Resource Management Event:

Phase I Survey

Organization or Person

First Kerri Last Holland

ri Ho

Id # Associated with Event: CRM Event Notes or Comments: 38 Shovel Tests at 50 Ft. intervals

Date: 2006/99/99

Cultural Resource Management Event:

Organization or Person

First

Last

John Milner Associates, Inc.

Id # Associated with Event: CRM Event Notes or Comments: Joseph Balicki, Kerri Holland, Lynn D. Jones John Milner Associates, Inc 5250 Cherokee Ave. Alexandria, VA 22312 (703) 354-9737

Date: 2006/08/99

Cultural Resource Management Event:

Intensive Survey

Organization or Person

First

Last Balicki

Joseph

Id # Associated with Event: CRM Event Notes or Comments:

DHR ID#: 44AX0198

Mechanical stripping and intensive metal detection survey

Date: 2005/12/99

Cultural Resource Management Event:

Phase I Survey

Organization or Person

First

Last

Id # Associated with Event: **CRM Event Notes or Comments:** Limited manual stripping (50 sq. ft.)

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

Sequence Number:

Photographic Documentation?

Depository: Alexandria Archeology Type of Photos: Black and White

Sequence Number: **Photographic Documentation?**

Alexandria Archeology Depository: Color Slides Type of Photos:

Sequence Number: **Photographic Documentation?**

Depository: Alexandria Archeology

Type of Photos: Digital

REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

Sequence #: 1

Report (s)? Yes

Depository: Alexandria Archeology Reference for reports and publications:

2006 Balicki, Joseph, Kerri Holland, Bryan Corle, and Lynn Jones. Documentary Study and Archaeological Investigation 1226 North Pegram Street and Polk Avenue (44AX198), Alexandria, Virginia

Appendix V Qualifications of the Investigators



JOSEPH BALICKI

Senior Associate
Principal Archeologist/Project Manager
John Milner Associates, Inc.
5250 Cherokee Avenue, Suite 300
Alexandria, VA 22312
(703) 354-9737 (phone)
(703) 642-1837 (fax)
jbalicki@johnmilnerassociates.com

EDUCATION

M.A. The Catholic University of America Anthropology 1987
B.A. The George Washington University Anthropology 1981

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

1999 Registered Professional Archeologist (RPA) 1992-2004 OSHA-certified 40-hour hazardous waste field training

YEARS EXPERIENCE: 27

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Joseph Balicki is a graduate of The George Washington University and holds a Master's degree in anthropology from The Catholic University of America. Mr. Balicki's thesis research involved the analysis of prehistoric settlement and subsistence strategies along the Fall Line in southeastern Virginia. It was based on a large Phase I survey which he directed, and it recorded Paleo-Indian through Late Woodland sites. Mr. Balicki has been involved in investigations of sites ranging from the Paleo-Indian through Historic periods. Since joining John Milner Associates in 1987, Mr. Balicki has supervised or assisted in numerous archeological surveys and testing programs in Virginia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, and Washington, D.C. These include multiple cultural investigations at Marine Base Quantico where prehistoric, rural community, farmstead, Civil War, and military cultural resources were investigated. Additional projects include a survey of over 850 Civil War sites in Fairfax County, Virginia, archeological data recovery at the Great Plaza, Federal Triangle, Washington, D.C., and for several other D.C. projects; three colonial sites in Boston associated with the Central Artery Project, and other cultural resources surveys and evaluations for private and local, state, and federal agencies. His broad-based archeological training and experience has provided the necessary background to develop and implement appropriate testing strategies for prehistoric and historic cultural resources. Mr. Balicki has presented 18 papers at professional conferences and has published eight scholarly articles.

KEY PROJECTS

2006-2001 Project Manager and Principal Archeologist. Developed testing strategies, supervised investigations, and directed research for Phase I and Phase II Archeological Survey of proposed tracked vehicle routes, timber sales, road improvements, and recreational areas on Marine Base Quantico, Virginia. Archeological sites included Archaic period prehistoric sites, a Civil War Confederate Army cantonment, slave quarters, nineteenth-century farmsteads, World War I training trenches, and an early twentieth-century Marine Corps refuse dump.

- 2005-1999 Project Manager and Principal Archeologist. Developed treatment plans, supervised investigations, analyzed data for Archeological Investigations of the Proposed Rewatered Turning Basin, Crescent Lawn Archeological District (18AG227), Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland. This multi-year project at the terminus of the C&O canal included investigation of two boatyards, two marine railways, the canal prism, a basin, and 18 canal boats. The project included coordination with multiple funding agencies including the United States Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, Baltimore, Maryland, Maryland State Highway Administration, the Canal Place Preservation and Development Authority, and the City of Cumberland.
- 2004 Project Manager and Principal Archeologist. Directed research and fieldwor and developed treatment plan for an Archaeological Evaluation, resource management plan and investigations for the Quaker Ridge development, Alexandria, Virginia. Carr Homes, Alexandria, Virginia. Investigation of an 1861 Federal Army encampment.
- 2003 Project Manager and Principal Archeologist. Directed research and fieldwork for Data Recovery Investigations at the Homeland Brick Clamp (Site 18CH664) MD 5 Hughesville Bypass, Hughesville, Charles County, Maryland. Maryland State Highway Administration.
- 2002-2000 Principal Archeologist. Developed research design, conducted informant interviews, and directed fieldwork that identified 850 Civil War sites for the Fairfax County Civil War Sites Inventory, Fairfax County, Virginia. The Fairfax County Park Authority.
- 2002 Principal Archeologist. Directed field investigations and analysis, Phase II archeological investigations at Sites 18PR48, 18PR549, and 18PR551, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland. NASA Goddard Space Flight Center. Evaluation of a Late Archaic site and two nineteenth-century farmsteads.
- 2001-2000 Principal Archeologist. Directed field investigations and analysis, Bailey Farm, Archeological Data Recovery, Hunting Run Reservoir Project, Spotsylvania County, VA. Spotsylvania Utilities.
- 1997-1996 Directed field investigations and analysis of a systematic shovel test investigation that identified Prehistoric Late Woodland sites and nineteenth-century military occupations. Phase I Archeological Survey of Fort Monroe, York County, Virginia. Directorate of Peninsula Contracting, Fort Eustis.
- Directed field investigations and analyzed data from investigations on sites with successive Late Archaic, Early, Middle, and Late Woodland occupations. Data Recovery at 44HE713 and 44HE714, James River Water Supply project, Henrico County, Virginia. Camp Dresser & McKee, Inc.
- 1996-1992 Directed field investigations and analyzed data from three stratigraphically complex urban sites dating to Colonial period, Boston. Data Recovery at the Paddy's Alley, Cross Street Backlot, and Mill Pond sites, Boston, Massachusetts. The Central Artery/Tunnel Project and Bechtel/Parsons Brinkerhoff.
- 1995-1994 Supervised field investigations and conducted artifact analysis on a large late Woodland village site. Phase I Archeological Survey for the proposed wetlands replacement project area, Loudoun County, Virginia. Toll Road Investors Partnership II, L.P.
- 1990 Directed systematic surface collection of a multi-component prehistoric site occupied over a 9,500-year-time-span between the Early Archaic and Late Woodland periods. Phase IB Archeological Investigations for the proposed expansion of the Verdon Quarry, Hanover County, Virginia. Hazel, Thomas, Fiske, Beckhorn, and Hanes, P.C.

1986 Conducted controlled excavations on Paleo-Indian and Late Archaic sites. The Thunderbird and Peer Sites, Virginia. Thunderbird Museum and Archeological Park.

PUBLICATIONS

- In press Landscape Use During the Potomac River Blockade. In Fields of Conflict, Douglas Scott, Lawrence Babbits, and Charles Haecker editors. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln NE
- 2006 "Masterly Inactivity" The Confederate Cantonment Supporting the 1861-1862 Potomac River Blockade, Evansport, Virginia. In *Huts and History*, Clarence Geier, David Orr, and Mathew Reeves, editors. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, FL.
- Finding Civil War Sites: What Relic Hunters Know; What Archeologists Should and Need to Know. In *Huts and History*, Clarence Geier, David Orr, and Mathew Reeves, editors. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, FL. (with Bryan Corle).
- 2005 Mary Ann Hall's House. In Sin City, edited by Donna J. Seifert. Historical Archaeology 39 (1). (with Donna J. Seifert).
- 2001 Defending the Capital: The Civil War Garrison at Fort C.F. Smith. Archeological Perspectives on the Civil War, edited by Clarence Geier and Stephan Potter. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.
- 2000 Mary Hall's First-Class Bawdy House: The Material Culture of a Washington, D.C., Brothel. In Archaeologies of Sexuality, edited by Robert Schmidt and Barbara Voss. (with Donna J. Seifert and Elizabeth Barthold O'Brien).
- Wharves, Privies, and the Pewterer: Two Colonial Period Sites on the Shawmut Peninsula, Boston. In Perspectives on the Archeology of Colonial Boston: The Archeology of the Central Artery/Tunnel Project, Boston, Massachusetts, edited by Charles D. Cheek. Historical Archaeology 33 (3).
- 1998 Katherine Naylor's "House of Office": A Seventeenth-Century Privy. In Perspectives on the Archeology of Colonial Boston: The Archeology of the Central Artery/Tunnel Project, Boston, Massachusetts, edited by Charles D. Cheek. Historical Archaeology 33 (3). (with Dana B. Heck).

PAPERS PRESENTED AT PROFESSIONAL MEETINGS

"A System of Easy Manuvers...": Archeological Evidence of a Musketry Range at Valley Forge National Historical Park, Pennsylvania, USA (co-author). The 2006 Forth International Battlefield Archeology Conference - Fields of Conflict IV, Leeds, United Kingdom. 2006

The Watch-Fires of a Hundred Circling Camps: Theoretical Approaches to Investigating Civil War Campsites. The 2006 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Sacramento, California. 2006.

The Confederate Cantonment at Evansport, Virginia: Winter Quarters Supporting the Potomac River Blockade. The 2004 Third International Battlefield Archeology Conference - Fields of Conflict III, within The American Battlefield Protection Program's 7th National Conference on Battlefield Preservation Nashville, Tennessee. 2004.

On The Waterfront: The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal in Cumberland, Maryland. The 2004 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Rehoboth Beach, Delaware. 2004.

Camp French: Confederate Winter Quarters Supporting the Potomac River Blockade. The 2003 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Providence, Rode Island. 2003.

Finding Civil War Campsites: What Relic Hunters Know, What Archeologists should know (co-author). The 2003 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Providence, Rode Island. 2003 (with Bryan Corle). 2003.

Spanning the Great Divide: The Relevance of Relic Hunters to an Understanding of the Civil War in Northern Virginia. The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference and Meeting, Wilmington, Delaware. 2002.

Artifact Rain: Site Formation in Urban Backyards (co-author). The 2001 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Long Beach, CA. 2001 (with Charles Cheek). 2001.

To Rent: The Archeology of a Composite Household in Washington, D.C. (co-author). The 2001 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Long Beach, CA. 2001 (with Kerri Culhane). 2001.

The End of the Line: The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal in Cumberland, Maryland. The 2000 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Quebec City Quebec. 2000.

"If ... We Had No Definite Plans In Living, The Stay In These Forts Might Have Been Enjoyed.-' Garrison Life at Fort C.F. Smith." The 1998 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Atlanta, Georgia. 1998.

Mary Ann Hall's House. The 1998 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Atlanta, Georgia. (with Donna J. Seifert). 1998.

Archeological Investigations at Fort C.F. Smith, Arlington County, Virginia, "If There Had Been A Thousand Years of Life Before Us and We Had No Definite Plans In Living, The Stay In These Forts Might Have Been Enjoyed." The 1996 Middle Atlantic Archeologist Conference, Ocean City, Maryland. 1996.

Wharves, Privies and the Pewterer: Data Recovery at Two Colonial Period Sites on the Shawmut Peninsula, Boston, Massachusetts. The 1996 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Cincinnati, Ohio. 1996.

Once Upon A Privy: Data Recovery Investigations at Katherine Naylor's 'House of Office. The 1996 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Cincinnati, Ohio. (with Dana B. Heck). 1996.

Technological Strategies and Interaction Spheres: Results of a Phase I Survey at the Verdon Quarry Site (44HN180) Hanover, County, Virginia. Annual Meeting of the Archeological Society of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia. (with J. Sanderson Stevens). 1991.

Ceramic Indices as a Tool for Evaluating Consumer Behavior in a Working-Class Neighborhood, Washington, D.C. The 1991 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Richmond, Virginia. (with Charles D. Cheek). 1991.

Bottles, Bottles Everywhere and Not A Drop to Drink: Examining Washington, D.C. Bottles for Chronology and Function. The 1991 Middle Atlantic Archeologist Conference, Ocean City, Maryland. 1991.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Mr. Balicki is author or co-author of one hundred nineteen (119) cultural resources reports, eight (8) scholarly articles, and twenty-one (21) papers presented at professional meetings.



KERRI HOLLAND

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EDUCATION

B.A.

Mary Washington College

Historic Preservation

1998

YEARS EXPERIENCE: 8

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Kerri Holland has completed an archeology field school and holds a Bachelor's degree in Historic Preservation from Mary Washington College. Ms. Holland has been involved in investigations ranging from Early Archaic through Urban Historic periods. She is well acquainted with the recommended archeology field and laboratory guidelines of Maryland, Virginia, and the National Park Service. In addition, she has knowledge in the use of various database programs. Since joining John Milner Associates, Ms. Holland has assisted in archeological survey and testing programs in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania and has cataloged and prepared for curation numerous collections to specific state standards.. Ms. Holland is currently a full-time Assistant Archeologist with John Milner Associates.

KEY PROJECTS

Fairfax.

2006	Assistant Archeologist. Phase II evaluation of historic yard, author, and analyst for streetscape improvements project, MD 144 west of New Market Elementary/Middle School to Bye Alley, Frederick County, Maryland. Maryland State Highway Administration.			
2006	Assistant Archeologist. Archeological investigations of proposed Stafford Medicorp Hospital Center, Stafford County, Virginia. Paciulli, Simmons & Associates, Fairfax, Virginia			
2005	Assistant Archeologist. Background research, archeological assessment, author and analyst for streetscape improvements, MD 144 west of New Market Elementary/Middle School to Bye Alley, Frederick County, Maryland. Maryland State Highway Administration.			
2005	Field/Laboratory Assistant. Supplemental metal detection investigations associated with structural and landscape enhancements, Blenheim Estate, City of Fairfax, Virginia. City of			

2005 Laboratory Assistant. Phase II Archeological investigations for the Crosswind Runway, Washington Dulles International Airport, Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, Virginia. Parsons Management Corporation and the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority. Field/Laboratory Assistant, Expanded Phase I investigations at 18FR816 and Phase II 2004 archeological evaluation at 18FR817, New Market Community Park to eastern drainage outfall, Frederick County, Maryland. Maryland State Highway Administration. 2004 Field/Laboratory Assistant. Archaeological evaluation, resource management plan and investigations for the Quaker Ridge development, Alexandria, Virginia. Carr Homes, Alexandria, Virginia. 2004 Field/Laboratory Assistant, Multiple cultural resource investigations at Marine Corps Base Ouantico, Archeological investigations at 44PW1558, 44PW1559, 44ST494, and 44ST632, Prince William and Stafford, Virginia. EDAW, Alexandria, Virginia. 2004 Field/Laboratory Assistant, Expanded Phase I investigations at 18FR816 and Phase II archeological evaluation at 18FR817, New Market Community Park to eastern drainage outfall, Frederick County, Maryland. Maryland State Highway Administration. 2003-2005 Field/Laboratory Assistant. Archeological investigations of the proposed Rewatered Turning Basin, Crescent Lawn Archeological District (18AG227), Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland. United States Corps of Engineers Baltimore District, Baltimore, Maryland. 2002 Field/Laboratory Assistant. Data recovery investigations at Buildings A, B, C within the Crescent Lawn Archeological District (18AG227), Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland, Canal Place Preservation and Development Authority. Field/Laboratory Assistant. Phase I and Phase II archeological investigations for multiple 2001-2005 cultural resources at Marine Base Quantico, Virginia, EDAW, Inc. Field/Laboratory Assistant. Archeological investigation of the Crewes slave quarters site at 2001 Malvern Hill, Henrico County, Virginia, National Park Service, Northeast Region, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 2000 Field/Laboratory Assistant, Excavation, measured drawing, exhumation, and processing of human and material remains at St. Anne's Cemetery, Annapolis, Maryland. St. Anne's Episcopal Church. 2000 Field/Laboratory Assistant. Archeological investigations at Quarters A, Point Patience, Calvert County, Maryland. John Cullinane Associates. Field/Laboratory Assistant. Archeological investigations, artifact processing, ceramic and 2000 glass minimum vessel analysis for the data recovery at Bailey's Farm, Spotsylvania County, Virginia, County of Spotsylvania, 2000 Field Assistant. Provenience recordation of surface finds and earthworks at the site of a revolutionary war prison camp in the Hunter's Crossing subdivision, York County,

Field/Laboratory Assistant. Archeology investigations at the terminus of the C & O Canal, Crescent Lawn Archeological District, Cumberland, Allegheny County, Maryland. Maryland

Pennsylvania. Pasch Construction.

State Highway Administration.

2000

Field/Laboratory Assistant. Archeology investigations and glass and ceramic minimum vessel 1999 analysis for the data recovery at Lot 12, Square 406, Washington D.C. General Services Administration and Architecture. Field/Laboratory Assistant. Phase I and II archeological testing of the proposed site of St. 1999 Mary's College new student housing, St. Mary's College of Maryland, St. Mary's County, Maryland. 1998-1999 Field/Laboratory Assistant. Phase I archeological survey of the proposed I-270 expansion, Frederick County, Maryland. Maryland State Highway Administration. 1998 Field/Laboratory Assistant. Streetscape data recovery for Maryland Route 36, Lonaconing, Allegany County. Maryland State Highway Administration. 1998 Participated in archeological investigation and artifact processing of materials recovered at Stratford Hall Plantation, Westmoreland County, Virginia. Robert E. Lee Memorial Association, Inc.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Ms. Holland is the author of one (1) and co-author of two (2) cultural resources reports, two (2) scholarly publications, and two (2) papers presented at a professional conference.



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EDUCATION

B.A. George Mason University

Anthropology

Expected 2006

Years Experience: 16

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Bryan Corle has a broad-based background in prehistoric and historic archeology. Mr. Corle has assisted archeological investigations ranging from early-archaic prehistoric sites to early-twentieth century farmsteads. Mr Corle has assisted in numerous survey, testing, and data recoveries in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Washington, D.C. These include multiple cultural resource projects at Marine Base Quantico where prehistoric, rural community farmstead, Civil War, and military cultural resources were investigated. Additional projects include data recoveries at the National Museum of the American Indian, and Lot 12 Square 406, Washington D.C., The Homeland Brick Clamps Charles County, Maryland his prehistoric experience includes data recoveries at stratified early-archaic-through late-archaic prehistoric sites in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, four Monogahela Village sites in Washington and Somerset Counties, Pennsylvania. He has also assisted in numerous other cultural resource surveys for private, local, state, and federal agencies. Key areas of interest include Civil War military sites, Middle Atlantic prehistory, urban archeology, boatyards, early-twentieth century military training, and brickmaking. Mr. Corle has presented four papers at professional conferences, and contributed a chapter to Huts and History: The Historical Archaeology of Military Encampment During the American Civil War (publication date June 2006).

KEY PROJECTS

2006-2001 Assistant Archeologist. Supervised field investigations for Phase I and II Archeological survey of proposed tracked vehicle routes, timber sales, road improvements, and recreational areas on Marine Base Quantico, Virginia. Archeological sites included Archaic period prehistoric sites, A Civil War Confederate Army cantonment, slave quarters, nineteenth-century farmsteads, World War I training trenches, and an early-twentieth century Marine Corps refuse dump.

2005-1999 Assistant Archeologist. Directed field investigations at the Proposed Rewatered Turning Basin, Crescent Lawn Archeological District (18AG227), Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland. Investigations included two boatyards, two marine railways, the canal prism, a basin, and 18 buried canal boats.

- 2004 Assistant Archeologist. Archaeological evaluation, resource management plan and investigations for the Quaker Ridge development, Alexandria, Virginia. Carr Homes, Alexandria, Virginia. Investigation of a 1861 Federal army encampment. 2003 Assistant Archeologist, Data Recovery Investigations at the Homeland Brick Clamp (Site 18CH664) MD5 Hughesville Bypass, Hughesville, Charles County, Maryland, Maryland State Highway Administration. 2002 Assistant Archeologist. Data Recovery Investigations at Buildings A, B, C within the Crescent Lawn Archeological District (18AG227), Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland. Canal Place Preservation and Development Authority. 2002 Assistant Archeologist. Supervised Phase II archeological investigations at sites 18PR48, 18PR549, and 18PR551, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Evaluation of a Late Archaic prehistoric site, and two nineteenth-century farmsteads. 2001-2002 Assistant Archeologist, Supervised field investigations at Bailey Farm, a archeological data recovery on a nineteenth-through-twentieth-century farmstead, Hunting Run Reservoir Project, Spotsylvania county, Virginia, 2001 Assistant Archeologist, Phase I Archeological Investigations of Battery Heights (44AX186). City of Alexandria, Virginia, Carr Homes, Inc. 2000-2002 Fairfax County Civil War Sites Inventory, Fairfax County, Virginia. Fairfax County Park Authority, Virginia. 1999 Assistant Archeologist. Data Recovery, Lot 12, Square 406, Washington, DC. General Services Administration and Architrave. Archeological Technician. Data Recovery Maryland Route 36 in Lonaconing, Allegany 1998 County, Maryland. Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration. 1997 Assistant Field Supervisor. Data Recovery Investigations at South Strabane Site, Washington County, Pennsylvania. Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Archeological Services. 1996 Archeological Technician. Data Recovery at the National Museum of the American Indian Mall Museum Site, Washington, D.C. Venturi, Scott Brown and Associates, Inc., and the Smithsonian Institution, Office of Design and Construction. 1996-1993 Crew Chief/ Field Technician Prehistoric data recovery of three village sites, US.219 Meyersdale, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Greenhorne and Omara Greenbelt, Maryland 1995 Archeological Technician Shepherd's Field data recovery, Shepardstown, West Virginia.
- 1994 Archeological Technician Data Recovery excavations at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Baltimore Maryland. National Park service, Denver Service Center.

Investigation of woodland through archaic site. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service, Denver Service Center, Center for Applied Archeology.

- Archeological Technician. Data Recovery Investigations at Simpsonville, Howard County, Maryland. Data recovery investigations of a historic grist mill. Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration.
- 1991 Crew Member. Crooked Creek Drainage Research Project. Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. Survey to construct a predictive model for upland prehistoric sites. Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Archeological Services.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

Finding Civil War Sites: What Relic Hunters Know; What Archeologists Should and Need to Know. In Huts and History: The Historical Archaeology of Military Encampment During the American Civil War, Clarence Geier, David Orr, and Mathew Reeves, editors. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, FL. (with Joseph Balicki). (publication date June 2006).

Archeological Investigations of the World War I Training Trenches (44PW1558) at Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia. The 2005 Archaeological Society of Virginia annual meeting, Winchester, Virginia

Two Shy of the Devil: The Archeological Excavation of Two Brick Clamps at Site 18CH664. The 2004 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference Rehoboth Beach, Delaware

Finding Civil War Campsites: What Relic Hunters Know, What Archeologists should know (co-author). The 2003 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Providence, Rode Island. 2003

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Mr. Corle is author or co-author of forty-nine (49) cultural resources reports, one scholarly article, and three (3) papers presented at professional meetings.



LYNN DIEKMAN JONES

Laboratory Supervisor/Assistant Archeologist John Milner Associates, Inc. 5250 Cherokee Avenue, Suite 300 Alexandria, VA 22312 (703) 354-9737 (phone) (703) 642-1837 (fax)

EDUCATION

M.A.A. University of Maryland Anthropology 1993 B.A. University of Maryland Anthropology 1990

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Lynn Jones holds a Master of Applied Anthropology degree from the University of Maryland and has had fifteen years experience in archaeology of the Mid-Atlantic region. She has been involved in investigating prehistoric Native American sites as well as historic period sites dating from the early eighteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. Ms. Jones has experience in directing fieldwork, supervising laboratory processing, and doing documentary research. Ms. Jones is well acquainted with the curation standards and guidelines recommended by various states, the federal government, and the National Park Service. Since joining John Milner Associates, Inc., Ms. Jones has conducted documentary research, supervised fieldwork and overseen the laboratory processing and preparation for curation of a number of projects in Maryland and Virginia.

KEY PROJECTS

- 2005 Documentary research and report contributions, Phase II Archeological Investigations for the Crosswind Runway, Washington Dulles International Airport, Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, Virginia. Parsons Management Corporation and the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.
- 2004 Documentary research and report contributions, Phase I archeological investigations for Runway 4, Washington Dulles International Airport, Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, Virginia. Parsons Management Corporation and the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.
- 2003 Documentary research and contributed to report for Dulles International Airport, CASP, Task 2, and Task 3 projects. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority, Washington, D.C.
- 2003 Documentary research and contributed to report for Bens Branch project. Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration, Baltimore, MD.
- 2003 Directed fieldwork and authored report for St. Mary's College Athletic Fields project. St. Mary's College of Maryland, St. Mary's City, MD.
- 2003 Documentary research and contributed to report for the MAGLEV project. Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration, Baltimore, MD.

- 2003 Documentary research and contributed to report for Gapland Road bridge replacement project. Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration, Baltimore, MD.
- 2003 Monitoring and report on the Boonsboro Streetscape Project, US40 Alt. Boonsboro. Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration, Baltimore, MD.
- 2002 Documentary research, fieldwork, and contributed to report for Andrews Air Force Base, Prince George's County, MD.
- 2002 Documentary research and contributed to report for the old Patent Office Building project, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- 2002 Documentary research and co-authored report for the Chase's Wharf site in Fell's Point, Baltimore, MD, for Living Classrooms Foundation, Inc.
- 2002 Documentary research and co-authored report on nine properties in Fell's Point, Baltimore, MD, for the Society for the Preservation of Federal Hill and Fell's Point.
- 2001 Fieldwork and authored report for Pohick Road Stormwater Repair Project, Ft. Belvoir, Fairfax County, VA.
- 2001 Fieldwork and authored report for archeological monitoring US Alternate 40, Frostburg Streetscape Project, Part 2, Frostburg, MD.
- 2001 Fieldwork and authored report for monitoring at St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, MD.
- 2000 Field Supervisor/Laboratory Supervisor. Supervised fieldwork, laboratory processing and coauthored report for Phase I survey at Todd's Inheritance, Baltimore County, MD.
- 2000 Field Supervisor/Laboratory Supervisor at JMA. Supervised fieldwork and laboratory processing for survey of Maryland Rt. 99 at Mt. Hebron Drive. Maryland State Highway Administration.
- 2000 Laboratory Assistant. Supervised cataloguing of archeological materials and preparation for permanent storage at the laboratory and curation facility of the National Park Service, National Capital Region, Landover, MD.
- 1999 Field Supervisor/Laboratory Supervisor. Supervised the excavation and processing of artifacts for the Northampton Slave Quarters Site. Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Prince George's County, MD.
- 1996 Supervised fieldwork and authored report. Slayton House site, an eighteenth-century townhouse in Annapolis, Maryland. Historic Annapolis Foundation.
- 1995 Laboratory Supervisor. Supervised processing and preparation for curation of artifacts recovered from excavations at various sites in Annapolis, Maryland, for the University of Maryland Archaeology in Annapolis Project.
- 1994 Assistant Site Director. Supervised excavation at the Bordley-Randall House site, an eighteenthcentury house in Annapolis, Maryland, for Historic Annapolis Foundation and the University of Maryland Field School in Urban Archaeology.
- 1992 Assistant Architectural Historian. Historical background and Phase I survey of historic properties along U.S. Rt. 27 project in Georgia. Report to Georgia Department of Transportation, Atlanta, Georgia. Dames & Moore, Inc., Bethesda, MD.

1991 Assistant Site Director and contributed to site report. Supervised excavation of ground-floor slave quarters of the Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Archaeology in Annapolis Project for the Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Inc., restoration organization.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Author or co-author of 21 cultural resource reports, three scholarly publications, and several papers presented at professional meetings and conferences.

