### FINAL REPORT

### PHASE I-III ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION, THE BAGGETT SLAUGHTERHOUSE, SITE 44AX219 JEFFERSON-HOUSTON SCHOOL PROJECT

#### ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

**PREPARED FOR:** ALEXANDRIA CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS 2000 N. Beauregard Street Alexandria, VA 22312

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DECEMBER 2014

URS

## ABSTRACT

Alexandria City Public Schools (ACPS) contracted with URS Corporation (URS) to conduct research and archaeological investigation of the proposed location for the new kindergarten through 8<sup>th</sup> grade Jefferson-Houston School. The investigation included: documentary research and an assessment of the archaeological potential of the 10.28-acre property; Phase I archaeological survey within a 1.47-acre portion of the property; Phase II evaluation of site 44AX219; and Phase III Data Recovery investigations of site 44AX219. Work was conducted to assist ACPS in complying with Alexandria's Archaeological Resource Protection Code (1989). The investigation was conducted as a joint effort between URS and Alexandria Archaeology.

Research and testing resulted in identification of one archaeological site, 44AX219, which included the nineteenth-century brick foundation of a slaughterhouse. Benjamin Baggett, a local butcher, built the slaughterhouse after the Civil War and prior to 1873, when reference to the slaughterhouse appears in the *Alexandria Gazette*. Benjamin Baggett sold the facility to Charles and William Hellmuth in 1884. The Hellmuth Brothers operated the slaughterhouse until sometime after 1887; the building was gone by 1891.

Mechanical and manual excavations uncovered a brick foundation constructed within an asymmetrical hole with rounded corners and curved, bowed-out walls. At its widest points, the feature was 28.9-x-30.5 feet in size. The interior includes a rectangular cellar measuring 20.3-x-22.6 feet in plan and 8 feet in depth. Fourteen historic features were identified within the interior of the cellar, including four possible post features, three sections of a burned and/or decayed layer of wood, two possible brick partitions, two linear soil stains, a brick-lined well, an area of hard-packed sand, and a stack of loose bricks. Few artifacts directly related to use of the building were recovered. Notable items include three large (5.8 ft-x-1.8-ft) iron panels, which may have been used to contain animals before they were stunned and killed.

The foundations and basement represent a family-operated slaughterhouse in operation from at least 1873 to 1887. The short life span is typical of private slaughterhouses in which sanitation was difficult to maintain and conditions quickly deteriorated. It is likely that the slaughterhouse operated primarily during colder months, although availability of ice may have allowed year round operation; the basement may have provided an area for cold storage. It is known that Baggett slaughtered pigs, and he may also have processed cows and sheep. The Hellmuth brothers advertised the sale of beef, mutton, veal, pork and lamb. Based on the substantial foundations and size of the building, Benjamin Baggett may have incorporated some aspects of assembly-line production, such as a track system for hanging carcasses; some recovered metal artifacts resemble track similar to that of a modern folding closet door. The well in the northwest corner of the basement may have provided water for a scalding tank to remove hair from pigs and the butchering process in general. Blood and offal may have been collected in barrels for sale to secondary processors. The purpose of the building shape with rounded exterior corners is not known, but it was likely a cost-saving measure to reduce the amount of required brick.

After thorough documentation, the upper portions of the slaughterhouse foundation were destroyed during grading and construction of the new Jefferson-Houston School building. Lower portions of the feature were backfilled and left in place. ACPS plans to incorporate aspects of the history and design of the slaughterhouse into the new school building, including an interpretive outdoor plaza, marking the footprint of the well into the landscape plan, and a permanent historical display inside the school.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Alexandria City Public Schools (ACPS) contracted with URS Corporation (URS) to conduct archaeological investigation of a 10.28-acre property on the northwest corner of Cameron and West Streets in Alexandria, Virginia (Figure 1-1). ACPS proposes to build a new kindergarten through 8<sup>th</sup> grade Jefferson-Houston School on the property to replace the aging school building; in addition to the 1970 school building, the property includes a Head Start building, community center, athletic field, and parking lots.

The investigation included documentary research and assessment of archaeological potential, Phase I archaeological survey, Phase II archaeological evaluation, and Phase III Data Recovery investigations. Work was conducted to assist ACPS in complying with Alexandria's Archaeological Resource Protection Code (1989), which requires developers filing site plans to consider the effect of the proposed project on significant archaeological resources. The investigations were conducted in accordance with the *City of Alexandria Archaeology Standards* (Alexandria Archaeology 2007). The objective of the investigations was initially to determine if the undertaking will affect significant archaeological resources and then to mitigate the effect of the undertaking on the identified significant resources.

The documentary study provided a historical context for the interpretation of the property history and identification of potential locations of archaeological resources. As a result of the documentary study, the athletic field behind the existing school was determined to have the potential to contain a variety of historic domestic, military, and industrial resources. Phase I archaeological survey was conducted in August of 2012 in order to determine if archaeological resources were present. The Phase I investigation included hand excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) and mechanical excavation of test trenches.

The Phase I survey resulted in the identification of one historic archaeological site: 44AX219. The site included a brick foundation and basement. Analysis of historic maps and records suggested the building may be a late nineteenth century slaughterhouse belonging to Benjamin Baggett and later Charles and William Hellmuth. Phase II evaluation was conducted in December of 2012 to determine if the site is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Phase II evaluation included mechanical stripping and the hand excavation of test units. As a result, the site was determined to have the potential to yield additional information, and a Phase III Data Recovery investigation was undertaken in March of 2013.

Heather Crowl served as the Principal Investigator and Field Director. Bryana Schwarz conducted the research. Carey O'Reilly was the Laboratory Director. Field and laboratory technicians included Kelly Arford-Horne, Rebekah Barrett, Kathryn Braun, Ashley Burch, Thomas Cuthbertson, Lora Hull, and Benjamin Stewart. Phase III investigations were conducted as a joint effort between Alexandria Archaeology and URS, with Garrett Fesler from Alexandria Archaeology overseeing the investigation. Brian Cleven consulted as an industrial archaeologist. Several Alexandria Archaeology interns and volunteers contributed to the field effort, including Andy Flora, Ben Kirby, Kelsey Reed, Suzanne Schaubel, and Rebecca Siegal.

Following this Introduction the report includes eight chapters: Project Location and Description; Cultural Context; Research Design and Methods; Phase I Survey Results; Phase II Evaluation Results; Data Recovery Results; Summary and Interpretations; and References Cited. Appendices follow the main body: Appendix A contains the artifact catalog and Appendix B contains the qualifications of investigators.



## 2.0 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The project area is the site of the Jefferson-Houston School, a 10.28-acre ACPS facility on a low hill on the northwest corner of the intersection of Cameron and West Streets in Alexandria, Virginia (Figure 2-1). The property is bordered by Cameron Street to the south and West Street to the east. Residential neighborhoods form the western and northern boundaries of the property.

Currently the property is used by the City of Alexandria as a recreational and educational complex. The complex includes six structures: two school buildings, a pool, two pool houses, and a recreation center. The oldest building is a one-story Colonial Revival style auditorium constructed in 1942 as the United States Organizations (USO) club for white members of the armed forces. This building is now the Oswald Durant Recreation Center. The Jefferson-Houston School is the larger of two Modern Movement buildings and was built in 1970. A smaller school building on the corner of Cameron and West Streets serves a Head Start program. The public pool and its pool houses are situated to the west of the recreation center and sit back from Cameron Street. The larger of the two pool houses is to the south of the pool, while the smaller one is to the west of the pool. The area around the buildings is grass fields with mature trees and paved areas. There are three play grounds near the southeast corner of the project area and one at the northwest corner with a basketball court next to it. Additionally, there are several walkways, driveways, and parking areas. The majority of the grass fields are located in the northeast corner of the project area behind the Jefferson-Houston School (Figures 2-1 and 2-2).

The original topography of the subject property, particularly in the vicinity of the Jefferson-Houston School, has been altered and shaped by grading. Grading occurred prior to the construction of the Jefferson-Houston School in 1969-1970 and during a grading project behind the school in 1998. Although it is unclear what the natural topography of the site had been, historic photographs indicate that at the beginning of the twentieth century, much of the property was at a substantially higher elevation.

The project area is situated on a low, elevated knoll above Cameron and West Streets. The current elevation is approximately 21.3 to 39.4 feet (ft) (6.5 to 12.0 meters [m]) above mean sea level. The project area lies in the Atlantic Coastal Plain Physiographic Province, located in the Low Coastal Plain, occupying the low, flat, and wet portions of the Hybla Valley, Mason Neck, and Gunston Cove. Typical of these areas are high water tables and thick subsoil clay layers with overall drainage to the southeast. The underlying geologic structure within the site is composed of unconsolidated sand, silt, clay, and gravel strata deposited by ancient oceans and freshwater rivers (Geo-Technology Associates, Inc. [GTA] 2012:3).

According to Web Soil Survey, the soil classification for the project area is Urban land-Grist Mill (United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, Web Soil Survey [USDA, NRCS, WSS] 2012). Urban land areas include 85 percent or more impervious surface such as paving and buildings. Grist Mill series soils are well drained soils derived from marine sediments in upland settings of the Coastal Plain (USDA, NRCS 2012). The upper portion of a typical Grist Mill series pedon consists of four soil horizons. The initial horizon is a 15-centimeter (cm) thick A Horizon of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loam. The A Horizon is underlain by a roughly 30-cm thick strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy clay loam C1 horizon. The C2 horizon extends to 1 m and consists of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam. The C3 horizon is approximately 14 cm thick and consists of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy clay loam with light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sand (USDA, NRCS 2012).

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Figure 2-2. Athletic Field behind School, View to the Northeast

CLIENT Alexandria City Public Schools					TITLE Athlatic Field by	abind School View to the	Jorthoast	
PROJ Jefferson-Houston School, Alexandria, VA							NOTITIEASI	
REVISION NO	1	DES BY	HC	8/19/13			PROJ NO	15303178
SCALE	N/A	DR BY	НС	8/19/13	URS	12420 Milestone Center Dr. FIGURE	FIGURE	2-2
		СНК ВҮ	xx	00/00/12		Germaniown, MD 20070		2-2

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## 3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources has developed historic contexts, which provide a framework for the description and analysis of known or expected cultural resources and the basis for evaluating the significance of those resources. These contexts are organized by geographic region, time/developmental period, and theme.

### 3.1 PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

The prehistory of the Middle Atlantic region is traditionally divided into the Paleoindian (10,000–8000 B.C.), Archaic (8000–1000 B.C.), and Woodland (1000 B.C.–A.D. 1600) periods. The Archaic and Woodland periods are further subdivided into Early, Middle, and Late periods. These periods are defined by changes in subsistence strategies, settlement patterns, and material culture, such as projectile point styles, and the introduction and development of ceramics and agriculture. A brief summary of the prehistoric era is presented because no prehistoric artifacts were found during the course of this project.

#### 3.1.1 Paleoindian Period (10,000–8000 B.C.)

While definitive evidence of human occupation in the Middle Atlantic region is generally attributed to the Clovis culture with its signature fluted points, beginning about 10,000 B.C., traces of earlier occupation are present at a number of regional sites. The Cactus Hill site in southern Virginia (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997), the Meadowcroft Rockshelter site in southwestern Pennsylvania (Adovasio et al. 1988, 1992), and the Barton site in western Maryland have all yielded carbon-dates pre-dating Clovis occupation, although no clear diagnostic artifacts have been identified in the earliest deposits at these sites. Although there is much to be learned about the pre-Clovis toolkit, micro-blade technology appears to be a defining characteristic.

The Paleoindian period represents the earliest definitive prehistoric occupation in Virginia. Paleoindian sites are defined by the presence of diagnostic lithic tools, including fluted projectile points and end scrapers manufactured from lithic raw materials such as jasper, chert, or chalcedony, quartz, and quartzite (Dent 1995). The traditional view of Paleoindian settlement and subsistence in Virginia is that inhabitants were idealized foragers, with small bands moving through the landscape hunting, fishing, and foraging for other materials and food stuffs (Binford 1980). Smaller bands may have come together to form larger groups during certain times of the year at valuable resource sites such as lithic outcrops (Dent 1995).

#### 3.1.2 Archaic Period (8000–1000 B.C.)

The Archaic period is conventionally divided into the Early (8000–6500 B.C.), Middle (6500– 3000 B.C.), and Late (3000–1000 B.C.) periods. Archaic sites in the Middle Atlantic area are more numerous, larger, and richer in artifacts than earlier Paleoindian sites. The Archaic period as a whole is defined by a series of adaptations that include increased sedentism and a shift in settlement focus to larger rivers and major tributaries.

The Archaic period represents the gradual shift from a foraging subsistence base toward a more collector-based system characterized by large base camps and smaller resource procurement sites. Resources obtained at smaller sites were brought back to larger base camps, which moved resources to the consumer rather than the consumer to the resource. The Paleoindian foraging

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system is believed to have continued through the Early and into the Middle Archaic period with the shift towards a collector-based system occurring in the late Middle through Late Archaic periods (Dent 1995). Custer (1990) interpreted Early Archaic settlement as a cyclical settlement system designed to exploit regionally and seasonally available resources. Technological innovation in the Early Archaic included the development of notched projectile points, which reflects the development of the atlatl, or spear thrower, and detachable shaft lances (Gardner 1980). Increased reliance on seasonally available plant foods from newly emerging environments is reflected in the addition of ground stone tools to the toolkit in the Middle Archaic (Barse and Harbison 2000; Chapman 1975). Increasing territoriality and regional diversity throughout the Archaic period are reflected in the increased variety of artifacts, especially projectile points.

The Late Archaic period in the Middle Atlantic is characterized by the exploitation of riverine and estuarine resources, including upstream anadromous fish runs resulting from rising sea levels. Late Archaic semi-sedentary base camps appear to represent multi-seasonal occupations near stable, predictable riverine/estuarine resources (Barse et al. 2006; Klein and Klatka 1991). These sites were occupied for longer periods of time, and Late Archaic populations began to invest labor in constructing permanent features, such as platform hearths, storage pits, and fish weirs, that were used year after year (Dent 1995). The appearance of the Broad Blade or Broadspear Tradition ca. 2,500 B.C. in the Middle Atlantic marks a departure from previous settlement and technological systems. New projectile point types, ground stone implements, steatite bowls, and shifts in settlement patterns associated with the appearance of this tradition have caused many authors to argue for a separate period, the Transitional period, separating the Late Archaic and Early Woodland. Steatite bowls recovered from Late Archaic sites represent the first archaeologically visible, durable container technology in the Middle Atlantic region.

#### 3.1.3 Woodland Period (1000 B.C.–A.D. 1600)

The Woodland period dates from 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1600, and is conventionally divided into the Early (1000 B.C.–A.D. 500), Middle (A.D. 500–1000), and Late (A.D. 1000–1600) periods based on changes in ceramic types, lithic technologies, subsistence patterns, and social development. The Woodland period is marked by the introduction of ceramics, population growth, and an increasingly sedentary way of life. An increased focus on estuarine resources, especially shellfish, is manifested in numerous shell middens, especially in the lower reaches of the Potomac estuary. Natural floral and faunal resources remained important, but horticulture, based on maize cultivation, eventually formed an important part of the Woodland period subsistence base.

Settlement patterns in the Early Woodland period were similar to those of the Late Archaic, and at numerous sites Early Woodland occupations succeed earlier Late Archaic occupations with little to no evidence of a break in occupation. Sites are typified by large base camps located in riverine settings, especially near the junction of fresh and brackish water streams (Barse and Harbison 2000). The earliest ceramic types from the area are the steatite-tempered Marcey Creek and Selden Island varieties, which are followed by sand or crushed quartz-tempered Accokeek wares. These ceramics are associated with fishtail and corner-notched projectile point/knife types (Wesler et al. 1981:183).

The introduction of net-impressed ceramics and the development of new vessel sizes and forms characterize the Middle Woodland period. Two distinctive ceramic types characterize the period: sand or crushed quartz-tempered, net-impressed Popes Creek wares; and shell-tempered

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Mockley wares with net-impressed, fabric-impressed, and/or cordmarked exteriors (Barse and Harbison 2000). Middle Woodland settlement and subsistence patterns are viewed as a transition between the more mobile collectors of earlier periods and the fully sedentary villages of the Late Woodland period (Sperling 2008).

Major changes that define the Late Woodland period in the Chesapeake region include: the appearance of large villages made possible by the cultivation of maize; a shift towards the use of local lithic resources and triangular point production, and the use of ossuaries in mortuary practice. Hunting, gathering, and fishing were still practiced but to a lesser extent than before. The trend toward a more sedentary lifestyle culminated in the first large villages in the region during the Late Woodland period. Subsistence based on agriculture supported these large village communities (Barse et al. 2006). There is also evidence of chiefdom-level socio-political units within the Coastal Plain of Virginia and Maryland after A.D. 1500 (Dent 1995; Potter 1993). The shell-tempered, fabric-impressed ceramic tradition that began with Middle Woodland Mockley wares continued with the appearance of shell-tempered Townsend wares ca. A.D. 950 (Barse et al. 2006; Egloff and Potter 1982). Potomac Creek ceramics appeared along the lower Potomac River Valley ca. A.D. 1300 (Egloff and Potter 1982; Potter 1993). Potomac Creek is interpreted as an intrusive quartz/stone-tempered ceramic in areas where shell temper was dominant for a minimum of 1,000 years.

#### 3.1.4 Contact Period

The contact period begins with the first European exploration of the Chesapeake Bay region in the A.D. 1520s and ends with the establishment of the English colony at Jamestown in 1607. English exploration of the Chesapeake Bay area began in 1585 with an expedition sent by Roanoke colony governor Ralph Lane (Dent 1995). This group spent the majority of its time around the mouth of the James River, but they are believed to have sailed as far north as the Chesapeake Bay (Potter 1993).

The earliest European contact with Middle Atlantic native populations consisted of sporadic landfalls made by European explorers, traders, missionaries, and slavers. These early forays had two significant impacts on Native peoples: the introduction of European trade goods and the introduction of European disease. New diseases devastated native populations that lacked European immunities (Hodges 1993), but the scale of this depopulation has been called into question (Dent 1995; Potter 1993).

The impact of European trade goods on native societies is another hotly debated issue. The introduction of these goods may have caused large-scale social change and population movements. Axtell (1988) suggests that competition over European trade goods led to increased conflict and the rise of Native confederacies in Virginia. Pendergast (1991) suggests that the primary reason for the migration of the Susquehannocks into the lower Susquehanna Valley was to gain access to European goods.

Potter (1993) questions both assertions by citing the archaeological evidence of the appearance of chiefdom-level societies in Virginia and Maryland prior to the mid-sixteenth century, and the relatively low number of European trade goods found at Contact period sites. Potter suggests that exchange in, and conflict over, European trade goods may have accelerated the formation of the large-scale Powhatan chiefdom, but the cultural framework for chiefdom-level, sociopolitical organization was the result of a cultural pattern that had developed prior to contact.

### 3.2 REGIONAL HISTORIC CONTEXT

The time periods listed in the following history are those identified by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) as important historic contexts for the state.

#### 3.2.1 Settlement to Society (A.D. 1607-1750)

In 1607 the first permanent English colony was established at Jamestown, Virginia, and European exploration and settlement of the Chesapeake area continued from that time onward. Captain John Smith's explorations of the Chesapeake Bay area during the years 1608 to 1610 marked the first documented contact between European explorers and Native Americans in the region. Captain Smith's journal describes his travels and maps Indian village sites along the extensive estuaries of the Potomac River. Captain Smith noted six tribes living on the northern side of the Potomac River, with the largest population of Native Americans found at the community of Moyaone (Clark 1980; Toogood 1969:2). By the 1650s European settlers were taking an aggressive role in claiming lands and driving out Native Americans. Disease and warfare virtually exterminated the chiefdoms of Maryland and Virginia, and those that survived were eventually forced out of their homelands or lived among the Europeans.

The location of the City of Alexandria was originally part of a 700 acre patent that was issued to Margaret Brent (1601–1671) of Maryland on September 6, 1654, by Virginia Royal Governor Richard Bennett. Although Brent had re-patented her 700 acres "in the Freshes of Potomac River beginning at the Mouth of Hunting Creek" in 1662, Governor Berkeley had also issued an overlapping patent of 6,000 acres to Robert Howson, a Welsh sea captain in October 1669 (Moxham 1974:6-7; 262). Howson quickly resold his real estate to John Alexander, a Stafford County planter, on November 13, 1669, for 6,000 pounds of crop tobacco. Alexander, who did not realize that Brent's 700 acres were encompassed in his grant, had to pay for the parcel twice. He paid the heirs of Margaret Brent 10,500 pounds of tobacco in 1674 for a clear title to the same. John Alexander leased the land to tenant farmers (Barse and Harbison 2000). Upon John Alexander's death, his holdings were devised to his two sons, Robert and Philip, and a portion became the site of Hugh West's Hunting Creek Warehouse – thence Alexandria.

Virginia quickly became an important tobacco-producing colony, and the Tidewater Potomac River area was intrinsic in the development of the Chesapeake tobacco culture (Kulikoff 1986; Middleton 1984). In 1730, the Virginia Legislature passed a tobacco inspection act that called for the construction of tobacco warehouses along the major tributaries to allow for the regulated inspection, packaging, and shipping of tobacco to Great Britain. The first tobacco station in Alexandria, then known as West's Point, was established in 1732. The station consisted of a tobacco warehouse to be used as a public inspection facility. The construction of this facility occurred after a protracted battle over the proposed location. Charles Broadwater petitioned for the tobacco station to be built on his land south of Hunting Creek. This location was found to be insufficient as it lacked deep water for ocean going vessels. Instead, the tobacco warehouse was built on 220 acres of Hugh West's land approximately 1 mile up the Potomac (Alexandria Archaeology Museum 2010a).

In 1748, a dispute arose when the residents of Fairfax County petitioned the Virginia House of Burgesses for a charter to build a town near the tobacco inspection site. The location of the town was debated, and a decision was finally reached in May of 1749 (Alexandria Archaeology Museum 2010b). John West, Jr., assistant surveyor for Fairfax County, laid out the town on 60

## **SECTION THREE**

acres formerly owned by Philip and John Alexander and Hugh West; the town was divided into 84 one-half-acre lots (Figure 3-1).

#### 3.2.2 Colony to Nation (A.D. 1750–1789)

The eighteenth century saw a significant increase in population and wealth in Fairfax County, including the formation of port towns like Colchester and Alexandria. The population of the county increased by 85 percent between the 1742 formation of Fairfax County, and 1754 (Netherton et al. 1992). The population of Fairfax County increased by an additional 95 percent between 1757, when Loudon County was formed from western Fairfax County, to 1773 (Netherton et al. 1992).

As a port city, Alexandria took a central place in the commerce, trade, and economy of Fairfax County. The Fairfax County courthouse was moved to Alexandria in 1753, encouraging new business and settlement in the town. Alexandria boasted a courthouse, jail, six ordinaries, warehouses, a kiln, and both small, rustic houses and more substantial brick, Georgian style houses owned by wealthy men, like John Carlyle in the 1750s. By the 1760s, the town included carpenters, merchants, doctors, wig makers, and a school. Shipbuilding also became a thriving industry along the Potomac, and shipyards were first established in Alexandria at West's Point and Point Lumley in the 1760s. By the end of the eighteenth century, Alexandria ranked third in traffic among port cities in the new United States (Miller 1998).

Tobacco was the chief export of the Alexandria region prior to the Revolution, but grain production increased throughout the second half of the century (Barse et al. 2006; Netherton et al. 1992). Grain, most notably wheat, soon surpassed tobacco as the primary export. Exported grains frequently made their way to the British West Indies, although new markets in Europe opened once independence was declared (Barse et al. 2006). In order to process this grain, grist mills sprang up along the Fall Line across the region. These mills continued to be prevalent in the region well into the nineteenth century. The water-powered mills often spawned new communities as other merchants began to locate near the mills. The landscape underwent change as cultivated fields replaced forests and new infrastructure led to the development of burgeoning communities (Netherton et al. 1992).

On July 18, 1774, several townsmen including George Washington met at the courthouse in Alexandria to approve the Fairfax Resolves. Penned by George Mason, these resolutions were a firm statement of the Colonists' position regarding their constitutional rights under British law. With the outbreak of hostilities at Lexington, Massachusetts on April 19, 1775, many Alexandrians enlisted in the Continental Army. The town soon became a logistical supply center for the American forces, including supplying grain and foodstuffs to the army. The advent of the Revolutionary War altered the landscape, including construction of a gun battery on Jones Point for the protection of Alexandria (Barse and Harbison 2000; Miller 1984:19). Generals Washington and Rochambeau and their troops traveled along the King's Highway en route to and from the battle of Yorktown. They camped at Alexandria and Colchester in Fairfax County (Rochambeau 1782).



### 3.2.3 Early National and Antebellum Periods (A.D. 1789–1860)

In 1789, Alexandria and a portion of Fairfax County were ceded by the State of Virginia to become a component of the newly created 10 square mile District of Columbia. The first cornerstone of the District was laid at Jones Point in Alexandria on April 15, 1791 (Barse et al. 2006; Brockett and Rock 1883:28). Formally accepted by the U.S. Congress in 1801, Alexandria remained under the aegis of the new federal government until it was retroceded back to Virginia in 1846 (Brockett and Rock 1883:28). It then became the seat of government for the newly formed Alexandria County (Hurd 1983). Alexandria became a chartered city in the 1850s, and the city limits were expanded (Barse et al. 2006).

Alexandria's position as a major Virginia seaport made it vulnerable to epidemics during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Residents of Alexandria were stricken with malaria, typhoid, yellow fever, and smallpox, some of which were brought on arriving merchant vessels (Miller 1984). The strong economy was gone by the late 1820s and 1830s, and a depression extended to 1843. No longer a prime exporter of grain and flour, the export of shad and herring became a major industry.

Alexandria was retroceded to Virginia in 1847. This action corresponded with a period of economic prosperity and the rise of industries. The completion of a number of railroads, including the Orange and Alexandria, the Manassas Gap, the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire, and the Alexandria and Washington, further spurred economic development (Hurst 1991:6). The railroads transported the agricultural riches of the Virginia hinterland to the docks and wharves at Alexandria. In addition to these four railroads, Alexandria was home to the Smith and Perkins Locomotive Works. Located on Wolfe Street near the Potomac River, the Smith and Perkins Locomotive Works employed between 160 and 200 men and expended from 12,000 and to 15,000 dollars per month.

From 1850 to 1860, Alexandria experienced another period of growth. The city's population increased from 8,795 to 12,652, and more than 500 houses were constructed in the five year period from 1850 to 1860 (Hurst 1991:126). Among the many internal improvements during this epoch were a new gas and waterworks. The Alexandria Water Company was incorporated in March 1850, and by summer 1852, water flowed from the reservoir on Shuter's Hill to downtown through seven miles of pipelines (Hurst 1991:99). Gas lighting soon followed.

#### 3.2.4 The Civil War (A.D. 1861 – 1865)

On May 24, 1861, one day after Alexandrians had voted to withdraw from the Union, the city was occupied by federal forces. Because of its strategic importance, Alexandria became a major logistical supply center for the federal Armies fighting in Virginia. Private homes, land, churches, and local public buildings were commandeered for military barracks, hospitals, and prisons. The U.S. quartermaster department built substantial warehouses along the bustling waterfront, and it was during this era that several forts were constructed in Alexandria as a part of the defenses of the City of Washington (Barber 1988:35). The African-American population grew during the war as people came to the city for protection; this resulted in establishment of several new African American communities on the edges of the city (Miller 1987:230). By the war's end, Alexandria's economy and commerce were ruined, its harbor damaged and many of its buildings destroyed.

### 3.2.5 Reconstruction and Growth (A.D. 1865–1914)

The post-Civil War period was a difficult time for Virginia. Although efforts were made to repair the damage caused by the war, the devastation was too extensive to make that task either easy or short. Farmers resumed production, but the cash needed to rebuild the buildings and for necessary improvements was not always available. The labor force had also been severely stressed by losses during the war and by the loss of slave labor. Plantation agriculture was replaced with tenant farming. For the first post-war years, farm produce brought good prices. Prices fell to pre-war levels within a few years. As time passed, improvements were made in agricultural techniques and machinery, and new animal breeds were introduced. The state began to improve its economic situation by the last decades of the nineteenth century.

Although Alexandria was slow to recover from the Civil War, once the Alexandria Canal and the railroads began operation again, the city once again saw significant merchant and manufacturing activity (Miller 1987:360). By 1882, Alexandria industries included tanneries, iron foundries, shoe factories, machine shops, paper mills, breweries, railroad car works, cement mills, textile mills, bakeries, brickmaking, and other industries employing up to 2,480 people (Brockett and Rock 1883:48-49). During the 1880s Alexandria began to acquire modern conveniences with the introduction of the telephone in 1881, rural free mail delivery in 1887, and electricity by 1889.

As Alexandria prospered and became more populous, housing developments and suburban communities sprang up in the environs surrounding the city. Among the neighborhoods were the Uptown and Parker-Gray districts, within which the project area is situated. While the street plan of this area was laid out by 1797, most of the land was developed after the Civil War (Necciai and Drumond 2007).

#### 3.2.6 WWI to Present (A.D. 1915-present)

The Alexandria of the early twentieth century was a town of many manufacturing industries and commercial enterprises, including glass works and the Potomac Yards, the nation's largest railroad classification facility at that time (Miller 1987:360). World War I resulted in an influx of workers to the city to support new industries, such as the U.S. Naval Torpedo Factory and the Virginia Shipbuilding Company (Barse et al. 2006).

In 1915 a segment of what had been Alexandria County was annexed into the City of Alexandria. After World War I, Alexandria's restoration was facilitated during the "New Deal" era, resulting in the flow of money into the city's economy. World War II provided economic opportunities for Alexandria through the placement of government military installations and industries of defense in the city. Cameron Station, built between 1941 and 1945, was a large warperiod addition to the Western Alexandria landscape. The station functioned as a quartermaster depot during the war and upgraded and enhanced Alexandria's rail transportation.

The growth of the federal government in the twentieth century resulted in an increase in suburban development. To protect its historic resources, Alexandria created an old and historic district in 1946. Modeled after Charleston, South Carolina's preservation ordinance, Alexandria's law created the third such historic district in the country. Today, Alexandria is a vibrant community which boasts boutiques and shops, historical museums, art galleries, and delightful gourmet restaurants. Each year thousands of tourists crowd Alexandria's cobblestone streets and alleys to enjoy the city's living history.

## 3.3 PROJECT AREA LAND USE HISTORY

During most of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the project area was part of large parcels of land and remained undeveloped. In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the project area was composed of multiple parcels owned by various Alexandria residents, though most of the property was open land, having no dwellings or outbuildings. Although the urban grid was shown on maps as early as 1798, most of the area in the northwest quadrant of the city remained vacant until the 1860s (Necciai and Drumond 2007; Figure 3-2). Prior to 1915, the project area straddled the boundary line between the City of Alexandria and the County of Alexandria and thus was situated on the periphery of town (Figure 3-3). This location resulted in complex patterns of ownership in records deposited in multiple repositories.

The earliest document pertaining to the subject property found during this study was the will of David Arell, written in 1789 and proved in 1792. In this will, there was mention of a tract of land encompassing 18 acres "near the town" that David Arell did not want sold even after his death in the event that the "property should be in demand within a few years, my rents in that case might prove sufficient and my brother be enabled to rent out more ground" (Fairfax County Circuit Court, Fairfax, Virginia [FCCC] 1789:Will Book [WB] F1 [655]:79-83). Providing further detail of this property, a deed dated September 24, 1795, discussed ground rent for a large tract of land adjoining the town of Alexandria. It consisted of a total of 48 acres. Samuel Arell, the brother of David Arell, owned a total of 12 acres of this parcel, while David and Richard Arell, their father, possessed the remaining 36 acres on ground rent from Henry Lee Junior (FCCC 1795:Deed Book [DB] 27:507-512). The ground rent allowed them to use the land and own any improvements while not actually owning the land itself. It is likely that the 18-acre parcel called out in the will of David Arell was his half of the 36-acre parcel discussed in this deed. In this deed the ground rent was forfeited. However, Samuel Arell retained his 12-acre lot.

In 1795, Samuel Arell died. His will stated that all of his real estate was to go to his "consort" Dorothy Crarer. But upon her death, all was to go to his niece and nephew, Christiana and Richard Arell (FCCC 1794:WB G1 [656]:130-132). Initially, Peter Caverly, an uncle of Christiana and Richard Arell, served as their guardian. Eventually the 12-acre plot of land became the property of Christiana (Arell) Lowe and her husband James Rector Magruder Lowe. Peter Caverly entered into a trust with Christiana and her husband, James R.M. Lowe, for the purposes of managing the real estate Christiana had inherited (FCCC 1795, WB G1 [656]:137). Because of this, Caverly's name appears on many of the Arell property deeds.

On May 26, 1809, Peter Caverly, acting on behalf of Christiana Lowe, issued a lease on the 12acre tract of land. It is certain that this description pertains to the property previously owned by Samuel Arell because it is stated, "a piece of ground situated lying and being upon the west line of twelve acres of land late the property of Samuel Arell being a part of the estate so conveyed by the said James Rector Magruder Lowe and Christiana his wife, unto the said Peter Caverly" (CACC 1809:DB Z:321-328). In the deed, the tract was defined as:

Beginning upon the said west line in the center of Oronoko Street extended and running thence Eastwardly in the direction of the said Street fifty feet thence southwardly with a line parallel to the said west line to the north line of Queen Street thence westwardly with a line in the direction of the said street fifty feet to the said west line thence with that line unto the beginning [City of Alexandria Circuit Court, Alexandria, Virginia (CACC) 1809:DB Z:321-328].





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In the 1809 deed, the land was leased to Joseph Harper. Joseph Harper was the partial owner of a ropewalk located along Queen Street near Washington Street until at an unknown date when the ropewalk was removed due to its hindrance of traffic on Washington Street and four other streets (Miller 1990). It is not clear if Harper intended to use this tract of land for a ropewalk. Later in that year, however, Thomas Grimshaw leased an identical parcel to the east of Harper's tract explicitly for the purposes of constructing a ropewalk.

In the early nineteenth century, ropewalks were integral to Alexandria's role as a major port. Ropewalks were housed in long, low wooden buildings, typically between 900 and 1,200 ft in length. The rope maker walked backward, paying out the fiber and twisting it into strands. The twisting mechanism, known as the wheelhouse, was located at one end of the long building (Figure 3-4; Miller 1991).

On June 23, 1809, a portion of the property previously owned by Samuel Arell was leased to Thomas Grimshaw for a term of 20 years with an annual rent of 50 silver dollars. This tract of land consisted of the following:

Beginning in the center of Oronoko Street on the East Line of that piece of ground demised by the said Peter Caverly to Joseph Harper and running thence eastwardly in the direction of the said street fifty feet then southwardly with a line parallel to the west line of the said twelve acres of land to the north line of Queen Street commencing one hundred feet to the westward of West Street and [?] to the said ground westwardly with the line of the said alley to Harper's line thence with that line to the beginning [CACC 1809:DB R:109].

In this same deed, it was stated that Peter Caverly and the Lowes could not lease any further part of the 12-acre tract for the purposes of a ropewalk, unless it was issued to William Rhodes who later leased a portion of the property. The Lowes and Caverly were also prohibited from erecting a ropewalk on the property by this covenant. By November of 1809, Grimshaw had formed a partnership with Charles Slade for the purposes of creating a rope-making business. Thomas Grimshaw, rope maker, owned a rope store on King Street, situated next to the Indian Queen Tavern. He and Slade offered cordage for sale at Grimshaw's store on Merchants' Wharf and at their ropewalk (*Alexandria Gazette* [AG], 24 November 1809). The ropewalk, housed in an elongated shed, extended between Queen and Oronoco Streets. Unfortunately because this property was situated outside of the boundary line of the City of Alexandria, it was not depicted on maps of the town, nor was it accounted for in tax assessment records.

The 1810 Tax Assessment for Ward 3 of the City of Alexandria, however, does provide information for the portion of the subject area lying within the bounds of the City of Alexandria. In 1810, Parcel 20 and Parcel 31 were within the project area. At this time, Parcel 20 was owned by Charles Alexander. It was a 1-acre lot with no house. It was located on the west side of West Street between Cameron and Queen Streets. Parcel 31 was owned by James R.M. Lowe and consisted of a lot of four squares with no house. This parcel was located on the west side of West Street between Queen and Princess Streets and from Princess Street to Oronoco Street "west of Collin Auld," who had a lot of two-and-one-half squares located between Queen and Oronoco streets. Lowe's lot also excluded a 40-foot lot, which contained a house on the west side of West Street, owned by James Hudson, which was located to the west of Lowe's lot (1810 Tax Assessment). There is not enough information to determine whether or not the house owned by Hudson was within the project area.



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A deed dated December 3, 1810, effectively transferred the lease of the land on which the ropewalk had been built from Thomas Grimshaw to Charles Slade, his partner. In the deed, it was stated:

...paying for the same unto the said Peter Caverly...yearly and every year...upon which piece of ground the said Thomas Grimshaw hath erected a Rope Walk with all the necessary convenient buildings for carrying on the rope making business and hath also provided the various implements, instruments and machinery requisite for prosecuting the said work. And the said Peter Caverly in the indenture aforesaid covenanted with the said Thomas Grimshaw that he would not demise any further part of the said twelve acres of land for the purposes of establishing a rope walk unless it was to William Rhodes...Now this indenture witnesseth that the said Thomas Grimshaw for and in consideration of the sum of \$2,034.70 him in hand paid by the said Charles Slade...doth grant, bargain, sell, assign, transfer, and [?] unto him the said Charles Slade...all the rest and residue of the said term of twenty years...and with all the following to viz. a tar kettle, rack wheel, spinning wheel, forward wheel, three steads, laying hooks, tops block and wheel, 18 reels, 2 hackles, a wheel barrow... [CACC 1810:DB U:142-144].

The partnership was dissolved on December 12, 1810 (AG 12 December 1810). In 1812 Charles Slade continued to operate the ropewalk with his son, Henry Slade, as Charles Slade & Son (AG 29 October 1812). By 1817, Charles Slade began operating Phoenix Nail Works (AG 21 October 21 1817). It is unknown whether or not he was still operating the ropewalk at this time. By October 1812, Grimshaw was bankrupt (Miller 1991:175)<sup>-</sup>. Thomas Grimshaw surrendered his lease in a deed dated December 4, 1813. In this deed, Grimshaw paid the sum of one dollar to James R.M. Lowe, attorney to Peter Caverly and husband of Christiana Lowe, nee Arell. James R.M. Lowe subsequently released Thomas Grimshaw from the terms of the lease (CACC 1813:DB X:314-316).

As referenced in the deeds pertaining to the Grimshaw-Slade ropewalk, Peter Caverly and the Lowes were permitted to lease property to William Rhodes for the purposes of constructing a ropewalk. On July 23, 1811, a deed was issued between Peter Caverly and William Rhodes for the following:

...a piece of ground of twelve acres of land late the property of Samuel Arell deceased...bounded as followeth viz. Beginning in the center of Oronoko Street and extended from its termination in the town of Alexandria one hundred feet to the westward of the west line of West Street and running thence westwardly with the direction of Oronoko Street 50 feet thence southwardly with a line parallel to West Street crossing Princess Street the distance of two squares to the north line of Queen street thence eastwardly with Queen Street 50 feet to a 20-foot alley covenanted in a demise made by Peter Caverly to Joseph Harper to be kept open thence with a straight line to the beginning...to have and to hold unto him the said William Rhodes...for and during the term of 20 years...yielding and paying for the same unto him the said Peter Caverly...yearly...a rent of one cent... [CACC 1811:DB V:81-85].

It is not clear whether or not this is the same property that held the Grimshaw-Slade ropewalk or a neighboring portion of land. It is also not clear whether or not William Rhodes ever operated a ropewalk.

By 1820, James R. M. Lowe owned two squares bounded by Queen, Oronoco, and Payne streets and the Boundary Line that were listed as vacant and valued at \$1,200. He also owned a nearby lot of two-and-three-quarters acres listed as vacant and valued at \$600. On October 9, 1826, Christiana Lowe sold the portion to the east of West Street to Richard Windsor. The portion to the west of West Street was retained by Christiana Lowe. This portion contained the Grimshaw-Slade ropewalk, which was referenced in the deed, which states:

Beginning at a stone at the north east corner of Payne and Oronoko Streets thence with Oronoko Street north 81 degrees West 37 poles and 73 links to a stake. Thence nearly with a ditch on the west side of the Rope Walk South 20 degrees West 50 poles 20 links to a stake in a ditch near the south west corner of the wheel house of the said rope walk supposed to be the north side of Queen Street, thence with the said street south 81 degrees East 37 poles 23 links to the east side of an old ditch. Thence nearly with the said ditch North 20 degrees East 50 poles 20 links to the beginning. Containing 11 acres, 3 roads, and 6 poles [CACC 1826:DB Q2:159-161].

The portion of property sold to Richard Windsor for the sum of one dollar included, "all the residue of the said eastern dividend of the said lot lying on the south of Princess Street and to the east of West Street" (CACC 1826:DB Q2:159-161). A survey was also conducted in conjunction with this deed, and a small plat was drawn (Figure 3-5). This plat shows an irregularly shaped parcel with boundaries deviating from the lines of West Street (CACC 1826:DB Q2:161). Additionally, this deed referenced the occupant of the ropewalk property, being one Nathan Heath, of whom no further documentation has been found.

By 1830, the tax assessments document that Parcel 40 (between Cameron and Queen Streets on the west side of West Street) was still owned by the Alexander family: Gustavus, William B., and Charles. Parcel 21 (between Queen and Princess Streets on the west side of north West Street) was owned by Richard Winsor, to whom Christina Lowe had sold the property four years earlier. His lot consisted of "nearly a square on West, Princess, and Queen Streets." James Rector M. Lowe, Christiana's husband, still held one-half square on West, Queen, and Princess Streets (1830 Tax Assessment).

In 1839, Christiana Lowe leased the land containing the ropewalk to Richard Middleton for a 10year term at an annual rent of \$50. In this lease, dated August 7, 1839, Middleton was granted a parcel of land on West Street "being four acres…more or less…and which was the old Rope Walk." It is unclear whether or not Middleton intended to operate the ropewalk. However, the document stated that, "Middleton…shall and will at their own costs and charges well and sufficiently repair and amend, preserve and keep in repair the said tenement including the house or houses and enclosures that are or may be on the said four acres and streets belonging during the present lease…" (CACC 1839:DB Y2:438-440). After this year, no documentation has been found regarding the Grimshaw-Slade Ropewalk.

In 1850, Christiana Lowe, now 63 years old, sold a 6-acre lot to Townsend Baggett, a 39-yearold butcher (Tallichet 1986). This tract of land was presumably the parcel referenced in the 1830 Tax Assessment as that of James R.M. Lowe. The deed dated December 6, 1850, was for the

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parcel beginning at the south side of Oronoco Street at Ramsay's corner, running easterly with Oronoco to West Street then south with West Street to the Baggett line, then westerly with the Baggett line to Ramsay's line, then with Ramsay's line to the beginning. Baggett purchased the tract for \$1,200. It contained 6 acres, 1 road, and 37 poles (CACC 1850:DB M-3:219-220). In the previous year, Townsend Baggett had purchased an adjacent parcel from John McCormick that contained 3 acres, 2 roads, and 28 poles (CACC 1849:DB Y-2:477). This tract had been purchased by John McCormick from Richard Windsor in 1840 (CACC 1849:DB Y-2:477-478). Townsend Baggett was therefore actively purchasing property in the western bounds of the City of Alexandria at this time, likely in support of his butcher business.

According to the 1850 Tax Assessment, Parcel 20 (between Cameron and Queen Street on west side of West Street) was owned by Benjamin A. Lambert and Lewis McKenzie. This parcel consisted of one-half square on West Street, bounded by the Boundary Line and Cameron and Queen Streets. Lambert and McKenzie also bought property together in 1852 in an area called "Stumps Hill" (FCCC 1852:DB 69:417-419). Parcel 21 (between Queen and Princess Streets on west side of West Street) was now owned by Townsend Baggett, as documented by the deed of December 6, 1850. The parcel consisted of one-half square on West Street, bounded by the Boundary Line and Princess Street (1850 Tax Assessment).

During the Civil War the subject property served as a cattle yard for the Union Army. Nearby properties housed a mill and commissary and administrative buildings. A plan of Alexandria drafted in 1862 shows the bounds of the cattle yard as set out by the Union troops. It was bounded by West Street, King Street, and Oronoco Street. It did not, however, encompass the parcel of Lewis McKenzie (Figure 3-6; U.S. Coast Survey 1862). Additionally the General Plan of a Commissary and Mill from 1864 includes plans for the feeding sheds and barn constructed by Captain Furgerson in 1863-1864. Only one of the feeding sheds was on the subject property, as the barn was situated outside of the project area. The feeding shed within the project area measured 30 ft wide by 323 ft long. In this same map, it is clear that the property of Lewis McKenzie was excluded from the cattle yard, as it was surrounded by feed racks (Figure 3-7; U.S. Quartermaster Corps 1865). Furthermore, a photograph taken on April 15, 1864 clearly shows the cattle yard with its associated feeding sheds (Figure 3-8; Russell 1864). A bird's eye view of Alexandria, Virginia, created in 1863, however, does not depict these structures; though the subject property is visible (Figure 3-9; Magnus 1863).

Following the Civil War, the site returned to private ownership. On March 2, 1871, Townsend Baggett again purchased property in the area. He purchased 10 acres from George W. Brent that was bounded on the north by Queen Street, if extended, on the east by the "Townsend Baggott lot;" on the south by Cameron Street, if extended, and on the west by Hooff's Run (Arlington County Circuit Court [ACCC] 1871:DB A-4:379).

On July 8, 1875, Benjamin Baggett purchased from his father, Townsend Baggett, a small tract of land located 10 to 12 ft west of the Corporation Line for \$500. This small parcel was approximately 0.21 acres and contained a "slaughter house and other improvements." These improvements, it is stated, were built by Benjamin Baggett and were therefore his property (ACCC 1875:DB C-4:41-42). He simply purchased the land on which they were built from his father during this transaction. The first mention of the slaughterhouse that could be found was an article in the *Alexandria Gazette* from 1873 (AG 30 April 1873). A map created in 1877 depicts the project area as being composed of three parcels: one owned by Lewis McKenzie (west side of West Street between Cameron and Queen Streets) and two owned by Townsend Baggett (west







Figure 3-8. Photograph of Alexandria taken in 1864 showing the Civil War-Era Cattle Yard. Approximate project area outlined in red, view to the east (Library of Congress, LOC07289)



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side of West Street between Queen and Princess streets and the area west of the Corporation Line). The portion of land owned by Townsend Baggett west of the Corporation Line contained a stone or brick building on the north side of Queen Street, extended. It is possible that this structure was the slaughterhouse mentioned in the 1875 deed. Two additional outbuildings and a shed were also depicted on the map (Figure 3-10; Hopkins 1877).

In 1884, Benjamin Baggett sold the 0.21-acre parcel with its improvements to William and Charles Hellmuth (Hellmuth Brothers) for \$1,000 (ACCC 1884: DB F-4:375-376). Shortly after, in 1887, Townsend Baggett died. He bequeathed the majority of his land to his son, Benjamin F. Baggett, consisting of a parcel of land "adjoining [Benjamin's] property and the 'old fair grounds'" containing 25 acres (CACC 1887:WB 1:466; FCCC 1887:WB E2 [680]:418-421; AG 15 June 1887). Townsend Baggett also bequeathed a portion of his real estate to another son, Edward Baggett. Edward inherited the remainder of his father's farm, including a lot on West Street in the City of Alexandria, the farming implements, and the hay wagon and cart (FCCC 1887:WB E2 [680]:418-421). Edward sold this parcel, consisting of 11 acres, for the sum of \$2,332.80 to the Hellmuth Brothers on September 14, 1887. This deed referenced the slaughterhouse, which at the time, was already owned by the Hellmuth Brothers who had purchased the property from Benjamin Baggett in 1884 (CACC 1887:DB19:143-145). Following this date, there is no reference of the slaughterhouse in historic records.

Although no additional records regarding the slaughterhouse were found during this study, it appears that the building shown in the 1877 City Atlas was no longer extant by 1891. An 1891 Sanborn Insurance Map depicted an ell-shaped, one-story dwelling with a wood shingle roof facing West Street on the south side of Queen Street. A large, two-story shed or barn was located at the rear of the building (Figure 3-11; Sanborn Insurance Company 1891). The 1896 Sanborn Insurance Map depicted this same building, though the large shed or barn was no longer present. By 1902, however, a similar building was present in the same location, but the ell-shaped ground plan was reversed, resulting in a mirror image of the 1891 structure (Figure 3-12; Sanborn Insurance Company 1902). This same configuration was shown in the 1907 and 1912 Sanborn Insurance Maps.

A 1900 map drawn for the Virginia Title Company confirms that a large portion of the subject property was owned by Benjamin F. Baggett (Figure 3-13; Howell & Taylor 1900). Benjamin, like his father, was a butcher. He likely used the land he inherited from his father for grazing cattle in the hay fields. An advertisement in the *Alexandria Gazette* taken out by Benjamin F. Baggett offered cheap hay in bulk (Figure 3-14; AG 4 February 1899). He again took out an advertisement in 1904 that offered two first-class "milch cows" for sale at 1612 King Street (AG 9 September 1904). Butchery continued in the Baggett family into the twentieth century. In 1910, an announcement in the *Alexandria Gazette* stated that Charles Baggett was taking over the market stall founded by his grandfather, Townsend Baggett, for the sale of meat (AG 16 September 1910). In 1913, Benjamin F. Baggett died. He bequeathed his entire estate, including a portion of the subject property, to his wife, Sarah M. Baggett, and requested that no inventory or appraisement be made of his estate (FCCC 1913:WB 5:237).

The rest of the project area was owned by the W.H. and C.T. Hellmuth Corporation (Hellmuth Brothers), which provided meat for sale (Figure 3-15). The Hellmuth Brothers sold their land to the City of Alexandria on March 27, 1912 (ACCC 1912:DB132:301). The remaining 3.427 acres of the project parcel were purchased by the City from the Trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association on June 1, 1926 (CACC 1926:DB 86:578-582). This portion was originally part of













WILLIAM T. DE'LLMITH. CHARLES T. MELLMUTH.
HELLMUTH BROS.,
DEALERS IN
-ALL KINDS OF -
MIAIS
Prime Choice Beef. Fine Mutton, Lamb and Veal. Fresh and Salt Porks. Fine Smoked Hams, Breast & Shoulders.
PURE #LARD
· AT
Stall No. 20, City Market.
ALSO AT
Store, N. W. Cor. King and Columbus Sts.
ALL KINDS OF CHOICE
Vereinnes and Fruits in Season
PHONE (STRUCTS P. N.2. 100. * Kerkeling Deficient Free to ell Paris el Cin.

Figure 3-15. Advertisement for Hellmuth Bros. Meats, Ca. 1900 (on file at Alexandria Archaeology Museum)

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the Benjamin Baggett tract that was bequeathed to his wife, Sarah M. Baggett in 1913. This land was purchased by the city for the purposes of building a school. Two schools were subsequently constructed on the property in the early twentieth century. The first, Alexandria High School, was located on Cameron Street and was built in 1915. The second, Jefferson School, faced West Street and was built in 1922.

The City of Alexandria announced plans to fund construction of a high school in 1912. For this purpose, the City had purchased land at the northwest corner of Cameron and West Streets, but because the majority of the site was situated outside of the Corporation Line, there were concerns that caused a three-year delay to construction. It was not until early 1915, when the City of Alexandria annexed the Braddock Heights area, which included the northwest corner of Cameron and West Streets, that construction was initiated. On July 7, 1915, the cornerstone of Alexandria High School was set in place. A metal box containing documents, a local map, and a Bible was enclosed in the cornerstone (Figures 3-16 and 3-17; The Office of Historic Alexandria 2010:24).

In early 1916, Alexandria High School opened its doors to students. The school had a debate team, literary society, military cadet program, and various sports teams (The Office of Historic Alexandria 2010:24). This school is depicted on the 1921 Sanborn map (Figure 3-18; Sanborn Insurance Company 1921a).

In 1935, due to the annexation of the Town of Potomac (presently known as Del Ray) and the resulting increase in population, Alexandria High School closed. A new high school, the George Washington High School, was built on Mount Vernon Avenue as its replacement. Following this date, Alexandria High School became known as the Jefferson Annex. It was subsequently used for day care, civic meetings, scout events, and other community activities.

Ray Gallagher, a class of 1934 graduate of Alexandria High School, provided an array of information regarding the high school in a 1977 article. In this article, he stated that the school was "out on the edge of town," with most students walking to class. Some also rode the street car, bicycles, or Model T Fords. Still others arrived by train. According to Gallagher, the school had been built to accommodate 300 to 400 students but by the 1930s had upwards of 600 students, with classes held in the halls, on the stage, and in the basements. Overcrowding was caused by the fact that Alexandria High School was the only high school in the area and thus drew students from Fairfax County, Quantico, Woodbridge, Lorton, and Accotink.

Gallagher also explained the value of a high school diploma in this time period when he wrote, "Back in those 'good old days', a high school diploma was the equal of a college degree today [1977] as far as qualifications for a local job was concerned. Hundreds strove for years to obtain this ticket to security. It wasn't uncommon for a student to spend five and even six years to obtain the necessary 15 credits for graduation." He further explained that many students took extra time to graduate because "it gave them something to do in a rather unexciting town." Still other students remained in high school in order to participate in sports, where a student was allowed to play until the age of 21. According to Gallagher, "...this practice went far to help Alexandria High School win three state championships in one school year ('31-'32), something that hasn't been done since."

Gallagher held the teachers in high regard, saying, "Old AHS suffered mainly in the library facilities, but no school had a more dedicated faculty, suffering by comparison with the salaries and retirement benefits of the DC schools then. In fact, several AHS teachers left in the 1930s to



Figure 3-16. Historic Photograph of Alexandria High School, circa 1920, View to the Northeast (on file at Alexandria Public Library, Kate Waller Barrett Branch)



Figure 3-17. Historic Photograph of Alexandria High School, then Called Jefferson Annex, circa 1960, View to the Northwest (on file at Alexandria Public Library, Kate Waller Barrett Branch)

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find the greater security of the Washington high schools, in spite of the additional hardship of travelling to DC and back every day." At the conclusion of this article, Gallagher stated, "All in all, Alexandria and its generations of students benefited greatly from the presence of old AHS, building up a community spirit and adding to the social atmosphere of the town. It brings back many happy memories to the hundreds of ex-students still living in the area" (Gallagher 1977). Asserting this claim of camaraderie, a 55 year reunion was held by the AHS class of 1930 in 1985. In a quote by Gallagher, he said, "These are grass-roots Alexandrians here, from old-time families who have stayed around" (Ambrosiano 1985).

In 1922, the City built a second school on the property (Figures 3-19 and 3-20). Jefferson School was an elementary school located a block north of Alexandria High School on West Street. John Porter, who attended Jefferson School between 1960 and 1961, described the two schools as, "two old mammoth buildings on a twenty-foot hill back then. It had a track and tennis courts on the northeast corner behind it" (Peebles 2007:207-208). Both school buildings are depicted on the 1941 Sanborn map, and a photograph taken of the rear of the two schools shows the track and sloping topography (Figures 3-21 and 3-22). Furthermore, a ca. 1935 photograph of the City of Alexandria shows the two schools in the distance (Figure 3-23; Patton 2008:157). Both schools were demolished in 1969 to make way for the new Jefferson-Houston School (Gallagher 1977).

In 1926, the City of Alexandria purchased an adjacent parcel of land from Carroll Pierce, Edgar A. Feldtkeller, and John G. Graham, Trustees of The Young Men's Christian Association. This 3.427-acre lot was at the intersection of the north line of Cameron Street with the east property line of Sarah M. Baggett, running east along Cameron Street 335 ft, then north 420 ft to the north line of Queen Street, then west to the east line of Sarah M. Baggett and south along her line to the beginning (CACC 1926:DB 86:578-582).

In 1915, Benjamin T. Baggett, the son of Benjamin F. Baggett, constructed a baseball park on his property fronting King Street for use by the Cardinals A.C. baseball team (*Washington Herald* 1915). Though not within the bounds of the subject property, the recreational use of this adjacent parcel helped forge the path for further recreational community use of the area in the future. By 1941, a public swimming pool was added to the project area, and in 1942, the USO club house was constructed.

The City of Alexandria Swimming Pool, a smaller pool adjacent to a general storage building, and a locker room building, which faced the intersection of Cameron Street and Harvard Street, and was visible on the 1941 Sanborn map, were constructed on this parcel. This pool is on the site of the present-day Old Town Pool. In 1942, the USO club house was built at 1605 Cameron Street; it is now called the Oswald Durant Recreation Center. It was designed by architect Ward Brown, and has since been incorporated as a wing of the Jefferson-Houston School Building (NRHP 2010). It is depicted on the 1959 Sanborn map (Figure 3-24). It is still used as a community center and recreation facility.



Figure 3-19. Historic Photograph of Jefferson School, circa 1924



Figure 3-20. Historic Photograph of Jefferson School, circa 1960

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Figure 3-22. Historic Photograph of the Back of Jefferson School (left) and Alexandria High School (right) with Athletic Field and Track, circa 1930, View to the South (on file at Alexandria Public Library, Kate Waller Barrett Branch)



Figure 3-23. Aerial View of King Street, Facing West from the Waterfront to the George Washington Masonic Memorial, circa 1935 (Patton 2008)

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# 3.4 SLAUGHTERHOUSE CONTEXT

The Phase I and II investigation resulted in identification of a building likely representing Benjamin Baggett's slaughterhouse first mentioned in an 1873 article (AG 30 April 1873). The last record to mention the slaughterhouse was from 1887, and the building was gone by 1891 (CACC 1887:DB19:143-145). A brief overview of the history of slaughtering and butchering is provided to assist in the interpretation and evaluation of the archaeological site.

The butchering of hogs, cattle, sheep, and goats has been a ritual carried on for generations by farmers and butchers, but formal public and private slaughterhouses (or abattoirs) are largely a nineteenth century invention. Since the seventeenth century in America, the late fall through Christmas time has been referred to as "the killing time" at which time farmers would likely kill a bull or two, several hogs, and some sheep (DeVoe 1866:6). In some cases, people would butcher an animal out in the open by taking "a rifle, tackle and block, chopper knives, pitch and spreaders, and three long studs to erect a shears, then shoot and dress the animal on the spot" (DeVoe 1866:6). More typically, a farmer would slaughter inside a barn "with the tackle fastened to the stout girders or beams, and the animals were hoisted and dressed. … The hogs, however, were dressed near their pens where a rough frame work was erected, and hot water could easily by procured" (DeVoe 1866:6). Hogs were immersed in hot water to facilitate removal of the hair. After butchering, meat – particularly pork – was often salted and smoked for preservation. Prior to the nineteenth century, beef was a luxury that only the rich could afford. Beef was bought from butchers who had freshly slaughtered them.

Archaeological evidence of this more informal, non-industrial, butchering process was documented at Sukeek's Cabin (18CV426) in Calvert County, Maryland, which bore evidence of hog slaughter and processing activities. The evidence "included soil disturbed by the excavation of pits to hold steel boiling drums, and the remains for fires in which metal objects were heated to make the drum water boil (Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum 2014). A butcher shed dating from the first half of the nineteenth century at the William Green Farmstead is described as "one story with an exterior stone and brick chimney. The interior fireplace is boarded. The south and west elevations have 6/3 windows and a vertical tongue-and-groove door is also in the south elevation. The north elevation also has a doorway, but the door is missing. The north elevation is covered with board and batten siding. The gable roof is corrugated metal" (Davis 1992).

In eighteenth century urban areas like Alexandria, slaughtering was often done in the open behind a butcher's stand or in a shed attached to a residence (Lee 2008:47). Blood was allowed to run in the city gutters. Butchering was a family business as the butcher's son learned the trade at his father's side. In the nineteenth century, the master butcher was an entrepreneur who needed to judge and negotiate for livestock, invest time to fattening the animals for slaughter, and supervise their butchering and packing.

As the populations in urban centers expanded, the demand for meat increased. Urban populations were increasingly separated from direct access to livestock in the country (Lee 2008:2). The shift to slaughterhouses redefined the population's relationship with animals. While in the past animals were raised for milk, wool, and labor as well as food, factory-like slaughtering led to raising animals for the sole purpose of providing meat (Lee 2008:2). At the same time, meat began to be viewed as a daily necessity in the diet rather than a luxury (Lee 2008:9).

In the nineteenth century, interest in promoting the health and well-being of populations as well as complaints about noxious odors led to slaughterhouses being built away from dense

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population centers. Nineteenth century sensibilities also led to a desire to remove the chance of encountering slaughter. Cities began to pass regulations for "nuisance" industries like butchers and tanneries, including establishing official public slaughterhouses in an effort to regulate conditions and production (Day 2008:178). In December of 1803, Alexandria Common Council passed an act that forbade the slaughter and butcher of animals within the city limits, resulting in the rise of private slaughterhouses in the West End (Hills 1993:67). In New York City and likely other locations, the city also hoped to prosper from fees at public slaughterhouses and forbade the use of private facilities (Day 2008:185). The success of public facilities in promoting better working conditions and safer meat varied. The new public slaughterhouse in Mexico City, for example, eventually failed due in part to deplorable working conditions, floods, and poor drainage leading to unsanitary conditions; several workers perished after being crushed by heavy metal doors or carcasses (Pilcher 2008:229-230). The facility at Crescent City, Louisiana, in contrast, was considered a model of sanitation by the end of the nineteenth century due to extensive use of the river water and a design that hid the process from the public (Johnson 2008:211); this facility, however, failed to compete with the mass production disassembly lines of the mid-west.

Butchers often thwarted city regulations by establishing or using private slaughterhouses on the outskirts of town. The Baggett slaughterhouse, for example, was built 15 ft outside of the city boundary. These slaughterhouses were not regulated and conditions varied. While a similar basic process for slaughter was employed at small establishments as at the larger facilities, small private slaughterhouses were less likely to incorporate the assembly-line production employing unskilled laborers that arose in the public facilities and larger private enterprises.

The typical components required for processing animals would have included holding pens, knocking and killing pens or areas, dressing areas, and potentially salting, smoking, and storage areas. The slaughterhouse would likely be equipped with: a scalding tub to help with the removal of the hair from pigs; meat hoists or tackle and blocks by which the animals were suspended to dress them and cut them up; wheel barrows or movable tanks to remove the hides and offal (internal organs and entrails); barrels for the blood; weigh scales, tables, and chopping blocks (Gerhard 1907:59). Cold storage and chill rooms enabled carcasses to be chilled for storage and transport (Gerhard 1907:59).

Early public slaughterhouse designs varied, in part due to the different agrarian traditions in different countries. In Paris, the early nineteenth century public slaughterhouse was built with individual stalls for each animal and each butcher. This was a result of both a strong butcher's guild with a desire to maintain the butcher craft and the fact that most animals were maintained in small private herds (Pilcher 2008:221). Later in the nineteenth century during the height of the Industrial Revolution, mass production became valued to reduce costs and increase efficiency. This focus on mass production extended to the meat industry in urban centers (Lee 2008:3). The rise of slaughterhouses employing assembly-line type production was particularly accepted in places like the United States and Mexico that did not have a strong tradition of butcher's guilds and where large herds were maintained (Lee 2008:9). Large-scale production was also adopted in Paris in the mid- to late nineteenth century; Le Marche et Les Abattoirs de La Villette was completed in 1862 as a 56-hectare complex along the railroad for delivery of animals and transport of meat (Brantz 2001).

Due to the development of the railroads and the refrigerated car, by the second half of the nineteenth century, the animal slaughtering and processing industry in the United States was

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concentrated in a few cities, including Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Kansas City (Fitzgerald 2010:60). Union Stock Yard was established in Chicago in 1865. This stockyards, slaughter facility, and packing plant grew to one of the largest mass-production meat facilities in the world by the end of the nineteenth century. The stockyard featured 30 miles of drains flowing into the Chicago River (Pacyga 2008:153). The advent of assembly-line-like mass-production by 1880 led to a shift in the labor pool from skilled craftsman butchers to cheap, often immigrant, unskilled labor (Pacyga 2008:155). The stockyards in Chicago initially operated seasonally with no slaughtering in the summer, but with the expansion of the ice trade and commercial refrigeration, the slaughterhouse operated year round (Pacyga 2008:154). The stockyard spured the growth of Chicago (Brantz 2001).

Slaughterhouses in the early twentieth century came to be built of impervious materials. Floors featured asphalt, cement, stone slabs, or corrugated bricks. A water supply and troughs and drains often were needed for cleaning the meat and washing away the blood. The walls featured materials such as glazed brick dado, painted cement, or salt-glazed brick (Ayling 1908:32-33; Gerhard 1907:60). Animals suspected of being diseased would be killed in a separate slaughter chamber and incinerated on site (Ayling 1908:36). The highly industrialized stockyards and slaughterhouses in places like Chicago and Paris continued to operate into the mid-twentieth century.

While extensive documentation exists for the most well-known, large slaughter facilities, little study has been devoted to small-scale private slaughterhouses that continued to operate after the advent of the industrial processing centers. No comparable archaeological investigations of late nineteenth century sites in the local region have been identified; up to this point in time previous investigations of slaughterhouse contexts have been extensively disturbed or they have lacked clear evidence.

### 3.5 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Due to Alexandria's long history of occupation and of historic preservation, significant numbers of archaeological and architectural resources have been recorded in the vicinity of the project area. In total, 137 archaeological sites have been recorded within 1 mile of the project area. Resources consist primarily of historic dwellings, although factories, breweries, wharfs, agricultural buildings, cemeteries, churches, bridges, taverns, stores, canal features, a jail, pottery kilns, warehouses, hospitals, and military sites are also present.

In total, 351 architectural districts and individual buildings have been documented within 1 mile of the project area. The Jefferson-Houston School property is within the NRHP-listed Uptown/Parker-Gray Historic District. This historic district comprises most of the northwestern quadrant of the Old Town Alexandria street grid, as it was laid in 1797. Most of the built resources currently in the district date from after 1870, although a segment of older buildings is present on the southern end. Approximately five-and-a-half blocks, east to west, and seven-and-a-half blocks from north to south, it contains 1,370 primary resources and 173 secondary resources. Of the total number of resources, 1,170 are contributing. There are 373 non-contributing resources. The six buildings within the project area are non-contributing resources (Necciai and Drumond 2007).

No formal cultural resources investigations had taken place within the Jefferson-Houston School property prior to the current study, and no prehistoric or historic archaeological sites had been recorded on the property. Limited archaeological investigations took place in 1998 as a result of

an unanticipated discovery during a grading project. During this grading project, a mound of earth described at the time as a half-block long and 11 ft high was removed from the vicinity of the current athletic field. Grading exposed a brick chimney base (Mazor 1998:5). The chimney base was located just behind the school building near its northeast corner approximately in the middle of the field (Figures 3-25 and 3-26). Steven Shephard from Alexandria Archaeology documented the find, and the grading project was allowed to continue.

Roughly 2 ft-x-5 ft in size, the chimney had three courses of brickwork. It was associated with what was believed to be a trash dump or midden area. Associated artifacts included: large oyster shells and cut cow, pig, and chicken bones; a roofing slate; clear window glass; two green vessel glass pieces; three pieces of gray salt-glazed stoneware; and two pearl/whiteware, one with the maker's mark "CLEMENTSON BROS. ENGLAND," which dates to 1865-1917. The archaeological report associated with this project suggests that the hill being removed could have been a backdirt pile "left from excavations" during the construction of the Jefferson-Houston School (Shephard 1998).

Additionally, in 1991, Alexandria Archaeology conducted a limited archaeological investigation at 1403 Princess Street adjacent to the project area for the purposes of locating the Grimshaw-Slade Ropewalk. Three backhoe trenches were excavated across that property, which is located to the north and west of the Jefferson-Houston School project area. No significant artifacts or features were identified (Figure 3-27; Bromberg and Shephard 1991).



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ion rid xall 2.St 23/45 Brick tor foundation 5Ft. 3 courses of brick thick Some brickto light red, some dark red. Mortar is sandy with coarse larger granules. Figure 3-26. Sketch of the Brick Chimney Base Unearthed in 1998

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# 4.0 RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

### 4.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

The goal of the investigation was to determine if the proposed school demolition and construction will affect significant archaeological or architectural resources and to mitigate the effect. This project was conducted in four phases: Phase Ia documentary study and archaeological assessment; Phase I survey; Phase II evaluation; and Phase III Data Recovery. Each phase had its own specific goals.

The goal of the documentary study was to assess the archaeological potential of the project area. The documentary study included a cultural and landscape history of the project area, development of historical contexts for the interpretation of the property, and the assessment of the archaeological potential of the property. As a result of the assessment, a portion of the project area was recommended for Phase I survey.

The goal of the Phase I investigation was to determine if potentially significant archaeological sites were present within a 1.47-acre portion of the project area consisting of the athletic field behind the extant school. The Phase I included field and laboratory investigations. As a result of the field investigation, one potentially significant site (44AX219) was identified and recommended for further investigation.

The goal of the Phase II evaluation was to determine if Site 44AX219 is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Phase II investigation included additional research, field investigation, and laboratory processing. As a result of the Phase II evaluation, Site 44AX219 was determined to have the potential to yield significant information about late nineteenth century commercial/industrial activities in western Alexandria. Because the site could not be avoided during construction of the new Jefferson-Houston School, data recovery investigations were recommended.

The goal of the Phase III Data Recovery was to recover the significant data contained in Site 44AX219 in order to mitigate the adverse effect of construction. The investigation included additional topical research, fieldwork, and laboratory processing and analysis.

#### 4.2 METHODS

#### 4.2.1 Background Research

Prior to 1915, the project area straddled the boundary line between the City of Alexandria and the County of Alexandria, and therefore historical records for the subject area are deposited in multiple repositories. Background research was conducted at a variety of locations including the Alexandria Archaeology Museum, the City of Alexandria Circuit Court, the Fairfax County Circuit Court, the Arlington County Circuit Court, the Library of Congress, and the Alexandria Library-Kate Waller Barrett Branch. Additional information was provided by Alexandria Archaeology staff, particularly Francine Bromberg, Acting City Archaeologist. Historic maps, deeds, wills, tax records, and photographs as well as, site forms, NRHP forms, and other secondary resources were reviewed.

### 4.2.2 Field Investigation

Because this project progressed from a Phase Ia research study into a Phase III data recovery it utilized a number of different field methods.

#### 4.2.2.1 Phase I

The documentary study suggested that the approximately 1.47-acre athletic field could have the potential to contain archaeological deposits related to a variety of historic resources, including the early nineteenth century Grimshaw-Slade Rope Walk, Civil War-era livestock feeding sheds, the late nineteenth and early twentieth century Townsend and Benjamin Baggett houses, slaughterhouse, and related outbuildings, and a brick chimney base and historic artifact scatter documented in 1998. The first step in the Phase I investigation was to prepare overlay maps, including a sequence of historic maps, with an archaeological plan of recommended trenching locations.

The Phase I survey consisted of the excavation of 32 STPs at 15-m (49-ft) intervals and the mechanical excavation of five trenches. STPs averaged 30 centimeters (cm; 1 ft) in diameter and were excavated 10 cm (0.33 ft) into sterile subsoil, where encountered. Excavated soils were screened through 0.25-in (0.635-cm) wire mesh.

Trenches were oriented east-west and placed across the map-projected locations of the various resources expected for the property. Trenches were 1 m (3.3 ft) wide and ranged in length from 20 to 31 m (66 to 102 ft). The depth of mechanical trenches varied from less than 30 cm (1 ft) to over 1 m (3.3 ft), depending on the depth of fill. Mechanically excavated soils were not screened, although a representative sample of diagnostic artifacts was collected. As a result of the Phase I survey, one potentially significant historic site (44AX219) with a brick feature was found and recommended for Phase II evaluation.

#### 4.2.2.2 Phase II

The Phase II field investigation included mechanical stripping of an area approximately 11-x-14 m (36.1-x-45.9 ft) in size encompassing 154 m<sup>2</sup> (1,658 ft<sup>2</sup>) and hand excavation of five 1-x-1-m (3.3-x-3.3-ft) test units (TUs). A backhoe with a smooth blade was used to remove the topsoil and dense clay fill to a depth of approximately 30 cm (12 inches) below surface, at which depth the building foundation was encountered. The foundation was assigned Feature 3, with individual segments of the brick foundation given letters (e.g., 3a, 3b, 3c, etc.). The northwest corner of the building was found to be more disturbed, buried under 1 m (3.3 ft) of clay fill. The backhoe removed the fill to a depth of 1 m (3.3 ft) below surface from a portion the northwest corner of the building to allow a TU to be safely hand excavated beginning at this depth.

The TUs were oriented parallel to the foundation with grid north established at 20 degrees east of magnetic north. Four of the TUs were excavated as two-unit blocks in order to facilitate deeper excavation. TUs were excavated according to stratigraphy with soils screened through 0.25-in (0.635-cm) wire mesh. Excavation extended to a depth of 1 m (3.3 ft), the limit of safe hand excavation. An additional 30-cm (12-inch) deep sondage was excavated at the base of TU 5. No soil samples were taken. Masonry features were photographed. At the completion of the excavation, at least one wall profile was drawn of each test unit.

#### 4.2.2.3 Data Recovery (Phase III)

The Data Recovery investigation included mechanical excavation, manual feature excavation, and mapping. Initially Alexandria Archaeology used a backhoe to remove the unassociated basement fill to a depth of approximately 7 ft below surface. The final removal of fill was accomplished by hand excavation; soil was not screened. Features were exposed, mapped, and non-masonry features were sampled.

#### 4.2.3 Laboratory Investigation

Due to different field methods and analysis goals, different laboratory methods were employed during each phase of the investigation. In general, artifacts recovered during the investigations were transported to the URS Laboratory where they were cleaned, cataloged, analyzed, and prepared for curation with Alexandria Archaeology. Artifacts were gently washed using tap water and a soft toothbrush. After they dried, artifacts chosen for retention in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology and rebagged according to provenience.

The analysis of the artifacts included noting provenience, group, material, form, decoration, function, vessel segment, color, and quantity. Many of the historic artifacts were identifiable as to material, form, and function, while others required research to determine their function and/or dates of manufacture. Numerous internet resources were helpful such as the Historic Bottle website (Lindsey 2011), the Intermountain Antiquities Computer System (IMACS) Users Guide for buttons (University of Utah 2001), and Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum's website (MACL; http://www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/). Most artifact dating and identification were based on the following sources: Edwards and Wells 1993; Grigsby 1993; Jones and Sullivan 1985; Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999; Lindsey 2011; Luscomb 1967; Miller 2000; Nelson 1968; Noël Hume 1969; Samford 1997; Sprague 1983; Toulouse 2001; University of Utah 2001; and Yeoman 2003. Artifact data was entered into an Access 2000 database.

Retained artifacts larger than 0.5-inch square were labeled according to Alexandria Archaeology's guidelines. Permanent labels were written with a rapidograph over an undercoat of B72 Acryloid solution. When the ink dried, an overcoat of B72 was used to seal the label. The artifacts and accompanying acid-free labels were then placed in 4-mil, perforated polyethylene zip-lock bags. Bags were then placed in archival-quality Hollinger boxes for curation at the Alexandria Archaeology's facility. A report of the artifact catalog is included as Appendix A. Phase-specific methods are discussed below.

#### 4.2.3.1 Phase I

All artifacts recovered during the Phase I survey were cataloged based on South's class and group classification scheme (South 1977:92-102). Since South's scheme was developed for primarily eighteenth-century sites, it does not take into account the variety of artifact forms and functions evident in assemblages that include nineteenth and twentieth century artifacts. Therefore, URS has developed a modified version for analysis. Artifacts are divided into groups and sub-groups based on form and function. The following groups were used for this assemblage:

- Activities (e.g., tools, electrical, laundry, hardware, sewing, stable)
- Architectural (e.g., building materials, finishing materials, nails, window glass)
- Faunal (e.g., bones, shell)

- Furniture/household (e.g., clocks, drawer pulls, lighting, flower pots)
- Kitchen (e.g., ceramics, tableware, bottles)
- Miscellaneous (e.g., coal, metal fragments)
- Personal (e.g., coins, toys)

#### 4.2.3.2 Phase II

Artifacts recovered during the Phase II investigation were transported to the URS laboratory where they were washed. At the completion of the field investigation it was determined that the majority of the artifacts recovered had been deposited on the site after abandonment and are therefore not directly related to use of the site. In consultation with Alexandria Archaeology, a discard policy was established to allow basic information from the fill deposits to be retained while not producing redundant results or spending resources to record unimportant information. Table 4-1 summarizes the treatment of each provenience.

Test Unit	Stratum	Description	Artifact Disposition
N/A	General Collection	Fill	Discarded
1	1	Fill	Discarded
1	II/ Feature 5	Fill	Discarded
1	III	Fill/demolition	Cataloged
1	Feature 7	Rodent	Discarded
2	1	Fill	Discarded
2	II/ Feature 5	Fill	Discarded
2	III	Fill/demolition	Cataloged
2	Features 5 and 7	Fill	Discarded
3	1	Fill	Discarded
3	11	Fill	Discarded
3		Construction fill	Cataloged
4	1	Fill	Discarded
4	11	Fill	Discarded
4	IV	Fill	Discarded
5	1	Demolition deposit	Cataloged
5	11	Demolition deposit	Cataloged
5		Demolition deposit	Cataloged
5	IV	Demolition deposit	Cataloged
5	V	Fill/demolition	Cataloged
5	VI	Fill/demolition	Cataloged

 Table 4-1. Summary of Laboratory Treatment by Phase II Provenience

For fill deposits, a sample of highly diagnostic artifacts was cataloged. These included whole bottles, bottle necks and lips, distinct ceramic types, and small finds (e.g., coins, marbles, doll fragments). These artifacts were retained and prepared for curation. The remaining artifacts from these proveniences were recorded by general artifact type and discarded; artifact types consisted of flat glass, curved glass, ceramics, nails, metal, architectural materials (e.g., brick, mortar), bone, shell, floral remains, and other materials (e.g., slag, coal, unidentified). Artifacts were also assigned functional categories as possible.

Artifacts recovered from demolition rubble and construction layers were cataloged based on Orser's (1988) functional group classification scheme (Table 4-2). This cataloging framework is more appropriate for late nineteenth and twentieth century collections than South (1977). Within Orser's system, historic artifacts were analyzed according to material type and function, when

possible. One additional category (6. Unknown) was added to the functional typology to better capture unidentified artifacts. An additional subcategory has been added to the labor category, (5c. Household), to capture artifacts used during household work, i.e., cleaning products, etc. Not all categories and subcategories listed in Table 4-2 were present within the 44AX219 assemblage.

Category	Subcategory	Examples		
	a. Procurement	Ammunition, fishhooks, fishing weights		
	b. Preparation	Baking pans, cooking vessels, large knives		
	c. Service	Fine earthenware, flatware, tableware		
1. Foodways	d. Storage	Coarse earthenware, stoneware, glass bottles, canning jars, bottle stoppers		
	e. General foodways	Unidentified glass and ceramic containers		
	f. Floral	Nut shells, seeds, fruit pits, phytoliths, pollen		
	g. Faunal	Animal bones, antlers, horns, shells and other remains		
	a. Fasteners	Buttons, eyelets, snaps, hooks, eyes		
2 Clothing	b. Manufacture	Needles, pins, scissors, thimbles		
2. 010timing	c. Other	Shoe leather, metal shoe shanks, clothes hangers		
	a. Architectural/ construction	Nails, flat glass, spikes, mortar, bricks, slate		
3. Household/Structural	b. Hardware	Hinges, tacks, nuts, bolts, staples, hooks, brackets		
	c. Furnishings/accessories	Stove parts, furniture pieces, lamp parts, fasteners		
	a. Medicinal	Medicine bottles, droppers		
	b. Cosmetic	Hairbrushes, hair combs, jars		
4. Personal	c. Recreational	Smoking pipes, toys, musical instruments, souvenirs		
	d. Monetary	Coins		
	e. Decorative	Jewelry, hairpins, hatpins, spectacles		
	f. Other	Pocketknives, fountain pens, pencils, ink wells		
5 Labor	a. Agricultural	Barbed wire, horse shoes, harness buckles, hoes, plow blades, scythe blades		
	b. Industrial	Tools		
	c. Household	Household cleaning products, Iron		
6. Unknown	a. Miscellaneous	Unidentifiable and miscellaneous artifacts		

 Table 4-2. Functional Typology (modified from Orser 1988)

#### 4.2.3.3 Data Recovery (Phase III)

During Data Recovery investigations, a sample of artifacts from feature contexts was retained. Alexandria Archaeology cataloged retained artifacts by material and type. A sample of the artifacts was assigned to Orser's (1988) functional categories.

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# 5.0 PHASE I SURVEY RESULTS

# 5.1 PHASE IA ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

The Phase I investigation began with an assessment of the archaeological potential of the 10.28acre parcel. The assessment was based on an analysis of the historic land use and previous disturbances to the property. To assist with the analysis, historic maps were georeferenced in GIS to determine historic building locations. Analysis of previous disturbance was based on a review of historic photographs, previous archaeological investigations, and descriptions associated with construction and operation of the 1970 school.

Several buildings and structures had been present within the project area from the early nineteenth century through present (Table 5-1). In addition to the potential for historic resources, the project area was considered to have a low to moderate potential for prehistoric sites based on its distance from water and topography.

Building or Structure	Date	Location/Notes			
Grimshaw-Slade	$c_{2}$ 1800-1830	Wheel house and southern end of ropewalkin			
ropewalk	ca. 1009-1039	northeast corner of property, running north-south			
House	1810	West of West Street, possibly outside of project area			
House or houses and	By 1839	North of Queen Street along West Street, possibly			
enciosules	,	North south along wast side of Wost Street, along to			
Union cattle feeding shed	Civil War	North-south along west side of west Street, close to			
		likely location of former ropewalk			
Baggett Slaughterhouse	Bv 1873-1891	North of Queen Street extended; possibly shown on			
		18// Hopkinsmap; not on 1891 Sanborn			
Three Baggett	_	Shown on 1877 Hopkinsmap in northeast corner of			
outhuildings	By 1877-1891	project area; one remains on 1891 Sanborn, but not			
outoundingo		after			
McKenzie dwelling and		Shown on 1877 Hopkinsmap along West Street near			
outbuilding	By 1877-1891	the intersection with Cameron in the southeast			
outbuilding		portion of the property			
Baggett dwelling	By 1891-1915	South side of Queen Street, shown on Sanborn			
Daggettaweining	By 1001 1010	mapsfrom 1891 through 1912			
Alexandria High School	1915-1969	Along Cameron Street			
Jefferson Elementary	1022 1060	Along West Street, approximate location of Baggett			
School	1922-1909	dwelling			
Jefferson-Houston	1070 procent				
School	1970-piesent				
Dubliancel	1041	Existing pool is in roughly the same location as			
Public pool	1941	original pool			
USO club/ Oswald	10/2-present				
Durant recreation center	1942-piesem				

#### Table 5-1. Summary of Historic Development

While history suggested that numerous buildings and structures had been present within the project area, extensive alterations to the property in the twentieth century reduced the potential for locating intact archaeological resources.

When the Jefferson School was built in 1922 it was built with a basement in the approximate location of the former Baggett residences, reducing the likelihood that evidence of the late nineteenth-century buildings would remain. Demolition of both early twentieth-century schools in 1969 and construction of the existing Jefferson-Houston School in 1970 appears to have had a

significant impact on the property. Accounts of former students at the early schools recall the buildings being raised on hills as much as 20 ft above the road; historic photographs support this description. The ground is currently only about 5 ft above the road, indicating extensive grading in the mid-twentieth century. On the west end of the property, installation and subsequent replacement of the public pool and associated buildings would have disturbed any resources that may have been present in that area (although no resources are documented prior to 1941).

One area of archaeological sensitivity was identified within the 10.28-acre parcel: the athletic field north of the extant school (Figure 5-1). During a grading project in 1998, the public school system removed a berm that had been located north of (behind) the school building. Near the base of the berm a brick chimney was found. The presence of this chimney base suggests the berm had been an artificial push pile, possibly having resulted from the 1969 demolitions and new school construction. Therefore, it was determined that the portion of the property currently in grass behind the extant school and set back from West Street may contain archaeological resources (the area close to West Street was presumably disturbed during grading and mechanical demolition of the 1922 school). The grass field would have been the location of the wheelhouse associated with the early nineteenth-century ropewalk. In addition, remains of the ropewalk itself may be present in the form of rows of post holes. It is possible that the brick chimney was related to ropewalk activities, although it may also have been associated with the other late nineteenth-century buildings. This area was also the location of the Civil War feeding shed. Because this 1.47-acre portion of the property would be affected by the proposed school construction, subsurface testing was recommended to more definitively determine the level of integrity in this area.

## 5.2 PHASE IB ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

The Phase I survey consisted of the excavation of 32 STPs and the mechanical excavation of five trenches within the approximately 1.47-acre athletic field (Figure 5-2).

#### 5.2.1 Shovel Test Pit Survey

In total, 32 STPs were excavated at 15-m (49-ft) intervals within the athletic field. Soils observed in the STPs varied across the site, reflecting twentieth century disturbances. Fifteen of the STPs included a truncated A horizon over what appeared to be a natural silty sand C horizon typical of the Grist Mill soil series mapped for the area. These STPs consisted of 0N 0E, 0N 15E, 0N 30E, 0N 60E, 0N 75E, 0N 90E, 15N 0E, 15N 15E, 15N 30E, 15N 75E, 15N 105E, 30N 0E, 30N 15E, 30N 30E, and 30N 90E. The A horizon was composed of two strata, with Stratum I consisting of a shallow sod cap with dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loamy soils. Stratum II consisted of brown (10YR 4/3 to 5/3) loam. The C horizon (Stratum III), encountered between 0.26 and 0.72 ft below surface, was dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) to yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty sand. Shovel tests closer to the existing school building appeared to be more intact, and natural soils became shallower towards the north. All soils were dry and compact at the time of the survey.

The remaining 17 STPs included the Stratum I sod cap (dark grayish brown, 10YR 4/2 loam) over various fill deposits. The presence of the Stratum I sod cap nearly uniformly across the field and in many cases overlaying modern fill indicates that this is a recent deposit. Fill layers consisted of mixed, mottled, or banded layers of various colors, including brownish yellow (10YR 6/6), strong brown (7.5YR 5/8), yellowish brown (10YR 5/6, 5/8), white (10YR 8/1), and





olive yellow (2.5Y 6/8). Fill layers were clayey, ranging from sandy clay to clay loam. The C horizon subsoil was reached in three STPs between 1.1 and 1.2 ft below surface (STPs N0 E105, N15 E90, and N30 E105); fourteen STPs included clayey fill to the base of excavation. Where the base of fill was reached, fill was found to rest on C horizon soils with no evidence of a buried A horizon. STPs placed along the north edge of the property, adjacent to a rise to ca. 1960s apartment buildings, contained fill to the base of excavation; this suggested that the abrupt change in elevation between the field and apartments was due primarily to fill deposited for apartment construction rather than grading of the athletic field (although truncated soils show that some grading had taken place).

Twenty-seven of the 32 STPs contained artifacts, although artifacts were from poor contexts. In total, 316 historic and modern artifacts were recovered from the STPs. Of the 316 recovered artifacts, 188 were found in the A horizon of STPs lacking fill, and 128 artifacts were recovered from either the A horizon or fill layers in STPs containing fill (Table 5-2). Artifacts from STPs without fill included a mix of modern and historic materials. Potentially historic artifacts included olive green, colorless, and aqua bottle glass, pearlware, whiteware, and white granite ceramic sherds, salt-glazed stoneware sherds, and wire nails. Modern materials included modern glass (e.g., screw top bottles, coke bottles, and safety glass), plastic fragments, asphalt, and wire.

Group	Material	Form	Date Range	STPs, with Fill	STPs, no Fill	Total
Activities	Latex paint	Fragment	Modern		1	1
	Brick/ mortar	Fragment		47	19	66
	Concrete	Concrete	20th century	1		1
	Glass	Window		18	32	50
Architectural	Iron	Nail		1	3	4
	non	Wire nail	1880-present		2	2
	Slate	Rooftile			1	1
	Tar	Tarroof	20th century	1		1
Found	Bone	Mammal			5	5
Faultai	Shell	Oyster		2	9	11
Hardware	Iron	Bolt			1	1
Household	Terracotta	Flowerpot		2	3	5
	Glass	Bottle		1	2	3
	01035	Fragment		26	74	100
	Pearlware	Fragment	1780-1830	2	1	3
Kitchen	Porcelain	Fragment			3	3
Ritonen	Salt-glazed stoneware	Fragment	1790-1930	1	1	2
	White granite	Fragment	1842-1930	4	2	6
	Whiteware	Fragment	1820-present	1	4	5
	Asphalt	Asphalt	Modern	9		9
	Clinker/coal	Fragment		2	10	12
Miscellaneous	Iron	Wire			4	4
	Plastic	Fragment	Modern	2	1	3
	Slag	Slag		7	9	16
Personal	Copperalloy	Penny	1969		1	1
r eisunai	Plastic	Тоу	Modern	1		1
Total		-		128	188	316

Table 5-2. Artifacts from	<b>STPs</b>
---------------------------	-------------

The distribution of artifacts from STPs did not provide significant information about historic land use. This is not surprising given the disturbed context. Artifact concentrations can likely be attributed to more recent land use. For example, bottle and vessel glass was concentrated closest to the driveway along the school building (0N line), which is accessible to the public and includes several trash cans. Brick and mortar fragments were concentrated in STP 0N 105E, which contained fill; the fill and brick fragments may be associated with the demolition of the early twentieth century elementary school in 1969. Potentially early artifacts, such as pearlware and olive green glass, were widely dispersed across the field (Table 5-3). No historic features were found; no STPs fell within the basement feature discussed below.

			Fill Present?	
Artifact	Date Range	STP	Yes	No
Olive green glass	1700-1860	0N E105	1	
		15N60E	1	
Pearlware	1780-1830	0N 0E		1
		30N 105E	1	
		45N 105E	1	-
Domestic gray salt- glazed stoneware	1790-1930	0N E105	1	
		30N 30E		1
Whiteware	1820-present	0N 0E		2
		0N 15E		1
		15N 30E		1
		15N 90E	1	
White granite	1842-1930	0N 75E		2
		0N E105	1	
		15N60E	2	
		30N 75E	1	
Wire nail	1880-present	15N 15E		1
		30N 15E		1
Total	10	10		

Table 5-3. Distribution of Diagnostic Historic Artifacts

### 5.2.2 Trenching

Five trenches were oriented east-west and placed across the map-projected locations of the various resources expected for the property in an attempt to locate features (see Figures 5-1 and 5-2; Figure 5-3). Trenches were 2.5 to 3 ft wide and ranged in length from 66 to 102 ft. As was expected based on the STP results, trench excavations exhibited variable conditions across the field. Some locations included shallow (less than 1 ft deep) A horizon or fill soils over natural C horizon soils (Trenches 2 and 5, and parts of Trenches 1 and 3). Some areas contained up to 2.6 ft of clayey fill over the natural C horizon (Trench 4 and parts of Trench 3). In some areas, clayey fill extended beyond 3 ft in depth, the limit of the current investigation (parts of Trenches 1 and 3).

One historic feature was identified in the western end of Trench 3 and referred to as Feature 3 (Figures 5-4 and 5-5). Features 1 and 2 had been found to be shallow, modern utility trenches related to a sprinkler system. Feature 3 consisted of a brick wall oriented east-west that curved to the south on the eastern end, potentially representing a corner of a building. The wall as exposed



Figure 5-3. Excavation of Trench 1, View to the West Southwest

CLIENT Alexandria City Public Schools				TITLE Excavation of Tranch 1 View to the West S	TITLE Execution of Tranch 1 View to the West Southwest				
PROJ Jefferson-Houston School, Alexandria, VA			ia, VA						
REVISION NO 1	DES BY	нс	8/19/13		PROJ NO 15303178				
scale N/A	DR BY	НС	8/19/13	12420 Milestone Center Dr.	FIGURE 5-3				
	CHK BY	хх	00/00/12		0-0				


PROJ

SCALE

was approximately 4.6 ft long east-west. Soils to the east of the brick feature appeared natural, with the C horizon encountered approximately 0.8 ft below the surface. The southern face of the bricks appeared dressed rather than disturbed, although distinct soils were aligned with the bricks in the south profile, suggesting additional portions of the feature may be found to the south.

The soils to the west of the brick feature appeared to be historic basement or cellar fill capped with light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) clay fill (Figure 5-6). The light gray clay fill contrasted with the modern clayey fill found elsewhere on the property, which was primarily dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6). The extent of the light gray fill in the trench suggested the historic feature was approximately 22 ft east-west and continued to the south for an unknown distance. The historic feature fill extended beyond the 2-ft depth of the trench. Eight artifacts were recovered during trowelling of the trench profile, including two hand tool-finished bottle necks, an annular pearlware sherd, a sherd of redware, a gray salt-glazed stoneware sherd, a white granite fragment, a fragment of coal, and an oyster shell (Table 5-4). A high concentration of oyster shell and coal were observed in the feature fill. The masonry and artifacts suggest a mid- to late nineteenth century date for the building.

		-		
Group	Material	Form	Date Range	Count
Faunal	Shell	Oyster		1
	Glass	Blown-in-mold bottle	1850-1920	2
	Pearlware	Annular-decorated fragment	1800-1840	1
Kitchen	Redware	Fragment		1
	Domestic gray salt- glazed stoneware	Fragment	1790-1930	1
	White granite	Fragment	1842-1930	1
Miscellaneous	Coal	Coal		1
Total				8

Table 5-4. Phase I Artifact Sample from Feature 3

### 5.2.3 Summary and Recommendations: Phase I

The location of Feature 3 closely aligns with a building shown on the 1877 Hopkins map (see Figure 3-10). Research suggests this building may have been the slaughterhouse referenced in an 1875 deed. Sanborn maps from 1891 do not show the building, and it may have been gone by this time.

URS recommended that Phase II archaeological evaluation be conducted in the vicinity of Feature 3. No further work was recommended for the remainder of the project area due to demonstrated prior disturbance and lack of significant cultural resources.



Figure 5-6. Trench 3 Profile, View to the Southwest

CLIENT	CLIENT Alexandria City Public Schools			TITLE Tronch 2 Profile View to the Southwest				
PROJ Jefferson-Houston School, Alexandria, VA				ia, VA				
REVISIO	DN NO 1	DES BY	НС	8/19/13			PROJ NO	15303178
SCALE	As shown	DR BY	НС	8/19/13	12420 Milestone Center Dr.		FIGURES	
	Снк ву хх 00/00/12					Germantown, MD 20070		5-6

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## 6.0 PHASE II EVALUATION RESULTS

The Phase II field investigation included mechanical stripping of an area approximately 36-x-46 ft in size, encompassing 1,658 ft<sup>2</sup>, and hand excavation of five 1-x-1-m (3.3-x-3.3-ft) test units (TUs). A backhoe with a smooth blade was used to remove the topsoil and dense clay fill to a depth of approximately 1 ft below surface, at which depth the building foundation (Feature 3) was encountered. Stripping revealed an ovoid or rounded square-shaped foundation pit measuring 28.9-x-30.5 ft dug into the subsoil and in which the basement and foundation were constructed (Figure 6-1). The brick foundation elements abutting the sides of the foundation pit were purposefully rounded as to match the contours of the pit (i.e., the bricks were cut to follow the contour) (Figure 6-2). As a result of the Phase II stripping, the tops of what appeared to be brick piers were uncovered, particularly along the east and south sides of the foundation. These individual foundation elements were assigned letters (3a through 3j) (Figure 6-3). The building foundation is discussed in more detail in the Phase III results section.

The northwest corner of the building was found to be more disturbed, buried under more than 3 ft of light gray clay fill. The backhoe removed the fill to a depth of 3 ft below surface from a portion the northwest corner of the building to allow a TU to be safely hand excavated beginning at this depth.

The TUs were oriented roughly parallel to the foundation with grid north established at 20 degrees east of magnetic north (Figure 6-4). Four of the TUs were excavated as two-unit blocks in order to facilitate deeper excavation within the basement feature. TUs 1 and 2 were placed on the interior of the building near the southwest corner in order to investigate a concentration of burned material visible on the surface that was thought to possibly represent a chimney or hearth feature. TU 1 was placed adjacent to the interior of the brick foundation, and TU 2 was situated to the north. TUs 3 and 4 were placed along the interior of the eastern side of the building. TU 3 was situated across a brick wall thought to possibly represent a foundation pier or footing, and TU 4 was placed to the west. TUs 1 through 4 began approximately 1 ft below surface. TU 5 began 3.3 ft below ground surface within the basement near the northwest corner of the building.

The TUs were excavated to a depth of 3 ft, the limit of safe hand excavation. An additional 1-ft deep sondage was excavated at the base of TU 5. The base of TU 5 was 7.5 ft below ground surface, but the floor of the basement was not reached during the Phase II investigation.

## 6.1 TEST UNITS 1 AND 2

TUs 1 and 2 began approximately 1 ft below ground surface and included three strata to the base of excavation (Figures 6-4 through 6-7). Stratum I was strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) compact sandy loam mottled with gray (10YR 6/1) clay. This stratum was the remains of the clayey fill that had mostly been mechanically removed. It was only present in the north half of TU 2 and averaged 0.4 ft in thickness. In total, 293 artifacts were recovered from Stratum I, including 234 foodway, 55 structural, and four other materials. Foodway artifacts included 216 glass fragments, 11 ceramic sherds, four bone fragments, and three shell fragments. Structural artifacts included 37 window glass, eight nails, six brick fragments, and four terracotta pipe fragments. Other materials consisted of three slag and one coal fragments, representing a sample of these materials observed in the field. Temporally diagnostic artifacts dated from the late nineteenth to midtwentieth century, including ironstone, whiteware, machine-made bottles, and blown-in-mold bottles.







Figure 6-2. Feature 3 showing Curve of Building Footprint, View to the East



Figure 6-3. Feature 3 showing Piers along South Wall, View to the Northeast

CLIEN	CLIENT Alexandria City Public Schools			TITLE Footure 2 Dha				
PROJ Jefferson-Houston School, Alexandria, VA				Se II				
REVIS	ION NO 1	DES BY	HC	8/19/13			PROJ NO	15303178
SCALE	As shown	DR BY	HC	8/19/13	URS	12420 Milestone Center Dr.	FIGURES	
		СНК ВҮ	xx	00/00/12		Germaniown, MD 20070		6-2 and 6-3



Figure 6-4. TUs 1 and 2 West Wall Profile



Figure 6-5. TU 2 North Wall Profile

CLIENT	CLIENT Alexandria City Public Schools			
PROJ	Jefferson-Houston School, Alexandria, VA			
REVISION	N NO 1	DES BY	HC	8/19/13
SCALE	As shown	DR BY	нс	8/19/13
		СНК ВҮ	xx	00/00/12





CLIENT Alexandria City Public Schools				TITLE TI Is 1 and 2 Wast Profile			
PROJ Jefferson-Houston School, Alexandria, VA							
REVISION NO 1	DES BY	HC	8/19/13			PROJ NO	15303178
scale 1" = 1 foot	DR BY	HC	8/19/13	URS	12420 Milestone Center Dr.	FIGURES	
	СНК ВҮ	хх	00/00/12		Germantown, MD 20070		6-6 and 6-7

Stratum II consisted of black (10YR 2/1) gritty sandy loam. The stratum began near the boundary between TUs 1 and 2 and increased in thickness towards the north, reaching 1.1 ft in thickness within the test units. The soil matrix of Stratum II primarily consisted of clinker and cinder fragments with a large concentration of artifacts. Based on its appearance at the surface, the layer was thought to possibly represent a feature related to a hearth, and it was assigned Feature 5; excavation showed that the deposit is not a feature, but rather a layer of cinders, coal, and refuse dumped on the site.

In total, 2,809 artifacts were recovered from Stratum II in TUs 1 and 2. Artifacts included 2,070 foodways items, 237 structural materials, 15 personal/ clothing artifacts, and 487 other materials of unknown function (e.g., metal, coal, and wood fragments; Table 6-1). A representative sample of the temporally diagnostic artifacts and personal/ clothing items was cataloged in more detail (Table 6-2). Artifacts date primarily to the nineteenth to early twentieth century. Only a portion of the artifacts were burned, suggesting a refuse deposit rather than a fire event. The artifacts may represent refuse from the neighboring houses or possibly the early twentieth century schools.

Group	Artifact Type	Count
	Clothing	10
Clothing/	Тоу	1
personal	Medicine	3
	Graphite pencil lead	1
Llausahald/	Architectural/building material	15
Housenoiu/	Flat/ window glass	73
Shuttan	Nails	149
	Bone	108
	Shell	18
Foodways	Ceramic	154
FUUUways	Curved/vessel glass	1,788
	Copper alloy fork	1
	Iron key opener	1
	Floral	9
Unknown	Miscellaneousmetal	305
	Other	173
Total		2,809

Table 6-1. Artifacts from Stratum II of TUs 1 and 2

Table 6-2. Selective	Sample of Artifacts	from Stratum 1	II of TUs 1 and 2
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Group	Material	Form	Description	Date Range	Count
	Iron, white metal	Corset fastener			2
Clothing	Porcelain	Button	Prosser	1841-1950s	4
	Shell	Button			4
	Clay	Marble		pre 1928	1
		Bromo-seltzer bottle	Machine made	1915-1928	1
Personal	Glass	Dioxegen bottle	Molded	1880-1910	1
		Medicine bottle		1910-1920	1
	Graphite	Pencil Lead			1
Foodways	Copperalloy	Fork			1





Group	Material	Form	Description	Date Range	Count
	Glass	Bottle	Machine made	1908-present	1
	Iron	Key opener			1
	Porcelain	Bowl	Restaurant ware (mend)	1892-present	7
	Folcerain	Saucer			1
	Whiteware	Bowl	Edge molded and painted	1820-present	8
	Wintewale	Platter	Decalcomania	1890-present	16
Total					50

Stratum III was a thick layer including significant amounts of brick rubble suggesting the layer was related to the demolition of the building. However, Stratum III was found on top of, as well as within, the extant basement foundation wall. This suggests that some of the soil development of Stratum III occurred after demolition. The layer consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand mottled with very dark gray (10YR 3/1), yellowish brown (10YR 5/8), brownish yellow (10YR 6/6), and light gray (10YR 7/2) clayey sand. On the western side of the TUs, the colors appeared as more distinct layers, while across most of the TUs the colors were mixed. This stratum extended to the base of excavation 3.3 ft below the base of the mechanical scrape. A rodent burrow (Feature 7) was found near the base of excavation in the north wall of TU 2.

In total, 750 artifacts were recovered from Stratum III of TUs 1 and 2. While the artifacts may not be directly related to use of the building, a decision was made to fully catalog the materials in order to gather information about the demolition and period immediately following demolition. Artifacts included 412 foodways, 293 structural, one clothing, one personal, and 43 other materials (Table 6-3).

Group	Material	Form	Date Range	Count
Clothing	Porcelain	Prosser button	1840-1950s	1
	Pono onomol	Fish		1
	Done, ename	Mammal		261
	Copperalloy	Bullet casing		1
Foodways Glass		Bottle: tooled crown cap finish	1840-1920	1
Foodways	Glass	ImageFormDate RangeCournProsser button1840-1950s0namelFish0Mammal26alloyBullet casing26alloyBullet casing1840-1920Bottle: tooled crown cap finish1840-1920Bottle: solarized1880-1914Fragment22Lid liner1840-1950snFragment22Lid liner1840-1950snFragment11Brick11Brick11Brick22Vindow22Possible wrought nailpre-1815Cut nail1790-1915Nail6Mortar1Roof tile1Marble1	1	
	othingPorcelainProsser buttonDate italigeothingPorcelainProsser button1840-1950sBone, enamelFishMammalCopper alloyBullet casingOodwaysGlassBottle: tooled crown cap finish1840-1920DodwaysGlassBottle: solarized1880-1914FragmentLid liner1840-1950sPorcelainFragment1840-1950sPorcelainFragment1840-1950sShellClamOysterGlassWindowPossible wrought nailpusehold/ ructuralIronPossible wrought nailpre-1815MortarMortarMortar1880-presentNailMortarMortarMortarSlateRoof tileIronIron	22		
		Lidliner	1840-1950s	8
GloupMaterialPormiClothingPorcelainProsser buttonBone, enamelFish MammalCopper alloyBullet casing Bottle: tooled crow cap finishFoodwaysGlassBottle: tooled crow cap finishFoodwaysGlassBottle: solarized FragmentPorcelainFragment ClamShellClam OysterBrickBrickCorse earthenwareFlower potGlassWindowHousehold/ structuralIronMortarMortar SlatePersonalGlassMarble	Fragment		1	
	Clam		2	
	Shell	Oyster		114
	Brick	Brick		9
	Coarse earthenware	Flowerpot		7
	Glass	Window		24
Household/		Possible wrought nail	pre-1815	1
etructural	Iron	Cut nail	1790-1915	166
Shuctural	non	Wire nail	1880-present	8
		Nail	İ	67
	Mortar	Mortar		10
	Slate	Roof tile		1
Personal	Glass	Marble		1

Table 6-3. Artifacts from Stratum III of TUs 1 and 2

Group	Material	Form	Date Range	Count
		Fragment		10
Other	Iron	Sheet		17
Other	non	FormDate RangeCFragmentSheetStrapWire	4	
		Wire		12
Total			-	750

Faunal remains represent 50 percent of the assemblage (n=378), including 231 mammal bones, 30 mammal teeth, 114 oyster shell fragments, two clam shells, and one fish bone. A cursory analysis of the faunal remains from this context was conducted to determine if the remains may be associated with slaughtering and butchering activities. The results suggest that much of the remains were probably deposited in the area as refuse and are not associated with animal butchering at the slaughterhouse. The examined assemblage was composed largely of pig and cattle remains. The assemblage also included a substantial amount of oyster shell fragments from the family *Ostreidae*, one domestic cat maxilla, the right preoperculum of an unknown member of the perch family *Percidae*, and the scapula, mandible, and two tibiae of a large mouse or rat. Pig and cattle were represented mostly by teeth. In the case of cattle, the dental representation consisted of 14 incisors and a single molar. The only other definitively identifiable cattle elements were portions of a juvenile cow's unfused vertebral body and the distal diaphysis of a metapodial element missing its unfused epiphysis. Identified pig elements, a phalanx, and two trochlear notch fragments of two separate ulnae.

The assemblage also included a large amount of rib fragments from unidentified large mammals, which might have been pigs or cattle. Other unidentified large mammal remains included unidentified cranial fragments, longbone diaphysis fragments, and unidentified flat bone scraps, which may have been cranial or axial elements. The cranial and axial elements appeared with a higher frequency than limb elements.

A number of the bones featured rodent gnawing marks. Conversely, very few of the bones featured distinct butchering marks. Only four elements showed evidence of saw cuts. These included a pig thoracic vertebra, which had been sawed in half, longitudinally, and portion of a pig or cattle scapula with a transverse cut. The remaining saw-cut elements were an unidentified long bone portion and a specimen, which was tentatively identified as a vertebral transverse process from an unidentified large mammal. The paucity of butchered remains combined with the high relative frequency of oyster shells were not expected for a slaughterhouse assemblage.

What these observations suggest is that many of the faunal remains were likely deposited in the slaughterhouse basement as refuse, after the building had been demolished. Remains from cattle butchering associated with the slaughterhouse might in fact be rare. Most of the butchered bone would have travelled off-site with meat cuts. Even low meat utility elements, such as distal limbs and crania may have been sold for soup bones and less expensive alternatives to high priced cuts. Finally, the proprietors of the slaughterhouse would have likely frequently cleaned the facilities to prevent infestations by vermin.

Nails were found in significant quantities (n=239, 32 percent), suggesting Stratum III is related to the demise of the building at this location. Temporally diagnostic artifacts suggest a late nineteenth to turn-of-the twentieth century date for the deposit. No machine-made bottles or other artifacts definitively post-dating 1920 were found in this stratum. The predominance of cut

nails (n=166) in comparison to wire nails (n=8) underscores the primarily nineteenth century date.

The interior of the Feature 3 building contains a square basement with brick walls (see Figures 6-6 and 6-7). The southwest corner of the basement was found in TUs 1 and 2. The southern wall of the brick foundation extended 1.6 ft north into TU 1, suggesting the southern wall of the feature is approximately 3 ft thick. The west wall of the basement was encountered 1.3 ft below the base of the mechanical scrape along the west side of the TUs, indicating that the west wall of the foundation is also approximately 3 ft thick. The basement walls are constructed in common bond with several metal fasteners located between the bricks. The stepped nature of the remaining brick foundation suggests the building was intentionally demolished.

## 6.2 TEST UNITS 3 AND 4

TUs 3 and 4 began approximately 1 ft below the ground surface with TU 3 straddling Feature 3c. The test units included four strata (Figures 6-8 and 6-9). Stratum I consisted of the remaining clayey fill that had been mostly removed by the backhoe; at this location it was 2 inches thick and consisted of mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay. This stratum yielded 54 artifacts, including three from TU 3 and 51 from TU 4. Artifacts included 32 foodways, 12 structural, and 10 other materials. A brick wall extending to the north from Feature 3c was uncovered below Stratum I. While the wall was no longer present to the south, a distinct division was visible between soils east and west of the line (Figures 6-10 and 6-11).

Strata II and IV consisted of fill and slope wash layers on the interior of the building (west of Feature 3c). These strata may be equivalent to Stratum III of TUs 1 and 2, although the low amounts of brick and other architectural materials in TUs 3 and 4 may indicate a different soil development process. Stratum II started thin close to the brick wall and became thicker toward the interior of the basement (west), extending to a maximum thickness of 1.1 ft in TU 4. Stratum II was yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) mottled with light gray (2.5Y 7/1) clay loam with bands of very dark gray (2.5Y 3/1) silty clay. Artifacts seemed to only be present in the very dark gray portions of the stratum, although due to marbling rather than distinct banding, it was not possible to excavate the soils separately. The observed layers may indicate that the soils developed as a result of repeated dumping of refuse interspersed with periods of run-off/ slope wash into the basement.

In total, 1,009 artifacts were recovered from Stratum II of TUs 3 and 4. Artifacts were separated by basic characteristics and assigned to functional categories as possible. Artifacts included 695 foodways, 235 structural, 18 clothing and personal, and 61 other/unknown. The personal and clothing artifacts include 15 doll fragments, a marble, a medicine bottle fragment, and a button. Bottle and vessel glass dominated the assemblage, representing 40 percent. Few temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered (Table 6-4); artifacts generally suggest a late nineteenth to early twentieth century date for this stratum, although four fragments from automatic machinemade bottles may be more modern.



Figure 6-8. TUs 3 and 4 North Wall Profile





Figure 6-10. TUs 3 and 4 East Wall Profile



#### Figure 6-11. TUs 3 and 4 South Wall Profile

CLIENT	CLIENT Alexandria City Public Schools							
PROJ	Jefferson-Houston Sch	nool, Ale	exandr	ia, VA		J 4		
REVISIO	N NO 1	DES BY	НС	8/19/13			PROJ NO	15303178
SCALE	As shown	DR BY	нс	8/19/13	URS	12420 Milestone Center Dr.	FIGURES	
		СНК ВҮ	xx	00/00/12		Germaniown, MD 20070	6-1	0 and 6-11

Group	Artifact Type	Count
Clathing /	Clothing	1
Clothing/	Medicine	1
personal	Тоу	16
Household/ structural	Architectural/building material	28
	Flat/window glass	124
	Nail	83
	Ceramics	186
	Curved/vessel glass	376
Foodways	Bone	74
	Shell	59
Linknown	Miscellaneousmetal	37
UNNOWI	Other	24
Total		1,009

Table 6-4. Artifacts from Stratum II of TUs 3 and 4

Table 6-5. Diagnostic Artifacts from Stratum II of TUs 2 and 3

Group	Artifact	Description	Date Range	Count
	Glass bottle, molded	Molded	1890-1920	1
	Glass bottle/ jar	Automatic machine molded	1900-present	4
Foodways	White granite		1842-1930	6
,	Whiteware		1820-present	16
	Whiteware	Decalcomania-decorated	1890-present	2
	Yellowware		1830-1940	1
Personal	Ceramicmarble		19th century	1
FEISUIIdi	Glass medicine bottle	Molded	1880-1920	1

Stratum IV contained more charcoal and coal fragments than Stratum II as well as a concentration of large, rusted metal artifacts. The soils consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4 and 5/8) sandy clay mottled with strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) and very pale brown (10YR 7/4) sandy clay and clay with bands of 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty clay. Due to the presence of the large metal artifacts, it was not possible to reach a depth of 3 ft across the entire unit.

In total, 1,089 artifacts were recovered from Stratum IV of TUs 3 and 4, including 818 foodways artifacts, 162 structural, six clothing and personal, one labor, and 102 other materials (Table 6-6). The personal and clothing artifacts include two fragments of a white granite chamber pot, a medicine bottle, a bone button, a slate pencil, and a pipe fragment. Like Stratum II, vessel glass dominated the assemblage from Stratum IV, representing 47 percent. In addition to the collected artifacts, a concentration of large iron items, including pipes, pails, and kettles, was observed. Significant amounts of tar were also present in this stratum. Temporally diagnostic artifacts from Stratum IV primarily date to the turn of the twentieth century, although the presence of automatic machine-made bottle glass indicates a post-1920 date. The sample of cataloged datable artifacts includes three cut nails (1790-1915), three sherds of whiteware (1820-present), a medicine bottle blown in a three-part mold (1870-1920), a Hutchinson bottle stopper (1890-1915), two sherds of

decalcomania-decorated whiteware (1890-present), two fragments of a white granite chamber pot (1913-present), and a machine-made bottle (1920-present).

Group	Form	Count
	Curved/vessel glass	515
Foodways	Ceramic	207
1 OOdways	Bone	51
	Shell	45
	Architectural/building material	23
Household/structural	Nail	71
	Flat/ window glass	68
Labor	Railroad spike	1
	Bottle	1
	Button	1
Personal/clothing	Chamberpot	2
	Pencil	1
	Pipe	1
	Clinker/coal	2
linkoowo	Miscellaneousmetal	91
UTINIOWI	Other	8
	Floral	1
Total		1,089

 Table 6-6. Artifacts from Stratum IV of TUs 3 and 4

Stratum III consisted of the clayey fill present between the brick wall segments; it was only present in the eastern portion of TU 3, east of the north-south brick wall. The stratum was the same on both the north and south sides of the Feature 3c wall. Stratum III was yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) mottled with light gray (2.5Y 7/1) sandy clay. It is possible that this soil was deposited during construction, and all artifacts from the stratum were cataloged. In total, 18 artifacts were recovered, including nine brick fragments, three vessel glass, two whiteware, two oyster shell, one window glass, and one clinker (Table 6-7). These artifacts do not provide a lot of information to date the stratum, although one of the whiteware sherds included a transfer print decoration dating to ca. 1820-1867 (Miller 2000:13).

Table 6-7. Artifacts from Stratum III of TU 3

Group	Material	Form	Date Range	Count
	Glass	Fragment		3
Foodways	Shell	Oyster		2
	Whiteware	Fragment, transfer-printed	1820-1867	1
		Fragment	1820-present	1
Houcobold/Structural	Brick	Brick		9
nousenoiu/structulai	Glass	Window		1
Unknown	Clinker	Clinker		1
Total				18

## 6.3 TEST UNIT 5

Excavation of TU 5 began 3.3 ft below ground surface and below a gray clayey fill. The gray clay had been pressed into and between the brick rubble at the top of Stratum I. The unit included six strata to the base of excavation (Figures 6-12 and 6-13). Strata I through IV appear to represent the collapse or demolition of the brick building. All artifacts from these proveniences were fully cataloged. Stratum I consisted of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silty sand with brick rubble. This stratum was primarily found on the south side of the TU where it averaged 0.26 ft in thickness. In addition to the brick rubble, which was not quantified, 52 artifacts were found in Stratum I. Artifacts included 38 glass items assigned to the foodways category, 11 window glass, one wire nail, and two clay marbles (Table 6-8). These artifacts resembled the types of materials recovered from Stratum III of TUs 1 and 2. Temporally diagnostic artifacts suggest an early twentieth century date for Stratum I in TU 5, which is primarily based on the presence of a Carnival glass fragment, an early machine-made bottle fragment, and a wire nail.

Group	Material	Form	Date Range	Count
		Bottle	1900-present	2
Foodways	Glass	Bottle/ Jar		1
		Carnival glass	1905-1940s	1
		Fragment		34
Household/ structural	Glass	Window		11
	Iron	Wire nail	1880-present	1
Personal	Ceramic	Marble	1818-1928	2
Total				52

Table 6-8. Artifacts from Stratum I of TU 5

Stratum II consisted of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) clayey sand with brick rubble and mortar. This stratum slopes down toward the south (center of the building), ranging in thickness from 0.26 to 1.3 ft. Nine artifacts were recovered from Stratum II, including four vessel glass fragments, two plain whiteware sherds, one copper alloy button, one shard of window glass, and one brick fragment.

Stratum III consisted of mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/4 and 5/6) and light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) clay with small fragments of brick rubble and pockets of sand (possibly mortar). This thin layer, averaging 0.16 ft in thickness, may represent a rain wash event, suggesting the building had partially collapsed and remained open prior to final demolition (represented by Stratum II). Artifacts from Stratum III consisted of two cut nails, one fragment each of vessel glass, window glass, and slate. The cut nails suggest a nineteenth century date for this stratum.

Stratum IV was similar to Stratum II and consisted of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand with pockets of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4 to 5/6) clay and significant amounts of brick rubble, including whole bricks. This layer dives down towards the southwest; it is approximately 0.33 ft thick on the north side of the TU and as much as 1.3 ft thick in the southwest corner. Besides brick, six oyster shell fragments were recovered from this thick stratum.





Figure 6-13. TU 5 North Wall Profile, View to the North

CLIENT	CLIENT Alexandria City Public Schools					Il Profile View to the North		
PROJ Jefferson-Houston School, Alexandria, VA				ia, VA				
REVISIO	DN NO 1	DES BY	НС	8/19/13			PROJ NO	15303178
SCALE	As shown	DR BY	НС	8/19/13	URS	12420 Milestone Center Dr.	FIGURE	
		СНК ВҮ	xx	00/00/12		Germaniown, MD 20070		6-13

Strata V and VI did not contain significant amounts of brick rubble, although several rounded cobbles were recovered from Stratum V. Stratum V was 56 cm thick where the base of the stratum was reached (north half of the test unit). The stratum continues deeper beyond the limit of hand excavation within the southern portion of the unit. Stratum V consisted of alternating bands of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) mottled with dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay and dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty sand with charcoal flecking. Stratum V resembled Strata II and IV of TUs 3 and 4, although Stratum V's depth below surface, position below most of the demolition rubble, and low numbers of artifacts may indicate that the stratum was associated with a separate deposition event than that documented in TUs 3 and 4. Artifacts from Stratum V of TU 5 were primarily recovered from the sandy, charcoal-flecked bands rather than the mottled vellowish brown clay. The banding is suggestive of successive periods of run-off deposition. At a depth of 2.8 ft below the unit datum (6.1 ft below surface), a decaying wooden board was found along the west wall of the unit. The board was documented as Feature 8, although further investigation revealed the board was situated at a 45 degree angle and did not appear to be in*situ.* Archaeobotanical analysis revealed the wood to be softwood (conifer) such as pine, spruce, fir, or Douglas-fir; due to decay, the wood could not be identified more precisely.

In total, 84 artifacts were recovered from Stratum V of TU 5 (Table 6-9). Artifacts included 13 foodways, 49 structural, and 22 other materials of unknown function. Artifacts suggest a nineteenth century date for the stratum based on the presence of pearlware, cut nails, and a blown-in-mold bottle fragment. The pearlware sherds, however, predate use of the slaughterhouse and represent artifacts that likely were present in the A horizon when it washed into the basement.

Group	Material	Form	Date Range	Count
	Coarse earthenware	Fragment		2
Foodwove	Glass	Bottle finish, blown-in-mold	1840-1920	1
Foodways		Fragment		6
	Pearlware	Fragment	1780-1840	2
	Shell	Oyster		2
	Brick	Brick		2
Household/	Glass	Window		16
structural	Iron	Cutnail	1790-1915	30
	non	Nail		1
	Iron	Fragment		3
Linknown	Slag	Slag		1
OINIOWI	Slate	Fragment		3
	Wood	Wood		15
Total		-		84

Table 6-9. Artifacts from Stratum V of TU 5

TU 5 was terminated 3.4 ft below the base of the mechanical scrape. A 1-ft deep sondage was excavated in the northwest corner of TU 5 into Stratum VI. Stratum VI resembled Stratum V, but the banding was more consistent (i.e., less mixed) and thinner; it consisted alternating thin bands of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay and dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty sand. Stratum VI was only present in the northwest quarter of the test unit, appearing almost circular in

plan in the floor of the unit; further excavation during the Phase III study showed that the northwest corner of TU 5 had been situated over the southeast corner of a well, which was uncovered approximately 0.6 ft below the base of the Phase II hand excavation. Eleven artifacts were recovered from Stratum VI of TU 5. Artifacts included a buff-paste coarse earthenware ceramic sherd, a possible wrought nail, four cut nails, a wire nail, and four unidentifiable nails. The mix of nail types confirms the mixed, redeposited (likely run-off into the basement) nature of Strata V and VI. TU 5 extended to a total depth of 7.5 ft below ground surface, but the floor of the basement was not reached.

## 6.4 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS: PHASE II

### 6.4.1 Summary: Phase II

As a result of the Phase II investigation, the footprint and basement of a brick building, or at least with a brick foundation, (Feature 3) approximately 29-x-30 ft in size was uncovered. Five TUs were excavated within the Feature 3 foundation. Soils within the test units represented fill, slope wash, demolition debris, and post-demolition refuse deposits; no strata directly associated with use of the building were encountered.

In total, 6,284 artifacts were recovered during the Phase II evaluation. Most of the artifacts were found in the refuse deposits resting on top of a layer of clay and brick rubble (n=3,102, 49 percent); this refuse deposit was particularly obvious in TUs 1 and 2 (Strata I and II). The recovered artifacts appear to date primarily to the late nineteenth to early twentieth century and include large amounts of bottle glass and metal fragments. The presence of automatic machinemade bottles and ceramics with decorative elements that were common in the second quarter of the twentieth century suggest the refuse deposit date may extend to the mid-twentieth century.

Below the refuse deposit was a series of layers of yellowish clayey fill with varying amounts of brick rubble and bands of darker, coal and charcoal-laden soils. This thick deposit appears to have resulted from several processes, potentially including intentional filling, slope wash/run-off, possible refuse disposal and/or dumping of coal waste, and demise of the building. This layer is represented by Strata III of TUs 1 and 2, Strata II and IV of TUs 3 and 4, and all of TU 5 (Strata I through VI). The west side of the basement (TUs 1, 2, and 5) contained a higher percentage of brick rubble than was observed in TUs 3 and 4 on the east side of the building. It is possible that the west side was originally of more solid brick construction, while the east side had more openings or frame components. The difference may also be related to the way the building collapsed (e.g., if the building collapsed to the east, the west walls would have fallen inside the basement, while the east walls would have fallen onto the ground surface outside of the building. Brick rubble appeared to have been deposited in layers separated by varying amounts of clayey fill and refuse. This suggests the building ruin collapsed over time, although it may also have been intentionally demolished. Artifacts from these layers primarily date to the late nineteenth century to early twentieth century, with minimal amounts of machine-made bottle glass or other post-1920 artifacts; all machine-made bottle glass from this thick deposit was recovered from TUs 3 and 4.

The artifacts, while not providing information about the use and function of the site, provide a date estimate for the demise of the building. Artifacts suggest that the building was abandoned and demolished at the end of the nineteenth century or around the turn-of-the-twentieth century. This is consistent with documentary evidence, which suggests the building was abandoned by the

time the 1891 Sanborn map was drawn, although it is not clear if this map stopped at the city limit at that time. The last documentary reference to the slaughterhouse was from 1887, when the property was sold to the Hellmuth Brothers. Based on the presence of layers of clay and coal separating brick rubble layers, it is possible that the ruin remained standing for a time after abandonment before being intentionally demolished.

#### 6.4.2 Recommendations: Phase II

As a result of the Phase II evaluation, the site was determined to have the potential to yield additional significant information. While no artifacts directly related to use of the building were discovered, the unusual building form, underrepresented site type (slaughterhouse), and the fact that the base of fill was not reached during Phase II suggested the site had the potential to contain additional important information related to Alexandria history. Additional investigations were recommended because the site cannot be avoided during construction of the new school.

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## 7.0 DATA RECOVERY (PHASE III) RESULTS

As a result of the Phase II evaluation, Site 44AX219 was determined to have the potential to yield additional important information about the history of Alexandria. In particular, it was expected that additional excavation may reach features and deposits at the bottom of the basement that would assist in interpreting the unusual building form and site type; few slaughterhouses have been subject to archaeological investigation in the region.

The Phase III Data Recovery field investigation included mechanical removal of fill from the basement, manual excavation to expose features, and manual excavation of features within the basement. Because the basement fill was shown during the Phase II evaluation to be largely unrelated to the historic use of the building, no additional manual excavation was proposed prior to mechanical removal of the fill. City of Alexandria archaeologists monitored mechanical excavation of the basement to an average depth of 8 ft below surface, at which depth a layer of what appeared to be decayed wood was encountered. The decayed wood may represent remains of a wooden floor, but may also represent the collapsed interior building features, which would have included significant amount of wood structure as seen in historic photos of slaughterhouses. Excavation at that point continued by hand. Fill was also manually removed from on top of and between the segments of the brick wall.

## 7.1 FEATURES

#### 7.1.1 Foundation

The entirety of the extant brick foundation (Feature 3) was exposed during the Phase III investigation. The foundation walls were constructed within an asymmetrical hole with rounded corners and curved, bowed-out walls (Figures 7-1 through 7-3). On the east and west walls, the widest portion (or bulge) was just south of center. At its widest points, the feature is 28.9-x-30.5 ft in size. Inside the curved brick walls is a rectangular cellar with an interior measuring 20.3-x-22.6 ft in plan that extended approximately 8 ft in depth below the current ground surface. During demolition, it was determined that the cellar walls were nearly 3 ft thick near the top of the excavation and stepped inward with depth to approximately 2 ft thick near the base; this design may have allowed the builders to save money by reducing the required brick while still maintaining insulation. On the east and south walls, 2.5 ft outside of the cellar, is a one-course wide wall abutting the interior ends of the short walls or piers uncovered during the Phase II investigation (Figures 7-4 and 7-5).

On the north and west walls a combination of piers and more solid segments of brick wall are present. The portion of the one-course wide brick wall located within TUs 3 and 4 appeared to have been repaired (see Figure 6-10). The piers were found to be resting on a solid brick foundation that filled the space between the square basement walls and the outer edge of the asymmetrical curved hole (Figure 7-6); along the exterior of the building, bricks were cut to follow the curve of the hole.

The mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay fill found between the piers may have been placed within the brick elements during construction. This deposit was sampled, resulting in recovery of few artifacts. In TU 3, the stratum yielded 18 artifacts, including nine brick pieces, three vessel glass fragments, two oyster shell, a sherd of plain whiteware (1820-present), a sherd of transfer-printed whiteware (1820-1867), a window glass shard, and a clinker. Excavation of one segment of the fill on the southern wall yielded brick fragments and corroded nails.





Figure 7-2. Foundation Overview, View to the Northwest



Figure 7-3. Foundation Overview, View to the Southeast

CLIENT	CLIENT Alexandria City Public Schools					onviow		
PROJ	Jefferson-Houston Sch	nool, Ale	exandr	ia, VA	Foundation	eiview		
REVISION	N NO 1	DES BY	HC	8/19/13			PROJ NO	15303178
SCALE	As shown	DR BY	НС	8/19/13	URS	12420 Milestone Center Dr.	FIGURES	
JUALL		СНК ВҮ	xx	00/00/12		Germanitown, MD 20070		7-2 and 7-3



Figure 7-4. Thin Internal Wall Abutting Piers, View to the Southeast



Figure 7-5. Piers and Thin Wall on East and South Sides, View to the West

CLIENT	Alexandria City Public	s			atagrapha			
PROJ	Jefferson-Houston Sch	nool, Ale	exandr	ia, VA	Foundation File	biographs		
REVISIC	DN NO 1	DES BY	HC	8/19/13			PROJ NO	15303178
SCALE	As shown	DR BY	НС	8/19/13	URS	12420 Milestone Center Dr.	FIGURES	
		СНК ВҮ	xx	00/00/12		Germanitown, MD 20070		7-4 and 7-5



Figure 7-6. Piers on East Wall, View to the West

CLIENT	CLIENT Alexandria City Public Schools							
PROJ	Jefferson-Houston Sch	nool, Ale	exandr	ia, VA	Foundation File			
REVISIO	N NO 1	DES BY	НС	8/19/13			PROJ NO	15303178
SCALE	As shown	DR BY	НС	8/19/13	URS	12420 Milestone Center Dr.	FIGURE	
		СНК ВҮ	хх	00/00/12		Germaniown, MD 20876		7-6

# SECTION SEVEN

The purpose of the piers is not known; they may have supported multiple entrance ways, defined holding pens for small animals, or served another function. It is not known, however, why the area between the piers would be filled with clay rather than solid brick like in other portions of the foundation, although cost may have been a factor. It appears that unusual building shape may also have been a cost-savings design. Rounding the corners allowed the builders to achieve a thick wall for insulation while using nearly 50 percent fewer bricks than if they had built a rectangular building. As Alexandria Archaeology notes, "the oval foundations comprise 233 square feet, whereas the rectangular foundations would have made up 422 square feet" (Siegal and Fesler 2013:3).

The interior walls of the cellar are of common bond with five rows of stretchers between header rows (Figures 7-7 through 7-14). Some variation is present, including random stretchers within the header rows. At the base of each wall a row of header bricks extend varying amounts out from the wall.

Evidence of metal fasteners (marked with orange flagging in several photographs) remains within the brick walls. Some of the metal appeared to be nails, but most appeared to be metal fasteners resembling metal wall plugs, which would typically have been installed during construction (Brick Industry Association 1986). These fasteners would likely have been used to attach wood boards for nailing, fixtures, or internal lathing. The metal fasteners were found in rows approximately 1 ft and 5 ft above the base of each wall. The spacing along each row varied somewhat, although in general the lower row of fasteners were spaced every 2.5 to 3 ft. In addition to the formal metal fasteners, portions of the walls exhibited areas where metal appeared adhered to the face of the bricks, particularly along the western portion of the southern wall (Figure 7-15).

On each wall there are two vertical strips approximately 0.75 ft wide where the mortar is rough and/or extra mortar is adhered. The strips are aligned with piers on the external portions of the feature (Figures 7-7 through 7-15). Most of the strips also align at least roughly with the equivalent features on the opposite wall. The eastern strip on the north wall, however, is off-set by several feet from the eastern strip on the south wall. The rough mortar may indicate where an internal wall or division stood. This interpretation is supported by the alignment of the western mortar features on the north and south walls with a north-south interior brick wall (Feature 9) and the alignment of the mortar features on the east wall with east-west features interpreted as floor beam remnants (Features 20 and 21). The rough mortar does not extend below a layer of decayed wood found across the basement (Features 22 through 24) suggesting the wood represents a floor or, at minimum, that wood beams along the perimeter of the basement represent floor supports.

Three openings are present in the base of walls within the areas of rough mortar. These openings may have served as sockets for wooden floor beams or joists; it is also possible that the openings were associated with drainage. Large openings on the north and south walls align; the northern opening is square and 1.1-x-0.4 ft in size, while the southern opening includes the same size square plus a one-brick-sized adjacent hole above the square (Figures 7-7, 7-8, 7-11, 7-12, and 7-15). These openings are aligned with the internal brick wall (Feature 9, see below), suggesting that a beam rested on the bricks and stretched across the basement. A one header-brick-sized hole is present within the northern strip of rough mortar on the west wall (Figures 7-9 and 7-13); due to sinking of the bricks in this area it is unclear whether this opening was intentional or a result of post-construction processes.











Figure 7-11. Photograph of North Wall, View to the North



Figure 7-12. Photograph of South Wall, View to the South

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PROJ	Jefferson-Houston Sch	nool, Ale	exandr	ia, VA		Foundation File	Jiographs		
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		СНК ВҮ	хх	00/00/12			Germaniown, MD 20076	7-1	1 and 7-12



Figure 7-13. Photograph of West Wall, View to the West



Figure 7-14. Photograph of East Wall, View to the East

CLIENT	CLIENT Alexandria City Public Schools					atagrapha		
PROJ	Jefferson-Houston Sch	nool, Ale	exandr	ia, VA	Foundation File	biographis		
REVISIO	DN NO 1	DES BY	HC	8/19/13			PROJ NO	1530317
SCALE	As shown	DR BY	нс	8/19/13	URS	12420 Milestone Center Dr.	FIGURES	
		СНК ВҮ	xx	00/00/12		Germaniown, MD 20070	7-1	3 and 7-14


Figure 7-15. Detail of Southwest Corner, View to the Southwest

CLIENT	Alexandria City Public	Schools	S			atographa		
PROJ	Jefferson-Houston Sch	nool, Ale	exandr	ia, VA	Foundation File	biographs		
REVISIO	N NO 1	DES BY	HC	8/19/13			PROJ NO	15303178
SCALE	As shown	DR BY	НС	8/19/13	URS	12420 Milestone Center Dr.	FIGURE	
		СНК ВҮ	xx	00/00/12		Germaniown, MD 20070		7-15

### 7.1.2 Internal Features

Fourteen historic features were identified on the interior of the cellar following mechanical excavation (Table 7-1). Most features appear to be related to structural elements of the building. Features 22 through 24 represent sections of a burned and/or decayed layer of wood that had been present across the basement near the base of excavation. Remnants of wood beams were discernible running along portions of the cellar perimeter; these beams included nails at regular intervals. Most of the evidence for a wood floor or collapsed structure, however, consisted of a layer of dark soil with concentrations of burned and/or decayed wood (Figure 7-16). The woody layer was encountered near the base of the brick walls, but above the lowest course of brick (see Figure 7-11). Three corners of the woody layer were removed by hand with a sample of the artifacts retained; these deposits were assigned Features 22 (northwest corner), 23 (northeast corner), and 24 (southeast corner).

Feature	Description	Location
9	Brick wall running north-south, one course deep	West third of cellar
12	Brick-lined well	Northwest corner of cellar
13	Stack of bricks	Northwest corner of cellar
14	Wooden post, possibly in situ	Along north wall at north end of F-9
15	Brick headers extending out from west wall	Along base of west wall
16	Hard-packed sand	West third of cellar between F-9 and F-15
17	Post hole and possible mold	Near center of cellar, at base
18	Possible post mold	Near center of cellar, about 1 ft south of F-17
19	Possible post mold	Near center of cellar about 1 ft south of F-18
20	East-west linear soil stain	About 7 ft north of south wall of cellar, at base
21	East-west linear soil stain	About 6 ft south of north wall of cellar, at base
22	Area of burned/decayed wood around the well	NW corner of the cellar floor
23	Area of burned/decayed wood	NE corner of cellar floor
24	Area of burned/decayed wood	SE corner of cellar floor

 Table 7-1. Internal Features

In total, 544 artifacts were retained from excavation of the wood layer, including 349 from Feature 22 in the northwest corner, 104 from Feature 23 in the northeast corner, and 91 from Feature 24 in the southeast corner (Table 7-2). Similar types of artifacts were found in each corner, with iron artifacts predominating. Nails, tacks, and spikes make up 67 percent of the assemblage (n=364). Faunal remains constitute 21 percent of the assemblage (n=112), with most of the bone fragments coming from the northwest corner. A variety of iron artifacts may have been used in the slaughtering and butchering process. These include three hinges, two straps, a bent iron plate, a hook, two fragments of a possible grate, a carriage bolt, and part of a bucket. These artifacts may also have had other, more general uses. Approximately 76 percent of the artifacts from the northwest corner appeared to have been burned, while only a small sample of the artifacts from the other corners exhibited evidence of burning.



Figure 7-16. Features 17 through 21, 23, and 24, View to the Northeast

CLIENT	Alexandria City Publi	c School	s				Photographs		
PROJ	CLIENT         Alexandria City Public Schools           PROJ         Jefferson-Houston School, Alexandria,           REVISION NO         1         DES BY         HC         8,			ria, VA		internal reature	Filolographs		
REVISI	ON NO	DES BY	НС	8/19/13	Γ			PROJ NO	15303178
SCALE	N/A	DR BY	HC	8/19/13		URS	12420 Milestone Center Dr.	FIGURE	
		CHK BY	xx	00/00/12			Germantown, MD 20876		7-16

Material	Artifact	F-22	F-23	F-24	Total
	Window/flatglass	2		1	3
Glass	Vessel glass	3		2	5
	Button, white	1			1
Porcelain	Fragment		1		1
Brick	Fragment	4		1	5
Mortar	Fragment		8	2	10
Bone	Fragment	67	11	8	86
Oyster shell	Fragment	3	8	14	25
Clam shell	Fragment			1	1
	Nail fragment	202	43	36	281
	Nail	19	13	11	43
	Machine cut nail	36			36
	Spike		3		3
	Tack		1		1
	Hinge	1		2	3
	Strapping	2			2
	Barbed wire		1		1
Iron	Bent plate with nail inclusion		1		1
	Possible hook		1		1
	Possible grate fragment		2		2
	Carriage bolt			1	1
	Part of bucket			1	1
	Sheet		2		2
	Wire			1	1
	Fragment		2	1	3
Graphite	Pencil lead	3			3
Wood	Fragment	6	7	7	20
Tar	Sample			1	1
Sandstone	Fragment			1	1
Total		349	104	91	544

 Table 7-2. Artifacts from Wood Deposit (Features 22, 23, and 24)

Features 9, 20, and 21 appear to represent the remains of internal divisions, suggesting the basement was divided into four areas (see Figures 7-1). Feature 9 is the bottom course of a north-south brick wall 5 ft east of the west wall (Figure 7-17). No mortar is evident on this single course, either above or between the bricks. The bottom course is a row of headers, with a few stretchers on the east side of the headers, possibly making it one and one-half courses wide. A second apparent row of headers situated in close proximity to the well (Feature 12) may have supported the housing unit that sat on top of the well (see Figure 7-17). Feature 9 likely ran across the entire basement, but only the northern portion remains (see Figure 7-1). Feature 9 is aligned with the sockets in the north and south walls. The brick feature may have been a support for a wood beam rather than a formal wall.



Figure 7-17. Features 9 and 12, View to the West

CLIENT	ROJ Jefferson-Houston School, Alexandria					Photographs		
PROJ	Jefferson-Houston Scl	nool, Ale	exandr	ia, VA	Internal Feature	e Filolographs		
REVISIO	ON NO 1	DES BY	HC	8/19/13			PROJ NO	15303178
SCALE	N/A	DR BY	НС	8/19/13	URS	12420 Milestone Center Dr.	FIGURE	
		СНК ВҮ	xx	00/00/12		Germaniown, MD 20070		7-17

## **SECTION SEVEN**

Features 20 and 21 are linear soil stains running east-west perpendicular to Feature 9 at the base of the cellar (see Figures 7-1 and 7-16). The features are approximately 1.3 ft in width and 15 ft long. They run between Feature 9 and the east wall of the cellar. Feature 20 is 6.9 ft from the south wall, and Feature 21 is 6.3 ft from the north wall; the two features are 6.6 ft apart. The features are interpreted as remnants of floor beams. While these features seem to suggest the eastern two-thirds of the basement was divided into three narrow areas, the beams may have been floor joists or supports rather than indications of the placement of walls.

Features 12 through 16 are located within the western third of the cellar, in the area defined by Feature 9. Two of these features were found at levels above the decayed wood (Feature 22), suggesting they may have rested on a wood floor (Features 13 and 14; Figure 7-18). Feature 13 consists of a stack of bricks in the northwest corner of the cellar. The bricks were not mortared or part of a structural feature, but appeared to represent extra bricks. The brick stack rested on a layer of decayed wood and sand and overlaid a row of bricks (Feature 15). Feature 14 is a fragment of a vertical wooden post 3 ft east of Feature 13 along the north wall. The feature rests on decayed wood and brick rubble, and it is not clear if the wood is *insitu* or represents a collapsed portion of the structure. The location adjacent to an internal wall (Feature 9) suggests Feature 14 may be in place and represent a corner support post, perhaps for a housing unit over the well (Feature 12), while its position above brick rubble suggests the timber simply may have fallen in place during demolition of the building.

Feature 12 is a brick-lined well 4.5 ft in diameter located in the northwest corner of the building (Figures 7-18 and 7-19). The well was found below a layer of decayed and burned wood (Feature 22). Excavations within the well extended to a depth of 5 ft, at which point the feature filled with water. The fill inside the well consisted almost entirely of whole or nearly whole brick bats. A large wooden artifact that appears to be two connected beams extends into Feature 12 (Figure 7-20). A sample of the artifacts recovered from the rubble inside the well was retained. In total, 108 artifacts were recovered from the upper 3 ft of the fill, and seven artifacts were collected from the lower 2 ft (Table 7-3). Artifacts included 75 architectural materials, 33 hardware and tools fragments, four faunal remains, two glass fragments, and part of a harmonica. Thirty fragments of wood were included in the architectural count. The wood includes pine knots, which is consistent with the identification of a wood sample from the base of the Phase II investigation as being a conifer. Nails and spikes from the well consist primarily of cut examples dating to the nineteenth century (n=41); one wrought nail was also recovered, which likely was manufactured before 1815. The lack of wire nails is consistent with historic records that suggest the building was gone by 1891. Hardware items consist primarily of iron and copper alloy band fragments (n=22). Most of the iron bands appear to have been from barrels. The very low count of kitchen artifacts, consisting of two glass fragments - one of which may instead have been window glass - is consistent with the industrial use. The harmonica fragment is unexpected for the site function, but is consistent with the nineteenth century date.



Figure 7-18. Features 12, 13, 14, and 22 View to the North

CLIENT	<ul> <li>Alexandria City</li> </ul>	Public	Schools	5		TITLE	- Photographs		
PROJ	Jefferson-Hous	ton Sch	nool, Ale	exandr	ia, VA	internal reature	e Filologiapiis		
REVISI	ON NO	1	DES BY	НС	8/19/13			PROJ NO	15303178
SCALE		N/A	DR BY	НС	8/19/13	URS	12420 Milestone Center Dr.	FIGURE	
			СНК ВҮ	xx	00/00/12		Germantown, MD 20876		7-18



Figure 7-19. Well, Feature 12, View to the West



Figure 7-20. Wood in Well, Feature 12, View to the West

CLIENT	Alexandria City Public	Schools	s				Dhotographa		
PROJ	Jefferson-Houston Sch	nool, Ale	exandr	ia, VA			Photographs		
REVISIO	N NO 1	DES BY	HC	8/19/13				PROJ NO	1530317
SCALE	As shown	DR BY	нс	8/19/13		URS	12420 Milestone Center Dr.	FIGURES	
		СНК ВҮ	xx	00/00/12	]		Germaniown, MD 20876	7-1	9 and 7-20

Depth	Material	Artifact	Count	Weight (grams)
		Barrel band	20	
		1.25 inch wide band fragment, small circumference	1	
	Iron	Unidentifiable	3	
	non	Sheet metal fragment	7	
		Cut spike	10	
0-3 ft		Wroughtnail	1	
		Cutnail	26	
	Brick	Fragment	3	441
	Wood	Fragment	30	164
	Shell	Oyster shell	3	25
	Bone	Ribbone	1	
	Glass	Glass, colorless vessel	1	
	Copperallov	Part of harmonica	1	
	Copperanoy	Band fragments	1	
	Iron	Ring from hub of wagon wheel	1	
3-5 ft		Cut nail	5	
	Glass	Flatglass	1	
Total			115	630

 Table 7-3. Artifacts from Feature 12, Well

Feature 15 consists of a row of brick paralleling and resembling Feature 9 and running along the base of the west wall of the cellar (Figure 7-21). The bricks are laid flat side-by-side like a row of headers. The bricks partially extend under the west wall, but are found below the bottom row of headers present on all four walls (i.e., Feature 15 is an extra header row only present on the west wall). Feature 16 is an area of hard-packed sand over clay confined to the western third of the cellar, between Features 9 and 15 (Figure 7-21). This sand/clay and could have served as a platform, possibly for storing goods or possibly for holding blocks of ice to help cool the cellar.

Features 17, 18, and 19 are possible post features located between Features 20 and 21. The posts are just east of the center of the building (see Figure 7-1). Feature 17 is a rectangular post hole with a square post mold (Figure 7-22). The post hole is 1.8-x-1.3 ft in plan, and the post mold is 1.0-x-0.9 ft. Bisection of this feature revealed a post mold extending to a depth of approximately 0.7 ft and ending in a point (Figure 7-23). No artifacts were recovered. Features 18 and 19 are possible post molds 0.7-x-0.7 ft in size (Figure 7-24). These features were not excavated.

### 7.2 LARGE METAL ARTIFACTS

As noted in the discussion of the Phase II results, the basement feature contained fill related to the demolition of the building and later depositions. Most artifacts were presumed to be unrelated to use of the building and were not documented. However, several large iron artifacts from the interior were thought to possibly represent items remaining in the slaughterhouse after it was abandoned before collapse. Their size and weight suggested it would be less likely that the artifacts would have been moved to the site for the sole purpose of discard. Alexandria Archaeology is preparing a full catalog of the retained metal artifacts. A sample of the items is discussed here.



Figure 7-21. Features 15 and 16, View to the South Southwest

CLIENT	Alexandria City Public	Schools	5		TITLE Internal Feature Photo	ographe		
PROJ	CLIENT Alexandria City Public Schools         PROJ Jefferson-Houston School, Alexandria,         REVISION NO       1       DES BY       HC       &         SCALE       N/A       DR BY       HC       &		ia, VA	internal Feature Friot	Internal Feature Friotographs			
REVISION	1 NO 1	DES BY	НС	8/19/13			PROJ NO	15303178
SCALE	N/A	DR BY	НС	8/19/13	12420 Comm	Milestone Center Dr.	FIGURE	
		СНК ВҮ	xx	00/00/12	Genna			7-21



Figure 7-22. Feature 17 Plan, View to the West



#### Figure 7-23. Feature 17 Profile, View to the West

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CLIENT	Alexandria City Public	School	S			Dhotographa		
PROJ	Jefferson-Houston Sch	nool, Ale	exandr	ia, VA	Internal Feature	e Photographs		
REVISIO	N NO 1	DES BY	HC	8/19/13			PROJ NO	1530317
SCALE	As shown	DR BY	HC	8/19/13	URS	12420 Milestone Center Dr.	FIGURES	
		СНК ВҮ	xx	00/00/12		Germaniown, MD 20876	7-2	2 and 7-23



Figure 7-24. Features 18 and 19, View to the East

CLIENT	Alexandria City Public	Schools	3			Dhatagrapha		
PROJ	Jefferson-Houston Sch	nool, Ale	exandr	ia, VA	internal reature	e Photographs		
REVISIO	N NO 1	DES BY	НС	8/19/13			PROJ NO	15303178
SCALE	As shown	DR BY	нс	8/19/13	URS	12420 Milestone Center Dr.	FIGURE	
		СНК ВҮ	хх	00/00/12		Germaniown, MD 20876		7-24

# SECTION SEVEN

Three items appeared to be possible panels related to the slaughterhouse operation (Figures 7-25 and 7-26). The three items were found in the eastern third of the cellar; two of the artifacts were found standing vertical, one in the northeast and one in the southeast corner. During excavation it was thought the artifacts may be *insitu*, and they were assigned feature numbers 10 and 11. Further removal of fill from around the artifacts showed that they rested on brick rubble and fill and were not *insitu*. However, two of the panels were situated upright, one in the northeast corner, and the other in the southeast corner of the cellar, standing in mirror image of one another. Archaeologists pulled the third panel from the rubble in the cellar along the east wall between the two corner panels. This suggests that the three panels worked in concert together, possibly suspended on a cable or track on the east wall of the building. When the building met its demise, the panels could have fallen into the cellar roughly in similar positions.

Each panel is 5.8 ft long and 1.8 ft wide. They are primarily made of cast iron with wooden interior components. The artifacts consist of a sheet of iron with edges 0.2-ft wide on the short ends bent at roughly right angles, forming somewhat of a shallow box. Based on construction methods observed on other metal artifacts, it is possible that the "box" encased wood boards approximately 2 inches thick. On one of the long sides of each panel, the metal bends to form a 0.3-ft wide side with three pairs of loops like for attaching to a pintle. The other short side is open on the end. Approximately 0.4 ft from the open side there is a wood beam 0.2 ft in width and 0.2 ft in thickness running lengthwise across the iron panel; the wood rests on a thick iron strap and is enclosed in iron and secured with heavy bolts. Each end of the iron strap curves upward and wraps around a pulley wheel.

The function of these large artifacts is not known. A review of historic photographs of slaughterhouses offers a possible interpretation, however. When animals were brought into a slaughterhouse, they would be confined between a solid structure and moveable panels that could be raised and lowered in order to have the animal to enter to be killed and then to allow the butcher access to the carcass. It is possible that the three iron panels were arranged end-to-end and were raised with the pulley either running along a track or assisting with the raising and lowering. The three panels together would be 17.4 ft across, which would nearly stretch across the entire interior, which was 22.6-ft wide measuring north to south. Animals would have presumably entered the building on the ground floor and these metal structures were likely on the ground level rather than in the basement. Figures 7-27 and 7-28 are historic photographs that show panels in use.

Two iron artifacts may have been part of the internal support structure for the building or for internal machinery (Figures 7-29 and 7-30). These artifacts appear to be metal brackets composed of iron plates enclosing wooden boards secured with large bolts. The brackets have a thick strap extending perpendicular to the corner, which ends in a loop around an iron pin. The brackets have what appear to be handles, and it is possible that they were part of an artifact that was moveable rather than a structural bracket affixed permanently in the building.

One large iron item consists of two irregular shaped sides connected with iron rods (Figure 7-31). Each side is composed of two 0.125-inch thick sheets of iron connected with bolts that were used to sandwich wood boards; remnants of that wood remains between the iron sheets. The shape of the plates suggests they may have held a trough or tank. Each side of this artifact is 4.2 ft long and a maximum of 1.7 ft high. Long bolts extending out from the artifact indicate that the items are just part of a larger item.





Figure 7-27. Chicago Stockyards, Early Twentieth Century



From Library of Congress: "The beef kill. Cattle are brought into this narrow alley by means of an electric prodder; they are then knocked out by a blow on the head. Steel doors on the left then open up and cows fall into the next room where they are shackled by hind legs. Then they move by chain belt throught processes of throat slitting, decapitation, evisceration, skinning, etc. Packing plant, Austin, Minnesota"

Figure 7-28. Packing Plant, Austin, Minnesota, Twentieth Century

CLIENT Alexand	ria City Public	Schools	5				torbouso Photographs		
PROJ Jefferson	n-Houston Sch	nool, Ale	exandr	ia, VA			ternouse Photographs		
REVISION NO 1 DES BY HC 8/19/1		8/19/13				PROJ NO	1530317		
SCALE	N/A	DR BY	нс	8/19/13		URS	12420 Milestone Center Dr.	FIGURES	
SOURSE Library	of Congress	СНК ВҮ	xx	00/00/12	]		Germaniown, MD 20076	7-2	7 and 7-28



Figure 7-29. Metal Brackets



Figure 7-30. Sketch of Cross Section of a Metal Bracket



CLIENT A	lexandria City Public	Schools	6						
PROJ <b>J</b>	efferson-Houston Sch	iool, Ale	xandri	ia, VA		Wetal Doors			
REVISION NO	) 1	DES BY	HC	8/19/13	Ι Γ			PROJ NO	15303178
SCALE	1" = 1 foot	DR BY	HC	8/19/13		URS	12420 Milestone Center Dr.	FIGURES	
		СНК ВҮ	xx	00/00/12			Germantown, MD 20070	7-2	9 and 7-30



Figure 7-31. Iron Artifact Composed of Two Plates

CLIENT Ale	xandria City Public	Schools	5					
PROJ Jeff	ferson-Houston Sch	iool, Ale	exandr	ia, VA	ITOH Artilacia	)		
REVISION NO	1	DES BY	нс	8/19/13			PROJ NO	15303178
SCALE	As shown	DR BY	НС	8/19/13		12420 Milestone Center Dr.	FIGURE	
		СНК ВҮ	хх	00/00/12		Germanitown, MD 20070		7-31

# SECTION SEVEN

Other iron artifacts include a carriage or wagon wheel, a carriage pedal, small wheel hubs, a gear, several strap hinges, and several long pieces of iron strap or track (Figures 7-32 and 7-33). The wagon or carriage wheel is approximately 5 ft in diameter. Like several of the other iron artifacts, the wheel was composed of two iron straps around a wooden center with the iron held together with large bolts. Wagons and carts would have been important to the operation of the slaughterhouse for carting meat to market and offal to disposal sites or secondary manufacturers (e.g., soap, tannery, candle, lime).

A large pipe 7.5 ft in length has a coil and gear on one end such as for winding a chain or cable. While the exact function of this artifact is unknown, it may have been part of a debristling machine. The pieces of strap or track are 1.5 inches wide with a raised ridge in the center. The sections vary in length from 3 to 18 ft in length. This artifact may have been a suspended track on which pulleys would travel in order to move meat through the butchering process (e.g., Figure 7-34). The track fragments included nail holes. Several iron rods are present, including some with a forked end and some with a flattened, spoon-shaped end.



Figure 7-32. Wagon Wheel and other Iron Artifacts



Figure 7-33. Iron Artifacts

CLIENT Alexandria City Pub	c Schoo	ls		ר		tographe		
PROJ Jefferson-Houston S	chool, Al	exandr	ia, VA		IION ANIIACI PIC	nographs		
REVISION NO	1 DES BY	HC	8/19/13	] [			PROJ NO	15303178
SCALE As show	DR BY	НС	8/19/13	]	URS	12420 Milestone Center Dr.	FIGURES	
	CHK BY	xx	00/00/12			Germantown, MD 20070	7-3	32 and 7-33



Figure 7-34. Butchering Process showing Suspended Track, Chicago Stockyards, ca. 1906

IENT	Alexandria City Public	Schools	3	
OJ	Jefferson-Houston Sch	nool, Ale	exandr	ia, VA
EVISION	NO 1	DES BY	НС	8/19/13
CALE	N/A	DR BY	нс	8/19/13
SOURSE	Library of Congress	CHK BY	xx	00/00/12

### 8.0 SUMMARY AND INTERPRETATIONS

### 8.1 SUMMARY

ACPS contracted with URS to conduct archaeological investigation of the proposed location for the new kindergarten through 8<sup>th</sup> grade Jefferson-Houston School. The investigation included documentary research and assessment of archaeological potential, Phase I archaeological survey, Phase II archaeological evaluation, and Phase III Data Recovery investigations. Work was conducted to assist ACPS in complying with Alexandria's Archaeological Resource Protection Code (1989). The investigation was conducted as a joint effort between URS and Alexandria Archaeology. The objective of the investigations was initially to determine if the undertaking (construction of a new school) will affect significant archaeological resources and then to mitigate the effect of the undertaking on the identified significant resources.

Historically, the Jefferson-Houston School property has included a variety of agricultural and educational endeavors. The first structure on the site was a ropewalk and associated buildings constructed circa 1810. This facility was in use until the 1820s, and possibly into the 1830s. Following this period, the Union Army established a cattle yard on the property during the Civil War, including a long, linear feeding shed. After returning to private ownership with the Baggett family, the property continued to be used for agricultural purposes. Benjamin Baggett constructed a slaughterhouse and associated outbuildings on the north side of Queen Street, if extended, by 1873. Various configurations of dwellings and outbuildings were present on the south side of Queen Street, if extended, from around 1877 until 1912, when a large portion of the property was purchased by the City of Alexandria for use as a public school facility. The first school, Alexandria High School, was built along Cameron Street in 1915. Jefferson Elementary School was added along West Street in 1922. Both schools were demolished in 1969 prior to construction of the new, extant, Jefferson-Houston School.

The documentary study provided a historical context for the interpretation of the property history and identification of potential locations of archaeological resources. As a result of the documentary study, the athletic field behind the extant school was determined to have the potential to contain a variety of historic domestic, military, and industrial resources. Phase I archaeological testing was conducted in August of 2012 in order to determine if archaeological resources were present. The Phase I investigation included hand excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) and mechanical excavation of test trenches.

As a result of the Phase I survey, one historic archaeological site was identified: 44AX219. The site included a brick foundation and cellar. Analysis of historic maps and records suggested the building was the late nineteenth-century slaughterhouse belonging to local butcher Benjamin Baggett, which he later sold to William and Charles Hellmuth in 1884. Preliminary evaluation suggested the site may have potential to yield significant information, and Phase II evaluation was recommended to determine if the site is eligible for NRHP. Phase II evaluation was conducted in December of 2012 and included mechanical stripping and the hand excavation of five test units. As a result of the Phase II evaluation, the site was determined to have the potential to yield additional significant information, and a Phase III Data Recovery investigation was undertaken in March of 2013.

The Phase III Data Recovery included mechanical excavation of the cellar fill, manual removal of remaining fill deposits, mapping, and manual excavation of features. Excavations uncovered a

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brick foundation constructed within an asymmetrical hole with rounded corners and curved, bowed-out walls. At its widest points, the feature is 28.9-x-30.5 ft in size. Inside the curved brick walls is a rectangular cellar with an interior measuring 20.3-x-22.6 ft in plan and 8 ft in depth. On the east and south walls, a one-course wide wall abuts the interior ends of short walls or piers. On the north and west walls a combination of piers and more solid segments of brick wall are present. The interior walls of the cellar are of common bond with five rows of stretchers between header rows. Wall details include metal wall fasteners, vertical strips of rough mortar, and three socket openings, presumably for wood beams although it is also possible that the openings are related to drainage.

Fourteen historic features were identified on the interior of the cellar. Features 9 and 15 are parallel north-south rows of bricks or one-course deep brick walls. Feature 16 is an area of hard-packed sand between Features 9 and 15. Feature 12 is a brick-lined well. Feature 13 is a stack of loose bricks in the northwest corner. Features 22 through 24 represent three sections of a burned and/or decayed layer of wood (northwest, northeast, and southeast corners). Features 17, 18, and 19 are possible post features, and Feature 14 is remnants of a wooden post or beam. Features 20 and 21 are east-west-oriented linear soil stains.

### 8.2 INTERPRETATIONS

Support facilities like sewer systems, slaughterhouses, and prisons, were not in high regard in the past and were often left out of the historic record despite their often massive footprint on the landscape (Lee 2008:2). These types of municipal services and trades were typically relegated to the outskirts of town – and history. This was true with the Baggett slaughterhouse as very few references to the building and its operation were found in the historic record. The fact that the slaughterhouse was built outside of the city limits at the time further reduces the documentation that exists.

Benjamin Baggett built the slaughterhouse after he and his father, Townsend Baggett, regained ownership of the property after the end of the Civil War. The first reference to the slaughterhouse that could be found was in April of 1873. In this article, it is noted that two escaped hogs had been tied up at Benjamin Baggett's slaughterhouse (AG 30 April 1873). The text of the article follows:

WILD HOGS.—Four hogs of a drove which arrived here yesterday got away from their drivers, and the efforts made to catch them created some excitement in the extreme western end of the city and the West End. Two were, after much difficulty, caught by the dogs of Mr. Benjamin Baggett, and secured in a slaughter house, but their madness seemed to have affected the dogs that captured them, for they attacked Mr. Baggett's brother, Samuel, who went where they were, and bit him severely. Another one was taken up at Catt's Tavern, after it had chased nearly every one about that place, and the other ran down to the wharves of the American Coal Company where, after making furious charges upon the laborors, whe sought safety upon the top of coal piles, it, followed the example of those of the Gergesenes, plunged into the river, but unlike them it did not drown, but struck out for the Maryland shore, and would have reached there had it not been captured by the Captain of the schooner J. J. Moore, who went after it in a boat.

[AG 30 April 1873]

While this article does not provide much information about the slaughterhouse other than a date, it does indicate that animals arrived in Alexandria in drives, presumably for slaughter or sale. This was typical of other urban centers where animals from the countryside were brought to the city via drives or, in larger cities, via railroad and then herded into holding pens awaiting slaughter (Day 2008:182). It is not known if Benjamin Baggett obtained animals for slaughter and butcher in this way or if the Baggetts maintained enough animals to supply their butcher business on their land in the western end of town; the animals in this article appear to have belonged to someone else, and the implication was that they would be returned.

Benjamin Baggett built his slaughterhouse during a period when urban centers across the world were establishing large, centralized public slaughterhouses. Cities passed regulations governing "nuisance" industries like slaughterhouses. In New York City, for example, in the midnineteenth century the city passed a law requiring slaughterhouses (and related industries like tanneries) to be located on the edge of town (Day 2008:178). New York City eventually forbade the use of private facilities, requiring all slaughtering to take place in the public slaughterhouse; this regulation was an attempt to regulate meat safety and to prosper from fees collected at the public facility (Day 2008:185). Butchers often thwarted regulations by establishing or using private slaughterhouses outside of the city limits.

Alexandria mirrored what was happening in the large cities, and in 1803, passed an act forbidding the slaughter of animals within the city limits (Hills 1993:67). Butchers then congregated in the West End and elsewhere on the edge of the city. Benjamin Baggett chose to build his slaughterhouse just outside of the city limits despite the property he and his father owned extending into the city (i.e., the slaughterhouse was set back from the road so as to fall outside of the city limits). An article in the *Alexandria Gazette* from 1869 noted that the City Council was refunding money collected from Townsend Baggett for land outside of the city limits (AG 29 December 1869).

While large-scale slaughtering and meat production became increasingly important in the centers of production like Chicago and Cincinnati, production in Alexandria appears to have remained

on a small scale. Most articles in the Alexandria Gazette suggest private slaughterhouses usually slaughtered one animal at a time, but sometimes up to five animals. A feel for the nature of small-scale butchering in Alexandria can be gained from an article about the slaughter of a sheep:

A butcher, yesterday, meeting with some difficulty in driving a sheep into his slaughter house, seized a gun and fired at it, but strange to say though the doomed sheep was a white one and was close by, it escaped with only a grazed nose while a black sheep, some distance off, fell dead at the discharge [AG 28 November 1873].

In contrast, an article in the Alexandria Gazette noted that 1,500 hogs were slaughtered daily in Indianapolis (AG 1 December 1874). The first year it opened, the Union Stock Yard in Chicago processed 1,564,293 animals (Pacyga 2008:154). It is possible that the Baggett slaughterhouse accommodated a slightly higher volume than other private slaughterhouses in Alexandria given the size and substantial nature of the building, but there is no evidence that the slaughterhouse ever had a public function or was used by butchers other than the Baggett, and eventually Hellmuth families.

It appears that the Baggett slaughterhouse was in operation for around 15 years (from at least 1873 to 1887). This was a typical lifespan for a private slaughterhouse due to difficulties in maintaining a tolerable level of sanitation (Day 2008:195). While public slaughterhouses were nearly always constructed along a river for a constant water source and for disposal, one complaint of private slaughterhouses was that a lack of adequate water led to intense odor. One such complaint was lodged against the Alexandria slaughterhouses in 1887:

Complaint is made by the residents and those who are compelled to pass the localities where the different slaughter houses near the city are situated, of the bad condition in which such premises are kept, and there is some talk of the owners of such houses being indicted for maintaining nuisances on their premises [AG 22 June 1887].

Slaughtering was often a seasonal activity for butchers due to difficulties in keeping meat from spoiling in warmer weather. It was generally accepted that meat should be in the market by 4 am and sold by 10 am the day after an animal was slaughtered. A local brief published in December of 1873 noted that "Mr. Benjamin Baggett slaughtered a hog yesterday, on one of the feet of which, there were six toes" (AG 4 December 1873a). From this brief notation we know that Baggett slaughtered pigs and that he operated in winter. It is unclear if Baggett slaughtered animals year round to stock the butcher stand. This same newspaper notes that "owing to the warm weather prevailing today, pork, of which quite a large supply was in the market, was selling on Union street at six cents" (AG 4 December 1873b). This reinforces the importance of keeping meat cool to avoid spoiling. Even the large public stock yards in Chicago initially operated seasonally before reliable refrigeration became available in the mid-nineteenth century and they switched to year round production.

Most of the advertisements for butchers in Alexandria in the late nineteenth century were placed during colder months. However, an article in the Alexandria Gazette from 1874 notes that Mr. George L. Watkins of the West End erected an ice house near his slaughterhouse "for the purpose of preserving his meats and that of the other butchers whose slaughtering houses are in that neighborhood" (AG 18 July 1874). While Baggett was not in the West End neighborhood, it

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is possible that he too had access to reliable ice supplies and was able to slaughter animals year round. It is possible that a portion of the basement of his slaughterhouse was devoted to cold storage. Smoking, pickling, and salting of meat would also have allowed Baggett to preserve meat for later sale.

Other than pigs, there is little evidence to indicate which animals were processed in the Baggett slaughterhouse. Pigs, cows, and sheep are noted most often in the references to various slaughterhouses in the city. At the end of the nineteenth century (presumably after the slaughterhouse had been sold and was no longer functioning), the Baggetts advertised the sale of milk cows and hay from their land in the western portion of the city (AG 4 February 1899; AG 9 September 1904). It is possible that they kept cattle as well as milk cows.

The Hellmuth Brothers, also butchers, operated the slaughterhouse at the end of its lifespan, having purchased the property from Benjamin Baggett in 1884 (CACC 1887:DB19:143-145). The last reference to the slaughterhouse was from sale of another portion of the property in 1887 (CACC 1887:DB19:143-145). The building appears to have been gone by 1891 as it does not appear on a map from that date. While no longer operating the slaughterhouse, the Baggetts continued to serve as butchers in Alexandria into the twentieth century. In 1910, Benjamin's son Charles took over the family butcher stand at the market (AG 16 September 1910).

It appears based on the size and substantial nature of the building that Benjamin Baggett may have incorporated some aspects of mass production into the facility. Non-production line slaughtering and butchering would have historically just required a simple shelter and work table so this building is significantly more substantial. In addition, significant pieces of what may have been an iron tracking system for hanging and moving carcasses was found on the interior of the basement, along with other large iron artifacts. The slaughterhouse, however, was not a public facility and likely never reached comparable capacity to urban public slaughterhouses.

It is difficult to determine the exact process employed in the Baggett slaughterhouse based on the remaining features. The typical components required for processing pigs and other animals would have included holding pens, knocking and killing pens or areas, dressing areas, and potentially salting, smoking, and storage areas. The slaughterhouse would likely be equipped with: a scalding tub to help with the removal of the hair from pigs; meat hoists or tackle and blocks by which the animals were suspended to dress them and cut them up; wheel barrows or movable tanks to remove the hides and offal (internal organs and entrails); barrels for the blood; weigh scales, tables, and chopping blocks (Gerhard 1907:59). Cold storage and chill rooms enabled carcasses to be chilled for storage and transport (Gerhard 1907:59).

It seems likely that live animals were brought into the building on the ground floor, although there are examples of private slaughterhouses where killing took place in the cellar and animals were led down a stairway (MacLachen 2008:114). A photograph of a private slaughterhouse in England shows a carcass being dressed in the basement. Based on the presence of what appear to be multiple openings in the brick feature on the east side and eastern half of the south side, it is likely that animals entered the building in this location (although the small wall segments may have instead formed small holding pens). Recovery of the three large iron panels in this area further suggests that knocking (immobilizing an animal with a blow to the head) and killing may have taken place in the eastern third of the building as the panels resemble those in historic photographs for containing animals during knocking.

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Blood, hides, and offal may have been collected in barrels for transport and sale to secondary processing facilities, such as tanneries, bone boilers, fat renderers, tallow chandlers, fertilizer manufacturers, and candle and soap makers (Day 2008:186). The pieces of possible carts, wagons, and barrels recovered from the cellar may have been associated with this process, along with storage and transport of the meat.

Historically, not all of the byproducts of slaughtering would be used. It is noted in descriptions of private slaughterhouses in New York that blood drained into "crudely constructed cesspools, into the gutters of the street, or into the ground beneath the loose floors of the building itself" (Day 2008:195). It is possible that blood was allowed to drain into the basement, or into the well in the basement, which may have functioned as a sump. Most of the faunal fragments in the layer of wood floor remains were from the northwest corner near the well, possibly supporting interpretation of this area for disposal. However, the slaughtering process would generally have required significant amounts of water, and it makes more sense that the well served as that water source.

It is known that Benjamin Baggett slaughtered pigs, which typically would have required a scalding tank. The well in the basement may have provided water for the tank and for the process in general. No evidence of a chimney or hearth was found, although it is possible that a separate building or an extension of the building in the northwest corner (suggested by the 1877 Hopkins map) may have held facilities for heating. The presence of what appear to be more extensive supports, hard-packed sand, additional metal fasteners, and a water supply in the western third of the building may indicate that the scalding tank or other heavy materials were located in this area.

The specific function of the basement within the slaughterhouse is not known. It seems that it would have provided a poor facility for storage as blood and fecal matter surely would have drained into the basement through gaps in the wood floor. Testing of remains of the wood in the corners of the basement resulted in recovery of tar fragments, and significant amounts of tar were present in TUs 3 and 4 on the eastern side of the building. It is possible that the butchers used tar to seal portions of the wood floor. Also, it is documented that private New York City slaughterhouses had storage facilities in the basements despite the seeping of blood (Day 2008).

In summary, Benjamin Baggett built the slaughterhouse by 1873 and operated it until 1884, when he sold the land containing the slaughterhouse to the Hellmuth Brothers. The Hellmuth Brothers operated the slaughterhouse until at least 1887, but the building appears to have been abandoned by 1891. The butchers slaughtered pigs, and possibly sheep and cows, to stock their butcher stalls. The Baggett slaughterhouse bore many similarities to other private slaughterhouses of the period, including the thick, substantial walls, wood floors, short life span, and location outside of the town limits. The curved walls are unusual, but may have been a cost-saving measure.

After thorough documentation, the slaughterhouse foundation was destroyed during grading and construction of the new Jefferson-Houston School building. The well was left in place below the new facilities. ACPS plans to incorporate aspects of the history and design of the slaughterhouse into the new school building, including an interpretive outdoor plaza, marking the footprint of the well into the landscape plan, and a permanent historical display inside the school.

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	Washing	ton, D.C.							
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Appendix A: Artifact Catalog

# Solr	Сошл	tt Group	Material	Form	Color	Comments
e: 44.	AX0.	219				
a:		SI	TP:			Stratum:
31.1	-	Kitchen	White granite	Fragment		
312	-	Kitchen	Pearlware	Fragment	Yellow, blue	Yellow stripe on one side, cross hatch blue lines on other
313	-	Kitchen	Stoneware	Fragment	Blue	Grey paste, blue decoration on exterior with salt glaze
31.4	-	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment	Colorless	
315	-	Kitchen	Glass	Bottle	Aqua	Patent lip
316	-	Kitchen	Glass	Bottle		Blob finish
317	-	Faunal	Shell	Oyster		
318	-	Miscellaneous	Coal	Coal		Discarded in lab
:a:		SI	TP: 0N 0E			Stratum: I
5.1	-	Kitchen	Pearlware	Fragment		
52	2	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment		
53	2	Kitchen	Porcelain	Fragment		
54	5	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Brown	
55	-	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Green	
56	-	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Green	Indeterminate finish
57	-	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless	
58	-	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless	Embossed lines. Possible shoulder
59	-	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless	
5.10	-	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless	
5.11	6	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua	
5.12	-	Miscellaneous	Plastic	Fragment	White	Discarded in lab
5.13	5	Architectural	Brick	Brick		Discarded in lab
5.14	-	Miscellaneous	Slag	Slag		Discarded in lab
		:				

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Comments	Stratum: 1/11			Stippled	S		Cut, possble scapula		Heavily encrusted		Discarded in lab	s Discarded in lab	Discarded in lab	Stratum: I/II	S					Discarded in lab	Discarded in lab	Discarded in lab	Stratum: 1/11		ss Threaded						Discarded in lab
Color		Green	Brown	Brown	Colorles			Aqua				Turquoi e			Colorles	Aqua	Aqua	Brown						Aqua	Colorles	Green	Brown	Aqua			
Form		Fragment	Fragment	Fragment	Fragment	Fragment	Mammal	Window	Nail	Oyster	Brick	Fragment	Slag		Fragment	Fragment	Window	Fragment	Wire	brick	Slag	Coal		Fragment	Fragment	Fragment	Fragment	Window	Oyster	Roof tile	Coal
Material	<b>P: 0N I5E</b>	Glass	Glass	Glass	Glass	Whiteware	Bone	Glass	Iron	Shell	Brick	Latex paint	Slag	<b>P:</b> 0N 30E	Glass	Glass	Glass	Glass	Iron	Brick	Slag	Coal	<b>P:</b> 0N 60E	Glass	Glass	Glass	Glass	Glass	Shell	Slate	Coal
t Group	LS	Kitchen	Kitchen	Kitchen	Kitchen	Kitchen	Faunal	Architectural	Architectural	Faunal	Architectural	Activities	Miscellaneous	S	Kitchen	Kitchen	Architectural	Kitchen	Miscellaneous	Architectural	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous	LS	Kitchen	Kitchen	Kitchen	Kitchen	Architectural	Faunal	Architectural	Miscellaneous
Coun		-	9	-	8	-	-	4	2	2	-	~	5		7	-	-	ю	4	2	-	-		-	-	-	-	2	-	-	<del>.</del>
Catalog #	Area:	6.1	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	6.10	6.11	6.12	Area:	9.1	92	93	94	95	9 E	97	98	Area:	15.1	152	153	154	155	156	157	158

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Comments	Stratum: I							Stratum: I	Crown cap						Discarded in lab	Discarded in lab	Stratum: II	1969	Stratum: I			Grey paste, red slip exterior		Discarded in lab	Discarded in lab	Discarded in lab	Discarded in lab
Color			Aqua	Brown	Aqua				Green	Colorless	Aqua	Brown	Aqua							Colorless	Olive		Aqua	White	Black		
Form		Nail	Window	Fragment	Fragment	Mammal	Fragment		Bottle	Fragment	Fragment	Fragment	Window	Oyster	Brick	Brick		Penny		Fragment	Fragment	Fragment	Window	Fragment	Fragment	Coal	Brick
Material	P: 0N 75E	Iron	Glass	Glass	Glass	Bone	White granite	P: 0N 90E	Glass	Glass	Glass	Glass	Glass	Shell	Brick	Brick	P: 0N 90E	Copper alloy	<b>P: 0N E105</b>	Glass	Glass	Stoneware	Glass	Plastic	Plastic	Coal	Brick
Group	ST	Architectural	Architectural	Kitchen	Kitchen	Faunal	Kitchen	S	Kitchen	Kitchen	Kitchen	Kitchen	Architectural	Faunal	Architectural	Architectural	ST	Personal	S	Kitchen	Kitchen	Kitchen	Architectural	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous	Architectural
Count		~	-	-	-	e	2		2	5	ო	ю	4	~	~	2		~		~	-	-	7	-	-	-	10
Catalog #	Area:	17.1	172	173	17.4	175	176	Area:	21.1	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	Area:	22.1	Area:	23.1	232	233	23.4	235	236	237	238

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ر ۲	11100	duain	Material	ronn	Color Comments
		LS	<b>P:</b> 0N E105		Stratum: II
	4	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless
	-	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Brown
	-	Kitchen	White granite	Fragment	
	4	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua
	-	Architectural	Mortar	Mortar	Discarded in lab
	4	Architectural	Brick	Brick	Discarded in lab
		LS	P: 15N 0E		Stratum: I
	4	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua
	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless
	-	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless Stippled
	e	Architectural	Brick	Brick	Discarded in lab
		LS	P: 15N 105E		Stratum: I/II
	5	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless
	-	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Brown
	-	Kitchen	Glass	Bottle	Green Embossed heel
	-	Household	Terracotta	Flower pot	
	-	Architectural	Concrete	Concrete	Discarded in lab, Rock & gravel aggregate
	-	Architectural	Brick	Brick	Discarded in lab
		LS	<b>P: 15N 15E</b>		Stratum: 1/11
	-	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua
	e	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	brown
	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless
	2	Faunal	Shell	Oyster	
	2	Household	Terracotta	Flower pot	
	-	Architectural	iron	Wire nail	
	-	Hardware	iron	Bolt	2d
	-	Miscellaneous	Coal	Coal	Discarded in lab
	-	Miscellaneous	Slad	Slad	Discarded in lab

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·Stratum: IIIStratum: III011KuternEaseFragmentColores021KuternEaseFragmentColores031KuternEaseFragmentColores031KuternEaseEagenutColores031KuternEnsiteColoresEase041KuternEnsiteDistrictDistrict051KuternEnsiteDistrictDistrict051KuternEaseFragmentColores051KuternEaseFragmentColores051KuternEaseFragmentColores131KuternEaseColoresStrattm: I131KuternEaseColoresStrattm: I131KuternEaseDiscrated in lib131KuternEaseColoresStrattm: I131KuternEaseColoresStrattm: I141KuternEaseEagenetColores151KuternEaseColoresStrattm: I161KuternEaseColoresStrattm: I171KuternEaseColoresStrattm: I181KuternEaseEagenetDiscrated in lib191KuternEaseFragmentColores101KuternEase<	alog #	Coun	ut Group	Material	Form	Color Comments	
01         1         Kichen         Giss         Fagmeni         Green           03         1         Kichen         Giss         Fagmeni         Cololes           03         1         Kichen         Giss         Fagmeni         Cololes           04         1         Fausehold         Frainstith         Figurent         Exercite         Exercite           05         1         Architectural         Exercit         Discarded in lab         Discarded in lab           04         1         Kichen         Giss         Discarded in lab         Discarded in lab           13         1         Kichen         Giss         Discarded in lab         Discarded in lab           13         1         Kichen         Giss         Discarded in lab         Discarded in lab           13         1         Kichen         Giss         Discarded in lab         Discarded in lab           13         1         Kichen         Giss         Discarded in lab         Discarded in lab           13         1         Kichen         Giss         Discarded in lab         Discarded in lab           13         1         Kichen         Giss         Discarded in lab         Discarded in lab <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>S</td><td>P: 15N 30E</td><td></td><td>Stratum: 1/II</td><td></td></t<>			S	P: 15N 30E		Stratum: 1/II	
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	103	~	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment		
	10,4	-	Household	Terracotta	Flower pot		
	105	-	Faunal	Shell	Oyster		
	10.6	-	Architectural	Brick	Brick	Discarded in lab	
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1341MiscellaneousCoalCoalDiscarded in lab1359ArchitecturalBrickDiscarded in lab1351ArchitecturalBrickDiscarded in lab132XTP: ISV ORAranStratm: 1-III142KitchenGlassFragmentColoress151KitchenGlassFragmentColoress161KitchenGlassFragmentColoress161KitchenGlassFragmentColoress161KitchenGlassFragmentColoress161KitchenBrickBlackBlack line on rim162ArchitecturalGlassFragmentColoress163ArchitecturalGlassSlagAran161KitchenBlackBlack line on rim162ArchitecturalBlackBlack line on rim161KitchenBlackAran162ArchitecturalBlackAran162ArchitecturalBlackBlack line on rim1633ArchitecturalBlackAran163ArchitecturalBlackAran17ArchitecturalBlackBlack line on rim184ArchitecturalBlackAran191KitchenBlackAran102ArchitecturalBlackAran <td>133</td> <td>-</td> <td>Faunal</td> <td>Shell</td> <td>Oyster</td> <td></td> <td></td>	133	-	Faunal	Shell	Oyster		
131ArchitecturalBrickBrickDiscarded in lab139MiscellaneousAsphaltAsphaltDiscarded in lab141 $STP$ : ISN 60EAsphaltDiscarded in lab151KitchenGlassFragmentAqua161KitchenGlassFragmentColorless161KitchenGlassFragmentColorless161KitchenGlassFragmentColorless161KitchenGlassFragmentColorless161KitchenGlassBrockDiscarded in lab161KitchenGlassWindowAqua162ArchitecturalGlassWindowAqua162ArchitecturalBrickBrockDiscarded in lab162ArchitecturalGlassBrockDiscarded in lab162ArchitecturalGlassBrockDiscarded in lab162ArchitecturalBrockAquaAcua162KitchenGlassFragmentAqua162KitchenGlassFragmentAcua162KitchenGlassFragmentAcua162KitchenGlassFragmentAcua162KitchenGlassFragmentAcua162KitchenGlassFragmentAcua162Ki	13,4	-	Miscellaneous	Coal	Coal	Discarded in lab	
1369Miscellaneous AsphaltAsphaltDiscarded in lab1612KitchenGlassFragmentAqua1612KitchenGlassFragmentAqua1621KitchenGlassFragmentCololess1631KitchenGlassFragmentCololess1641KitchenGlassFragmentCololess1651KitchenKitchenBlackBlack line on rim1661KitchenKitchenBlackBlack line on rim1687Mine granteFragmentAqua1687MiscelunalGlassDiscarded in lab1687MiscelunalGlassBlackDiscarded in lab1687MiscelunalGlassBranteMindow1681MiscelunalGlassFragmentMindow1682KitchenGlassFragmentMindow1681KitchenGlassFragmentMindow1681KitchenGlassFragmentMindow1681KitchenGlassFragmentMindow1681KitchenGlassFragmentMindow1681KitchenGlassFragmentMindow1681KitchenGlassFragmentMindow1681KitchenGlassFragmentMindow1681KitchenGlass <td>13.5</td> <td>-</td> <td>Architectural</td> <td>Brick</td> <td>Brick</td> <td>Discarded in lab</td> <td></td>	13.5	-	Architectural	Brick	Brick	Discarded in lab	
iStratum: LJI12KitchenGlassFragmentAqua161KitchenGlassFragmentColorless161KitchenGlassFragmentColorless161KitchenGlassFragmentOlive161KitchenGlassFragmentOlive161KitchenWine graniteFragmentOlive161KitchenWine graniteFragmentOlive162ArchitecturalGlassWindowAqua163ArchitecturalBickDiscarded in lab162KitchenSlagDiscarded in lab162KitchenGlassFragment17XXXStratted182KitchenGlassFragment192KitchenGlassFragment102KitchenGlassFragment11XStrattedBickBick12XStrattedBick13XKitchenGlass14KitchenGlassFragment15XStrattedBick16KitchenGlassBick17XX18KitchenGlass19XArchitectural10KitchenGlass11KitchenGlass12XStratted13X	136	6	Miscellaneous	Asphalt	Asphalt	Discarded in lab	
1612KitchenGlassFragmentAqua1621KitchenGlassFragmentColorfess1631KitchenGlassFragmentOlve1641KitchenGlassFragmentBlack1651KitchenWhile granteFragment1661ArchitecturalGlassWindow1672ArchitecturalGlassWindow1687MiscellaneousSlagDiscarded in lab1687MiscellaneousSlagDiscarded in lab1692KitchenGlassSlag1612KitchenGlassSlag1633StatterDiscarded in lab1642KitchenGlassFragment1652KitchenGlassFragment161KitchenGlassFragment161KitchenGlassFragment161KitchenGlassFragment161KitchenGlassFragment161KitchenGlassFragment161KitchenGlassFragment161KitchenGlassFragment171KitchenGlassFragment181KitchenGlassFragment191KitchenGlassFragment161KitchenGlassKitchen18 <td>••</td> <td></td> <td>ST</td> <td>P: 15N 60E</td> <td></td> <td>Stratum: I-III</td> <td></td>	••		ST	P: 15N 60E		Stratum: I-III	
1KitchenGlassFagmentColorless1KitchenGlassFragmentOlve1KitchenGlassFragmentOlve161KitchenVinte graniteFragmentOlve161KitchenWinte graniteFragmentOlve161KitchenWinte graniteFragmentBlackBlack line on rim161ArchitecturalGlassWindowAquaDiscarded in lab162ArchitecturalSlagSlagSlagDiscarded in lab162KitchenSlagSlagDiscarded in lab162KitchenGlassSlagDiscarded in lab182KitchenGlassFragmentOlorless182KitchenGlassFragmentColorless182KitchenGlassFragmentColorless181KitchenGlassFragmentColorless181KitchenGlassFragmentColorless181KitchenGlassFragmentBrown181KitchenBrownFragment19ArchitecturalGlassFragmentBrown10KitchenGlassFragmentBrown11KitchenGlassFragmentBrown12KitchenBrownBrownFragment13KitchenGlassFragmentBrown </td <td>16.1</td> <td>7</td> <td>Kitchen</td> <td>Glass</td> <td>Fragment</td> <td>Aqua</td> <td></td>	16.1	7	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Aqua	
1KitchenGlassFragmentOive green1KitchenWhite graniteFragmentBlack line on rim green1KitchenWhite graniteFragmentBlack line on rim green1A chrinecturalBrickNindowAqua1A chrinecturalBrickDiscarded in lab161A chrinecturalBrickDiscarded in lab162ArchitecturalBrickDiscarded in lab162KitchenGlassSlag182KitchenGlassFragment181KitchenGlassFragment181KitchenGlassFragment181KitchenGlassFragment181KitchenGlassFragment181KitchenGlassFragment181KitchenGlassFragment181KitchenGlassFragment181KitchenGlassFragment181KitchenGlassFragment181KitchenGlassFragment181KitchenGlassFragment181KitchenGlassFragment181KitchenGlassFragment181KitchenGlassFragment181KitchenGlassFragment181KitchenGlassFragment <td>162</td> <td>-</td> <td>Kitchen</td> <td>Glass</td> <td>Fragment</td> <td>Colorless</td> <td></td>	162	-	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless	
1641KitchenWhite graniteFragmentBackBack line on rim1651KitchenWhite graniteFragmentBackBack line on rim1661ArchitecturalGlassWindowAqua1672ArchitecturalBrickDiscarded in lab1687MiscellaneousSlagDiscarded in lab1687MiscellaneousSlagDiscarded in lab1681ArchitecturalBrickDiscarded in lab1682KitchenGlassFragment1812KitchenGlassFragment1831KitchenGlassFragment1841KitchenGlassFragment1852ArchitecturalBrownFigural depiction, corner of head visble1861ArchitecturalBrownFigural depiction, corner of head visble1861MiscellaneousClinkerDiscarded in lab1871MiscellaneousBrickDiscarded in lab1881MiscellaneousBrickDiscarded in lab1881MiscellaneousBrickDiscarded in lab1881MiscellaneousBrickDiscarded in lab1881MiscellaneousBrickDiscarded in lab1881MiscellaneousBrickDiscarded in lab1881MiscellaneousBrickDiscarded in lab1881Miscellaneous <td>163</td> <td>-</td> <td>Kitchen</td> <td>Glass</td> <td>Fragment</td> <td>Olive</td> <td></td>	163	-	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Olive	
161KitchenWhite graniteFragment161AcchitecturalGlassWindowAqua162ArchitecturalBrickBrickDiscarded in lab162ArchitecturalBrickBrickDiscarded in lab162KitchenSlagSlagDiscarded in lab182KitchenGlassFragmentColorless182KitchenGlassFragmentAqua181KitchenGlassFragmentAqua181KitchenGlassFragmentAqua181KitchenGlassFragmentAqua181KitchenGlassFragmentAqua181KitchenGlassFragmentAqua181KitchenGlassFragmentAqua181KitchenGlassMindowAqua181KitchenBisoMindowAqua181ArchitecturalGlassMindowAqua181ArchitecturalBisoMindowAqua181ArchitecturalBisoMindowAqua181ArchitecturalBisoMindowAqua181ArchitecturalBisoMindowAqua181ArchitecturalBisoMindowAdua181ArchitecturalBisoMindowAdua <td>16.4</td> <td>-</td> <td>Kitchen</td> <td>White granite</td> <td>Fragment</td> <td>Black Black line on rim</td> <td></td>	16.4	-	Kitchen	White granite	Fragment	Black Black line on rim	
161ArchitecturalGlassVindowAqua1672ArchitecturalBrickBrickDiscarded in lab1687MiscellaneousSlagSlagDiscarded in lab1681 $\overline{STT}$ $\overline{STT}$ $\overline{STT}$ $\overline{STT}$ 1612KitchenGlassFragment $\overline{Cloches}$ 1812KitchenGlassFragment $\overline{Cloches}$ 1822KitchenGlassFragment $\overline{Aqua}$ 1831KitchenGlassFragment $\overline{Aqua}$ 1841KitchenGlassFragment $\overline{Aqua}$ 1852KitchenGlassFragment $\overline{Brown}$ 1861KitchenGlassVindowAqua1861AchitecturalBiscBisc1861AchitecturalBiscMindow18NicoluaneousBiscDiscarded in lab18NicoluaneousBiscMindow18NicoluaneousBiscMindow18NicoluaneousDiscarded in lab18MiscellaneousBiscMindow18NicoluaneousBiscMindow18NicoluaneousDiscarded in lab18NicoluaneousBiscMindow18NicoluaneousDiscarded in lab19MiscellaneousDiscarded in lab19MiscellaneousDiscarded in lab19MiscellaneousDiscar	16.5	-	Kitchen	White granite	Fragment		
1672ArchitecturalBrickDiscarded in lab1687MiscellaneousSlagSlagDiscarded in lab1612KitchenGlassFragmentColorless1812KitchenGlassFragmentColorless1822KitchenGlassFragmentBrown1831KitchenGlassFragmentBrown1841KitchenGlassFragmentBrown1852ArchitecturalGlassWindowAqua1861ArchitecturalBrownFigural depiction, corner of head visible1861ArchitecturalBrickMindowAqua181MiscellaneousClinerDiscarded in lab181MiscellaneousBrickMindowAqua181MiscellaneousBrickDiscarded in lab181MiscellaneousClinerDiscarded in lab181MiscellaneousBrickMindow18MiscellaneousClinerDiscarded in lab18MiscellaneousClinerDiscarded in lab18MiscellaneousClinerDiscarded in lab18MiscellaneousClinerDiscarded in lab18MiscellaneousClinerDiscarded in lab18MiscellaneousClinerDiscarded in lab19MiscellaneousClinerDiscarded in lab19MiscellaneousCl	166	-	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua	
1687MiscellaneousSlagSlagDiscarded in lab1812KitchenClassFragmentStratum: I1822KitchenClassFragmentAqua1831KitchenClassFragmentAqua1841KitchenClassFragmentBrown1852ArcelainBrownFigural depiction, corner of head visible1861ArcelainVindowAqua182ArchitecturalClassVindow182ArchitecturalBrownFigural depiction, corner of head visible181MiscellaneousVindowAqua181MiscellaneousCloseDiscarded in lab181MiscellaneousCloseDiscarded in lab181MiscellaneousCloseDiscarded in lab181MiscellaneousCloseDiscarded in lab181MiscellaneousCloseDiscarded in lab181MiscellaneousCloseDiscarded in lab	167	2	Architectural	Brick	Brick	Discarded in lab	
Stratum: IStratum: I18.12KitchenGlassFragment18.22KitchenGlassFragment18.31KitchenGlassFragment18.41KitchenGlassFragment18.41KitchenGlassFragment18.41KitchenGlassFragment18.41KitchenGlassFragment18.52ArchitecturalGlassVindow18.61ArchitecturalBrickAqua18.61ArchitecturalBrickDiscarded in lab18.71MiscellaneusClinkerDiscarded in lab18.71MiscellaneusClinkerDiscarded in lab18.71MiscellaneusClinkerDiscarded in lab	168	7	Miscellaneous	Slag	Slag	Discarded in lab	
18.1       2       Kitchen       Glass       Fragment       Colorless         18.2       2       Kitchen       Glass       Fragment       Aqua         18.3       1       Kitchen       Glass       Fragment       Brown         18.4       1       Kitchen       Glass       Fragment       Brown         18.4       1       Kitchen       Glass       Vindown       Rown         18.5       2       Architectural       Glass       Window       Aqua         18.6       1       Architectural       Glass       Window       Aqua         18.6       1       Architectural       Brick       Discarded in lab         18.7       1       Miscellaneous       Clinker       Discarded in lab			LS	P: 15N 75E		Stratum: I	
1822KitchenGlassFragmentAqua1831KitchenGlassFragmentBrown1841KitchenPorcelainFragmentErown1852ArchitecturalGlassWindowAqua1861ArchitecturalBrokFigural depiction, corner of head visible1862ArchitecturalBrokMindow181ArchitecturalBrickDiscarded in lab181MiscellaneousClinkerDiscarded in lab	18.1	7	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless	
131KitchenGlassFragmentBrown1841KitchenPorcelainFragmentBrown,Figural depiction, corner of head visible1852ArchitecturalGlassWindowAqua1861ArchitecturalBrickDiscarded in lab1871MiscellaneousClinkerDiscarded in lab	182	7	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Aqua	
18.41KitchenPorcelainFragmentBrown, Figural depiction, corner of head visible18.52ArchitecturalGlassWindowAqua18.61ArchitecturalBrickDiscarded in lab18.71MiscellaneousClinkerDiscarded in lab	183	-	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Brown	
185     2     Architectural     Glass     Window     Aqua       186     1     Architectural     Brick     Discarded in lab       187     1     Miscellaneous     Clinker     Clinker	18,4	-	Kitchen	Porcelain	Fragment	Brown, Figural depiction, corner of head visible red	
186     1     Architectural     Brick     Discarded in lab       187     1     Miscellaneous     Clinker     Discarded in lab	18.5	N	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua	
18.7 1 Miscellaneous Clinker Discarded in lab	186	-	Architectural	Brick	Brick	Discarded in lab	
	187	-	Miscellaneous	Clinker	Clinker	Discarded in lab	
	esday, 2	Septem	ber 04, 2013		Jefferson Hou	ton School Phase I	Page 5 of 8

Color Comments	Stratum: I	Brown	Colorless		Discarded in lab	Discarded in lab	Clear glaze, Discarded in lab	Stratum: I	Brown	Colorless Threaded finish	Discarded in lab	Stratum: I/II	Aqua		Discarded in lab	Stratum: 1/11	Aqua		Discarded in lab	Discarded in lab	Discarded in lab	Stratum: 1/11	Aqua	Colorless Threaded	Grey paste, clear salt glaze		Glazed, Discarded in lab	Discarded in lab	Stratum: 1/11 Fill	Aqua	Discarded in lab
Form		Fragment	Fragment	Fragment	Tar roof	Brick	Brick		Fragment	Fragment	Brick		Fragment	Fragment	Brick		Window	Wire nail	Slag	Coal	Clinker		Window	Fragment	Fragment	Oyster	Brick	Coal		Window	Brick
Material	TP: 15N 90E	Glass	Glass	Whiteware	Tar	Brick	Brick	TP: 30N 0E	Glass	Glass	Brick	TP: 30N 105E	Glass	Pearlware	Brick	TP: 30N 15E	Glass	Iron	s Slag	s Coal	s Clinker	TP: 30N 30E	Glass	Glass	Stoneware	Shell	Brick	s Coal	TP: 30N 60E	Glass	Brick
tt Group	S	Kitchen	Kitchen	Kitchen	Architectural	Architectural	Architectural	S	Kitchen	Kitchen	Architectural	S	Kitchen	Kitchen	Architectural	S	Architectural	Architectural	Miscellaneou	Miscellaneou	Miscellaneou	S	Architectural	Kitchen	Kitchen	Faunal	Architectural	Miscellaneou	S	Architectural	Architectural
Coun		~	-	-	-	-	~		~	-	-		-	-	e		~	-	2	-	-		2	-	-	-	-	-		~	~
Catalog #	Area:	25.1	252	253	25.4	255	25.6	Area:	2.1	22	23	Area:	29.1	292	293	Area:	8.1	82	83	84	85	Area:	11.1	112	113	114	115	116	Area:	27.1	272

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Comments	Stratum: I				Discarded in lab	Stratum: I						Discarded in lab	Discarded in lab	Stratum: I			Discarded in lab		Stratum: II	Tar fused to one side	Stratum: I\II				Scalloped edge, floral motif	Discarded in lab	Stratum: 1/11					Discarded in lab
Color			Aqua				Colorless	Green	Aqua						Green		Red, silver,	goia, blue		Aqua		Colorless	brown	Aqua	Blue			Brown	Colorless	Aqua		
Form		Fragment	Window	Oyster	Brick		Fragment	Fragment	Window	Oyster	Mammal	Coal	Brick		Fragment	Flower pot	Тоу			Window		Fragment	Fragment	Window	Fragment	Brick		Fragment	Fragment	Window	Nail	Brick
Material	P: 30N 75E	White granite	Glass	Shell	Brick	P: 30N 90E	Glass	Glass	Glass	Shell	Bone	Coal	Brick	P: 45N 0E	Glass	Terracotta	Plastic		P: 45N 0E	Glass	P: 45N 105E	Glass	Glass	Glass	Pearlware	Brick	P: 45N 30E	Glass	Glass	Glass	Iron	Brick
Group	LS	Kitchen	Architectural	Faunal	Architectural	LS	Kitchen	Kitchen	Architectural	Faunal	Faunal	Miscellaneous	Architectural	LS	Kitchen	Household	Personal		LS	Architectural	ST	Kitchen	Kitchen	Architectural	Kitchen	Architectural	ST	Kitchen	Kitchen	Architectural	Architectural	Architectural
Count		~	-	-	4		ო	-	-	-	-	2	-		-	~	-			-		2	-	-	-	З		-	-	-	-	~
Catalog #	Area:	19.1	192	193	19.4	Area:	28.1	282	283	28.4	285	286	287	Area:	4.1	42	43		Area:	3.1	Area:	30.1	30 2	303	30.4	305	Area:	12.1	122	123	12.4	125

Comments	Stratum: I		Discarded in lab; clear glaze	Discarded in lab	Stratum: I	SS		Discarded in lab
Color		Brown				Colorles	Aqua	
Form		Fragment	Brick	Brick		Fragment	Window	Brick
Material	<b>TP:</b> 45N 45E	Glass	Brick	Brick	TP: 45N 75E	Glass	Glass	Brick
nt Group	S	Kitchen	Architectural	Architectural	S	Kitchen	Architectural	Architectural
Coui		-	9	5		-	-	က
Catalog #	Area:	14.1	142	143	Area:	20.1	202	203

Grand Total 324

Note: Additional attribute data are recorded in the electronic database. Jefferson Houston School Phase I

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Catalog # C	ount Group	Material	Form	Comments	
	I.	Dec tech/Manuf t	ech Color	Segment	Dimensions
Site: 44AX	(0219				
Provenience:			Stratum: Level:	: Feature: 12	Depth:
103.1	2 Personal	Copper alloy, iron	Harmonica plate	Mend	
				Fragment	
103.2	1 Labor	Iron	Hook	Possible meat hook	
				Complete	
103.3	1 Unknown	Iron	Ring	Heavily encrusted	
				Fragment	
103.4	1 Labor	Iron	Possible ratchet head	Wood remains in co	prrosion product, possible wood handle
				Fragment	
103.5	1 Unknown	Iron	Strap	Thick, curved	
				Fragment	
103.6	1 Labor	Iron	Pulley wheel	3" in diameter	
				Complete	
Provenience:	Between Fea	ture 3H and 3I	Stratum: Level:	: Feature:	Depth:
105.1	2 Household/S uctural	tr Iron	Nail	Heavily corroded an	id encrusted
				Fragment	
105.2	1 Household/S uctural	tr Iron	Cut nail		
				Fragment	
105.3	1 Foodways	Whiteware	Fragment	Possible handle, ribl	bed, very small
				Body	
<b>Provenience:</b>	General Prov	venience	Stratum: Level:	: Feature:	Depth:
51.1	1 Foodways	Glass	Bottle	Unusual rounded he	sel, narrow body
		Doct bottom moldod	A 2010		

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Catalog #	Сои	unt Group	Material	Form	Comments	
			Dec tech/Manuf tech	Color	Segment Dimensions	
51.2	-	Personal	Glass	Cosmetics jar	Milk glass, square with rounded corners. Two sides ha band of five vertical ribs, threaded finish.	ve
			Molded	White	Complete	
51.3	-	Foodways	Glass	Bottle	Double ring finish	
			Indeterminate	Colorless	Finish	
51.4	-	Personal	Glass	Medicine bottle	"Standard" tooled finish (SHA)	
			Indeterminate molded	Aqua	Finish	
51.5	-	Foodways	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Embossed near heel "95"	
			Automatic machine molded	Colorless	Body	
51.6	-	Foodways	Glass	Bottle	Chamfered corners	
			Indeterminate	Colorless	Body	
51.7	-	Foodways	Glass	Fragment		
				Light green	Body	
51.8	-	Foodways	Glass	Fragment		
				Aqua	Body	
51.9	~	Household/Str uctural	Glass	Window	Textured, feathered like texture	
				Aqua	Fragment	
51.10	-	Household/Str uctural	Glass	Window		
				Aqua	Fragment	
51.11	-	Unknown	Glass	Fragment		
				Aqua	Fragment	
51.12	-	Foodways	Ironstone	Plate/Platter	Ivy and floral scrolls	
			Transfer printed	Green	Rim Unmeasurable	
51.13	-	Foodways	Whiteware	Fragment	Scroll molding, scalloped edge, iron oxide staining	
			Edge molded		Rim	
51.14	-	Foodways	Ironstone	Fragment	Scallop and dot decoration	
			Edge decorated	Blue	Rim	
51.15	~	Foodways	Porcelain	Tea cup	Floral decal with scroll molding. Edge banded gold on and interior of rim.	top
			Decalcomania, edge molded	Pink, green, gold	Rim Unmeasurable	

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Catalog #	Couni	Crowp	Material	For	m	Comments	
			Dec tech/Manuf te	ech	Color	Segment	Dimensions
51.16	-	Foodways	Ironstone	Saur	Ser	Half of makers me &Kowalsky), Lion "Royal Staffordshi "Burslem/England and orange overgl	ark, Wilkinson c.1907 (p372, Kowalsky on ribbon with crown above ribbon reads ire Pottery", under ribbon a". Green transfer print with green, pink laze painted.
			Transfer printed and o	verglaze painted	Green, pink, orange	Base	Unmeasurable
51.17	-	Foodways	Unidentified earthenware	Frag	ment		
			Sponged		Blue	Body	
51.18	-	Foodways	Porcelain	Plate	a/Platter		
						Rim to base	Unmeasurable
51.19	-	Foodways	Porcelain	Frag	ment		
						Body	
51.20	-	Unknown	Iron	Hand	dle	Possibly for bucke	et or coffee pot
						Fragment	
51.21	-	Unknown	Iron	Stra	0	Possible barrel ba	and?
						Fragment	
51.22	-	Household/Str uctural	Wood, copper alloy	Box/	Drawer	Wood panel with t jewelry box? Secn	box joint and fine copper alloy pin, etary drawer?
						Fragment	
Provenience	:: 54 54	eneral Provε "ucture	enience - East wall of	Stratum:	Level:	Feature:	Depth:
53.1	<del>.</del>	Household/Str uctural	Iron	Cut	or wrought nail		
						Fragment	
53.2	-	Foodways	Glass	Bottl	Ð	Tooled bead finish	E
			Indeterminate molded		Colorless	Finish	
Provenience	5 ::	sneral Prove	nience - Northwest	Stratum:	Level:	Feature:	Depth:
	dn	<i>vadrant of ex</i>	rcavation				
55.1	~	Personal	Glass	Med	icine bottle	Oval body, prescr. base "PZ"	iption. Finish - tooled, embossed on
			Cup molded		Colorless	Complete	
55.2	-	Foodways	Glass	Bottl	e/Jar	Embossed "Armo.	/TUP"
			Automatic machine mo	olded	Colorless	Base	

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	Catalog #	Coun	tt Group	Material	Form	Comments	
5.31FoodwaysWine GranteMonocorres continues5.41UnknownGassTubeDisartation in the monocorres5.41UnknownGassTubeDisartation in the monocorresStatutStratutLevel:Disartation in the monocorresStratutCondinaseStratutDepth2.11FoodwaysGassCondinaseDepth3.2.11FoodwaysGassCondinaseDepth3.2.21FoodwaysGassCondinaseSudini serie monoceration in the 19th entity3.2.31FoodwaysGassCondinaseSudini serie monosed '10' in center. Possibly3.2.41FoodwaysGassCondinaseSudini serie monosed '10' in center. Possibly3.2.41FoodwaysGassCondinaseSudini serie monosed '10' in center. Possibly3.2.41FoodwaysGassCondinaseSudini serie monosed '10' in center. Possibly3.2.41FoodwaysGassCondinaseCondinase3.2.41FoodwaysGassCondinaseSudini serie monosed '10' in center. Possibly3.2.41FoodwaysGassCondinaseSudini serie monosed '10' in center. Possibly3.2.41FoodwaysGassCondinaseSudini serie monosed '10' in center. Possibly3.2.41FoodwaysGassCondinaseSudini serie monosed '10' in center. Possibly3.2.4 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Dec tech/Manuf tech</td> <td>Color</td> <td>Segment Dimen</td> <td>isions</td>				Dec tech/Manuf tech	Color	Segment Dimen	isions
Bit of the function of the fu	55.3	-	Foodways	White Granite	Mug/coffee cup		
5.41UnknownIassTutheDisanted in labFortarierEagmentEagmentProtectieresGrantProtectiereDisanted in lab2.11FootwaysGlassPep onteDisanted in lab2.21FootwaysGlassPep onteDisanted in lab2.21FootwaysGlassPep onteDisanted in lab2.21FootwaysGlassColorlessBodyDisanted in lab2.31FootwaysGlassColorlessBodyDisanted in lab2.31FootwaysGlassColorlessBodyDisanted in lab2.41FootwaysGlassColorlessBodyDisanted in lab2.41FootwaysGlassColorlessDisanted in lab2.51FootwaysGlassColorlessDisanted in lab2.41FootwaysGlassColorlessDisanted in lab2.51FootwaysGlassColorlessDisanted in lab2.61FootwaysGlassColorlessDisanted in lab2.61FootwaysGlassMethodinaIn center2.61FootwaysGlassMethodinaMethodina2.71FootwaysGlassMethodinaMethodina2.61FootwaysGlassMethodinaMethodina2.71FootwasGlassMethodina2.81 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Rim to base Unmeas</td> <td>surable</td>						Rim to base Unmeas	surable
FigurentProvenience:GuarterFragmentProvenience:GuarterDepthDepth2.11FoolwaysGassPg bottePg staped. Ineed portion. Typicially held bitters, ye.2.21FoolwaysGassColoriessBottDepth2.2.11FoolwaysGassColoriessBotteDepth2.2.21FoolwaysGassColoriessBotteDepth2.3.31FoolwaysGassColoriessBotteDepth2.3.41FoolwaysGassColoriessBotteBotte2.41FoolwaysGassColoriessBotteBotte2.41FoolwaysGassColoriessBotteBotte2.5.41FoolwaysGassBotteConcressed from ColoriessPatters from Coloriess2.61FoolwaysGassBotteConcressed from ColoriessPatters from Colories2.61FoolwaysGassBotteConcressed from ColoriesPatters from Colories2.71FoolwaysGassBotteColoriessPatters from Colories2.71FoolwaysGassBotteColoriessPatters from Colories2.81FoolwaysGassBotteColoriessPatters from Colories2.91FoolwaysGassBotteColoriessPatters2.11FoolwaysGassBotte <td>55.4</td> <td>-</td> <td>Unknown</td> <td>Glass</td> <td>Tube</td> <td>Discarded in lab</td> <td></td>	55.4	-	Unknown	Glass	Tube	Discarded in lab	
Proventience:General Proventience - SouthwestStratum:Level:Reature:Depth $0.uoinoni00$						Fragment	
2.1         I         Foodways         Conduests         Pig botte         Dig staped, head portion, Typically held bitters, ryouthout itera is the antion of the the antin antion of the antion of the antin antin antion of the antion of	Provenience	ୁ ଅକ୍ଟ	jeneral Prove Juadrant	enience - Southwest Stratum	: Level:	Feature: Depth:	
Moded         Cototess         Body           52         1         Foodways         Condinent totte         Ensitionability           52.3         1         Foodways         Gass         Cototess         Ensito tody           52.3         1         Foodways         Gass         Cototess         Ensito tody           52.4         1         Foodways         Gass         Suction action tody         Suction scare enbossed "footent Postate Postate"           52.4         1         Foodways         Gass         Suction action	52.1	-	Foodways	Glass	Pig bottle	Pig shaped, head portion. Typically held bourbon circa turn of the 19th century	d bitters, rye,
52.2         1         Foodways         Cardiment bottle         Condiment bottle           52.3         1         Foodways         Base         Concisos         Finish to boty           52.3         1         Foodways         Glass         Bate         Cucion sear enhorsed "10" in center. Possibly           52.4         1         Foodways         Glass         Bate         Concisos         Base           52.4         1         Foodways         Glass         Concisos         Base         Concisos of should enhossed "To in center. Possibly           52.4         1         Foodways         Glass         Concisos         Base         Concisos of whold enhosed "To in center. Possibly           52.5         1         Foodways         Glass         Botte         Concisos         Base         Concisos of whold enhosed "To in center. Possibly           52.6         1         Foodway         Botte         Botte         Concisos         Base         Foodway           52.6         1         Foodway         Base         Foodway         Base         Foodway           52.1         1         Foodway         Base         Foodway         Base         Foodway           52.1         1         Foodway         Base				Molded	Colorless	Body	
Automatic machine molded         Colories         Finish to boly           23.3         1         Foodways         Glass         Colories         Sciento scar embosed           24.4         1         Foodways         Glass         Sciento scar embosed         Then the poly           25.4         1         Foodways         Glass         Colories         Botte         Sciento scar embosed         Then the poly           25.4         1         Foodways         Glass         Botte         Connessed         Then the prosted framona           25.5         1         Foodways         Glass         Botte         Constantic apply-protecter possibly           25.5         1         Foodways         Glass         Botte         Embosed         The foodways           25.6         1         Foodways         Glass         Botte         Embosed	52.2	-	Foodways	Glass	Condiment bottle		
52.3         1         Foodways         Gas         Bottle         Suction scare embossed '10' in center. Possibly           52.4         1         Foodways         Glass         Coloress         Base         Base           52.4         1         Foodways         Glass         Coloress         Base         Base           52.4         1         Foodways         Glass         Bottle         Coloress         Base           52.5         1         Foodways         Glass         Bottle         Coloress         Base           52.6         1         Foodways         Glass         Bottle         Coloress         Base           52.6         1         Foodways         Glass         Bottle         Coloress         Base           52.6         1         Foodways         Glass         Bottle         Embossed 'Foottheology/AfSumaryPortnetBewing           52.1         1         Foodways         Glass         Bottle         Embossed 'Foottheology/AfSumaryPortnetBewing           52.1         1         Foodways         Glass         Bottle         Embossed 'Foottheology/AfSumaryPortnetBewing           52.1         1         Foodways         Glass         Bottle         Embossed 'Foottheology/AfSumaryPortnetBewing<				Automatic machine molded	Colorless	Finish to body	
Automatic machine molded         Coloress         Base           52.4         1         Foodways         Glass         Coloress         Constant/Abachina Prother Browandria Vin Center embased dianond with "TRADE/TIVOLIMARK" pre 1917-           24.4         1         Foodways         Glass         Coloress         Descriptionational Vin Center embased dianond with "TRADE/TIVOLIMARK" pre 1917-           25.5         1         Foodways         Brown         Descriptionational Vin Center embased dianond with "TRADE/TIVOLIMARK" pre 1917-           25.5         1         Foodways         Glass         Brown         Descriptionational Vin Center embased dianond with "TRADE/TIVOLIMARK" pre 1917-           25.1         1         Foodways         Brown         Descriptionational Vin Center embased dianond with "TRADE/TIVOLIMARK" pre 1917-           25.1         1         Foodways         Brown         Descriptionationational Vin Center embased dianond with "TRADE/TIVOLIMARK" pre 1917-           25.1         1         Personal         Brown         Descriptionationationationationationationationa	52.3	~	Foodways	Glass	Bottle	Suction scar embossed "10" in center. F associated with 52.02	Vossibly
32.4     1     Foodways     Gast     Gast     Comparised reconsect     Robert Portner Rewing       24.5     1     Post     Comparised reconsect     Comparised reconsect     Robert Portner Rewing       35.5     1     Foodways     Bitom     Bitom     Bitom     Bitom     Bitom       35.6     1     Foodways     Bitom     Bitom     Neck to base     Bitom     Bitom       35.6     1     Personal     Colories     Bitom     Bitom     Bitom     Bitom       35.6     1     Personal     Colories     Bitom     Bitom     Bitom       35.1     1     Personal     Colories     Bitom     Bitom       35.1     1     Foodway     Bitom     Bitom     Bitom       35.1     1				Automatic machine molded	Colorless	Base	
52.5IPost bottomoldedBrownNeck to base52.61FoodwaysGlassBottleEmbossed "3FLUID" on neck52.61PersonalGlassMutomatic machine moldedColorlessFinish52.71PersonalGlassMedicine bottlePatent finish52.71FoodwaysGlassMedicine bottlePatent finish52.71FoodwaysGlassMedicine bottlePatent finish52.81FoodwaysGlassBottleEmbossed in script "mists/Md"52.81FoodwaysGlassBottleBase52.91VinknownSlag glassBottleBase52.91UnknownSlag glassFragment52.101FoodwaysGlassBottle52.101FoodwaysGlassPatenti52.101FoodwaysFragmentBottle52.101FoodwaysMatentiBottle52.101FoodwaysFragmentBottle52.101FoodwaysGlassTable glass52.101FoodwaysGlassFragment52.101FoodwaysBottleBottle52.101FoodwaysFragment52.101FoodwaysGlass52.101FoodwaysGlass52.101FoodwaysGlass52.101FoodwaysFoodways <tr< td=""><td>52.4</td><td>-</td><td>Foodways</td><td>Glass</td><td>Bottle</td><td>One side of shoulder embossed "Robert Company/Alexandria V." In center embc with "TRADE/TIVOL/I/MARK" pre 1917- alexandria.gov/uploaded files/historic/info/archaeology/ARSumm: CoAX196.pdf</td><td>t Portner Brewing ossed diamond ary Portner Brewing</td></tr<>	52.4	-	Foodways	Glass	Bottle	One side of shoulder embossed "Robert Company/Alexandria V." In center embc with "TRADE/TIVOL/I/MARK" pre 1917- alexandria.gov/uploaded files/historic/info/archaeology/ARSumm: CoAX196.pdf	t Portner Brewing ossed diamond ary Portner Brewing
52.51FoodwaysGlassBottleEmbossed "3FLUD"on neck52.61PersonalAutomatic machine moldedColorlessFinish52.61PersonalGlassMedicine bottlePatent finish52.71FoodwaysGlassBottlePatent finish52.71FoodwaysGlassBottlePatent finish52.81FoodwaysGlassColorlessBase52.81FoodwaysBottleBaseBase52.91UnknownSlag glassFragment52.91UnknownSlag glassFragment52.101UnknownSlag glassBase52.101FoodwaysFragment52.101PoodwaysFragment52.101PoodwaysFragment52.101PoodwaysFragment52.101PoodwaysBottle52.101PoodwaysBottle52.101PoodwaysBottle52.101PoodwaysBottle52.101PoodwaysBottle52.101PoodwaysBottle52.101PoodwaysBottle52.101PoodwaysPoodways52.101PoodwaysPoodways52.101PoodwaysPoodwas52.101PoodwaysPoodwas52.101PoodwasPoodwas52.				Post bottom molded	Brown	Neck to base	
52.61PersonalColorlessFinish52.61PersonalCalonesPatent finish52.71FoodwaysBrownFinish52.71FoodwaysBrownFinish52.71FoodwaysBotheBrown52.81FoodwaysBotheBrown52.81FoodwaysBotheBrown52.91UnknownSig glassBothe52.91UnknownSig glassFragment52.91DowaysBotheBothe52.91DowaysBotheBothe52.91DowaysTag glassBothe52.91DowaysBotheBothe52.91DowaysBotheBothe52.91DowaysTable glassBothe52.101FoodwaysTable glassBothe52.101ProwaysBotheBothe52.101ProwaysBotheBothe52.101ProwaysBotheBothe52.101ProwaysBotheBothe52.101ProwaysBotheBothe52.101ProwaysBotheBothe52.101ProwaysBotheBothe52.101ProwaysBotheBothe52.101ProwaysBothe52.101ProwaysBothe52.101	52.5	-	Foodways	Glass	Bottle	Embossed "3FLUID" on neck	
52.61PersonalCalcine bottePetent finish52.71Nodereminate moldedBrownFinish52.71FoodwaysGlassBotteEmbossed in script "nists/Md"52.11FoodwaysGlassBotteBase52.81FoodwaysGlassBotteBase52.91UnknownSlag glassBaseBase52.91UnknownSlag glassFragment52.101FoodwaysTalpentBase52.101FoodwaysFragment52.101FoodwaysTalpent52.101FoodwaysTalpent52.101FoodwaysFragment52.101FoodwaysFragment52.101FoodwaysFragment52.101FoodwaysFragment52.101FoodwaysFragment52.101FoodwaysFragment52.101FoodwaysFragment52.101FoodwaysFragment52.101FoodwaysFragment52.101FoodwaysFragment52.101FoodwaysFragment52.101FoodwaysFragment52.101FoodwaysFragment52.101FoodwaysFragment52.101FoodwaysFragment52.101FoodwaysFoodways52.101 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Automatic machine molded</td> <td>Colorless</td> <td>Finish</td> <td></td>				Automatic machine molded	Colorless	Finish	
52.7Indeterminate moldedBrownFinish52.71FoodwaysGlassBottleEmbossed in script "mists/Md"52.81Cup moldedColorlessBase52.91FoodwaysGlassBottleRectangular, embossed "A"52.91UnknownSlag glassFragment52.101FoodwaysGlassTable glass52.101FoodwaysTable glassDot & diaper52.101FoodwaysTable glassDot & diaper52.101FoodwaysTable glassDot & diaper52.101FoodwaysTable glassDot & diaper52.101FoodwaysTable glassDot & diaper52.101FoodwaysColorlessBody52.101FoodwaysFable glassDot & diaper52.101FoodwaysFoodwaysBody52.101FoodwaysFable glassBody52.101FoodwaysFable glassBody52.101FoodwaysFable glassBody52.101FoodwaysFable glassBody52.101FoodwaysFable glassFable glass52.101FoodwaysFable glassFable glass52.101FoodwaysFable glassFable glass52.101FoodwaysFable glassFable glass52.1011FoodwaysFable glass <td>52.6</td> <td>-</td> <td>Personal</td> <td>Glass</td> <td>Medicine bottle</td> <td>Patent finish</td> <td></td>	52.6	-	Personal	Glass	Medicine bottle	Patent finish	
				Indeterminate molded	Brown	Finish	
	52.7	-	Foodways	Glass	Bottle	Embossed in script "mists/Md"	
52.8         1         Foodways         Easternation         Rectangular, embosed "A"           62.9         1         Unknown         Slag glass         Fragment         Base           52.10         1         Unknown         Slag glass         Fragment         Body           52.10         1         Foodways         Fragment         Body         Body           52.10         1         Foodways         Fragment         Body         Body         Body           Fresed         Colorless         Body				Cup molded	Colorless	Base	
52.9     1     Unknown     Slag glass     Aqua     Base       52.10     1     Vodways     Eragment     Eragment       52.10     1     Foodways     Eragment     Eragment       Fresed     Table glass     Dot & diaper       Fresed     Colorless     Body	52.8	-	Foodways	Glass	Bottle	Rectangular, embossed "A"	
52.9         1         Unknown         Slag glass         Fragment           62.10         1         Foodways         Glass         Table glass         Dot & diaper           52.10         1         Foodways         Glass         Table glass         Dot & diaper           Fresed         Colorless         Body         Body         Body         Body				Indeterminate molded	Aqua	Base	
52.10     1     Foodways     Glass     Table glass     Dot & diaper       Presed     Colorless     Body	52.9	-	Unknown	Slag glass	Fragment		
52.10 1 Foodways Glass Table glass Dot & diaper Pressed Colorless Body					Green	Body	
Pressed Colorless Body	52.10	-	Foodways	Glass	Table glass	Dot & diaper	
				Pressed	Colorless	Body	

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	Dimensions	ds. Privacy glass				p "LORA"																											
Comments	Segment	Patterned, starbursts in diamon	Fragment	Texture molding, faux bois	Body	Partial makers mark green stam	Body		Body		Body	Floral	Body		Rim	Feature: Depth:		Mend	Neck		Body	Embossed "8"	Body	Crown finish	Finish		Body		Body		Base		Fragment
Form	Color	Window	Aqua	Fragment		Fragment		Fragment	Blue	Fragment	Blue	Fragment	Pink, green	Fragment		m: Surface Level:	collection	Bottle	Aqua	Fragment	Aqua	Bottle/Jar	Aqua	Bottle	Brown	Fragment	Brown	Fragment	Colorless	Bottle/Jar	Colorless	Mammal	
Material	Dec tech/Manuf tech	Glass		Rockingham	Molded	White Granite		Unidentified earthenware	Sponged	Unidentified earthenware	Indeterminate	Whiteware	Decalcomania	Whiteware		Stratu		Glass	Automatic machine molded	Glass		Glass	Automatic machine molded	Glass	Automatic machine molded	Glass		Glass		Glass	Indeterminate	Bone	
tt Group		Household/Str uctural		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		U I		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways	
Coun		~		-		-		-		-		-		-		ce: T		ო		10		-		-		S		9		ო		-	
Catalog #		52.11		52.12		52.13		52.14		52.15		52.16		52.17		Provenien		58.1		58.2		58.3		58.4		58.5		58.6		58.7		58.8	

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p         Material         Form         Comments $Dcc tech/Manuff tech         Color         Segment         Discarded in lab           odSr Bick Dic         Eragment         Discarded in lab           Adcardition         Color         Segment         Discarded in lab           Adcardition         Eragment         Some out bone         Displation           Adcardition         Adcardition         Adcardition         Displation           Adcardition         Adcardition         Adcardition         Displation           Adcardition         Adcardition         Adcardition         Displation  $			Dimensions									nto bag 62			-	7/16" diameter								
Ø     Material     Form       Dec tech/Manuf tech     Color       old/Sr     Brick     Color       old/Sr     Brick     Brick       nous     Stratum: II     Level:       nous     Material     Level:       vessel glass     Button     Level:       dow glass     Button     Button       i     Porcelain     Button       i     Porcelain     Button       i     Cashie     Button       i     Stratum: III     Level:       i     Porcelain     Button       i     Cashie     Cashie       i     Cashie     Cashie	Count Group         Material         Form           1         Dec rech/Manuf rech         Color           2         Household/Str         Brick         Brick           1         Bore         Stratum: II         Level:           2         Shell         Stratum: II         Level:           3         Curved/vessel glass         Stratum: II         Level:           3         Ceramics         Stratum: II         Level:           4         Nalis         Stratum: II         Level:	Comments	Segment	Discarded in lab	Fragment	Feature: 5 Depth:	Some cut bone	Screw and wires	brown, clear, aqua, white	Number not used	Aqua and clear	8 refit into single vessel, 7 refit i	Wire and cut	3 slag, 99 shoe leather	4 hole sew through	Complete	Fragment	Feature: Depth:	Heavy patina	Body	Ovoid	Body	Opalescent	Fragment
Material       Indext       Dec tech/Manuf t       Dec tech/Manuf t       Indous metal       theous metal       vessel glass       dow glass       theous	Ount GroupMaterial3Household/StrBrick3Household/StrBrick14Bone	Form	ech Color	Brick		Stratum: II Level:									Button	Pencil Lead		Stratum: III Level:	Fragment	Green	Bottle	Colorless - solarized	Lid liner	White
	Ount Group       3     Househ uctural       7U1     14       5     Shell       5     Shell       27     Miscella       27     Miscella       33     Ceramia       33     Ceramia       33     Ceramia       1     Persona       1     Persona       1     Foodwa       2     Foodwa	o Material	Dec tech/Manuf t	old/Str Brick				ineous metal	vessel glass		dow glass	8			porcelain	Prosser al Graphite			ys Glass		ys Glass	Indeterminate	ys Glass	

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	Dimensions													rior red slipped interior, all mend																		
Comments	Segment	Light patina	Body		Body		Body	Four hole sew through	Complete		Fragment		Complete	Grey alkaline glazed exte	Base	Discarded in lab	Fragment	Discarded in lab	Fragment		Body		Fragment		Fragment		Fragment	Some cut	Fragment		Fragment	
Form	Color	Fragment	Brown	Fragment	Aqua	Fragment	Colorless	Button		Window	Aqua	Marble	White, blue, green	Flower pot		Mortar		Brick		Fragment		Clam		Oyster		Mammal tooth		Mammal		Fish		
Material	Dec tech/Manuf tech	Glass		Glass		Glass		Porcelain	Prosser	Glass		Glass		Coarse earthenware		Mortar		Brick		Porcelain		Shell		Shell		Enamel		Bone		Bone		
tt Group		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Clothing		Household/Str uctural		Personal		Household/Str uctural		Household/Str uctural		Household/Str uctural		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		
Coun		7		9		e		-		14		-		7		ო		~		-		~		40		19		165		~		
Catalog #		73.4		73.5		73.6		73.7		73.8		73.9		73.10		73.11		73.12		73.13		73.14		73.15		73.16		73.17		73.18		

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	Dimensions					d expanded			2d		3d		4d		10d		8d	usted, some with wood in corrosion		rusted and expanded to identify		Depth:			oing on heel. Light brown transfer print ted detail. Two mend.	
Comments	Segment		Fragment		Fragment	Very encrusted and	Fragment		Complete	Many heavily encru product	Fragment	Too corroded, encr	Fragment	Feature:	Mend	Base	Molded vertical ribk with light blue pain	Base								
Form	Color	Strap		Sheet		Possible wire nail		Cut nail		Cut nail		Cut nail		Cut nail		Cut nail		Cut nail		Nail		atum: I Level:	Fragment		Tea cup	aze painted, Light brown, light blue
Material	Dec tech/Manuf tech	Iron		Iron		Iron		Iron		Iron		Iron		Iron		Iron		Iron		Iron		Str	Whiteware		Ironstone	Transfer printed and overgli molded
t Group		Unknown		Unknown		Household/Str uctural		Household/Str uctural		U 2	Foodways		Foodways													
Coun		0		17		9		2		-		2		-		~		120		48		e: T	e		ю	
Catalog #		73.19		73.20		73.21		73.22		73.23		73.24		73.25		73.26		73.27		73.28		Provenienc	56.1		56.2	

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Jefferson Houston Phase II

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	Dimensions	vith tiny remnant of paint				E		owers								white		n diamonds. Privacy glass				h									
Comments	Segment	Very small fragment v	Body		Body	Interior gold banded ri	Rim	Green fern and pink fl	Body	Art nouveau design	Rim		Rim		Fragment	Indeterminate flashed	Fragment	Textured, starbursts ir	Fragment		Fragment	"Standard" tooled finis	Finish	Five plus mend	Body	Two plus mend	Body		Body	Globe fragment?	Body
Form	Color	Fragment	Green	Fragment		Fragment	Gold	Fragment	Pink, green	Flower pot		Flower pot		Lid liner	White	Table glass	Pink, white	Window	Aqua	Window	Aqua	Bottle	Colorless	Bottle	Brown	Bottle	Dark olive green	Fragment	Colorless	Lighting	Colorless - frosted
Material	Dec tech/Manuf tech	Porcelain	Painted	Porcelain		Porcelain	Painted	Porcelain	Decalcomania	Terracotta	Molded	Terracotta		Glass		Glass	Flashed	Glass		Glass		Glass	Indeterminate molded	Glass	Indeterminate molded	Glass	Dip molded	Glass		Glass	
t Group		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Household/Str uctural		Household/Str uctural		Foodways		Foodways		Household/Str uctural		Household/Str uctural		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Household/Str	
Coun		~		~		~		~		ი		-		4		-		0		33		-		26		10		101		~	
Catalog #		56.3		56.4		56.5		56.6		56.7		56.8		56.9		56.10		56.11		56.12		56.13		56.14		56.15		56.16		56.17	

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Catalog #	Cour	tt Group	Material	Form	Comments	
			Dec tech/Manuf tech	Color	Segment Dir	nensions
56.18	14	Foodways	Glass	Fragment		
				Aqua	Body	
56.19	-	Foodways	Glass	Bottle	Crown finish	
			Automatic machine molded	Aqua	Finish	
56.20	-	Foodways	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Suction scar, square/rectangular?	
			Automatic machine molded	Colorless	Base	
56.21	-	Foodways	Glass	Bottle	Bead finish	
			Automatic machine molded	Colorless	Finish	
56.22	-	Foodways	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Square/rectangular. Small corner se	ction.
			Automatic machine molded	Colorless	Base	
56.23	-	Foodways	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Indeterminate embossing - script let	ers "rci"?
			Indeterminate	Colorless	Body	
56.24	-	Foodways	Glass	Bottle	Neck and shoulder seams	
			Ricketts molded	Aqua	Body	
56.25	-	Household/Str uctural	Iron	Wire nail		
					Complete 30d	
56.26	2	Household/Str uctural	Iron	Wire nail		
					Fragment	
56.27	က	Household/Str uctural	Iron	Cut nail		
					Fragment	
56.28	-	Household/Str uctural	Iron	Possible wrought nail	Very encrusted and expanded	
					Fragment	
56.29	-	Household/Str uctural	Brick	Brick	Discarded in lab	
					Fragment	
56.30	ო	Foodways	Shell	Oyster		
					Fragment	
56.31	-	Foodways	Enamel	Mammal tooth	Pig?	
					Fragment	
56.32	-	Foodways	Bone	Mammal		
					Fragment	
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	S					I																										
	Dimension			Depth:																g, crazed and stained dark												
Comments	Segment	Discarded in lab	Fragment	Feature:			Body		Neck		Body		Neck	Small fragment	Base		Body	Small fragment	Base	Unidentified molding	Body		Fragment		Fragment		Fragment	Discarded in lab	Fragment	Discarded in Lab	Fragment	
Form	Color	Slag		m: Surface Level:	collection	Fragment	Brown	Bottle	Brown	Fragment	Colorless	Bottle	Colorless	Bottle/Jar	Colorless	Fragment	Aqua	Bottle/Jar	Aqua	Fragment		Wire nail		Window	Aqua	Mammal		Brick		Coal		
Material	Dec tech/Manuf tech	Slag		Stratu		Glass		Glass	Automatic machine molded	Glass		Glass	Automatic machine molded	Glass	Indeterminate	Glass		Glass	Indeterminate	Whiteware	Molded	Iron		Glass		Bone		Brick		Coal		
tt Group		Unknown		U 2		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Household/Str   uctural		Household/Str uctural		Foodways		Household/Str I uctural		Unknown	1	
Coun		с		e: T		4		~		8		-		~		8		~		-		-		-		-		2		~		
Catalog #		56.33		Provenienc		57.1		57.2		57.3		57.4		57.5		57.6		57.7		57.8		57.9		57.10		57.11		57.12		57.13		

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	Dimensions	Depth:	e colorless glass		ls/vessel fragments							, 1 mortar		IO-SELTZER/EMERSON/DRUG MD", horizontal on body, embossed "4" mold number		oled flared/flanged finish embossed near n one side, "THE OAKLAND/CHEMICAL ther, "3" on bottom. Dioxogen-early gen. 1880-1910 -based on manufacture Co early 1900's	
Comments	Segment	Feature:	Mostly Aqua, Som	8 Diagnostic	1 diagnostic vesse	Wire and cut nails		Number not used		Butchered bone		14 brick fragments		Embossed "BRON CO./BALTIMORE, on base- probable	Complete	Cup mold base toc heel "Dioxogen" or COMP'Y" on the o disinfectant/hydrog Oakland Chemical	Complete
u	Color	Level:												Ð	Blue	0	Brown
For	anuf tech	Stratum: II												Bottle		Bottl	
Material	Dec tech/Ma		/ glass	sel glass			ous metal					al/building material		Glass	Machine made	Glass	Molded
<i>it</i> Group		U 2	Flat/window	Curved/ves.	Ceramics	Nails	Miscellanec		Other	Bone	Shell	Architecture	Floral	Personal		Personal	
Cou		ce: 1	55	1180	89	101	278		71	94	13	15	ი	~		~	
Catalog #		Provenien	62.1	62.2	62.3	62.4	62.5	62.6	62.7	62.8	62.9	62.10	62.11	62.12		62.13	

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Comments	Segment Dimensions	Parison mold seams embossed "RUMFORD" on shoulder, patent finish	Complete	"Rounded square" style druggist bottle, front panel, no embossing, flared patent finish, cup mold base	Complete	Stamped on base "Germany 222"	Rim to base 6" diameter	Stamped "O.P.Co./Syracuse/CHINA" on base. Small bowl, all mend. Date code incised on base as number in circle, cannot decipher number in circle. Possibly "35"=August 1906	Rim to base	Central motif of violets, gold garland and ribbon around the rim, edge molded, scalloped rim, stamped makers mark in green, "C.P.Co/Dixie" C.P.Co. in wreath	Rim to base	Speckled/"robins egg"	Complete	4 hole sew thru, one large (9/16), one smaller (7/16)	Complete	2 hole sew through	Complete 1/2" diameter	2 hole sew through	Complete	1 hole sew through	Complete	Outer edge only	Fragment		Complete	Remnant of busk in iron corrosion product	Fragment	4 tines, stamped "WM Rogers & Son" on back, no pattern evident	Complete
Form	Color	Bottle	Aqua	Bottle	Colorless	Saucer		Bowl		Platter	Purple, gold, green, pink	Marble	Blue	Button		Button		Button		Button		Button		Key opener		Corset fastener		Fork	
Material	Dec tech/Manuf tech	Glass	Machine made	Glass	Molded	Porcelain		Porcelain		Whiteware	Decalcomania, edge molded	Clay	Painted	Porcelain	Prosser	Porcelain	Prosser	Shell		Shell		Shell		Iron		Iron, white metal		Copper alloy	
nt Group		Foodways		Personal		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Personal		Clothing		Clothing		Clothing		Clothing		Clothing		Foodways		Clothing		Foodways	
Cou		-		-		~		2		16		~		2		~		2		~		~		~		0		~	
Catalog #		62.14		62.15		62.16		62.17		62.18		62.19		62.20		62.21		62.22		62.23		62.24		62.25		62.26		62.27	

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	Dimensions	dge with dot and scroll molding, gold nted rim detail, scalloped rim		Depth:									nd, one embossed "NE BOVD"						lished			.22 caliber							rded in lab	
Comments	Segment	Mend blue painted e scroll over glaze pair	Rim to base	Feature:	Patinated	Body		Body		Body	Two different	Fragment	Opalescent, two mer	Fragment		Body	Nail hole, cut edge	Fragment	Tooled crown cap fin	Finish		Fragment		Fragment		Fragment	Discarded in lab	Fragment	Whitewashed, disca	Fragment
Form	Color	Bowl	Blue and gold	um: III Level:	Fragment	Brown	Fragment	Aqua	Fragment	Colorless	Lid liner	White	Lid liner	Aqua	Fragment	Dark olive green	Roof tile		Bottle	Colorless	Bullet casing		Window	Aqua	Clam		Brick		Brick	
Material	Dec tech/Manuf tech	Whiteware	Edge molded and painted	Strati	Glass		Glass		Glass		Glass		Glass		Glass		Slate		Glass	Indeterminate	Copper alloy		Glass		Shell		Brick		Brick	
int Group		Foodways		TU 2	Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Household/Str uctural		Foodways		Foodways		Household/Str uctural		Foodways		Household/Str uctural		Household/Str uctural	
Catalog # Cou		62.28 8		Provenience:	75.1 2		75.2 2		75.3 5		75.4 2		75.5 4		75.6 1		75.7 1		75.8 1		75.9 1		75.10 10		75.11 1		75.12 6		75.13 2	

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	Dimensions											anded			9d	anded	16d		9d					nails		nails	
Comments	Segment	Discarded in lab	Fragment		Fragment		Fragment	Mandible with teeth	Fragment	Cut/saw marks on many	Fragment	Very encrusted and expa	Fragment		Complete	Very encrusted and expa	Complete		Complete		Fragment		Fragment	Too corroded to identify	Fragment	Too corroded to identify	Fragment
Form	Color	Mortar		Oyster		Mammal tooth		Mammal tooth		Mammal		Possible wrought nail		Wire nail		Possible cut nail		Cut nail		Wire		Wire nail		Nail		Nail	
Material	Dec tech/Manuf tech	Mortar		Shell		Enamel		Bone, enamel		Bone		Iron		Iron		Iron		Iron		Iron		Iron		Iron, brick		Iron	
t Group		Household/Str uctural		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Household/Str uctural		Household/Str uctural		Household/Str uctural		Household/Str uctural		Unknown		Household/Str uctural		Household/Str uctural		Household/Str uctural	
Coun		7		74		6		7		66		-		-		-		ო		12		-		ო		16	
Catalog #		75.14		75.15		75.16		75.17		75.18		75.19		75.20		75.21		75.22		75.23		75.24		75.25		75.26	

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Catalog #	Coun	it Group	Material	Form	Comments	
			Dec tech/Manuf tech	Color	Se gment	Dimensions
75.27	35	Household/Str uctural	Iron	Cut nail		
					Fragment	
75.28	2	Unknown	Iron	Strap		
					Fragment	
75.29	10	Unknown	Iron	Fragment		
					Fragment	
Provenienc	e: T	U 2	Str	atum: Level:	Feature: 7	Depth:
77.1	5	Household/Str uctural	Iron	Cut nail		
					Fragment	
77.2	9	Foodways	Shell	Oyster		
					Fragment	
77.3	9	Foodways	Bone	Mammal		
					Fragment	
77.4	-	Unknown	Iron	Fragment		
					Fragment	
77.5	-	Foodways	Glass	Fragment		
				Colorless	Body	
77.6	-	Unknown	Charcoal	Charcoal		
					Fragment	
Provenienc	e: T	U 3	Str	atum: III Level:	Feature:	Depth:
54.1	പ	Household/Str uctural	Brick	Brick	Discarded in lab	
					Fragment	
54.2	-	Foodways	Shell	Oyster		
					Fragment	
Provenienc	e: T	U 3	Str	atum: I Level:	Feature:	Depth:
59.1	-	Household/Str uctural	Glass	Window		
				Aqua	Fragment	
59.2	-	Unknown	Slag	Slag	Discarded in lab	
					Fragment	
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	Dimensions			th:				Unmeasurable			red										d molding													
Comments	Segment	Discarded in lab	Fragment	Feature: Dep		Body	Blue roses, mend	Rim		Body	Interior and exterior banded	Rim		Body		Base		Rim		Body	Scalloped edge floral garlan	Rim		Rim		Body		Base		Base	Indeterminate molding	Body		Body
Form	Color	Coal		II Level:	Fragment		Tea cup	Pink, blue, Green	Fragment	Blue	Fragment	Red, black	Fragment	Brown	Fragment		Fragment		Fragment		Fragment		Fragment		Fragment		Fragment		Fragment		Fragment		Fragment	
Material	Dec tech/Manuf tech	Coal		Stratum:	Yellowware		Whiteware	Decalcomania	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Whiteware	Painted	Whiteware	Transfer printed	White Granite		White Granite		White Granite		White Granite	Edge molded	Whiteware		Whiteware		Whiteware		Porcelain		Porcelain	Molded	Porcelain	
tt Group		Unknown		U 3	Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways	
Coun		-		:e: T	-		2		-		-		ო		7		7		-		-		-		ດ		-		-		-		ю	
Catalog #		59.3		Provenienc	60.1		60.2		60.3		60.4		60.5		60.6		60.7		60.8		60.9		60.10		60.11		60.12		60.13		60.14		60.15	

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	ions			k, too small to																													
	Dimens			ossible makers mai		dware												ing glass															
Comments	Segment	Grey paste	Body	One impressed with po identify	Fragment	Coarsely tempered rec	Fragment		Body		Body		Body		Base		Base	Ribbed, possible drink	Body	Embossed "AB"	Body		Body		Body		Fragment		Fragment	Discarded in lab	Fragment	Discarded in lab	Fragment
Form	Color	Fragment	Blue	Doll head	Pink	Marble		Fragment	White	Fragment	Dark olive green	Fragment	Brown	Bottle/Jar	Colorless	Bottle/Jar	Aqua	Fragment	Colorless	Fragment	Colorless	Fragment	Aqua	Fragment	Colorless	Window	Aqua	Oyster		Clinker		Slag	
Material	Dec tech/Manuf tech	Porcelain	Painted	Parian		Ceramic		Glass		Glass		Glass		Glass	Automatic machine molded	Glass	Automatic machine molded	Glass		Glass		Glass		Glass		Glass		Shell		Clinker		Slag	
tt Group		Foodways		Personal		Personal		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Household/Str uctural		Foodways		Unknown		Unknown	
Coun		4		က		-		-		2		4		7		2		-		-		14		18		10		ω		-		2	
Catalog #		60.16		60.17		60.18		60.19		60.20		60.21		60.22		60.23		60.24		60.25		60.26		60.27		60.28		60.29		60.30		60.31	

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Catalog #	Coun	t Group	Material	Form		Comments	
			Dec tech/Manuf i	tech C	alor	Segment	Dimensions
60.32	-	Unknown	Coal	Coal		Discarded in lab	
						Fragment	
60.33	7	Foodways	Bone	Mammal			
						Fragment	
60.34	-	Foodways	Bone	Avian			
						Fragment	
60.35	10	Household/Str uctural	Iron	Nail		Highly corroded an	d encrusted
						Fragment	
60.36	വ	Household/Str uctural	Brick	Brick		Discarded in lab	
						Fragment	
Provenience	e: T	U 3		Stratum: 111	Level: 1	Feature:	Depth:
61.1	-	Foodways	Whiteware	Fragment			
						Body	
61.2	-	Foodways	Whiteware	Fragment			
			Transfer printed	C	ght blue	Body	
61.3	2	Foodways	Glass	Fragment			
				0	olorless	Body	
61.4	-	Foodways	Shell	Oyster			
						Fragment	
61.5	<del></del>	Household/Str uctural	Glass	Window			
				Ā	qua	Fragment	
61.6	-	Unknown	Clinker	Clinker		Discarded in lab	
						Fragment	
61.7	2	Household/Str uctural	Brick	Brick		Discarded in lab	
						Fragment	
Provenience	e: T	U 3		Stratum: II	Level:	Feature:	Depth:
63.1	15	Flat/window gla	gss			Aqua and Clear	
63.2	48	Curved/vessel	glass			Aqua, clear, brown	, olive, solarized

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	Dimensions											epth:		tumbler, small bottle mostly	kers mark, 1 Whiteware with		ammal	
Comments	Segment	Whiteware	Cut and wire				Brick and mortar	Number not used	Coal and slag		Fragment	Feature: D	Aqua and colorless	1 large complete, 1 lid, 1 complete	18 refit porcelain with ma makers mark	Number not used	Some butchered large ma	Clam and oyster
orm	Color									oll head	Pink	II Level: 3						
ial F	sc tech/Manuf tech						aterial			Ω	inted	Stratum: 1						
nt Group Materi	De	Ceramics	Nails	Miscellaneous metal	Bone	Shell	Architectural/building ma		Other	Personal Parian	Pai	TU 3	Flat/window glass	Curved/vessel glass	Ceramics	Small finds	Bone	Shell
Catalog # Com		63.3 18	63.4 13	63.5 2	63.6 7	63.7 23	63.8 8	63.9	63.10 13	63.11 4		Provenience: 1	70.1 83	70.2 277	70.3 112	70.4	70.5 64	70.6 21

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	Dimensions		pe				om-mold, tooled flared patent finish, oove panel on one side "3 iv"		lask post bottom mold double ring d "WARRANTED FLASK" on ircle below embossing		shank, rosette pattern with facetted painted silver detail		, indecipherable				Depth:									
Comments	Segment	Wire and cut	Ferrous and unidentifie	Number not used	Redware drainage tile	1 slag, 3 tar balls	"Blake" type, cup botto paneled, embossed at	Complete	Strap side union oval f tooled finish, embosse shoulder, plate mold ci	Complete	1-piece, hole through s ovals and circles with p	Fragment	3 with incised lettering	Fragment	Threaded base, small	Complete	Feature:		Base		Body		Body		Body	
Form	Color						Bottle	Colorless	Bottle	Colorless	Button	Silver	Doll head	Pink	Finial		um: IV Level:	Bottle/Jar	Colorless	Fragment	Colorless	Fragment	Aqua	Fragment		
Material	Dec tech/Manuf tech		metal		uilding material		Glass	Molded	Glass	Molded	Glass	Painted	Parian	Painted	Copper Alloy		Strat	Glass	Indeterminate	Glass		Glass		Whiteware		
t Group		Nails	Miscellaneous		Architectural/b	Other	Personal		Foodways		Clothing		Personal		Unknown		U3	Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		
Coun		47	33		15	4	-		~		-		8		-		e: T	ო		18		11		ю		
Catalog #		70.7	70.8	70.9	70.10	70.11	70.13		70.14		70.15		70.16		70.17		Provenienc	76.1		76.2		76.3		76.4		

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	15											alled			ameter																
	Dimensio			erior, exterior molded ssible tea cup				nd painted motif		very small sherd		e side completely spi			5/64" bore d						10d			oded to identify							
Comments	Segment	Indeterminate motif	Base	Floral motif decal on inte indeterminate motif. Pos	Rim		Body	Indeterminate molded a	Rim	Possible paneled body,	Rim	Glaze one side, opposit	Body		Stem		Fragment		Fragment		Complete		Fragment	Too encrusted and corr	Fragment		Fragment	Highly encrusted	Complete	Discarded in lab	Fragment
Form	Color	Fragment	Green	Fragment	Red, green	Fragment		Fragment	Gold	Fragment		Fragment	Blue	Pipe		Window	Aqua	Oyster		Cut nail		Cut nail		Nail		Fragment		Railroad spike		Clinker	
Material	Dec tech/Manuf tech	Whiteware	Decalcomania	Whiteware	Decalcomania, edge molded	Porcelain		Porcelain	Molded, painted	Porcelain		Coarse earthenware	Color glaze	Ball clay		Glass		Shell		Iron		Iron		Iron		Iron		Iron		Clinker	
tt Group		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways		Personal		Household/Str uctural		Foodways		Household/Str uctural		Household/Str uctural		Household/Str uctural		Unknown		Labor		Unknown	
Coun		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		5		с		-		7		£		с		-		-	
Catalog #		76.5		76.6		76.7		76.8		76.9		76.10		76.11		76.12		76.13		76.14		76.15		76.16		76.17		76.18		76.19	

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	Dimensions							Depth:					Depth:									doll part	Depth:		
Comments	Segment	Discarded in lab	Fragment	Discarded in lab	Fragment		Fragment	Feature:		Body	Discarded in lab	Fragment	Feature:	Cut nails			Aqua and colorless	Brick and mortar		Slag		Mixed ceramics, 1 c	Feature:	Colorless and Aqua	
	Color							Level:	f	Dark olive green			Level:										Level: 1		
Form	uf tech	Brick		Coal		Mammal		Stratum: III	Fragmen		Brick		Stratum: I										Stratum: II		
Material	Dec tech/Man	- Brick		Coal		Bone			Glass		- Brick						ass	ouilding material	glass		i metal			ass	
nt Group		Household/Sti uctural		Unknown		Foodways		TU 3	Foodways		Household/Sti uctural		TU 4	Nails		onell	Flat/window g	Architectural/t	Curved/vesse	Other	Miscellaneous	Ceramics	TU 4	Flat/window g	
Catalog # Cou		76.20 2		76.21 1		76.22 1		Provenience:	81.1 1		81.2 2		Provenience:	71.1 5	0 0 1	0 7.17	71.3 3	71.4 3	71.5 16	71.6 7	71.7 1	71.8 8	Provenience:	72.1 16	

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	ions									jar, Portner							
	Dimens	qua, olive, solarized	ware, stoneware					Depth:		Imbler base, "Ponds"			eather, foam		washer, spike, handle	<u>e</u>	
Comments	Segment	Colorless, brown, ac	Whiteware, earthem	Oyster	Wire and cut			Feature:	Colorless and aqua	1 complete bottle, tu bottle fragment	1 vase (all refit)	Number not used	Battery core, slag, le	Cut and wire	Pipe, springs, nuts,	Brick and ceramic ti	Oyster and clam
	Color							Level:									
Form	uf tech							Stratum: IV									
Material	Dec tech/Man	iel glass				us metal			glass	el glass					us metal	l/building material	
nt Group		Curved/vess	Ceramics	Shell	Nails	Miscellaneo	Other	TU 4	Flat/window	Curved/vess	Ceramics		Other	Nails	Miscellaneo	Architectura	Shell
Coui		ณ	22	7	13	-	ო	ce: ]	63	481	198		ω	63	88	21	42
Catalog #		72.2	72.3	72.4	72.5	72.6	72.7	Provenien	80.1	80.2	80.3	80.4	80.5	80.6	80.7	80.8	80.9

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ents	nt Dimensions	utchered large mammal bone		om mold, rounded rectangular druggist paneled oled bead finish, embossed "8 FL. OUNCES"	σ	ction scar. Condiment bottle, bead finish, ed "7" on base	Ð	mark "JOHNSON BROS?ENGLAND" below crown	ase		h	ew through	σ	ng type, embossed "7" on side, Hutter style	σ	Depth:	associated with 64.02		ed "Half Pint"							ed "E.L"		leaf motif, green with gold shimmer	
Comm	Segmei	Some bu	Pit	Cup bott bottle too	Complet	Owen su embosse	Complet	Makers I 1913+	Rim to b		Fragmer	2 hole se	Complet	Lightenir	Complet	Feature:	Possibly	Body	Emboss	Body	-	Body	Body	6	Body	Emboss	Body	Grape &	Body
Form	Color			Bottle	Colorless	Bottle	Colorless	Chamber pot		Pencil		Button		Bottle stopper		tm: I Level:	Fragment	Brown	Bottle	Brown	Fragment	Green Erramont	Colorless	Fragment	Colorless - solarized	Bottle/Jar	Aqua	Carnival glass	Green
Material	Dec tech/Manuf tech			Glass	Molded	Glass	Automatic machine molded	White granite		Slate		Bone		Porcelain		Stratu	Glass		Glass	Automatic machine molded	Glass	Glace		Glass		Glass	Indeterminate	Glass	Molded
t Group		Bone	Floral	Personal		Foodways		Personal		Personal		Clothing		Foodways		U 5	Foodways		Foodways		Foodways	Conditione		Foodways		Foodways		Foodways	
Couni		50	~	~		-		2		-		-		-		e: T	4		2		2	0	2	ი		-		-	
Catalog #		80.10	80.11	80.12		80.13		80.14		80.15		80.16		80.17		Provenienc	64.1		64.2		64.3	V V3		64.5		64.6		64.7	

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		Dec tech/Manuj	f tech C	olor	Segment	Dimensions
68.3 2	E Household/Str uctural	Iron	Cut nail		Encrusted & mort	ar remnants
					Fragment	
68.4 1	Unknown	Slate	Fragment			
					Fragment	
Provenience:	TU 5		Stratum: IV	Level:	Feature:	Depth:
69.1 6	Foodways	Shell	Oyster			
					Fragment	
Provenience:	TU 5		Stratum: V	Level: 1	Feature:	Depth:
74.1 1	Foodways	Pearlware	Fragment			
					Body	
74.2 2	E Foodways	Glass	Fragment			
			ŏ	olorless	Body	
74.3	Household/Str uctural	Glass	Window			
			Ac	qua	Fragment	
74.4 1	Unknown	Slate	Fragment			
					Fragment	
74.5 2	Pousehold/Str uctural	Brick	Brick		Discarded in lab	
					Fragment	
74.6 5	Household/Str uctural	Iron	Cut nail		Heavily encrusted product	l and corroded, some wood in corrosion
					Fragment	
74.7 1	Household/Str uctural	Iron	Nail		Too encrusted to	identify
					Fragment	
74.8 3	s Unknown	Iron	Fragment			
					Fragment	
Provenience:	TU 5		Stratum: V	Level: 2	Feature:	Depth:
78.1 2	E Foodways	Glass	Fragment			
			ō	live green	Body	

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Catalog #	Coun	it Group	Material	Form	Comments	
			Dec tech/Manuf tech	Color	Segment	Dimensions
78.2	2	Foodways	Glass	Fragment		
				Colorless - solarized	Body	
78.3	-	Foodways	Glass	Bottle	Flared finish	
			Indeterminate	Colorless	Finish	
78.4	-	Foodways	Possible Pearlware	Fragment		
					Fragment	
78.5	2	Foodways	Coarse earthenware	Fragment	No glaze, one side heavily s	palled, buff paste
					Body	
78.6	2	Foodways	Shell	Oyster		
					Fragment	
78.7	11	Household/Str uctural	Glass	Window		
				Aqua	Fragment	
78.8	2	Unknown	Slate	Fragment	Mend, possible roofing tile	
					Fragment	
78.9	-	Household/Str uctural	Iron	Cut nail		
					Complete	P6
78.10	20	Household/Str uctural	Iron	Cut nail		
					Fragment	
78.11	-	Unknown	Slag	Slag	Discarded in lab	
					Fragment	
78.12	15	Unknown	Wood	Wood		
					Fragment	
78.13	19	Household/Str uctural	Iron	Unidentified nails		
					Fragment	
Provenienc	:е: Т	U 5	Stra	ttum: VI Level:	Feature: Dept	th:
79.1	~	Household/Str uctural	Iron	Possible wrought nail	Very encrusted and expande	pe
					Complete	3d
79.2	~	Household/Str uctural	Iron	Wire nail		
					Fragment	
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	Dimensions	aterial		identify nails		ily spalled buff paste	
Comments	Segment	Some with wood in corrosion m	Fragment	Too encrusted and corroded to	Fragment	Glaze gone. One side complete	Body
Form	Color	Cut nail		Nail		Fragment	
Material	Dec tech/Manuf tech	Iron		Iron		Coarse earthenware	
nt Group		Household/Str uctural		Household/Str uctural		Foodways	
Catalog # Cou		79.3 4		79.4 4		79.5 1	

**Grand Total** 6284

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Phase	III Artifact	Catalog
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			FR 12 - 0-3	1			
Material	Туре	Object	Comp/ Frag	Color/ Pattern	Burned	Count	Weight
Metal	Iron	1.5 inch wide Barrel Band	Fragment		N	9	-
Metal	Iron	1.75 inch wide Barrel Band	Fragment		Ν	11	
Metal	Iron	1.25 inch wide band fragment, s	s Fragment		Ν	1	
Metal	Iron	Unidentifiable	Fragment		Ν	2	
Metal	Iron	Unidentifiable	Fragment		Ν	1	
Synthetic	Brick		Fragment	red (like red brick)	Ν	3	441 g
Natural	Wood	charred wood fragments	Fragment		Y	24	164 g
Natural	Wood	pine knots	Fragment		Ν	3	•
Natural	Wood	wood fragments	Fragment		Ν	3	
Metal	Iron	sheet metal	Fragment		Ν	7	
Natural	Shell	Oyster shell	Fragment	white	Ν	1	24 g
Natural	Shell	Oyster shell fragments charred	Fragment	gray	Y	2	11 g
Natural	Bone	Rib bone	Fragment	0 /	Ν	1	0
Metal	Iron	5 inch spikes (cut nails)	Complete		Ν	6	
Metal	Iron	4 inch spike (cut nails)	Complete		Ν	1	
Metal	Iron	3 inch spikes (cut nails)	Complete		Ν	3	
Metal	Iron	hand wrought nail	Complete		Ν	1	
Metal	Iron	~ 2 inch cut nail	Complete		Ν	3	
Metal	Iron	nail head (cut nail)	Fragment		Ν	1	
Metal	Iron	nail tails (cut nail)	Fragment		Ν	12	
Synthetic	Rubber	core of baseball	whole		Y	1	
Glass		dlass, vessel	Fragment	clear w/ pattern	Ň	1	
Metal	Copper	part of harmonica	Fragment	oloai ii, pattoiti	N	1	
Metal	Copper	copper alloy band fragments	mend		N	1	
			ER 12 (3-5')				
Material	Туре	Object	Comp/ Frag.	Color/ Pattern	Burned	Count	Weight
Metal	Iron	Ring from hub of wagon wheel	Complete		N	1	
Metal	Iron	nails (cut)	Complete		Ν	4	
Metal	Iron	nails (cut)	Fragment		Ν	1	
Glass	glass	flat glass	Fragment	clear	Ν	1	
		ER 22 - I	Burned Fill ar	ound Well			
Mateiral	Туре	Object ID	Comp/ Frag.	Color/ Pattern	Burned	Count	Weight
Shell	Oyster		2 comp, 1 frag		N	3	78 g
Glass	glass	window glass	fragment	aqua	Y	1	
Glass	glass	flat glass	fragment	colorless	N	1	
Glass	glass	unid vessel glass	fragment	colorless	N	3	
Glass	glass	button, small	complete	white	N	1	
Brick			fragment		N	4	10 g
Bone	bone	non-human animal bone	fragment		N	67	228 g
Metal	Iron	nail tails	fragment		Y	94	
Metal	Iron	nail heads	fragment		Y	108	
Metal	Iron	door hinge	fragment		Y	1	
Metal	Iron	strapping	fragment		N	2	
Metal	Iron	large nails machine made	complete		Y	7	
Metal	Iron	2 1/2 inch nails	complete		Y	19	
Metal	Iron	2 inch machine nails	fragment		Y	13	
Metal	Iron	1.5 inch machine nails	fragment		Y	16	
Metal	Iron	Unidentifiable					
Metal	graphite	pencil lead ~ 1.5 inch	fragment		N	3	
Wood	wood		fragment		Y	6	75 g

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## Phase III Artifact Catalog

		ER 2	23 - NE corner	of floor			
Material	Туре	Object ID	Comp./ Frag.	Color/ Pattern	Burned	Count	Weight
Metal	Iron	small tack	complete		N	1	
Metal	Iron	nails (large)	complete		N	8	
Metal	Iron	nail tips	fragment		N	11	
Metal	Iron	nails (small)	complete		N	5	
Metal	Iron	nail heads	fragment		N	32	
Metal	Iron	possible barbed wire	fragment		N	1	
Metal	Iron	large spikes	complete		N	2	
Metal	Iron	bent plate with nail inclusion	complete		N	1	
Metal	Iron	thin sheet	complete		N	1	
Metal	Iron	Possible hook	complete		N	1	
Metal	Iron	large spike w/ o tip	fragment		N	1	
Natural	Shell	oyster	fragment		N	8	
Natural	Bone	bone frag	fragment		Y	11	
Synthetic	Mortar		fragment		N	8	
Natural	Wood	wood	fragment		Y	7	
Synthetic	Brick	brick	fragment		N		
Ceramic	Porcelain		fragment	clear glaze/ white body	N	1	
Metal	Iron	possible grate. Mends	fragment		N	2	
Metal	Iron	possible sheet	fragment		N	1	
Metal	Iron	unknown ferrous	fragment		N	2	
				of floor			

Matarial	Truce	Ohiaat ID	ER 24 - SE COITIEI	OI IIUUI	Dumo ed	Count	Wainh4
Material	туре	Object ID	Comp/ Frag.	Color/ Pattern	Burnea	Count	weight
Synthetic	Brick		Frag		N	1	27 g
Glass	Soda lime	bottle top	Frag	Clear	N	1	
Glass		window glass	Frag	light green	Ν	1	
Glass		lif of bottle	frag	light blue	Ν	1	
Natural	Shell	Oyster	Frag		Ν	14	331 g
Natural	Shell	Clam	Frag		Ν	1	50 g
Natural	Bone	Mammal	Frag		Ν	8	97 g
Natural	Wood	Tree	Frag			7	268 g
Synthetic	Tar		Frag		Y	1	66 g
Synthetic	Motar	Brick	Frag		Ν	1	16 g
Synthetic	Motar	Regular	Frag		Ν	1	64 g
Natural	Stone	sandstone	Frag		Ν	1	86 g
Metal	Iron	Strap Hinge	Frag		Ν	2	
Metal	Iron	Nail	complete		Ν	1	
Metal	Iron	Carrige Bolt	complete		Ν	1	
Metal	Iron	unidentified	Frag		Ν	1	
Metal	Iron	Nail Heads	Frag		Ν	26	
Metal	Iron	Nail Tails	Frag		Ν	10	
Metal	Iron	Nails	complete		Ν	10	
Metal	Iron	Wire	Frag		Ν	1	
Metal	Iron	Part of Bucket	Frag		Ν	1	

Appendix B: Qualifications of Investigators

**Scott Seibel, MSc, RPA,** has over 17 years of professional experience in archaeological excavations, research, and compliance studies and exceeds the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* (36CFR Part 61). A Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), he is the Archaeology Program Manager for the URS Germantown's Cultural Resource Management Group. Mr. Seibel has extensive cultural resource management experience, having served as Principal Investigator or Field Director for over 10,000 acres of Phase I archaeological survey, dozens of Phase II evaluations, and 11 Phase III data recovery excavations within the Southeast, Mid-Atlantic, and Texas. He has also conducted numerous historic research and documentary studies for properties in both rural and urban contexts in Texas, the Southeast, and the Mid-Atlantic. He received his Bachelors' Degree in Archaeological Studies at the University of Texas at Austin and his Master's Degree in Archaeomaterials at the University of Sheffield in England.

**Heather Crowl, RPA,** has 19 years of professional experience in prehistoric and historic archaeology, particularly in the Mid-Atlantic and East Coast regions of the United States. A majority of this experience is in cultural resources management (CRM) for private, state, and Federal compliance projects. She is qualified under 36 CFR 61 (Professional Qualification Standards) for historic and prehistoric archaeology and is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA).

As a Principal Archaeologist with URS Corporation in Germantown, Maryland, Ms. Crowl is responsible for completion of cultural resources projects for Federal, state, municipal, and private clients. She serves as a Project Manager, Field Director, and Principal Investigator. Responsibilities include project management and directing archaeological field survey, evaluation, and excavation, cemetery delineation, artifact analysis, report writing, graphic preparation, and archival research.

**Bryana Schwarz** is an architectural historian for the URS Germantown's Cultural Resource Management Group. She has over 6 years of professional experience in cultural resource management specializing in research, technical report writing, site survey, and site documentation and is qualified under the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* (36CFR Part 61). Ms. Schwarz is also trained in terrestrial and nautical archaeology and has participated in projects throughout the world. Specialized experience includes creation of HABS Standard measured drawings of historic buildings and ships, terrestrial and underwater archaeological survey, and management of archaeological collections. She has also conducted numerous historic research and documentary studies for properties in both rural and urban contexts throughout the National Capital region. She received her Bachelors' Degree in History at the University of California at San Diego and is completing a thesis for a Master's Degree in Anthropology at Texas A&M University.