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## PHASE II ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF AN HISTORIC AREA WITHIN 44AX177, CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

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## PUBLIC INTERPRETIVE SUMMARY

During August and September of 1995, Phase II archeological excavations were undertaken at the historic portion of archeological site, 44AX177. The work was necessitated by the planned development of Stonegate, Parcel C. Earlier investigations carried out by Robert Adams of International Archaeological Consultants had determined that the site consisted of a possible log structure which was occupied during the first quarter of the 19th century. The Phase II investigations were designed to gain additional information about the nature and size of the structure, to determine if additional intact archeological remains were present and to make an evaluation of this portion of the site's eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

The first owner of the property was William Henry Terrett who owned a larger 982 acre parcel containing the site from 1741 until 1793. At this time, Terrett sold the 133 1/4 acres which contained the archeological site to Ludwell Lee. In 1799, Lee sold the property to Benjamin Dulany. Benjamin Dulany held the property until 1815 when it was sold by his trustees to Thomas Watkins. Watkins died in 1819/1820 and in 1890, his heirs sold 129 acres of the property to Lunt, Smith and Lambert. The remaining four acres had been sold at an unknown date to John Skidmore. It does not appear that any of the early owners lived on the portion of the property containing the archeological site. However, several tenants leased the property under three life leases (99 years) and the site was probably lived in by one of these tenants.

The Phase II archeological work involved the excavation of 23 one meter square test units and 42 smaller, shovel tests. This work revealed that the house was probably occupied from around 1790 to just after 1830. The excavation units revealed that at least one brick pier was intact. Because few nails and very low quantities of brick were found, the structure was assumed to be log. Part of an intact sheet midden or refuse dump was also present. Based on the measurement from the pier to another brick concentration, at least one side of the house measured about 20 feet. The house had at least two, possibly three windows and the front of the house faced an old road which can still be seen.

Several different activity areas are present in the backyard of the house. These include an area where another structure, possibly a summer kitchen, may have been located and an area where oyster shell was dumped, as well as concentrations of spirits bottle glass and refined ceramics.

The artifacts recovered from the site consisted primarily of refined ceramics and bottle glass; however, some utilitarian ceramics and other kinds of glass were also found. Other glass artifacts include fragments of engraved tumblers, flasks and at least two decorated glass containers. Aside from these, few other kinds of artifacts were recovered other than some tobacco pipe fragments, a few lead slugs, several buttons and some pieces of what may have been a cast iron kettle. A Civil War era bullet was also found, but this reached the site after the period of occupation of the house. Based on some of the luxury items found such as matched sets of china, the engraved glasses and the decorated glass containers, the occupants of the site appear to have been middle class.

The Phase II excavations determined that the site contained important information about middle class occupants of a rural Fairfax County site and that the site was potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Additional excavations were recommended.





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## INTRODUCTION

This report represents the results of Phase II intensive archeological excavations at the historic period portion of a multi-component site, 44AX177. This research was carried out in connection with the development of Stonegate, Parcel C, located in Alexandria, Virginia. Based on the results of a Phase I survey and a partial Phase II evaluation conducted by Robert Adams, of International Archaeological Consultants (IAC), the historic period occupation consisted of artifacts associated with what may have been a log structure dating to the early 19th century. The larger portion of the site is prehistoric and consists of a lithic reduction station which dates primarily to the Holmes phase (circa 1800-1200 B.C.) of the Late Archaic time period. The results of the Phase III investigations at the prehistoric component are presented in a separate report.

The work reported here was conducted by the Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc. (TAA) of Woodstock and Winchester, Virginia for the Virginia Division of Pulte Homes, Fairfax, Virginia. Fieldwork was carried out from August 1995 through September 1995. William M. Gardner, Ph.D., was Principal Investigator. Tammy L. Bryant acted as field supervisor. Damian Gessner, John Mullen, Antonia Davidson, Michael Petrakis, James Blevins, Jeffrey Davis and Christoph Bachuber served as Field Crew. Joan M. Walker served as Contracts Manager and edited the report. Kimberly A. Snyder was Laboratory Supervisor and Gwen Hurst conducted limited archival research and did the glass analysis. C. Lanier Rodgers and Kimberly Weinberg served as Lab Crew.

The primary focus of the intensive Phase II investigations was to define the exact location and dimensions of the structure and to search for other activity areas that might be associated with the structure.

The archeological investigation was conducted in order to comply with the City of Alexandria Archeological Protection Ordinance No. 3413 which governs the protection of potentially significant historic properties. Fieldwork and report contents conformed to the guidelines set forth by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) for a Phase II investigation as outlined in their 1992 "Guidelines for Preparing Identification and Evaluation Reports for Submission Pursuant to Sections 106 and 110, National Historic Preservation Act, Environmental Impact Reports of State Agencies and the Virginia Appropriation Act, 1992 Session Amendments" as well as the "1990 City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards" and the "Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation". The purpose of the investigation was to provide an assessment of the site's significance according to the eligibility criteria for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Consultation was maintained throughout the duration of the project with the City of Alexandria Archeological Office.

All artifacts and field data resulting from this project will be on repository at the City of Alexandria Archeological Office, located in the Torpedo Factory in Alexandria, Virginia.

## ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is located at or near the interface of the Inner Potomac Coastal Plain and the Outer Piedmont. The site is situated on a marine terrace, and terrace gravels are present on the surface and in the soils at the site. It is located in an upland wooded area within the limits of the City of Alexandria, on Braddock Road west of Shirley Highway (Interstate 395), just before Braddock Road passes under the interstate (Figure 1). The site sits between Holmes Run and Four Mile Run. Both waterways are tributaries to the Potomac River. The closest drainage is an unnamed first order tributary of Lucky Run



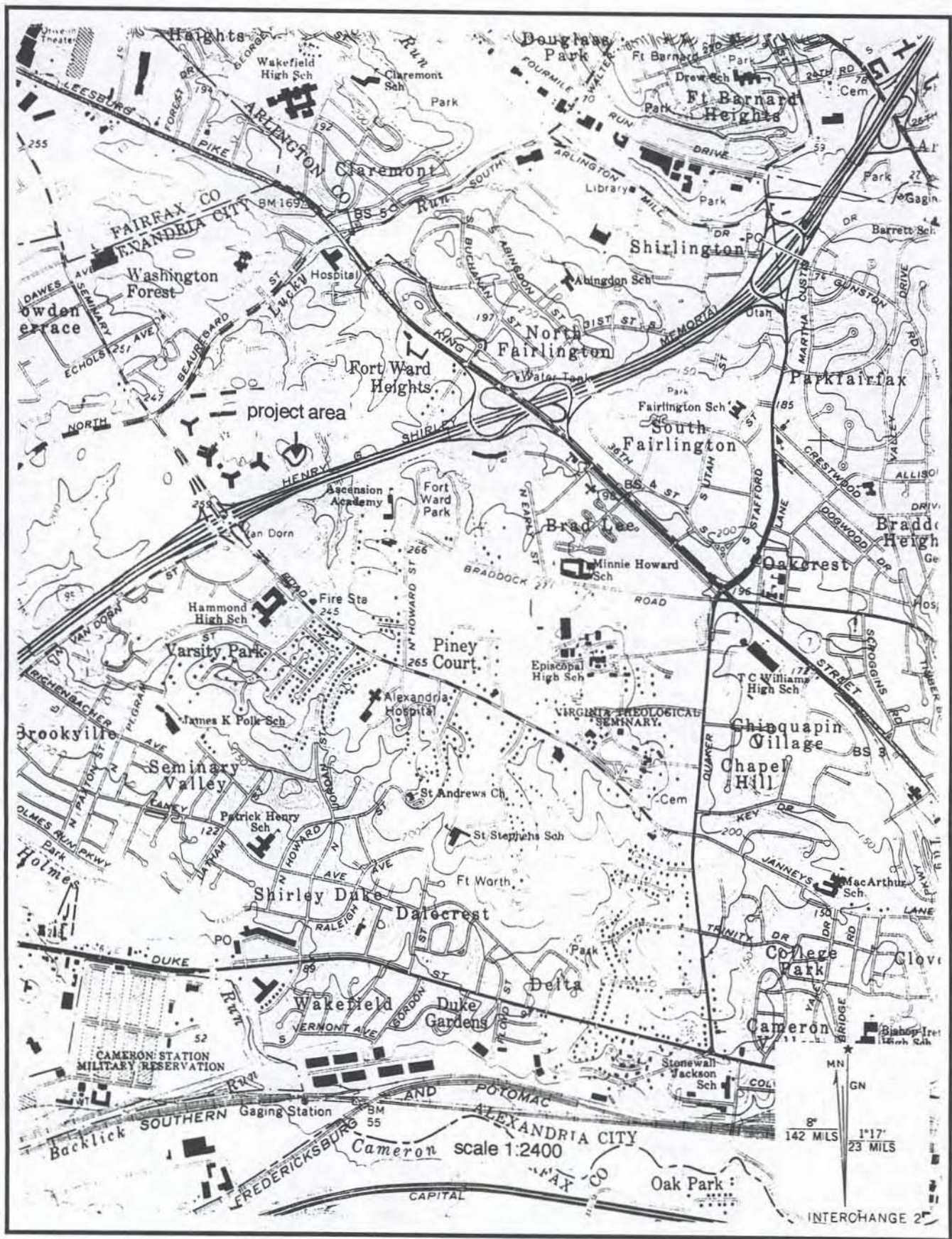


FIGURE 1  
Portion of U.S.G.S. Alexandria, Virginia 7.5' Quadrangle Showing Project Area



which drains ultimately into Four Mile Run which, in turn, empties into the Potomac River.

Topographically, the site occupies a flat with a low gradient which slopes eastward toward Braddock Road. The area is covered with planted pines about 30-40 years in age as well as white and red oak, pin oak and beech trees of a similar age range (Plate 1). One oak tree to the east of the historic area is approximately 100-150 years old, probably closer to the earlier figure. Based on the elevation of the soils around the tree compared to the surrounding soils, a minimum of 2.0 feet of soil deflation has occurred as a result of the deforestation and cultivation which probably began by the mid-18th century.

An old road, which acts now as a linear U-shaped drainage, runs in a generally southeast-northwest direction up the hill southeast of the site, terminating immediately south of the site. The beginning of the road has been eradicated by the construction of the interstate and construction of Braddock Road. A study of the maps presented in Adams et al (1993) reveal no major roads present until the 20th century. This road may have been a lane to the house or perhaps even a field road unconnected with the early 1800s structure (c.f. Figure 37, Adams et al 1993). Indirect evidence suggests this road did lead to the house, as the front of what was archeologically interpreted as being the front of the house faces the road.

Vegetation in the area at the beginning of the historic period was a mixture of white oak, pine and hickory in the uplands with a hydrophytic sere of sycamore and willow along the streams. The former forest would have been at or near climax with a high canopy and little underbrush. Plantation agriculture reached the area in the early part of the 18th century; the forests were cleared and the fields were plowed. This resulted in a massive erosional cycle in which erosion and deflation of the uplands occurred. Nearby Fort Ward was constructed in the 1860s. As a fort guarding the nation's capitol, long distance vision would have been essential and any remaining forests would have been cut.

Following the Civil War, landholdings were reduced and smaller scale farming prevailed. Residential development increased somewhat during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. During World War II and the years following, the area began to move into the orbit of suburban Washington, D.C. This has accelerated during the past 30 years. Based on the size of the trees, the project area was farmed as late as 50-80 years ago. A pine plantation was planted circa 30-40 years ago.

## CULTURAL HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The major Native American tribe in the Alexandria area at the time of European contact in 1608 was that of the Dogue, who occupied one large village and three smaller villages located at the mouths of streams and rivers emptying into the Potomac River. "Assaomeck", one of the small Dogue villages, was located on the south side of Hunting Creek, now a part of Alexandria (Sweig 1995:1).

The original Virginia Colony court system, established in 1634, divided the colony into eight shires that administered land grants issued by colonial governors as agents of Great Britain (Fairfax County Court ca 1982:6). Most of the early land grants were issued by the Virginia governors during the Cromwellian Period in England between 1648 and 1660. King Charles I had been beheaded in 1648, and the exiled Charles II, heir to the British throne, was crowned in Scotland in 1651 in exchange for granting all of the lands north of the Rappahannock River, known as the Northern Neck, to loyalist Scotsmen. Charles II regained the English throne in 1660 and no new land patents were issued between 1661 and 1677. By 1690, the approximately 5,282,000 acres of the Northern Neck lands were reaffirmed to the Scotland based Fairfax family. Northern Neck land



grants were issued by the Fairfaxes from 1690 until the Revolutionary War. The annual quit rents paid to the Fairfaxes, usually a few shillings per acre, were collected by a proprietary agent residing in the Virginia colony. Original grants in Fairfax County began in 1651 and, until 1700, were located only along the Potomac River and the mouths of its tributaries (Fairfax County Circuit Court circa 1982:9; Sweig 1995:2, 3).

The Stonegate project area today is part of the outskirts of the City of Alexandria. Up to the 20th century, Stonegate was a part of Fairfax County. The original shire, or parent county of Fairfax, was Northumberland County which was formed from the Indian District of Chicacoan in 1645. Divisions of Northumberland County created Westmoreland (1653-1664), Stafford (1664-1730), and Prince William in 1731; the northern section of Prince William became Fairfax County in 1742. The City of Alexandria was established by the Virginia Colonial Assembly in 1749 (Miller 1975:33-34).

Ten square miles of Fairfax County on the Potomac River were ceded by the Virginia Assembly to the new federal government for the District of Columbia in 1791. This became known as the Federal County of Alexandria. This land was returned to Alexandria County in 1847. Alexandria County became Arlington County in 1920 (Sweig 1995:4). The project area however, was located in Fairfax County as late as 1879.

Eighteenth century Alexandria was agriculturally based on the exportation of tobacco, importation of goods from the West Indies and Europe, and the slave trade (Sweig 1995:4; Cressey et al. 1982:148). Population statistics indicate that in 1749, 28% of the Fairfax County population (including Alexandria at that time) were slaves. By 1782, the slave population had increased to 41% (Sweig 1995:4), remaining at that approximate percentage until after the Civil War when the Afro-American population was approximately 40% (Cressey et al. 1982:154). Although Alexandria was "one of the ten busiest ports in the United States (ibid:148), a long decline in agricultural production began in the area in the 1790s; the shallow surface-plowed soils had become exhausted from overplanting tobacco (Sweig 1995:4), and new ship building methods favored deep water ports (Cressey et al. 1982:148). Goods taken from Alexandria warehouses by the British during the War of 1812 indicate that the neighboring economy was based on flour milling (13,786 barrels), tobacco (757 hogsheads), cotton, tar, beef, sugar and wine (Netherton et al. 1978:230, 321).

Economic recovery began in the 1840s as northern farmers moved into the area bringing new methods of fertilizing the soils, deep plowing for grain crops, and planting clover for grazing livestock and to rest and enrich the soils. Complete recovery from the long decline was interrupted by the Civil War (1861-1865) although during Reconstruction, local farming (dairies, stock and poultry raising, farming, grain milling) stabilized to supply the needs of nearby Washington, D.C. Aided by improvements in transportation, agriculture and farming remained the basic economy of the area through World War II (Sweig 1995:5-6).

### **Stonegate Early Land Use and Ownership**

The Phase I archeological report for the Stonegate project, Parcels A, B and D, submitted by IAC includes a detailed areal historic background and maps with a site-specific chain-of-title (Adams et al. 1993). Site-specific information presented covers a brief pre-1850 land ownership of the Parcels A, B and D and, incidentally, Parcel C.

Historic period artifacts recovered during the Phase II archeological field investigations of Area C by IAC were dated and identified as representing an early 1800s house site.



Although historical background research was not included in the Scope of Work for the Phase II investigation undertaken by TAA, a brief early site history, based on the chain-of-title submitted by IAC, was undertaken by TAA to determine earlier settlement, land use, and impacts through wills, estate administrations and inventories, and secondary publications.

The pre-1850 chain-of-title by IAC traces the early land owners from a Northern Neck land grant obtained in 1741 by William H. Terrett:

- 1741 William Henry Terrett, Stone Tract land grant, 982 acres
  - 1793 William Henry Terrett deed to Ludwell Lee, 133 1/4 acres
  - 1799 Ludwell Lee deed to Benjamin Dulany, 133 1/4 acres
  - 1815 Daniel F. Dulany & Wm. Herbert, trustees of Benjamin Dulany, deed to Thomas Watkins, 133 1/4 acres
  - ? Thomas Watkins will; heirs deed to John Skidmore, 4 acres
  - 1890 Heirs of Thomas J. Watkins and James Watkins deed to Lunt, Smith, and Lambert, 129 acres
- (Adams et al. 1993: Appendix L).

Civil War maps (Figures 2 and 3), and the Hopkins 1894 map (Figure 4) indicate that the properties adjacent to Parcel C were owned by the Terrett's during the Civil War, and by H.V. Terrett and the W.H. Terrett Estate in 1894.

William Henry Terrett (Sr.), cited as the original land grant owner of the project area, was the Fairfax County Justice of the Peace from 1742 until his death in 1758 (Fairfax County Circuit Court circa 1982:13, 14). He married Margaret Pearson on 27 January 1735 (Pippenger 1992:86). The will of William Henery [sic] Terrett of Turo Parish, Fairfax County was written on 7 February 1755 and probated on 16 May 1758. To his son, William Henry Terrett (Jr.), William Henry Terrett, Sr. left one tract of land (acreage illegible), one tract of 112 acres purchased from Gabriel Adams, and the dwelling plantation upon which William H. Terrett, Sr. lived upon the proposed condition:

"...that he [William Terrett, Jr.] do make over, convey, & confirm to the child my wife now goes with if it be a boy & to his heirs forever that tract of Land & plantation whereupon John Summers now dwells...[and to the unborn child] fifty acres of Land adjoining Summers Plantation...a negro man Odo...if a girl to share with daughters..."

Henry Terrett's wife, Margaret, was appointed executrix and his daughters, devisees of tracts other than the dwelling plantation, were not identified by name in his will. There was no codicil to the will and it is unknown if the child expected in 1755 was a son or daughter. The will indicates that a portion of the Terrett plantation was leased to John Summers, probably through a three-life-lease (99 years) (Fairfax County Wills B:181-183). John Summers' land is shown in a reconstructed map of land patents (Figure 5) as adjoining William Terrett's property to the southeast below Holmes Run.

William H. Terrett's estate inventory taken on 16 May 1758 is an extensive listing covering five pages. His estate inventory itemizes 21 slaves, one servant man with "two months remaining" (indenture), livestock (horses, cattle, pigs, sheep), and one hogshead of tobacco. Although farming tools appear in the inventory, no other crops besides the tobacco are listed. Household items were furniture, a spinning wheel, a picture, and











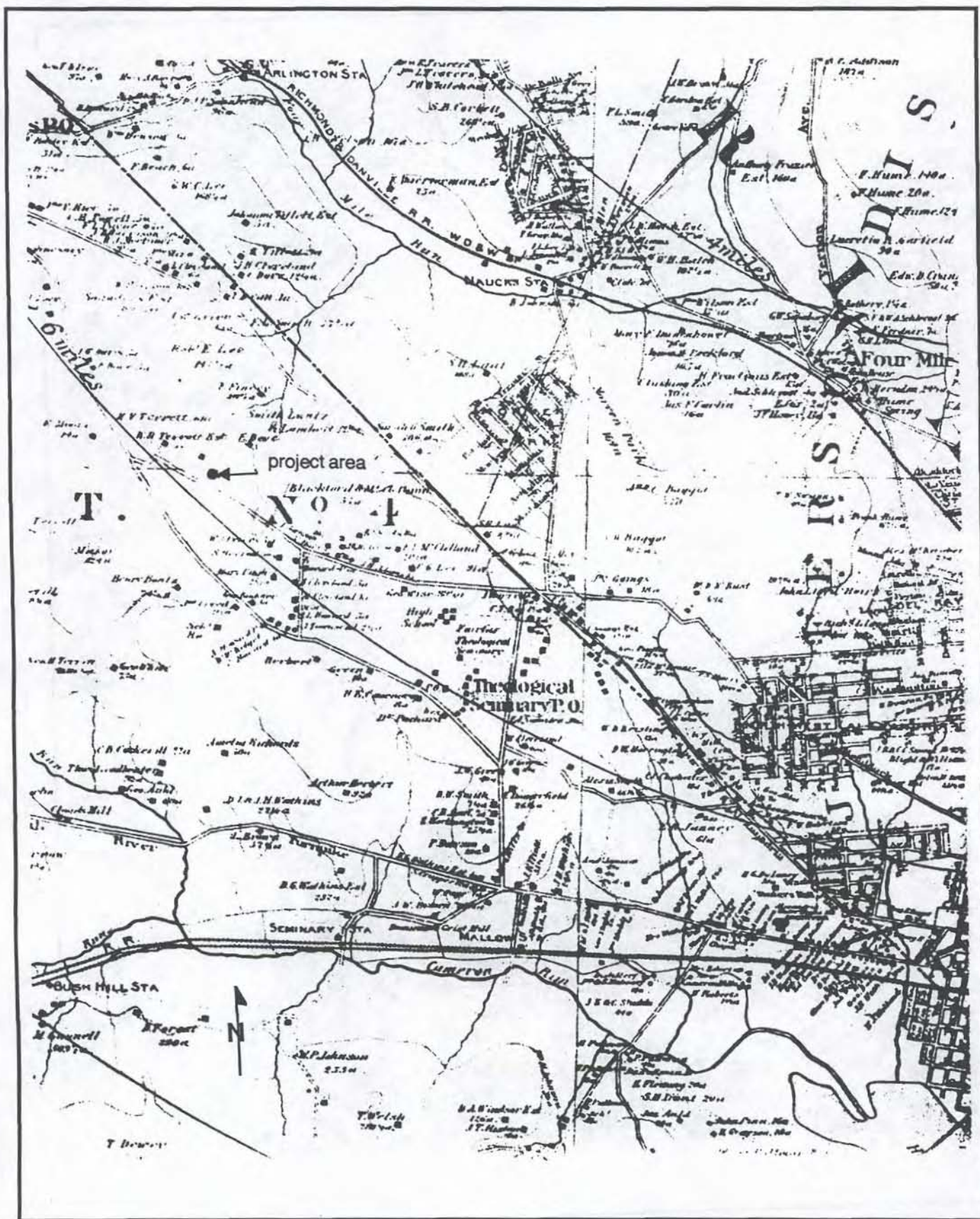


FIGURE 4  
 Portion of 1894 Hopkins Map Showing Project Area  
 (Stephenson 1981, Plate 95)







domestic earthenware, china, table linen, knives and forks (no spoons), eight glass decanters, one dozen snuff bottles and other cases of bottles. Perhaps in a library were books, maps, an ink glass and ink stand. His personal items were a sword, fiddle, drum, clothing, and a silver watch (Fairfax County Wills B:183-187).

A listing of William H. Terrett's estate accounts submitted to the Fairfax County courts in 1758 includes payment of taxes for the year of 1757 for 1,002 acres. Specified debits that could have been site-related were to an overseer, Edward Hufsey, to Captain Thomson for five hoes and leading lines, and to Nathaniel Popejoy for weaving. Debits "for the use of the [slave] quarter" were for nails, finding leather, Sambo's shoes, clothing for Judy's child and for a "midwife of a negro wench". Credits for the sale of sundry items sold in large lots (coats, books, sachels [sic]) suggest that William Terrett, Sr. was an Alexandria merchant (Fairfax County Wills B:275 -291).

William Terrett's son, William Jr. appears as Henry William Terrett in the 1761 Fairfax County rent rolls with 1,002 acres. His plantation dwelling, presumably the one inherited from his father, was located on Holmes Run below Allison's Mill, 1 1/2 miles from Alexandria (Miller 1991:315). In the 1790 U.S. "Census" (compiled from the 1785 tax list) William Terrett appears with five white souls, one dwelling, and four outbuildings (1790 U.S. Virginia Census Index:87).

William Henery [sic] and Amelia Terrett sold 133 1/4 acres of the Terrett plantation to Ludwell Lee (cousin of "Lighthorse" Henry Lee) on 20 October 1793. The tract sold to Ludwell Lee was located on "the road from Falls Church to Alexandria near Widow Tuckers" and was bounded by Struffield's Patent (Carlyle Whitings), Gabriel Adams (General Washington's), Baldwin Dades purchase of Terrett, and along Bushrod Washington's (nephew of General George Washington and justice of the U.S. Supreme Court) "to the valley on the east side of Lucky Branch" (Fairfax County Deeds X:225-228). Baldwin and Catherine Dade's purchase of 185 acres from Terrett was located on the "south side of the old road from the Falls Church to Alexandria" bounded by the property lines of West, Pearson, Harrison (John Wise), Carr, and Harrison (Bird). The Dades conveyed this property to Bushrod Washington on 19 April 1794 (Fairfax County Deeds X:165-170).

Ludwell Lee's purchase of 133 1/4 acres was conveyed to Benjamin T. Dulany in 1799 (Adams et al. 1993: Appendix L). Benjamin Dulany, Sr., owner of Shuter's Hill, married Elizabeth French in February 1773 (Pippenger 1992P:35-36). He is noted as the fifth "largest slave holder in the county" (Fairfax County) in 1782, and a justice of the peace in 1788 (Netherton et al. 1978:35, 42).

This parcel was conveyed in trust from Benjamin Dulany and his wife Elizabeth, and Hugh Smith, to Daniel & Herbert Dulany on 7 December 1813. An exception was a "1d rental" conveyed by Thomas Preston to Benjamin & Elizabeth and Daniel Dulany. Daniel F. Dulany of Washington, D.C. and William Herbert Jr., trustees of Benjamin Dulany's estate, re-acknowledged the conveyance on 2 August 1816. Witnesses to the re-acknowledgment were Thomas F. Herbert, Thomas Watkins, John Ferguson, and Richard B. Alexander (Alexandria City and County Deeds AA:371).

Benjamin Dulany's property of 133 3/4 acres was conveyed by his trustees to Thomas Watkins in 1815 (Adams et al. 1993: Appendix L). Thomas Watkins died intestate in 1819/1820. An inventory of Thomas Watkins' estate was submitted to the February court of Fairfax County in 1820. The inventory lists livestock (horses, cows, pigs), farming equipment (plow and harrow), crops (wheat and rye), and slaughter house tools. His household furniture included a looking glass, eight windsor chairs, a spinning wheel, bed



linens, one gun, and "1 black man named James" (Fairfax County Wills M:167-170). His estate was administered in the October court of Fairfax County in 1821 by John Harrison and his wife Polly ("late Polly Watkins"), and David Watkins, presumably either his widow or daughter, and son (Fairfax County Wills M:285-288). The 1820 U.S. Virginia Census does not list a Thomas Watkins or a David Harrison. A David Watkins is listed in Fairfax County in 1820 with 72 acres. The administration of Thomas Watkin's estate indicates that four tracts of his property and one house in Alexandria were rented prior to his death:

rent rec'd of Oliver Jones	12.00
rent rec'd of Moses David	225.00
rent rec'd of Levi Lewis	51.00
house rent in Alexandria	10.40
rent rec'd of Rozin (Mahale?)	5.00

Locations of the leases were not specified in the administration records of Thomas Watkin's estate in 1821. Research to determine the locations of these leases, and whether they were on or near the Stonegate project area, was undertaken in the Fairfax County, Alexandria City and County, and Washington, D.C. deed indexes through the year of 1820. Over one-half of the deed books for Fairfax County during this period are missing (Harrison 1924:685-686), and no leases were located in the Alexandria City/County or in the Washington, D.C., deed indexes.

William Henry Terrett's will and estate records between 1755 and 1758 indicate that the Terrett plantation in Fairfax County was occupied by an overseer and slave quarters, with a portion of this property being leased to a John Summers, who also owned an adjoining property. Although William H. Terrett appears to have been a merchant, livestock and tobacco are among his estate inventory. The Terrett plantation was divided and devised to his unnamed daughters; the plantation dwelling and tract and a small 112 acre tract was inherited by his son, William Henry Terrett, Jr. (Fairfax County Wills B:183-187; B:275-291). Ludwell Lee purchased 133 3/4 acres of W.H. Terrett, Jr.'s portion of the Terrett plantation in 1793, and conveyed the acreage to Benjamin Dulany, Sr. in 1799. One rental to Thomas Preston, perhaps the original rental from W.H. Terrett, Sr., to John Summers, was held by Benjamin and Elizabeth Dulany through 1815 (Alexandria City and County Deeds AA:371). Trustees of Benjamin Dulany, Sr. conveyed the estate to Thomas Watkins in 1815 (Adams et al. 1993: Appendix L). Livestock raising and wheat and rye cultivation were the major land uses by Thomas Watkins at the time of his death in 1819. Four land leases outside of Alexandria City appear in Thomas Watkins estate accounts (Fairfax County Wills M:167-170; 285-288). If the Stonegate Parcel C project area is in the Lee-Dulaney-Watkins conveyances, one of four leases held by Thomas Watkins may have been on, or near the project area.

## PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL WORK

As indicated above, archeological investigations have been conducted within three separate areas within a 22 acre portion of the proposed Stonegate development. The earliest investigations were conducted by IAC in 1992 and 1993 within Parcels A, B and D (Adams et al 1993). This study revealed that Parcels A and B contained a prehistoric (44AX166) and an historic site (44AX167). No cultural resources were found in Parcel D (Adams et al 1993:1).

Additional archeological work in Parcels A and B revealed that the historic site (44AX167) contained the remains of two residential structures as well as an outbuilding. One of the residential structures was 20th century and the other was constructed in the mid



19th century (ibid). Testing at the prehistoric site (44AX166) yielded data on three concentrations of lithic debitage, dating to the Late Archaic time period. These concentrations were secondary lithic reduction stations geared to biface reduction and the manufacture of projectile points (Adams et al 1993:2). Two possible hearth features were also present.

In addition to the parcels discussed above, two storm drain outfalls and part of an area proposed for a storm water retention pond were also examined. A portion of a small prehistoric period base camp or exploitative foray camp (44AX31), dating from the Late Archaic through Middle Woodland time periods, in the southwestern storm drain area was studied (Adams et al 1993:212).

Phase I and Phase II investigations within Parcel C of the Stonegate development were conducted in early 1995 by IAC. No report is currently available on these investigations and the following discussion is based on written material and artifact inventories provided to TAA by Alexandria Archeology personnel and Robert Adams of IAC. The prehistoric artifacts were re-examined by TAA and the results of this analysis are presented in a separate report, along with the results of the Phase III excavation of the prehistoric component of the site (Gardner et al 1995).

The IAC Phase I investigation consisted of the excavation of 137 shovel test pits across a 700 x 600 ft. area. Reduced interval testing radiating out from positive shovel tests was conducted. These investigations resulted in the discovery of three artifact concentrations which were designated Areas A, B, and C. Areas A and B are included within archeological site 44AX177 and Area C comprises archeological site 44AX176.

During the IAC Phase II investigations, eleven 1 x 1 meter square units (designated EU 1-11) were excavated around the largest of the artifact concentrations in 44AX177, as revealed by the test pits in the Phase I.

Area A was defined as a diffuse lithic scatter on an upland lobe which measured 2,550 square meters. In addition, there was also an historic component defined as a probable log home with intact associated features which dated to the first quarter of the 19th century. A possible well was also present. The Phase II work by IAC included EU 3-5, 8-9 and 10-11.

The analysis by IAC produced the following:

- EU 3: 70 flakes, 20 lithic shatter fragments, the base of a triangular point, a scraper, the distal end of a projectile point, a core, a worn cobble, 50 fire cracked rock fragments, five brick fragments, one historic ceramic sherd, a glass fragment and a nail.
- EU 4: 151 flakes, 26 lithic shatter fragments, two modified flakes, 12 fire cracked rock fragments, 16 brick fragments, nine historic ceramic sherds, a nail, an oyster shell fragment and a prehistoric ceramic sherd.
- EU 8: 57 flakes, 17 lithic shatter fragments, a modified flake, 21 fire cracked rocks, two historic ceramic sherds, a glass fragment and a smooth pebble.
- EU 11: 26 flakes, seven lithic shatter fragments, seven fire cracked rock fragments, an historic ceramic sherd, a glass fragment, a pipe stem fragment and red ochre.



- EU 5: 63 flakes, 27 lithic shatter fragments, a modified flake, a unifacial tool, 15 fire cracked rock fragments, 69 brick fragments, 149 historic ceramic sherds, 20 glass fragments, 24 metal fragments, a buckle, a tooth, 140 oyster shell fragments and a pipe stem fragment.
- EU 9: 88 flakes, ten lithic shatter fragments, one modified flake, 16 fire cracked rock fragments, 692 brick fragments, seven mortar fragments, 34 historic ceramic fragments, 13 glass fragments, 19 metal fragments, an oyster shell fragment, a brass button, a pipe fragment and two pipe bowl fragments.
- EU 10: 40 flakes, 17 lithic shatter fragments, four modified flakes, a thermally altered core, nine fire cracked rock fragments, 38 brick fragments, a mortar fragment, 112 historic ceramic sherds, 31 glass fragments, 26 metal fragments, five bone fragments, 27 oyster shell fragments and an unidentified ceramic fragment.

Area B was defined as a more dense concentration of lithic materials, measuring 818 square meters, around a possible spring. Materials recovered from the Phase I included a number of flakes/tools and a single projectile point.

The Phase II investigations included EUs 1, 2, and 7. The analysis by IAC produced the following results:

- EU 1: 196 flakes, 23 lithic shatter fragments, a modified flake, a projectile point tip, a scraper, a projectile point midsection, 37 fire cracked rocks, ten historic ceramic sherds, eight metal fragments and a .22 caliber cartridge.
- EU 2: 53 flakes, six lithic shatter fragments, a projectile point tip, a core, five fire cracked rock fragments and a smooth pebble.
- EU 7: 20 flakes, seven lithic shatter fragments, a biface, six fire cracked rock fragments and a brown pipe bowl fragment.

Adams felt the site had not been plowed and that other disturbances were minimal (City of Alexandria personnel, personal communication 1995). The prehistoric site was then determined to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Data recovery work was deemed to be necessary. The City of Alexandria felt insufficient information was recovered at the historic component and further Phase II study was recommended.

Area C (44AX176) was defined as an inland cluster with a high tool to debitage ratio. The Phase I shovel tests produced quartz debitage, two quartz bifaces, a possible quartz point fragment and part of a quartzite point which dated to the Holmes phase of the Late Archaic. A single Phase II unit was placed at this site. This unit yielded a single fire cracked rock and some burned clay fragments which were originally felt to be red ochre. This site was also determined to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and data recovery work was deemed to be necessary.

In July, 1995, TAA was asked by Pulte Homes to try and determine whether or not the sites had been plowed. To this end, four 1 x 1 meter square units at Stonegate, Parcel C, were excavated. The sites were determined to have been cultivated.

The TAA investigations concluded that the prehistoric occupation was confined to the plowzone and that intact subsurface features were unlikely to be present in the prehistoric



area. The historic area was not investigated by TAA at this time.

## **RESEARCH ORIENTATION FOR THE PHASE II, HISTORIC SITE**

TAA's research goals were to locate physical evidence for the dimensions of the structure at 44AX177 and to recover any artifacts and isolate any features which might be associated with the structure in addition to assessing the site's potential for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The Scope of Work which governed the Phase II methodology in the historic area of 44AX177 was developed in consultation with Alexandria Archeology personnel (Appendix II). The work was to consist of the excavation of 20 1 meter square units which were designed to test the integrity of the historic component as well as aid in the delineation of the structure. Most of the units were to be placed in a block excavation around the features discovered previously.

Twenty-three 1 meter square units and 42 shovel test pits were actually excavated. Additional shovel testing was undertaken when it became evident the one meter square units were not defining the dimensions of the structure. The primary excavation constraint was the extreme dryness of the soils during an extended drought.

All units were excavated according to natural soil horizons with the exception of those units which contained cultural features. Each cultural feature was excavated separately, with the excavation levels determined by soil changes. All soil was screened through 1/4 inch hardware mesh screens. Artifacts were bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon. Soil profiles were made of representative units and the colors were described using the Munsell soil color designations.

Artifacts were curated according to Alexandria Archeology curation standards. All artifacts were cleaned, inventoried, and curated. Historic artifacts were separated into four basic categories: glass, ceramics, metal and miscellaneous. The ceramics were identified as to ware type, method of decoration, vessel type (if possible) and separated into established types. The dates from the ceramics were based on Miller's (1991 and 1992) refinement of South's types. The glass was examined for color, method of manufacture, function, etc., and dated primarily on the basis of method of manufacture, when the method could be determined. The dates for manufacturing methods are based primary upon the patent dates for individual technological advances. Metal and miscellaneous artifacts were generally described; the determination of a beginning date was sometimes possible, as in the case of nails.

## **RESULTS OF FIELDWORK**

This area had been cleared fairly recently and was covered with thick undergrowth, including greenbrier and poison ivy. A number of disturbances were also present in this area. In general, these consisted of excavated holes. It is not known if these holes are the result of the metal detector survey by IAC, relic collectors or other factors. Relic collectors have recently been working in the area; one was encountered by TAA personnel.

As noted, the purpose of the Phase II investigations within the historic area at 44AX177 was to further define the area of the probable log house, to locate any activity areas associated with the house and to assess this portion of the site with respect to the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. In order to accomplish this, 23 one



meter square units and 42 shovel test pits were excavated (Figure 6). In the following discussion, the Phase II units excavated by IAC are designated by EU#, while the Phase II units excavated by TAA are designated by TU#.

The initial step in the Phase II work was the opening of units contiguous with the IAC Phase II units--EU 5, 9, and 10. Seven squares, TUs 1, 4, 9, 10, 11 12 and 13, were placed around EU 9 (Figure 6) which had contained a disarticulated, roughly linear pile of bricks (designated as Feature 2 in the IAC investigations).

TU 1 was placed immediately to the east of EU 9. Soils in the unit consisted of a plowzone which extended to a depth of 21 cm (8.6 inches); this lay directly over an E horizon, which lay over subsoil. Figure 7 presents a representative profile of the soils at the site. Only atypical soil profiles will be discussed subsequently. No evidence of the brick feature present in EU 9 was found in this square, although portions of Phase I STPs 18 and 20 were present.

TU 1 produced 16 whiteware sherds, 11 creamware sherds, 65 pearlware sherds, two refined white earthenware sherds, a potash windowpane fragment, two sheet glass fragments, four bottle glass fragments, 12 tumbler fragments, a brass button, four nails, a lead .50 caliber bullet, a brass grommet, 12 brick and two oyster shell fragments.

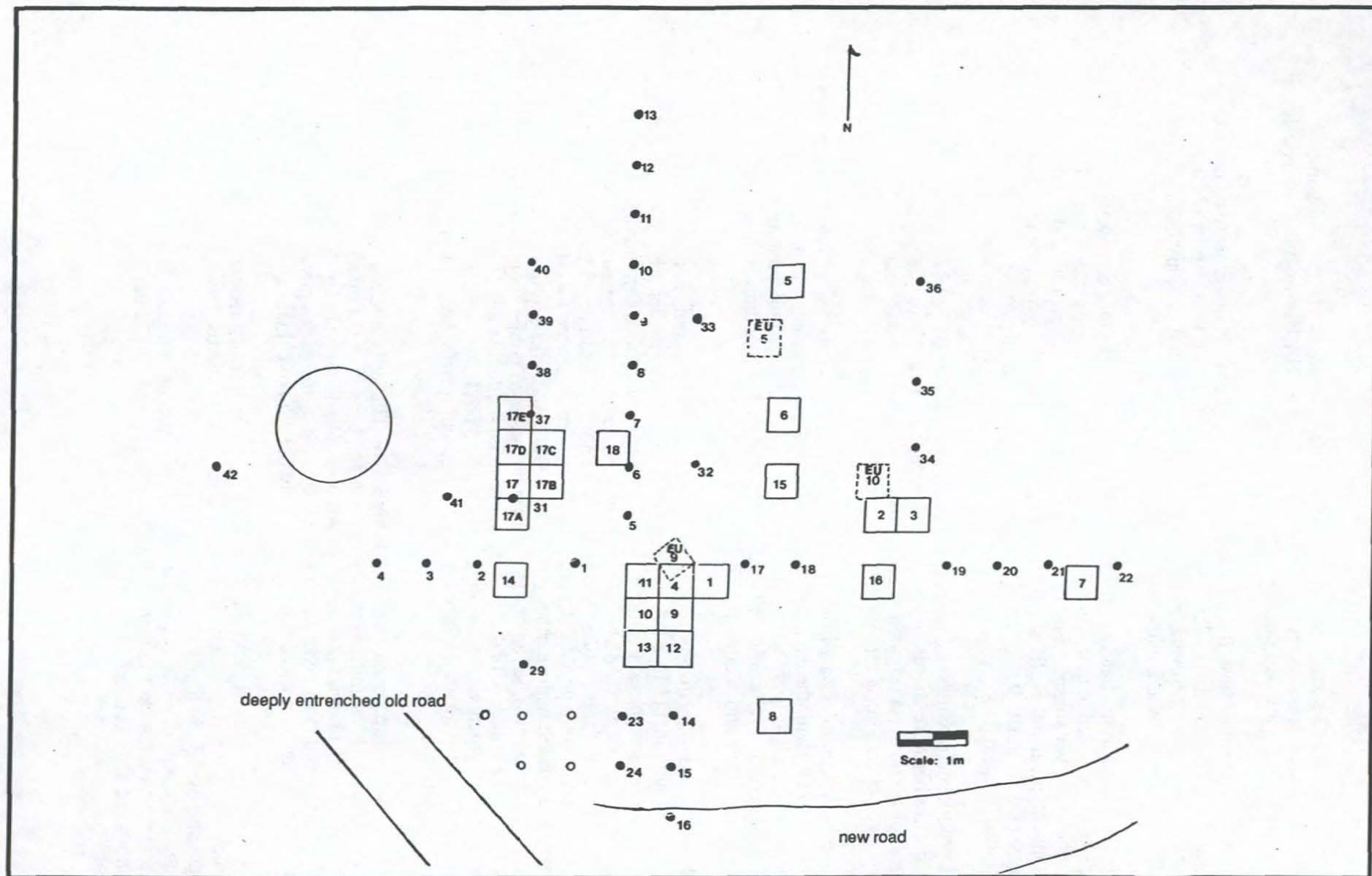
In general, the ceramics date from the late 18th/early 19th centuries. The glass could not be precisely dated with the exception of a single duraglas fragment which postdates 1940. The lead bullet had been whittled/carved; it is a Federal style bullet dating to the Civil War time period. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from TU 1 include 30 quartzite flakes, 21 quartz flakes and six quartz chunks.

TU 4 was placed immediately south of EU 9 (Figure 6). The soils in the unit were similar to those found in TU 1. Brick rubble, which had been plow disturbed, was present in this unit; this was designated Feature 1 (Plate 2). This represents a continuation of the same brick fragments designated as Feature 2 during the earlier IAC investigations. Figure 8 presents a plan map of this feature. Other than a stain which was later determined to be a tree fall in the southeastern portion of the unit, no other features were found. Three kaolin pipe fragments, a refined white earthenware spall, a whiteware sherd, four creamware sherds, 22 pearlware sherds, seven bottle glass fragments, two goblet fragments, two tumbler fragments, an unidentified glass fragments, three bottle/historical flask fragments, two ferrous metal fragments, three wrought nails, and 36 brick fragments were recovered from this unit. Fourteen quartzite flakes, a chert flake, four quartz flakes and five quartz chunks were also found.

TU 9 was placed directly south of TU 4 (Figure 6). The soils in this unit varied from those found in the previous units, as the Ao horizon had been bisected by a yellow fill horizon (Figure 9). The buried portion of the Ao was underlain by an Ap. This fill horizon probably was deposited as a result of the modern disturbances present to the west of the unit. The fill horizon was screened separately but did not contain artifacts.

The Ao and Ap horizons yielded a kaolin pipe bowl fragment, a redware sherd, a coarse stoneware sherd, two whiteware sherds, 27 pearlware sherds, two refined white earthenware sherds, 13 gin bottle fragments, two possible tumbler fragments, a windowpane fragment, three sheet glass fragments, an unidentified glass fragment, four nails and three mortar/plaster fragments. Twelve quartzite flakes, 13 quartz flakes and a quartz chunk were also recovered from the unit.

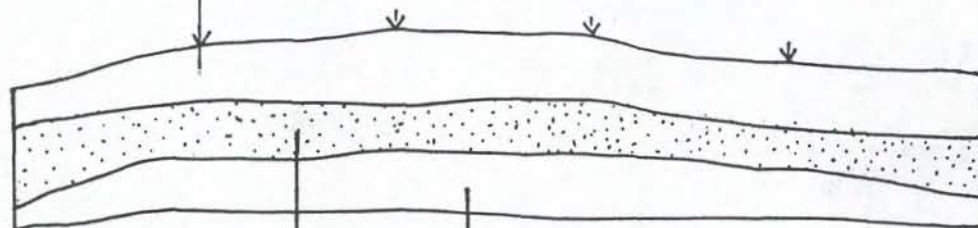




**FIGURE 6**  
**44AX177, Historic Area, Site Plan Map Showing Excavation Unit Placement**



Ao 10YR2/2  
very dark brown  
silt loam



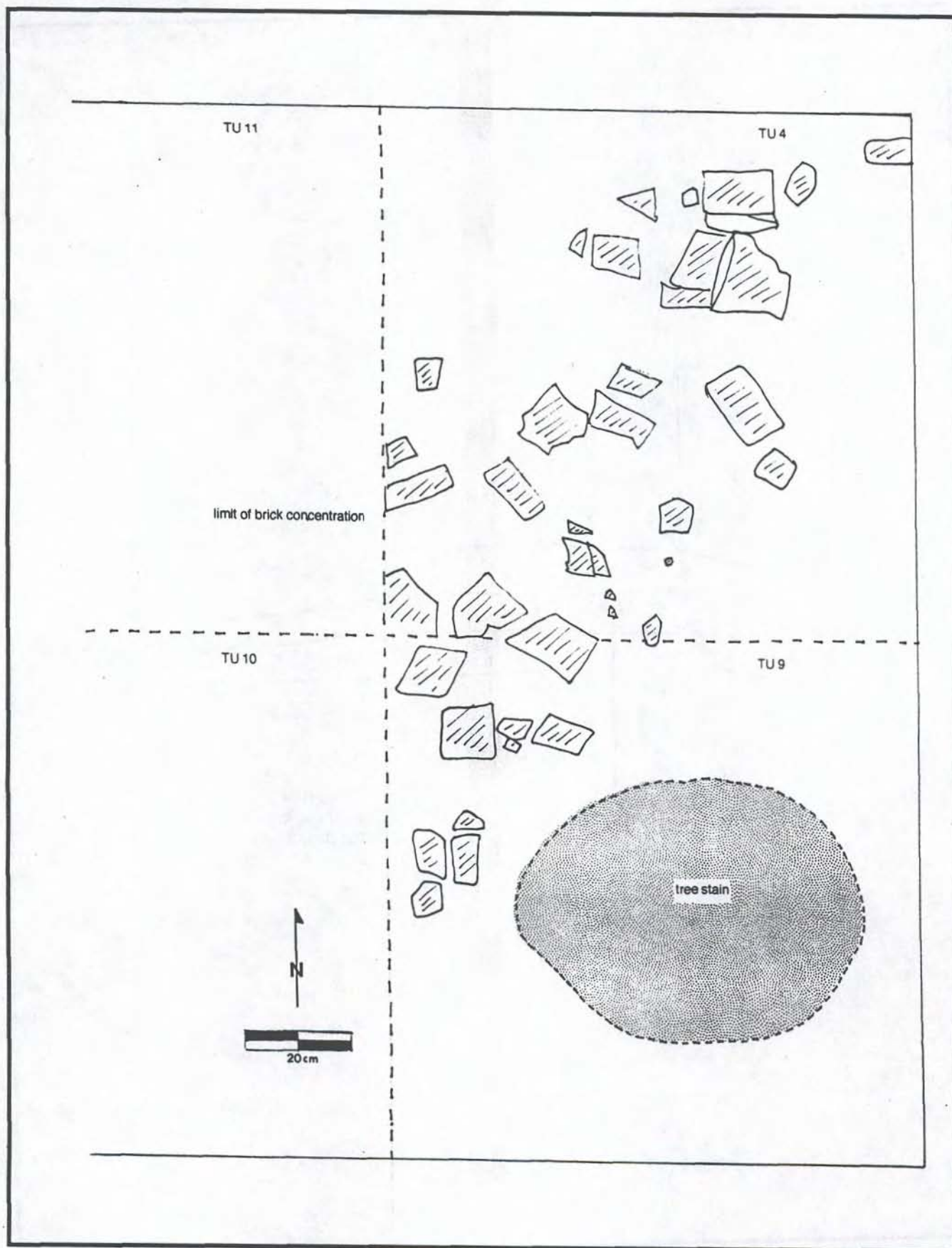
Ap 10YR4/3  
dark brown  
silt loam

E 2.5Y6/4  
light yellowish brown  
compact silt loam

Scale: 1" = 20cm

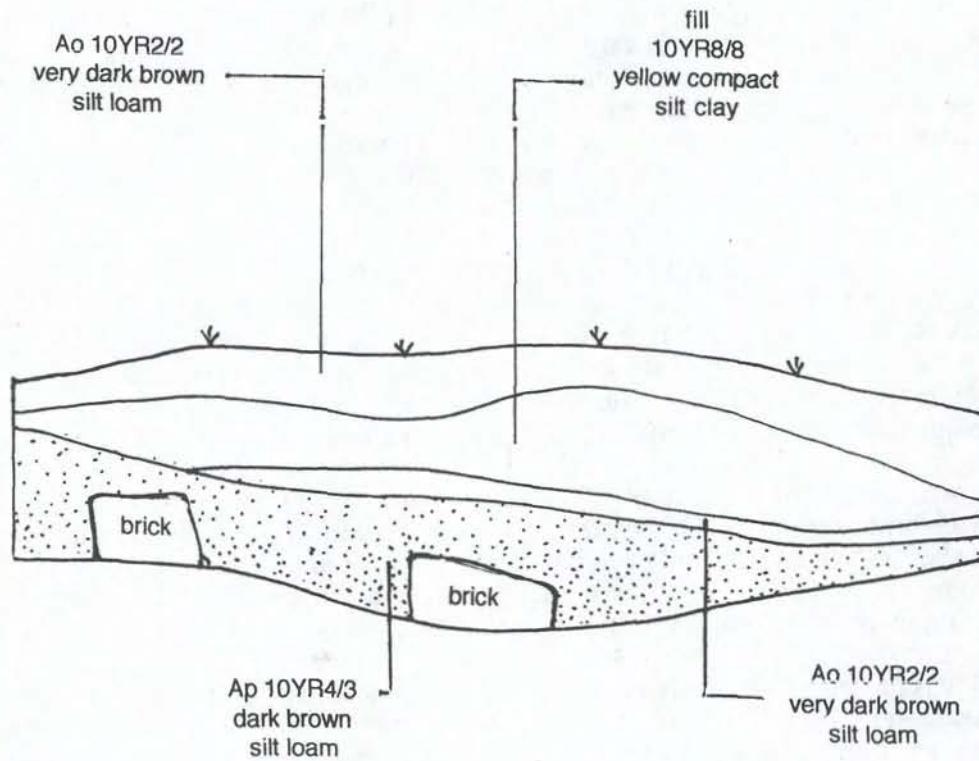
**FIGURE 7**  
**Representative Soil Profile, Test Unit 7**





**FIGURE 8**  
**Test Unit 4, Plan Map of Brick Rubble Concentration**





Scale: 1" = 20cm

**FIGURE 9**  
**Test Unit 9, Soil Profile**



TU 10 was placed immediately to the west of TU 9 (Figure 6). The soils in this unit showed the same kinds of disturbance present in TU 9. In addition, a large oval shaped, partially filled-in hole was present in the western half of the unit. The A<sub>0</sub> horizon was present only in the southwestern corner of the square (Figure 10).

The A<sub>0</sub> horizon in TU 10 contained a coarse stoneware sherd, three pearlware sherds, a whiteware sherd and two oyster shell fragments. The fill horizon contained a redware sherd, a creamware sherd, two pearlware sherds, a ferrous metal fragment and 13 brick fragments. The A<sub>p</sub> horizon contained three kaolin pipe fragments, two whiteware sherds, 16 pearlware sherds, a refined white earthenware spall, nine gin bottle fragments, a spirits bottle fragment, an unidentified glass fragment, an unidentified nail, ten thin ferrous metal fragments, a slag/cinder fragment and 19 brick fragments. Prehistoric artifacts from this unit consisted of nine quartzite flakes, two quartz flakes and four quartz chunks.

TU 11 was placed immediately west of TU 4 (Figure 6). This unit exhibited a large disturbance in the southwest corner which corresponds to the large hole in TU 10. TU 11 yielded a coarse stoneware sherd, five whiteware sherds, seven pearlware sherds, two spirits bottle or tobacco jar fragments, two tumbler fragments, a windowpane fragment, two sheet glass fragments, an oyster shell fragment and a brick fragment. Four quartzite flakes, two quartz flakes and a quartz chunk were also recovered.

TU 12 was excavated to the south of TU 9 (Figure 6). The soils in this unit did not exhibit the disturbances present in the previous units. Twenty-four pearlware sherds, four creamware sherds, four spirits bottle fragments, six possible tumbler fragments, five milk jar/mug fragments, two unidentified glass fragments, a nail, an oyster shell fragment and three brick fragments were recovered from this unit.

TU 13 was placed immediately to the west of TU 12 and exhibited the same kinds of disturbances seen in TUs 10 and 11. A Phase I shovel test pit appeared to be present in the northeast corner of the unit and what may be a looter's hole was present in the northwest corner. Artifacts recovered from TU 13 include a coarse stoneware sherd, a whiteware sherd, 38 pearlware sherds, two gin bottle fragments, two spirits bottle fragments, eight thin ferrous metal fragments, two unidentified nails, a cut nail, 19 brick fragments and two plaster/mortar fragments. Prehistoric artifacts found in this unit consisted of 13 quartzite flakes, six quartz flakes and three quartz chunks.

TUs 2 and 3 were placed contiguous to EU 10 which had produced a possible postmold (Feature 1) during the IAC investigation. An area which had been left unexcavated in the southern portion of EU 10 was examined but no visible stain was noted with the exception of a smear of E horizon soils. The profile of the unexcavated area was examined and the stain/smear was determined to have no depth. A brick fragment was present adjacent to the southern wall of the unit.

TU 2 was placed adjacent to the southern wall in order to expose any postmolds or other features which might have continued to the south (Figure 6). No features were present in TU 2, although artifact density increased somewhat. TU 2 yielded a kaolin pipe fragment, 12 refined white earthenware sherds, two redware sherds, three coarse stoneware sherds, 59 pearlware sherds, 21 creamware sherds, 13 whiteware sherds, 17 spirits bottle fragments, four windowpane fragment, two bottle fragments, six wheel engraved flip glass fragments, five unidentified glass fragments, three ferrous metal fragments, five nails, three brick fragments and 18 oyster shell fragments. Prehistoric artifacts recovered included 31 quartzite flakes, three quartzite chunks, two chert flakes and 12 quartz flakes.



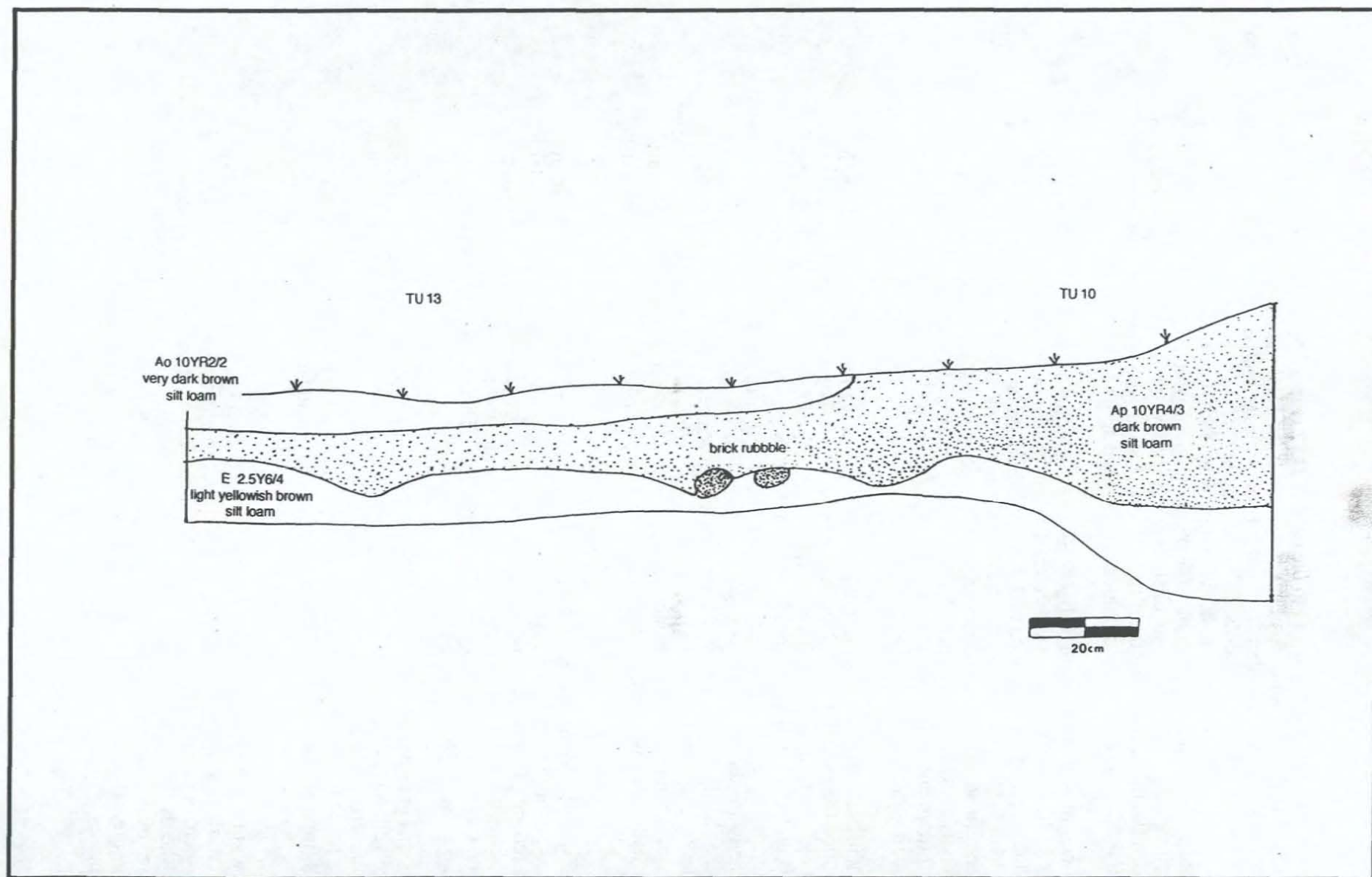


FIGURE 10  
Test Units 10 and 13, Soil Profile



TU 3 was placed adjacent to and to the east of TU 2 (Figure 6). Like TU 2, no features were found in this unit. Artifacts recovered from TU 3 include four coarse stoneware sherds, 24 redware sherds, seven refined redware/red bodied stoneware sherds, six refined white earthenware sherds, 25 whiteware sherds, 14 creamware sherds, 59 pearlware sherds, 43 bottle fragments, five windowpane fragments, two vial fragments, an unidentified glass fragment, 20 tumbler fragments, eight of which were from wheel engraved flip glasses, three nails, six chain links and 49 oyster shell fragments. Prehistoric artifacts found in the unit include the distal portion of a quartzite projectile point, 70 quartzite flakes, 39 quartz flakes and three quartz chunks.

TU 5 was placed to the north of IAC's EU 5 and produced reduced numbers of artifacts and a high number of oyster shells. The soil profile in this unit consisted of an Ap horizon which overlay an E horizon and then the B horizon or subsoil. Most of the oyster shells found in the unit were small and some were unopened. TU 5 contained a redware sherd, three refined white earthenware sherds, four pearlware sherds, four creamware sherds, 13 bottle fragments, two tumbler fragments, a nail, two brick fragments, 201 oyster shell fragments and a sawed beef bone. Five quartzite flakes, seven quartz flakes and four quartz chunks were also recovered.

An additional five 1 meter square units were placed at various places throughout the site to examine the stratigraphy and the nature of the cultural deposits away from the units excavated by IAC (Figure 6). TU 6 was placed 3 meters (9.8 feet) south of TU 5. The soils in this unit were similar to those found in TU 5. TU 6 contained eight redware sherds, a refined redware/red bodied stoneware sherd with molded decoration, four refined white earthenware sherds, two hard paste porcelain sherds, eight coarse stoneware sherds, 40 pearlware sherds, 21 whiteware sherds, nine creamware sherds, six bottle fragments, five tumbler fragments, nine sheet glass fragments, a ferrous metal fragment, a nail, a chain link fragment, a brick spall, three bone fragments and 109 oyster shell fragments. Thirty-one quartz flakes and two quartzite flakes comprise the prehistoric artifacts recovered from this unit.

TU 15 was placed one meter (3.3 feet) south of TU 6 (Figure 6). A decrease in oyster shell was noted for the unit. Artifacts recovered from this unit include 13 redware sherds, six refined redware sherds, eight whiteware sherds, 21 pearlware sherds, a creamware sherd, two refined white earthenware sherds, three bottle fragments, a possible windowpane fragment and eight oyster shell fragments. Three quartz flakes and two quartzite flakes were also recovered.

TU 16 was placed one meter south of TU 2 (Figure 6). This unit contained a redware sherd, three yellowware/buff paste earthenware sherds, a refined white earthenware sherd, three possible creamware sherds, 19 pearlware sherds, three coarse stoneware sherds, three spirits bottle fragments, a tobacco/snuff bottle fragment, a lead musket ball and 22 oyster shell fragments with holes. Eleven quartzite flakes and a quartz chunk were also found.

TU 7 was placed 6.5 meters (21.3 feet) east of TU 16 (Figure 6). Artifact counts in this unit were significantly reduced; three refined white earthenware sherds, a possible stoneware sherd, a possible hard paste porcelain sherd, three creamware sherds, three whiteware sherds, 11 pearlware sherds, five bottle fragments, a tumbler fragment, three nails and two oyster shell fragments were recovered from this unit. Prehistoric artifacts include a hornfels flake, 11 quartz flakes, 12 quartz chunks, 38 quartzite flakes and three quartzite chunks.



Since the placement of 1 meter square units did not seem to be providing information about the structure or the structure boundaries, 42 shovel tests were excavated along the grid to the north, south, east, and west. Generally speaking, these shovel tests were placed at 1.5 meter (5 feet) intervals, although they varied somewhat (Figure 6). In general, the shovel tests exhibited the soil profile typical of the site as a whole (an Ap horizon over an E horizon which lay atop the B horizon or subsoil). The artifacts were also consistent with those found in the 1 meter squares, consisting primarily of late 18th/early 19th century ceramics with minor amounts of glass, brick, nails, etc.

An exception to this was found in STP 31, located northwest of TU 11 and Feature 1, in which a buried gravel lens and organic horizon was found at a depth of 15 cm (6 inches) below the surface. TU 17 was opened to further investigate this horizon.

TU 17 contained an Ap horizon to 15 cm, beneath which a gravel lens appeared. Figures 11 and 12 present soil profiles of the east and west walls of the Unit 17 block excavations. The Ap contained more gravels than the Ap elsewhere in the area. The gravel lens thinned toward the bottom and became more organic, at which point it was replaced by what appears to be a sheet midden. No artifacts were found in either the plowzone or in the top of the gravel fill. Artifacts were found only in that portion of the fill horizon which contained the sheet midden. The sheet midden and the gravel fill were excavated as a single layer. Although it is possible that the top of the gravel fill layer had been plowed in some areas, most of it was unplowed. The sheet midden undulated across the surface of TU 17 and the adjacent units, initially giving the impression of a series of trash pits. The sheet midden continued to the bottom of a brick pier (discussed below).

TU 17 contained a redware sherd, a refined white earthenware sherd, 92 pearlware sherds, two creamware sherds, six whiteware sherds, 15 bottle fragments, a windowpane fragment, four oyster shell fragments and two brick fragments. A single quartzite flake was also recovered from this unit.

Five additional units, TUs 17A, 17B, 17C, 17D, and 17E were opened contiguous with TU 17 to fully expose the gravel layer. An intact brick pier (Figure 13, Plates 3 and 4), one brick thick and forming a right angle, was found in TUs 17C and 17D. Those bricks that were not whole were broken in place by root action. The distance from this brick pier to the plow disturbed brick rubble in TU 4 (our Feature 1, IAC's Feature 2) is exactly 6.1 meters (20 feet). This is taken to represent at least one dimension/side of the structure.

A roughly rectangular shaped area of darker soils with a large concentration of whole or large artifacts was present in what would have been the interior (or underside) of the house. This was designated Feature 2 and it was present in TUs 17, 17B, 17C, and 17D. Feature 2 was bisected along a northwest/southeast line, revealing that the stain was very shallow, only 5 cm thick, and that it thinned to the north. This feature appears to be the result of organic debris and artifacts which were discarded under the sill of the structure (assuming the sill was raised on piers). Feature 2 contained a redware sherd, 20 pearlware sherds, seven bottle fragments and two oyster shell fragments.

TU 17A was placed to the south of TU 17 (Figure 6). Only a single stain was noted in this unit; this was labeled Feature 4 (Plate 5). This stain was semi-circular, quite orange in color (10YR 5/8) and contained large amounts of gravel. The soils within this stain were similar to those found in the gravel fill which covered all of the units in this vicinity. As this lay mostly under a large tree it was not excavated or cross sectioned.



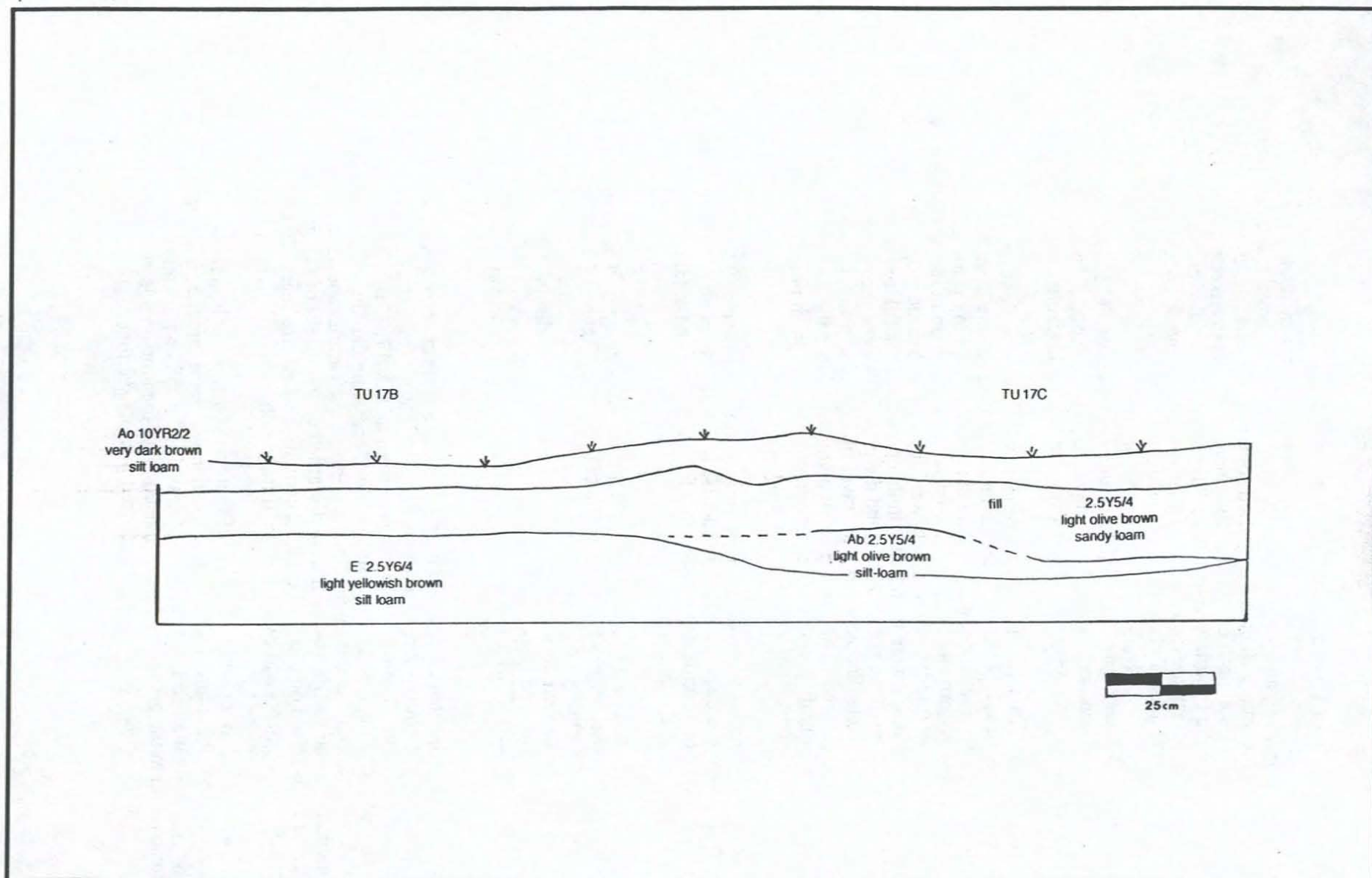


FIGURE 11  
Unit 17 Block Excavations, East Wall



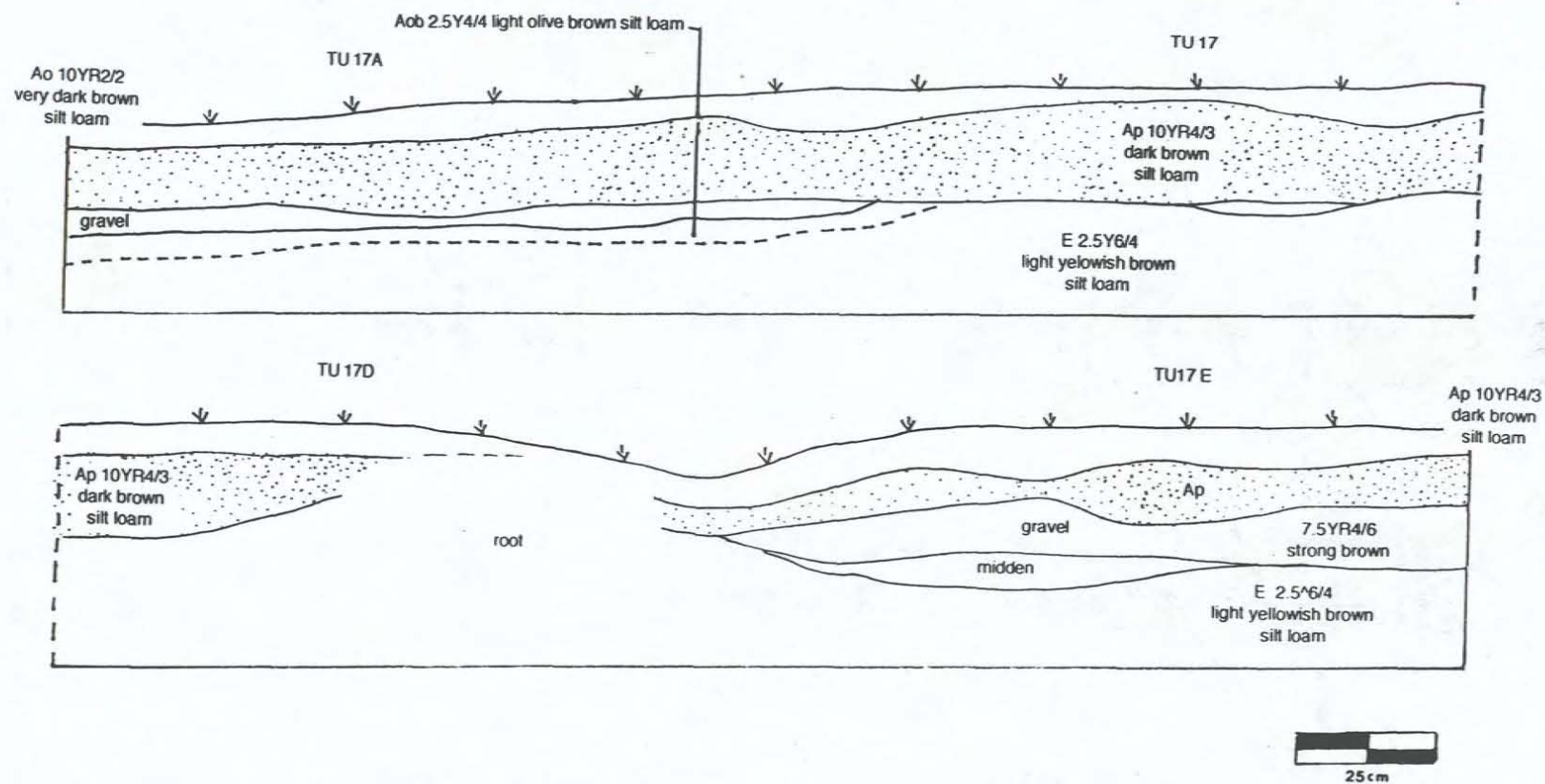
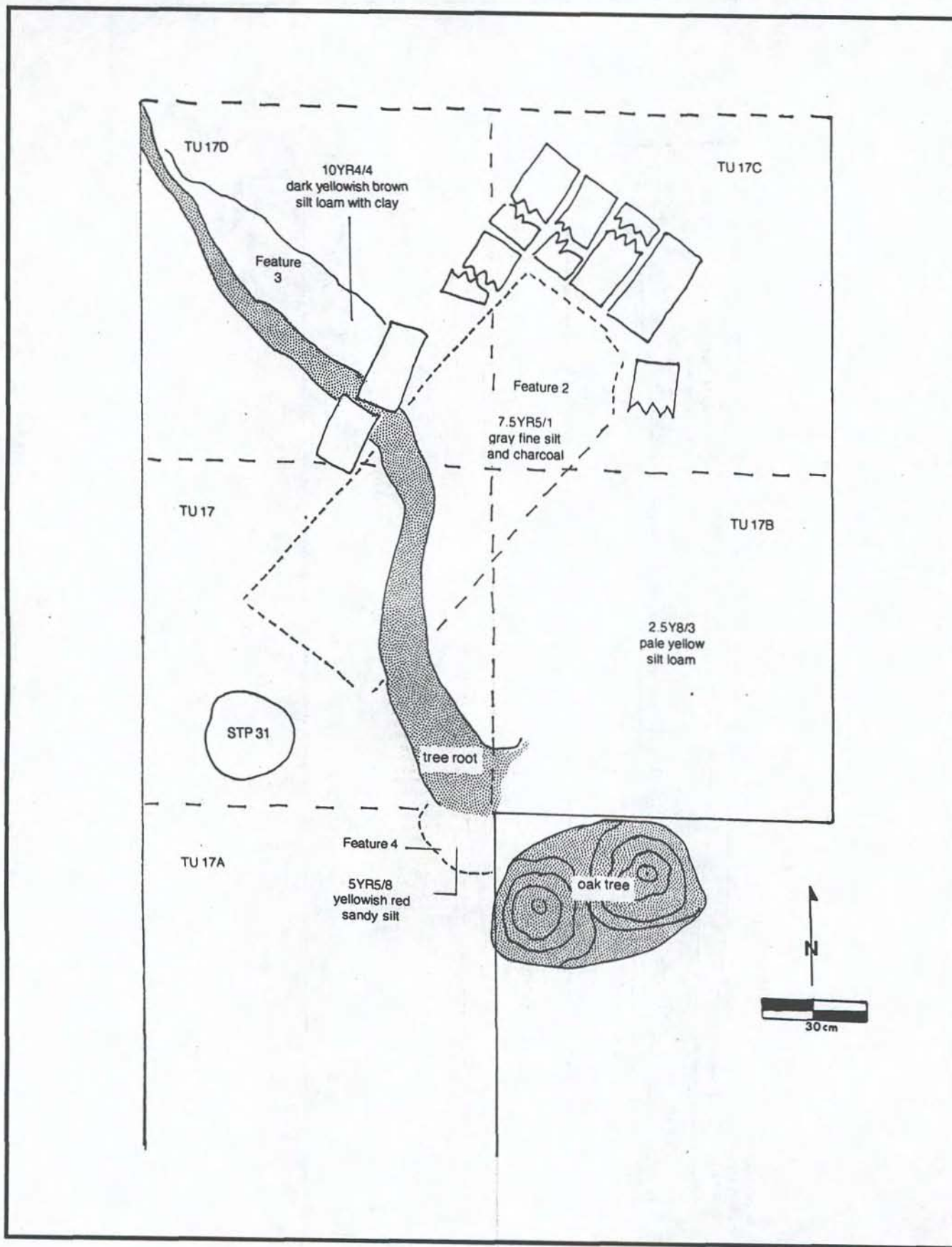


FIGURE 12  
Unit 17 Block Excavations, West Wall





**FIGURE 13**  
**Excavation Block 17, Plan Map of Features**



TU 17A contained 6 kaolin pipe fragments, 27 pearlware sherds, four creamware sherds, two whiteware sherds, a refined white earthenware sherd, 11 spirits bottle fragments, two windowpane fragments, a possible tumbler fragment, an unidentified nail, a possible button, a brick fragment and a mortar fragment. A single quartz flake was also found.

TU 17B was placed directly east of TU 17. As mentioned previously, a small portion of Feature 2 was contained within this square. TU 17B contained three kaolin pipe fragments, 47 pearlware sherds, two creamware sherds, two refined white earthenware sherds, a whiteware sherd, three undecorated refined redware/red bodied stoneware sherds, two redware sherds, a bottle stopper, 23 bottle fragments, five unidentified nails, a chisel fragment, a cut nail and four oyster shell fragments. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from this unit include the basal portion of a quartzite biface, eight quartzite flakes and two quartz flakes.

TU 17C was placed north of TU 17B. This unit contained the major portion of the brick pier described above as well as part of Feature 2. Two kaolin pipe fragments, six redware sherds, two refined redware/red bodied stoneware sherds, five coarse stoneware sherds, three refined white earthenware sherds, three whiteware sherds, 100 pearlware sherds, 12 creamware sherds, 19 bottle fragments, three tumbler or goblet fragments, 16 windowpane fragments, a circular lead fragment, two brass buttons and two brick fragments were recovered from this unit. Four quartzite flakes were also found.

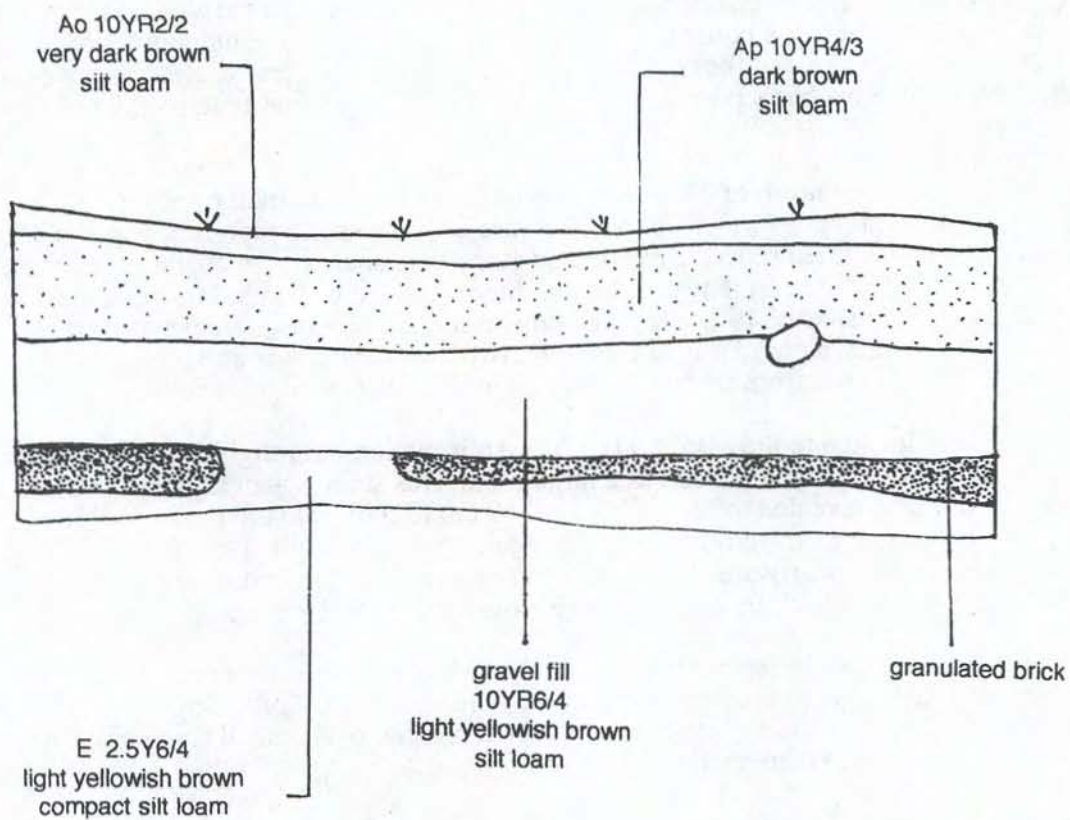
TU 17D was located to the east of TU 17C. An irregular, but roughly linear stain ran through the center of this unit, as well as a large root. This stain was designated Feature 3. When bisected it was revealed to be shallow, only 9 cm (3.5 inches) thick; it also thinned towards the north. It appears to represent an irregularity in the original ground surface. Feature 3 yielded three pearlware sherds, two creamware sherds, a bottle fragment, two tumbler fragments, two brick fragments and five oyster shell fragments.

TU 17D yielded four redware sherds, a refined white earthenware sherd, four whiteware sherds, 35 pearlware sherds, 24 creamware sherds, 43 bottle fragments, a windowpane fragment, a sheet glass fragment, a nail and ten oyster shell fragments. Two quartzite flakes were also recovered from this unit.

TU 17E was opened directly north of TU 17D. The profile in this unit is shown in Figure 14. As can be seen from this figure, the gravel fill/sheet midden was present in this unit as well. A layer of small and pulverized fragments of brick rubble was present lying on top of and ground into the E horizon. This appears to represent the original surface when the structure was built and the brick rubble associated with construction. A kaolin pipe fragment, two coarse stoneware sherds, three redware sherds, four whiteware sherds, 31 pearlware sherds, 40 creamware sherds, nine bottle fragments, a windowpane fragment, a brick fragment and three cast iron fragments which may be from a kettle were recovered from this level. Prehistoric artifacts recovered included three quartzite and five quartz flakes.

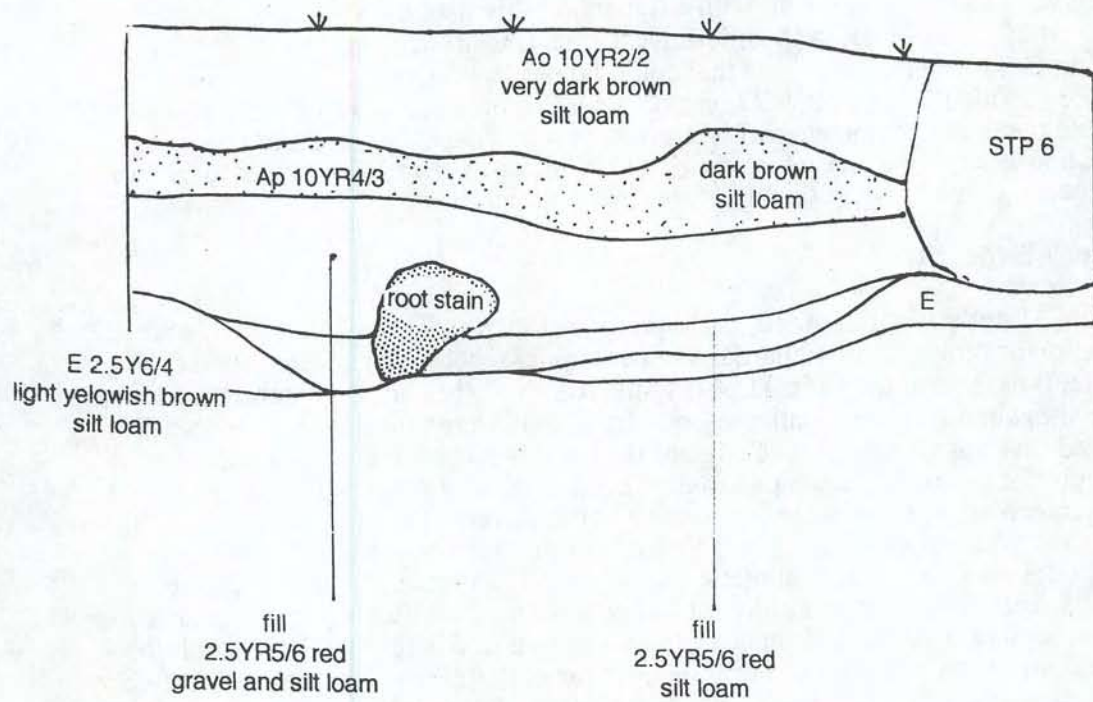
TU 18 was located one meter to the east of TU 17C (Figure 6). The soils in this unit varied somewhat (Figure 15). For instance, what is interpreted as a fill layer lies below a gravel layer. The gravel layer is also much thicker than it was in other areas of the site. To confuse the issue further, the bulk of the artifacts came from the plowzone. In the Block 17 squares, few, if any artifacts came from the plowzone. This may indicate the presence of another feature and this gravel lens may be entirely different from the gravel lens seen in the other units. The plowzone in TU 18 contained two redware sherds, two coarse





**FIGURE 14**  
**Test Unit 17E, Soil Profile**





**FIGURE 15**  
**Test Unit 18, Soil Profile**



stoneware sherds, three whiteware sherds, 29 creamware sherds, 81 pearlware sherds, four spirits bottle fragments, a light bulb fragment, five sheet glass fragments, an aluminum ferrule, a brick fragment and ten oyster shell fragments. The fill horizon contained a coarse stoneware sherd, 12 pearlware sherds, a whiteware sherd, a creamware spall and a brick fragment.

## **SITE DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION**

### **Dating the House**

The datable ceramics recovered, which include creamware, pearlware, whiteware, and porcelain, and the absence of ironstone gave an estimated time range of 1762 to 1840 for the house. The glass which could be dated is all pre-1860. Wheel engraved flip glass runs from 1780-1820. Some glass, such as mold blown spirits bottle fragments, date from 1810-1830. A spirits bottle fragment with a flattened refired pontil is dated by some authors from 1820-1830 (McKearin and McKearin 1941), although Hume (1976) dates it to circa 1834. Cut nails, the only nails that could be dated, occur after 1790. A Mean Ceramic Date (South 1977) of 1809.27 was obtained for the site. Given the dominance of pearlware and the lower frequencies of whiteware, even considering sampling error, it is unlikely the house was inhabited much before 1780 or much after 1830. In addition, no structure appears at this location on any of the 1860 and later maps.

### **Dimensions of the Structure**

An intact, slightly root disturbed, brick pier was found in TUs 17, 17B, 17C and 17D. A concentration of plow disturbed partial and occasional whole bricks were found 6.1 meters (20 feet) to the southwest in TU 4 (Figure 16). No other brick concentrations were noted at the site, although plow scattered brick fragments were found in various locations. It is presumed that this represents one edge of the structure. Given the refuse disposal pattern, which is more or less u-shaped to the north, northwest and west of the proposed brick pier connection, it is likely the front of the house faced to the southwest. The deeply entrenched road which we suggest was the road leading to the house lay to the southwest. In an effort to locate other structural piers, a series of STPs were excavated in an arc 6-7.6 meters (20-25 feet) northwest to southwest. This was unsuccessful; however, the number of negative test pits suggests an absence of trash disposal in this region. This would be likely if the front of the house was in this area. In the end, though, we were still unable to define the structure's southeast, northwest, and southwest dimensions.

### **The Nature of the House**

Our Phase II work located 47 nails (Figure 17). Metal detecting by IAC located more nails, but it is unclear from what areas these had been recovered. The bulk of the nails recovered by TAA came from around the brick pier and the plow displaced brick concentration. No nails came from IAC's Phase II units. Brick numbers were quite low, again, except for around the pier and brick concentration. Based on the low frequency of nails and the low number of bricks, it is likely that the structure appears to have been constructed of logs and oriented northeast/southwest. Based on the method of manufacture and the type of glass recovered, at least two, possibly three, windows were present in the house. One, possibly two, windows are evident in the Block 17 where eleven sherds of clear lead crown glass panes and one potash crown glass sherd were recovered (Figure 18).

The house may have been similar to the Mulholland house located in nearby Fairfax County and examined by Lyle Browning (1985). Although later modified, Element A (the







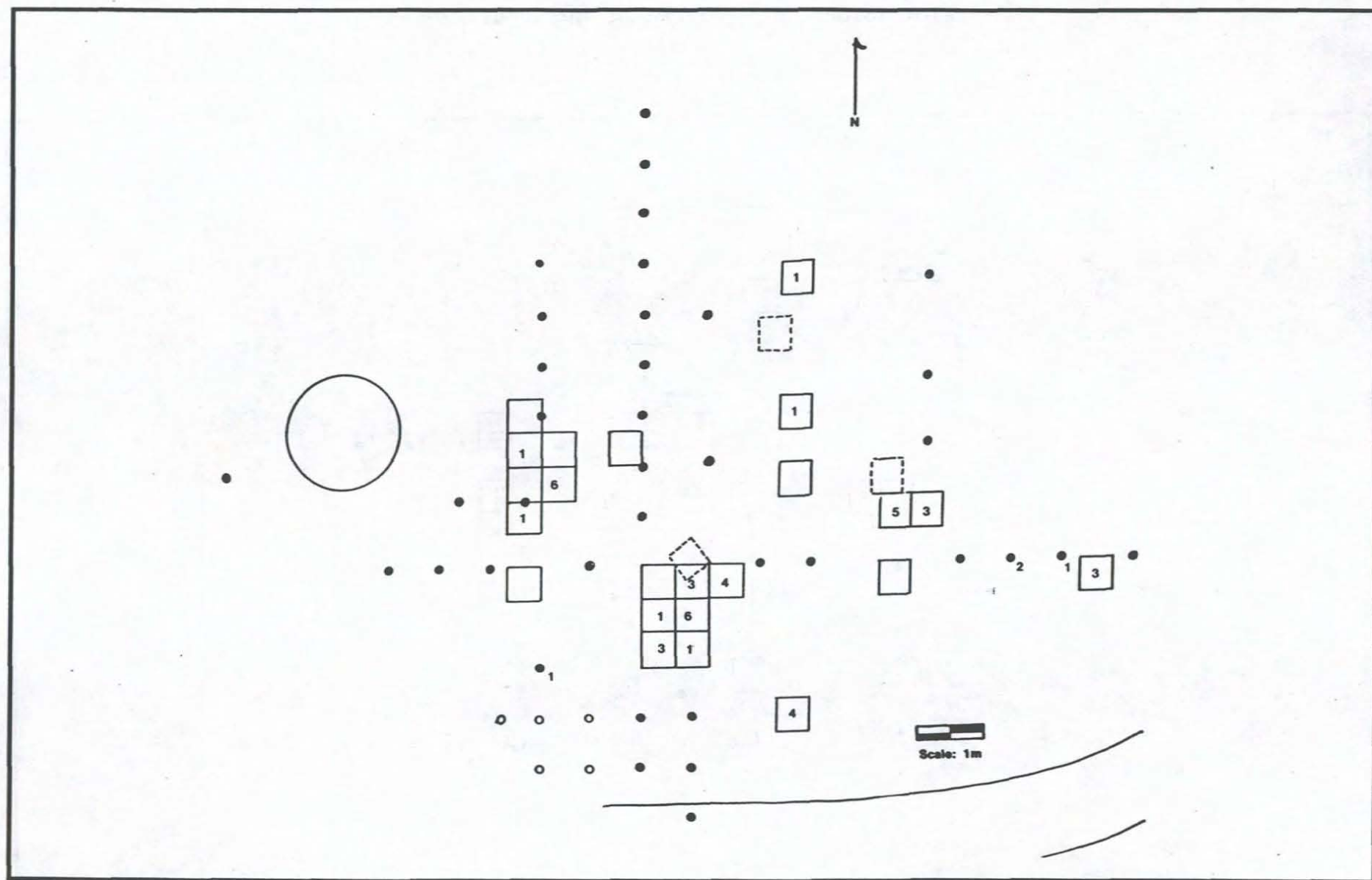
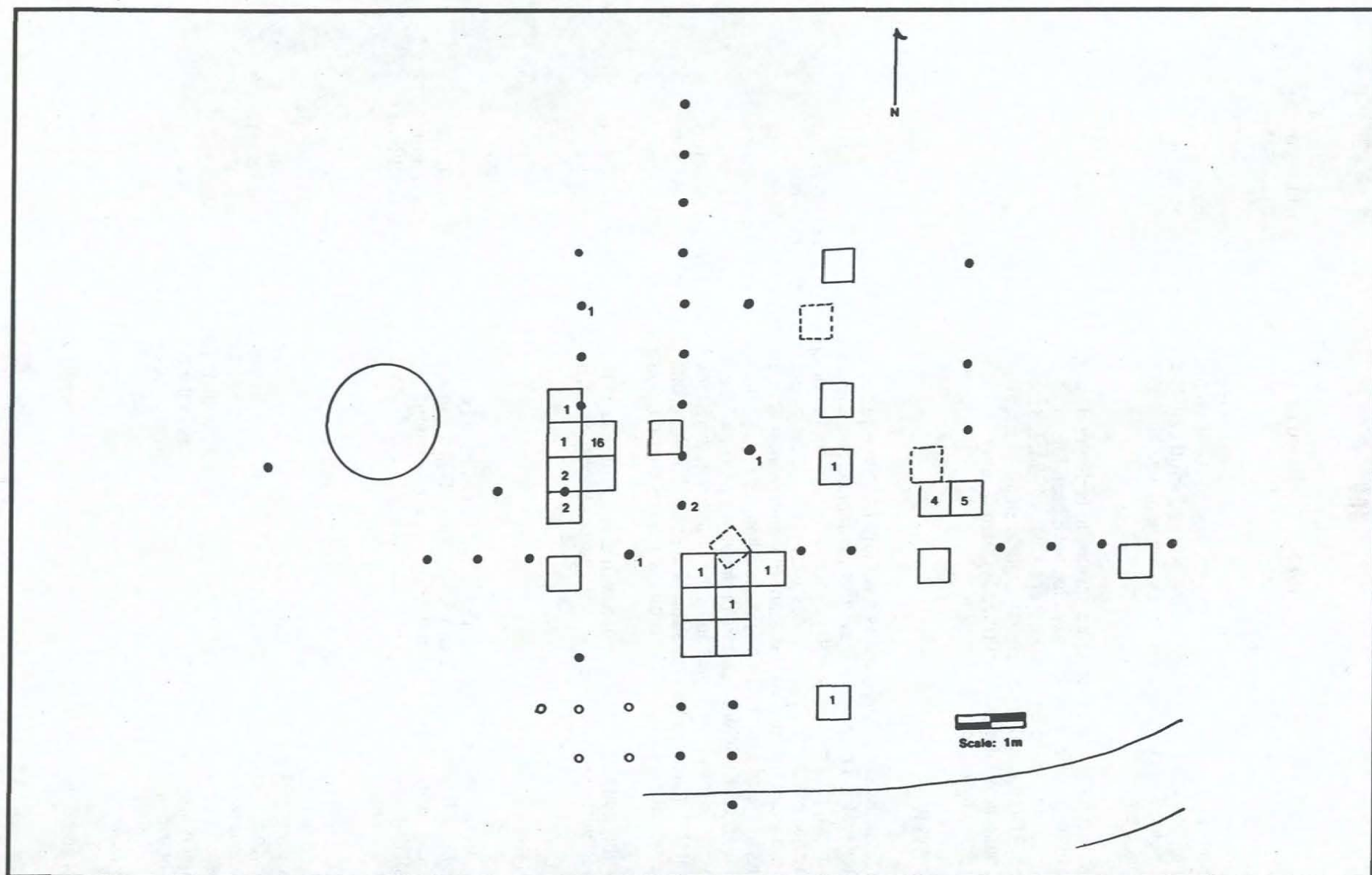


FIGURE 17  
Plan Map of Site Showing Distribution of Nails





**FIGURE 18**  
**Plan Map of Site Showing Distribution of Window Glass**



original structure) of the Mulholland house is a two story, hall and parlor style, structure of v-notched log construction (Browning 1985:124). Based on the presence of machine cut nails, the construction date range could be from 1790-1870; however, Browning felt that Peter Mulholland probably built the house after he had bought the property in 1841 (Browning 1985:124-140). Element A measured 25 by 30 feet, had a central chimney, one southern and two northern windows. In contrast to the structure at Stonegate, the Mulholland house had a full stone foundation and a full cellar. The structure at Stonegate was constructed on brick piers and no evidence of a cellar was found, although it is possible one existed.

The Stonegate Parcel C structure appears to be larger than the initial construction phase at the nearby Winkler site which may also have been log. The original section of the Winkler structure measured 12 x 12 feet (Adams 1994:233) and had only one window. The Parcel C House is also somewhat larger than an overseer's house (which dates slightly earlier) located near Dumfries in Prince William County (Anderson et al 1995). This particular dwelling measured 17 x 17 feet.

### **Possible Well**

A circular feature, interpreted as a well by IAC, was present to the west of the brick piers at Stonegate. This feature is six feet in diameter, an unknown number of feet deep and has a tree approximately 40-50 years in age growing out of the center (Plates 6 and 7). The feature has extremely regular sides and appears to have been machine excavated. Although the exact function of this feature is unknown, it is unlined which would seem to preclude its usage as a well. This feature, whatever it is, postdates the occupation of the house. The gravel fill which appears in the upper profile of the hole is the same material which covers the intact brick pier and sheet midden in the Block 17 area (Figure 19). It is evident that this material represents spoils deposited in this location during the excavation of the hole which could only have been carried out after the house was no longer standing.

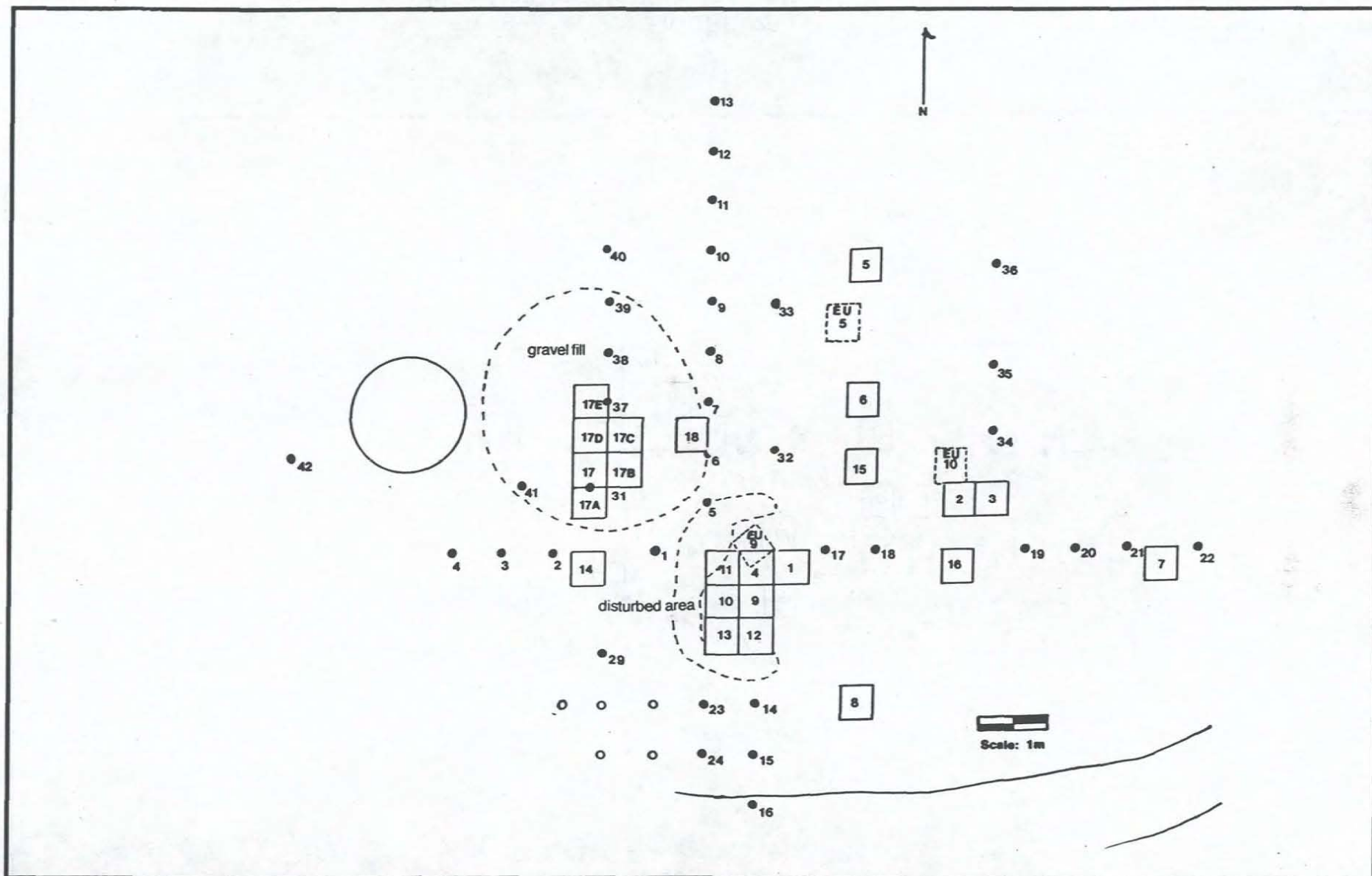
Browning found no evidence of a well at the Mulholland House. Adams also failed to locate a well at the Winkler site. This suggests a spring or cistern was the source of the water.

### **Other Activity Areas**

Away from the area defined as the house, three artifact concentrations are present in the vicinity of EU 10 and TUs 2 and 3; EU 5 and TUs 5 and 6; and TU 8 (Figures 20-24). There are also distinct clustering in the types of artifacts found within these concentrations. The overall distribution reflects artifact disposal in the back yard. Differences in functional areas may also be evident.

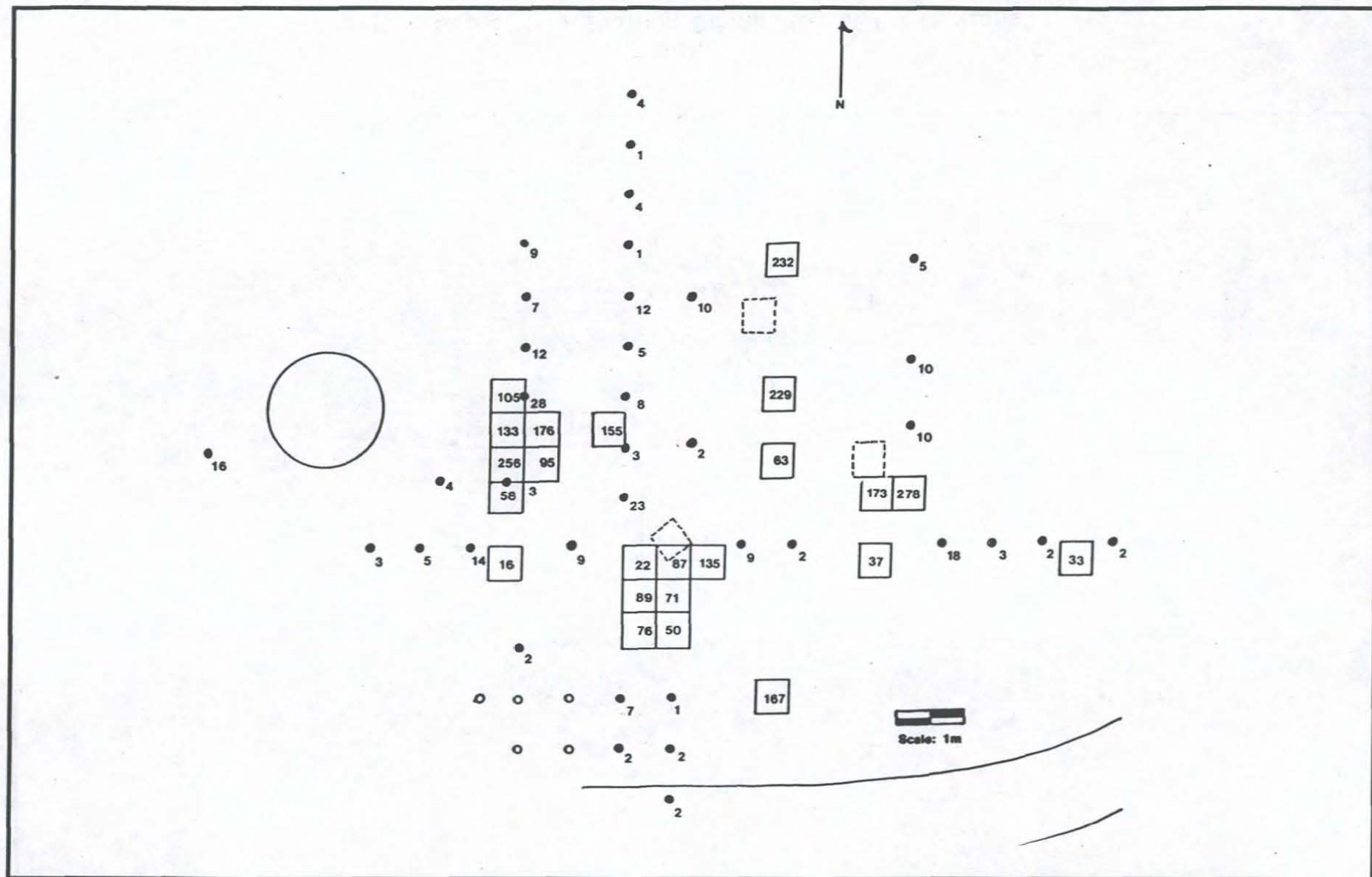
EU 10 and TUs 2 and 3 contained a total of 278 artifacts. Not including EU 10, which we do not have access to, the artifacts include 63 spirits bottle fragments, 216 sherds of refined wares, 33 coarse ware sherds, 67 food remains (mostly oyster shells), nine pieces of window glass and eight nails. The window glass fragments, from two different types of windows, were recovered from TUs 2 and 3. The window glass and nails are suggestive of the presence of another structure. Ware type distribution (Figures 22 and 23) show a high number of refined wares, almost as many as in the northwest corner of the proposed house in the units around Block 17. The highest concentration of coarse wares (29% of the total), however, was also found in these two units. The highest number of tumbler fragments was also found in this area. What this means is not clear.

EU 5, and TUs 5 and 6, produced 788 artifacts. Of the 327 artifacts from EU 5, 132

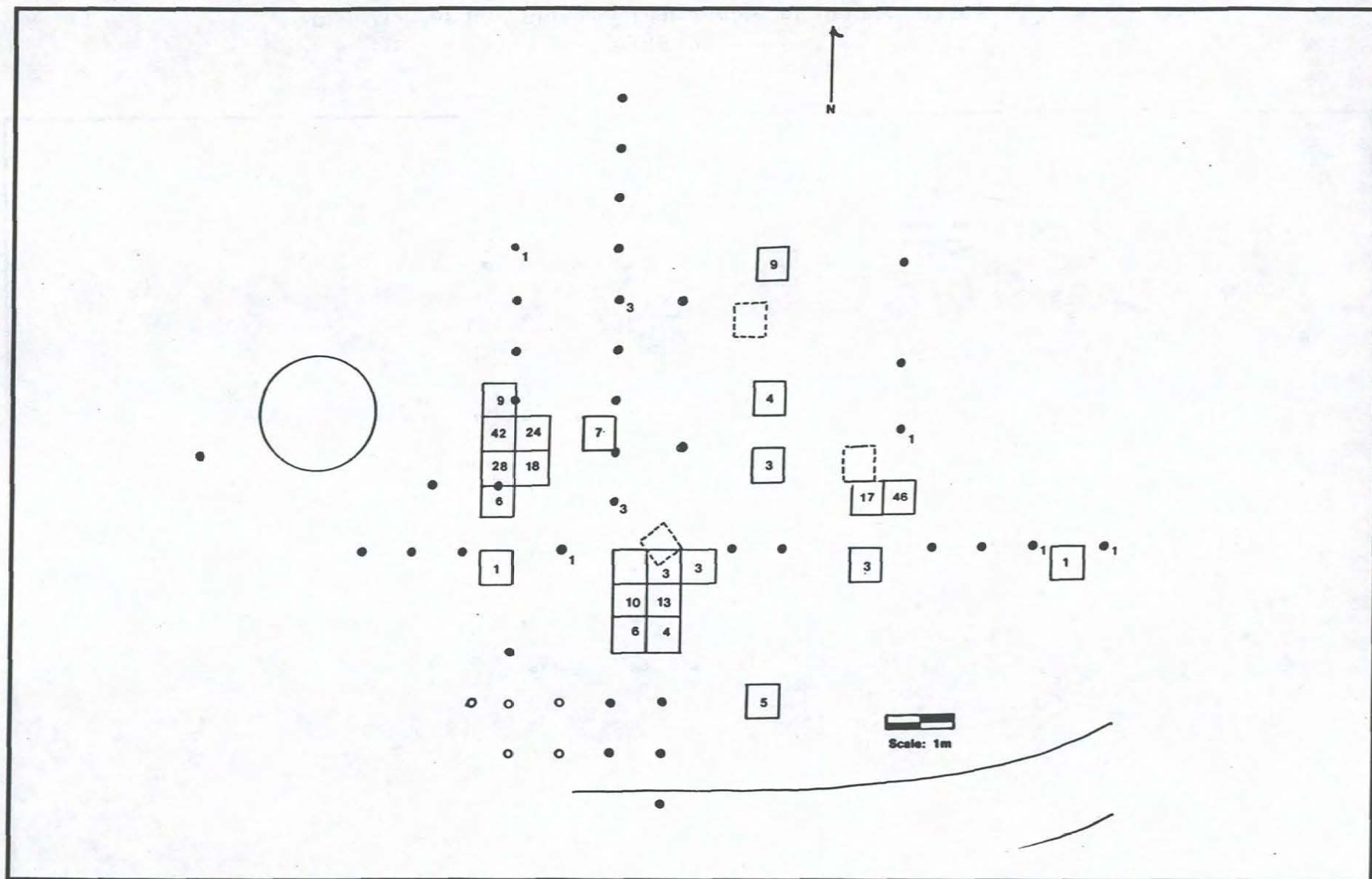


**FIGURE 19**  
**Plan Map of Site Showing Distribution of Fill Horizons**



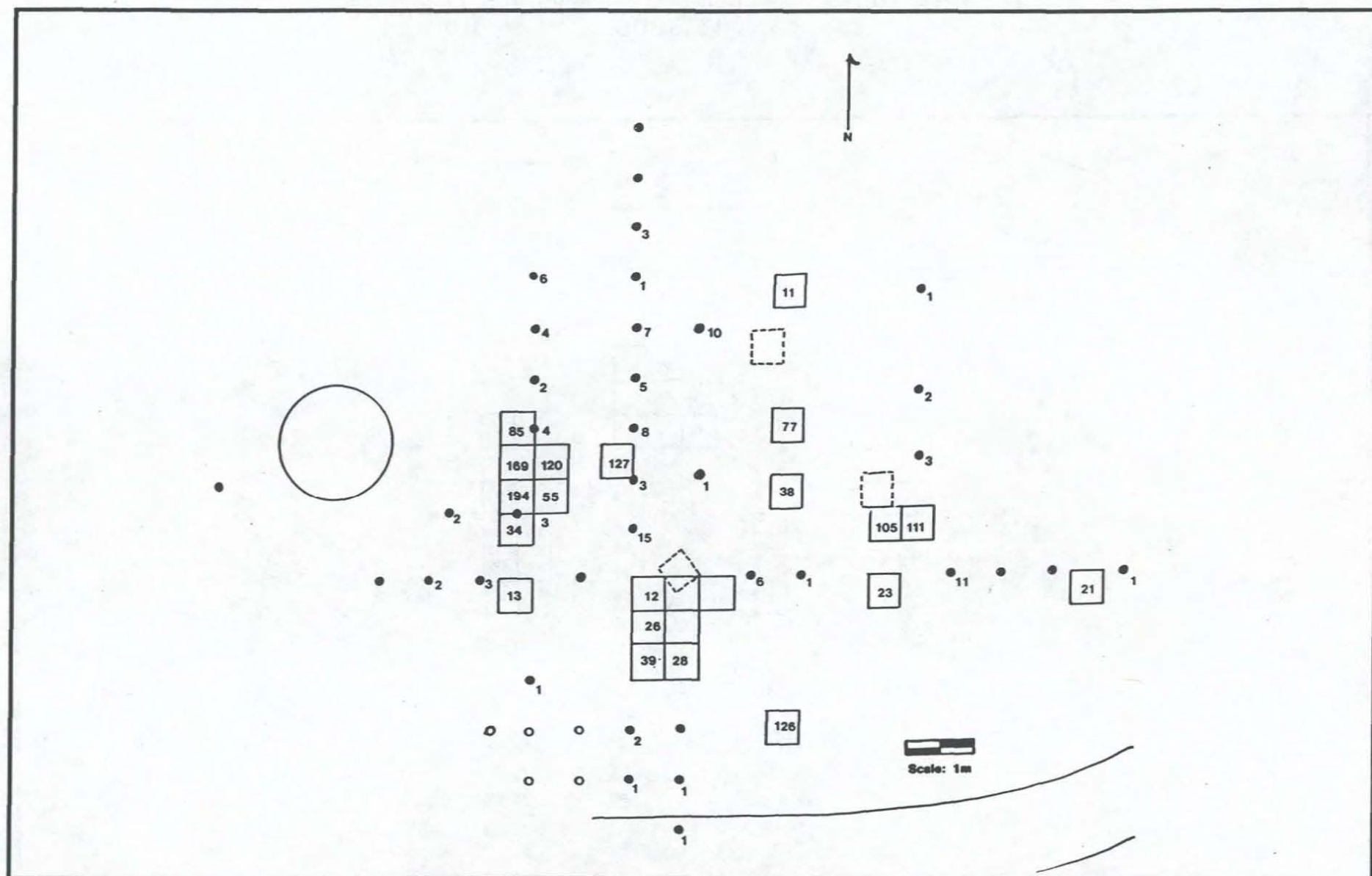


**FIGURE 20**  
**Plan Map of Site Showing Total Artifact Counts**



**FIGURE 21**  
**Plan Map of Site Showing Distribution of Spirits Bottles**





**FIGURE 22**  
**Plan Map of Site Showing Distribution of Refined Wares**

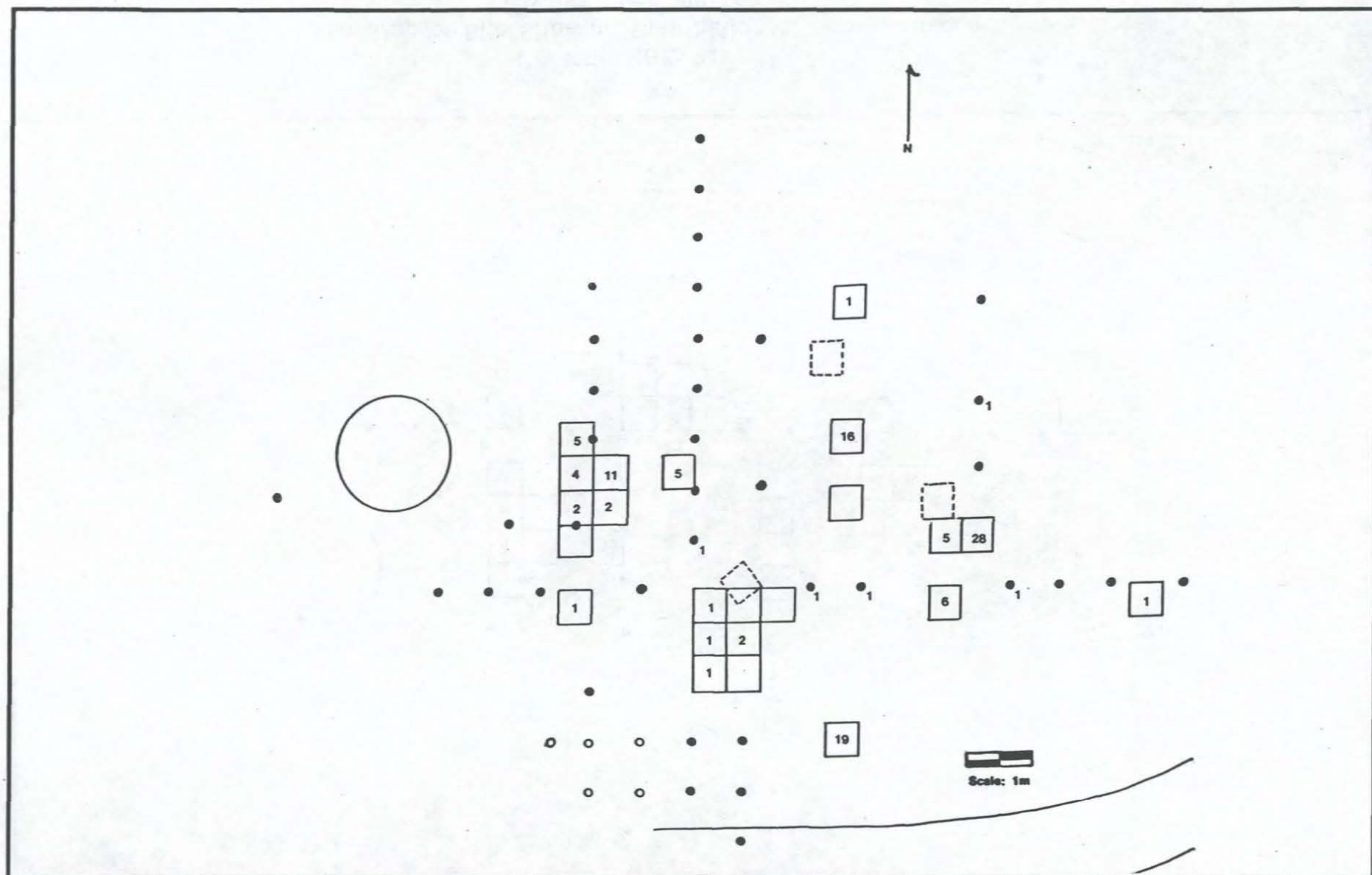


FIGURE 23  
Plan Map of Site Showing Distribution of Coarse Wares





or just over 40%, were oyster shells. For TU 5, the corresponding figure is 201 oyster shells, almost 87% of the total of 232. The figures for TU 6 are more in line with EU 5 consisting of 109 of 229, or nearly 48%. Evidently, this was a location where oyster shells were dumped.

IAC reported 149 ceramics from EU 5. TU 5 produced four spirits bottle fragments, 77 sherds of refined wares and 16 coarse ware sherds. In contrast, TU 4 contained nine spirits bottle fragments, a single refined ware sherd and 11 coarse ware sherds. It would appear that the further one moves north, the greater the occurrence of oyster shell dumping (Figure 24). If the area to the south, e.g. EU 10, and TUs 2 and 3, are near a summer kitchen, this may be related to the dumping of food remains from this kitchen. Very few bones were found anywhere and the only identifiable specimen was a large *Bos* metatarsal which was found in STP 38 just outside the Block 17 excavations. The metatarsal had fused (Dr. David Clark, personal communication 1995) which indicates a mature specimen probably used for plowing or as a dairy cow.

TU 8 yielded a high number of artifacts - a total of 167. These included five spirits bottle fragments, 126 refined ware sherds, and 19 sherds from coarse wares. Only a single piece of oyster shell was recovered here. What this artifact peak means is not clear.

It is important to note that in any of these distribution patterns and artifact counts, the area outside of Block 17 has been extensively plowed over the years and the sherds are considerably more broken up and smaller than in the squares within Block 17. This, no doubt, skews the count of fragile items such as ceramics and glass.

Other possible differences in the distribution of artifacts throughout the site are also apparent. When examining the relative percentages of whiteware, pearlware and creamware across the backyard area, it appears as if there is some clustering. Pearlware, by far the most prevalent ceramic type present at the site, is more evenly distributed. However, the highest percentages occur in the western and southern portions of the site. Whiteware comprises a greater percentage of the refined white earthenware in the eastern and southern portions of the site and the highest percentages of creamware are in the eastern and western portions. It is not known whether this clustering relates to temporal or functional factors. Most of the sherds were fragmentary and vessel form could not be determined.

### **The Categories of Artifacts**

Plates 8-11 present a sample of the artifacts found at the site. Ceramics were the most numerous artifacts. Pearlware was the most prevalent ware type, comprising 67.40% of the ceramic assemblage. Creamware was the second most common type (12.04%), followed by whiteware (9.09%). Other ware types represented include: redware (5.09%), refined redware/red bodied stoneware (1.10%), coarse stoneware (2.20%), buff paste earthenware (.17%), untypable refined white earthenware (2.7%) and porcelain (.17%).

Vessel forms discernible for pearlware include cups, bowls, plates, saucers and, possibly a platter. A plate was the only definable vessel form found within the creamware, although a hollow vessel was also represented. Redware vessels included a bottle/jug and a bowl/pitcher. A bottle/jug and a chamber pot were the coarse stoneware vessel forms found. Most of the stonewares found at the site were locally made wares produced in Alexandria, although some English and other European pieces were also present (Barbara Magid, personal communication, 1995). No ironstone (post 1840) was present in the assemblage which is probably a reflection of the end date of occupation as none of the glass examined dates to this time period either.



Using Miller's (1980; 1991) decorative categories, the majority of the refined white earthenware sherds were undecorated (61.49%), 5.92% were minimally decorated, 22.71% were hand painted and 9.87% were transfer printed. It is probable that many of the undecorated sherds were probably from decorated vessels. Of the minimally decorated vessels, the most common type was shell edge, with green shell edge being slightly more prevalent than blue shell edge. According to Miller (1991: 6), green shell edge is rare by 1840, although blue shell edge continues into the 1860s. Within the hand painted category, underglaze blue was more common than polychrome. Although motifs could not be determined on a number of the blue hand painted vessels, those that could be identified were floral motifs which were common in the 1820s (Miller 1991:8). None of the transfer printed wares could be identified as to pattern, although most of them were a darker blue, generally occurring earlier than other colors, including the lighter blues (Miller 1991:9).

Other than window glass, most of the glass recovered from the site was from spirits bottles (52%) although tumbler/flip glass fragments (13%), a glass stopper, small vial fragments, figured historical type flask fragments (8%) and other bottles were also found. Most of the glass could not be precisely dated and a large percentage of it could only be categorized as freeblown (pre 1860). Mold blown spirits bottle fragments which dated from 1810-1830 were also found. The wheel engraved flip glass fragments (tumblers) date from 1790-1820.

Few artifacts in other classes were found at the site. Fourteen tobacco pipe fragments, three lead slugs/musket balls, four buttons, several chain link fragments and three possible iron kettle fragments were the only other identifiable artifacts recovered from the site. Absent are hardware, needles and pins, tool parts, slate pencils, coins, toys, jewelry, beads, baubles, bangles, and clothing fasteners, among other items.

What does this mean? Possibly it is a sampling error; possibly male occupation as opposed to female occupation. Short duration of occupation does not seem to be the case, as the ceramics span a considerable period of time.

### **Socio-economic Status**

Although it is generally felt that ceramics are sensitive indicators of socio-economic status, there is some disagreement as to what is the most significant indicator: ware type; method of decoration; vessel forms; or some combination thereof. The condition of the ceramics found during these excavations precluded any detailed ceramic analysis as most of the sherds were extremely fragmentary. Perhaps another measure of socio-economic status is the relative numbers of luxury items at a site. Carr (1994:37) states that by the 18th century, amenities appear at all levels of society. According to Martin (1994:171), the middle class had at least some of the more expensive items in imitation of the higher classes. However, a full range of teawares or matching services would be expensive and, according to Martin (1994:181) and Williams (1982:143), the elite had matching services, particularly tea sets while other households had mixed services. The occupants of this site appear to be middle class, at least based on the currently available information.

Although vessel form could not be established for most of the sherds, there are indications that the site occupants may have had at least one set with matching pieces. At least three vessel types were noted for an underglaze blue hand painted floral pattern, a tea cup, a saucer and a bowl. A plate may also have been present. This was not true of the Winkler site which was felt to be low to low middle class in status (Adams 1994:235). Like the Winkler site, however, few coarseware and porcelain sherds were recovered, which is also an indication that the site occupants had neither a very high nor a very low



socio-economic status (ibid).

Faunal remains and the relative expense of the cuts of meat represented could not be examined as few bones were found. Other possible indications of middle class status are the wheel engraved tumblers/flip glasses, a decanter stopper, figured historical type flask fragments and fragments of two decorated bottles (one enameled and one with a decorative ribbon). Enameled bottles were generally utilized as decanters for fine wines and the opaque white ribboned bottle sherd was likely from a small container for imported perfumes, both items of luxury class.

## SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Phase II excavations at the historic area within Stonegate Parcel C revealed a domestic site which was occupied from circa the 1790's to circa the 1830's. During this time, the property was owned by Ludwell Lee (1793-1799), Benjamin Dulany and his estate (1799-1815), and Thomas Watkins and his estate (1815-1890). Ludwell Lee was a resident of Washington, D.C. and Benjamin Dulany lived on Duke Street in Alexandria and had a summer home on Shuter's Hill. No indications of the location of Watkins' residence were found during the limited archival investigations conducted during the current investigation. Watkins' 1821 estate settlement shows, however, that four tracts of his property as well as a house in Alexandria were rented prior to his decease in 1819/1820. It is possible that the site under investigation here may have been occupied by one of the tenants. Additional archival research will be necessary to determine who resided at the site.

Intact features including a sheet midden were present at the site. Examination of the artifact distribution shows that functionally different areas were present.

In addition to the historic materials found at the site, prehistoric artifacts were also recovered including 346 quartzite flakes, the distal portion of a quartzite point/late stage biface, two basal portions of quartzite bifaces, six quartzite chunks, a hornfels flake, eight chert flakes, a quartz scraper, 190 quartz flakes and 53 quartz chunks. These artifacts are considered to be part of the prehistoric lithic reduction station which covered the larger site area of 44AX177. They are reported on with the results of the Phase III excavations at that site.

Based on the above, it is our opinion that the historic area within 44AX177 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D as the site has the potential to provide significant information about the rural middle class, a segment of the population that has not been adequately studied, during the very late 18th and early 19th centuries. A Scope of Work for the Phase III data recovery excavations is presented as Appendix III.



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## PLATES







**PLATE 1**  
**General View, 44AX177**



**PLATE 2**  
**Brick Rubble, Feature 1, TU 4**







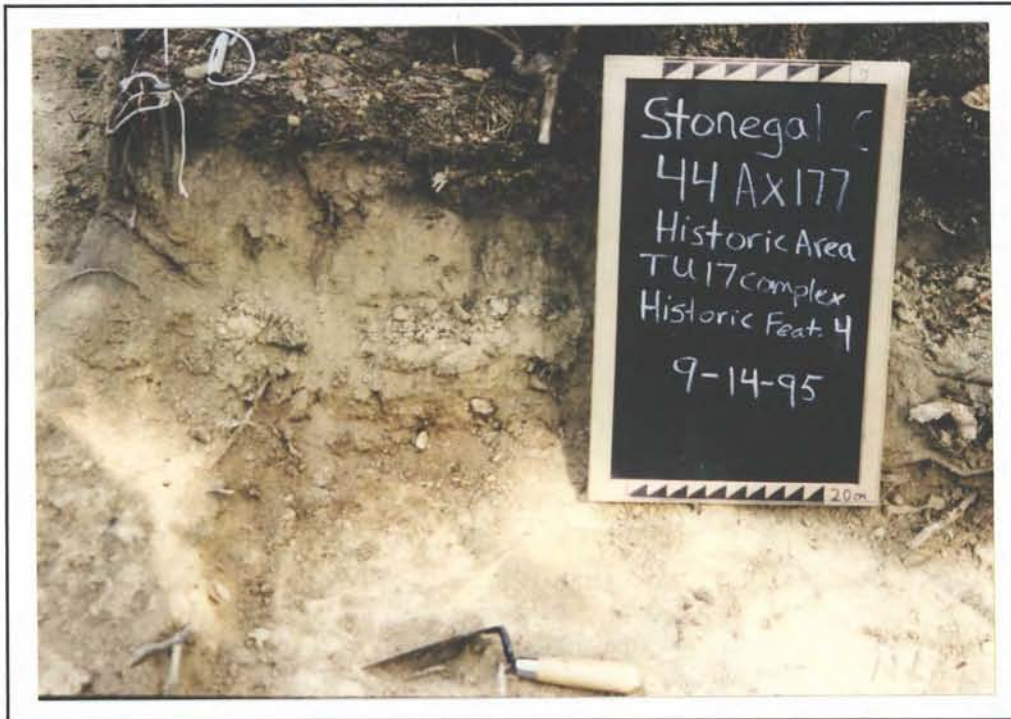
**PLATE 3**  
Feature 2, Brick Pier, Block 17



**PLATE 4**  
Feature 2, Brick Pier, Block 17







**PLATE 5**  
**Feature 4, Block 17**



**PLATE 6**  
**Circular Depression "Well"**







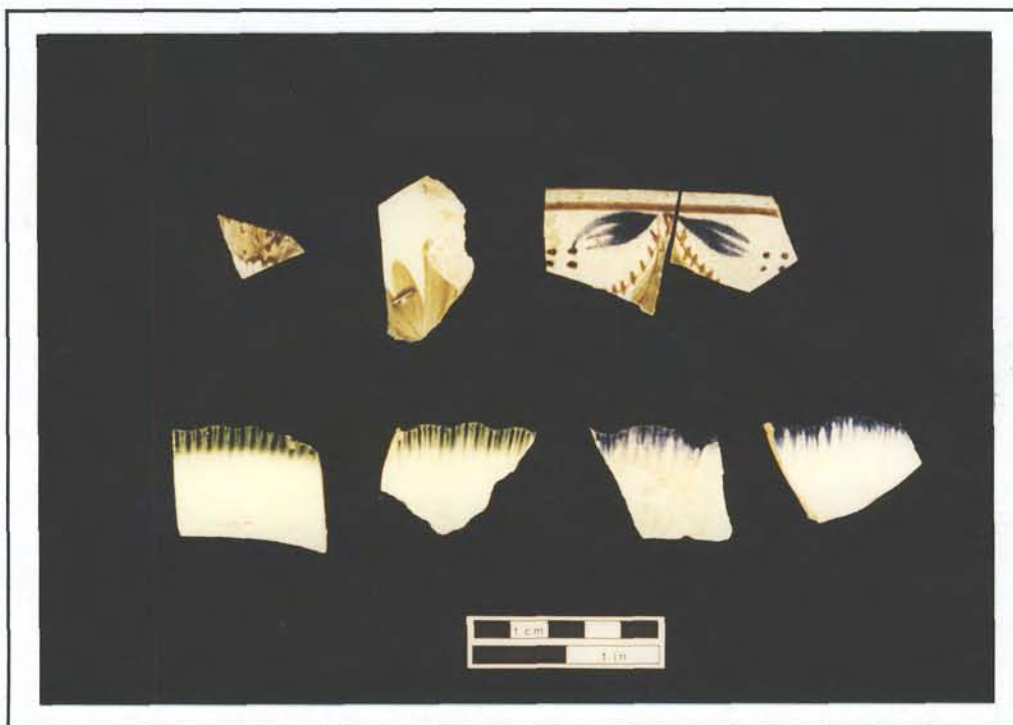
**PLATE 7**  
**Circular Depression, "Well"**



**PLATE 8**  
**Representative Artifacts**







**PLATE 9**  
**Representative Ceramics**



**PLATE 10**  
**Representative Ceramics**







**PLATE 11**  
**Representative Artifacts**





**APPENDIX I**  
**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**





## ARTIFACT INVENTORY, PHASE II TESTING, HISTORIC AREA

### SHOVEL TESTING

#### STP 1, Ao/Ap horizon

##### Glass

- 1 olive amber spirits (?) bottle fragment
- 1 clear "lead" windowpane (?) fragment

##### Miscellaneous

- 7 brick fragments

#### STP 2, Ao/Ap horizon

##### Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed (1787-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration

##### Miscellaneous

- 11 brick fragments

#### STP 3, Ao/Ap horizon

##### Ceramics

- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)

##### Miscellaneous

- 3 brick fragments

#### STP 4, Ao/Ap horizon

##### Miscellaneous

- 3 brick fragments

#### STP 5, Ao/Ap horizon

##### Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, clear glazed
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+)
- 4 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 4 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1780-1835)
- 5 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration

##### Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical/oval bottle (?) fragment, blown pattern mold (1750-1860, McKearin and Wilson 1978:322-323)
- 2 clear "lead" (pale aqua) windowpane fragments, crown method (pre 1848, Scoville 1948:16)
- 2 olive green black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, stained/worn
- 1 clear thin unidentified glass fragment, freeblown

#### STP 6, Ao/Ap horizon

##### Ceramics

- 2 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue edge decoration, scalloped rim

#### STP 7, Ao/Ap horizon

##### Ceramics

- 6 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, polychrome hand painted (1780-1835)

#### STP 8, Ao/Ap horizon

##### Ceramics

- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 2 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed - mend (1787-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration

**STP 9, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 3 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green shell edge (1800-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue rim band
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1830)
- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820)

Glass

- 3 honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments
- 1 clear "lead" windowpane fragment, crown method (pre 1848, Scoville 1948:16)

Miscellaneous

- 1 plaster fragment

**STP 10, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830)

**STP 11, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 2 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820)

Miscellaneous

- 1 oyster shell fragment

**STP 12, Ao/Ap horizon**

Glass

- 1 olive green cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, stained

**STP 14, Ao/Ap horizon**

Glass

- 1 amber bottle fragment, neck portion

**STP 13, Ao/Ap horizon**

Glass

- 1 aqua flask fragment, expanded vertical ribbing, blown pattern mold (1810-1860s, McKearin and McKearin 1941:456)
- 1 clear lead unidentified sheet glass fragment
- 2 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, contact mold (1810-1880, see TU 17B, Ao/Ap)

**STP 15, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830)

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical (root?) beer bottle fragment, applied color label - "....Bee..", automatic bottle machine (post 1934, Riley 1958:267)

**STP 16, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed (1787-1830)

Glass

- 1 clear unidentified glass fragment

**STP 17, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed - handle
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 2 pearlware sherds, brown rim band
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, polychrome hand painted
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+)

Miscellaneous

- 1 oyster shell fragment
- 1 brick fragment



**STP 18, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, blue rim band
- 1 coarse stoneware sherd, brown glaze - European/Continental mineral water bottle  
(Barbara Magid, personal communication, 1995)

**STP 19, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 coarse stoneware sherd, salt glaze
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+)
- 8 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed (1787-1830)

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle (?) fragment

Miscellaneous

- 5 oyster shell fragments

**STP 20, Ao/Ap horizon**

Glass

- 1 olive cylindrical quart spirits bottle fragment, etched

Metal

- 2 unidentified nail fragments

**STP 21, Ao/Ap horizon**

Glass

- 1 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, freeblown (?)

Metal

- 1 unidentified nail

**STP 22, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830)

Glass

- 1 amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)

**STP 23, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)

Glass

- 2 amber cylindrical whiskey (?) bottle fragments, ribbed label panel (?), automatic bottle machine (post 1933)

Miscellaneous

- 3 brick fragments

**STP 24, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830)

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle fragment, etched

**STP 29, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1830)

Metal

- 1 unidentified nail

**STP 31, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 3 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)

**STP 32, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830)

Glass

- 1 clear "lead" (pale aqua) unidentified sheet glass (windowpane ?) fragment, etched

**STP 33, Ao/AP horizon**

Ceramics

- 6 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green decoration, probably shell edge
- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820)
- 1 refined redware sherd, brown glaze
- 1 refined redware/red bodied stoneware sherd, brown glaze, engine turned decoration  
(Barbara Magid, personal communication 1995)

**STP 34, Ao/AP horizon**

Ceramics

- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820)

Glass

- 1 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, stained

Miscellaneous

- 6 oyster shell fragments

**STP 35, Ao/AP horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 coarse stoneware sherd, brown glaze - European/Continental mineral water bottle  
(Barbara Magid, personal communication 1995)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue rim band

Glass

- 1 dark honey amber square gin bottle fragment, freeblown (1730-1880, McKearin and  
McKearin 1941:430)
- 3 clear unidentified glass fragments

Miscellaneous

- 3 oyster shell fragments.

**STP 36, Ao/AP horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820)

Miscellaneous

- 4 oyster shell fragments

**STP 37, Ao/AP horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, brown glaze
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed (1787-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue shell edge (1780-1830)

Glass

- 1 clear tumbler fragment, fire polished, stained

Miscellaneous

- 8 oyster shell fragments
- 8 brick fragments

**STP 38, Ao/AP horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed
- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820)
- 1 whiteware sherd, polychrome hand painted (1825-1860)

Glass

- 1 clear tumbler fragment, fire polished, freeblown

Miscellaneous

- 2 cut bone fragments
- 6 oyster shell fragments



**STP 39, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 refined redware/red bodied stoneware, white slip
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration

Glass

- 1 aqua oval flask fragment, expanded vertical ribbing, blown pattern mold (1810-1860s, McKearin and McKearin 1941:456)
- 1 clear "lead" windowpane fragment (pre 1864, Newton 1879:239)

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment

**STP 40, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 4 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+)
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, possibly annular

Glass

- 1 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment

Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment
- 1 brick fragment

**STP 41, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820)

Miscellaneous

- 2 oyster shell fragments

**STP 42, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830)

Glass

- 13 deep aqua cylindrical quart canning jar fragments, embossed "...P..", semi-automatic bottle machine (1898-1930)
- 2 amber cylindrical bottle fragments, embossed "...5 OU..", automatic bottle machine (post 1930)

**TEST UNITS**

**TU 1, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, polychrome hand painted (1825-1860+)
- 1 whiteware sherd, brown annular decoration (1830-1875+)
- 14 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+)
- 8 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820)
- 2 creamware sherds, black overglaze transfer print (1765-1815)
- 1 creamware sherd, brown annular decoration (1780-1815)
- 2 pearlware sherds, blue scalloped shell edge (1780-1830)
- 13 pearlware sherds, green scalloped shell edge - at least two vessels (1800-1830)
- 5 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1787-1830)
- 6 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1830)
- 3 pearlware sherds, blue rim bands
- 3 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue decoration
- 33 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 1 refined white earthenware spall
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified blue decoration - burned

#### Glass

- 1 potash windowpane fragment, cylinder (pre 1864, Scoville 1948:40)
- 2 unidentified aqua sheet glass fragments
- 3 olive amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, stained/etched
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle fragment, duraglas stippling, automatic bottle machine (post 1940, U.S. Patent Office Trademark 384,993 for duraglas)
- 1 unidentified clear glass fragment
- 3 clear tumbler fragments, fire polished, freeblown (post 1674, Great Britain Patent 176 by George Ravenscroft for clear glass)
- 8 clear tumbler fragments, fire polished, freeblown (post 1674, Great Britain Patent 176 by George Ravenscroft for clear glass)
- 1 clear tumbler fragment, heel sherd, freeblown (post 1674, Great Britain Patent 176 by George Ravenscroft for clear glass)

#### Metal

- 1 brass flat disc button with soldered eye, 19.2 mm
- 4 unidentified nails
- 1 lead .50 caliber bullet, Federal style - carved/whittled (Civil War era)
- 1 brass grommet, 1/2" diameter

#### Miscellaneous

- 12 brick fragments
- 2 oyster shell fragments

### **TU 2, Ao/Ap horizon**

#### Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment, ribbed and burned
- 4 refined white earthenware spalls
- 7 refined white earthenware sherds, burned
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue hand painted decoration - burned
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed
- 3 coarse stoneware sherds, salt glazed - possibly local Alexandria potters (Barbara Magid, personal communication 1995)
- 2 pearlware sherds, green scalloped shell edge (1800-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue scalloped shell edge (1780-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue rim band
- 13 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1787-1830)
- 14 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1830)
- 27 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 20 creamware sherds, undecorated - some from plate (1762-1820)
- 1 creamware sherd, black overglaze transfer print (1765-1815)
- 8 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+)
- 2 whiteware sherds, green decoration, probably hand painted (1825-1860+)
- 2 whiteware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted decoration (1830-1860+)
- 1 whiteware sherd, polychrome hand painted decoration (1825-1860+)

#### Glass

- 15 amber black glass cylindrical quart spirits bottle fragments, refired pontil, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 2 olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments
- 1 potash windowpane fragment, cylinder (pre 1864, Scoville 1948:40)
- 3 potash windowpane fragments, crown (pre 1864, Scoville 1948:16)
- 2 aqua cylindrical bottle fragments, stained
- 6 clear flip glass fragments, wheel engraved, fire polished, freeblown (ca. 1780-1820, Hume 1970:194)
- 5 unidentified clear glass fragments

#### Metal

- 3 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 4 unidentified nails
- 1 wrought nail



Miscellaneous

- 3 brick fragments
- 18 oyster shell fragments

TU 3, Ao/AP horizon

Ceramics

- 3 coarse stoneware sherds, gray bodied with red engobe on interior, salt glazed
- 1 coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed
- 2 redware spalls
- 6 redware sherds, unglazed
- 3 redware sherds, clear glazed
- 13 redware sherds, brown glazed
- 6 refined redware/red bodied stoneware with white pipe clay slip
- 1 refined redware/red bodied stoneware sherd, brown glaze
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue hand painted decoration - burned
- 5 refined white earthenware spalls
- 17 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+)
- 2 whiteware sherds, green hand painted decoration (1825-1860+)
- 3 whiteware sherds, polychrome hand painted decoration (1825-1860+)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified magenta decoration
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 whiteware sherd, black rim band
- 14 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820)
- 4 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1787-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, brown rim band
- 14 pearlware sherds, blue hand painted decoration (1780-1830)
- 5 pearlware sherds, unidentified green decoration, probably shell edge
- 2 pearlware sherds, blue scalloped shell edge decoration (1780-1830)
- 31 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated - partial stamped maker's mark "...ST.." in circle
- 1 pearlware sherd, trailed slip/finger painted decoration (1790-1820)

Glass

- 6 light aqua cylindrical bottle fragments, sheared lip, stained
- 2 potash windowpane fragments (pre 1864)
- 3 potash windowpane fragments, cylinder (pre 1864, Scoville 1948:40)
- 1 pale aqua square/rectangular bottle (?) fragment, stained
- 1 unidentified very pale aqua glass fragment
- 1 pale aqua square/rectangular bottle (?) fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 2 clear cylindrical vial fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 8 clear flip glass fragments, wheel engraved, freeblown (ca. 1780-1820, Hume 1970:194)
- 7 clear tumbler fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 5 clear bottle or tumbler fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 19 amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, refired pontil, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 8 olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, stained
- 18 olive green cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, stained

Metal

- 3 unidentified nails
- 6 ferrous metal chain links

Miscellaneous

- 49 oyster shell fragments

**TU 4, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 3 kaolin pipe bowl fragments, one with molded decoration
- 1 refined white earthenware spall
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+)
- 2 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820)
- 1 creamware sherd, overglaze black transfer printed (1765-1815)
- 1 creamware sherd, beaded rim - probably octagonal plate (1762-1820)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 2 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted - 1 from cup rim (1780-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue shell edge (1780-1830)
- 4 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1780-1835)
- 2 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted interior and exterior (1780-1835)
- 1 pearlware sherd, polychrome hand painted - handle (1780-1835)
- 11 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)

Glass

- 4 pale aqua square/rectangular bottle (?) fragments
- 2 clear lead tumbler base fragments, freeblown (post 1674, Great Britain Patent 176 by George Ravenscroft for clear glass)
- 2 clear tumbler fragments, fire polished and freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 unidentified clear glass fragment
- 2 olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, refired pontil
- 1 light amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, etched
- 3 green square/rectangular bottle/historical flask fragments, blown pattern mold (1750-1860, McKearin and Wilson 1978:322-323)

Metal

- 2 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 3 wrought nails

Miscellaneous

- 1 glazed/burned brick fragment
- 35 brick fragments

**TU 5, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, clear lead glaze
- 2 refined white earthenware spalls
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, burned
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue scalloped unidentified edge decoration, probably shell edge
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue unidentified edge decoration
- 4 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820)

Glass

- 9 olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments
- 2 clear tumbler fragments, fire polished, freeblown (post 1674, Great Britain Patent 176 by George Ravenscroft for clear glass)
- 4 light aqua square/rectangular bottle (?) fragments

Metal

- 1 unidentified nail

Miscellaneous

- 2 brick fragments, burned/glazed
- 201 oyster shell fragments
- 1 cow bone, sawed



**TU 6, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 5 redware sherds, black glazed, thin
- 1 redware sherd, clear glazed interior
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed
- 1 refined redware/red bodied stoneware sherd, molded decoration
- 2 refined white earthenware spalls
- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated - burned
- 2 hard paste porcelain sherds, underglaze blue hand painted - Canton (1800-1830)
- 7 coarse stoneware sherds, salt glazed
- 1 coarse stoneware sherd, brown slip/glaze - possibly bottle/jug
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green decoration
- 2 pearlware sherds, green shell edge (1800-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green edge decoration
- 2 pearlware sherds, blue shell edge (1780-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue edge decoration
- 9 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1830)
- 19 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, brown rim band
- 4 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1787-1830)
- 16 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+)
- 5 whiteware sherds, blue transfer printed (1830-1865+)
- 9 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820)

Glass

- 2 amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments
- 2 olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments
- 5 clear flip glass fragments, wheel engraved, fire polished, freeblown (ca, 1780-1820, Hume 1970:194)
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle fragment, inlaid opaque white ribbon, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 aqua square/rectangular bottle fragment
- 9 unidentified pale aqua sheet glass fragments

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- 1 unidentified nail
- 1 broken ferrous metal chain link

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick spall
- 3 bone fragments
- 109 oyster shell fragments

**TU 7, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 2 refined white earthenware spalls
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated - burned
- 1 stoneware (?) sherd - burned
- 1 hard paste porcelain (?) sherd, hand painted - burned
- 3 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820)
- 3 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+)
- 11 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)

Glass

- 1 olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, stained
- 1 clear tumbler fragment, fire polished, freeblown (post 1674, Great Britain Patent 176 by George Ravenscroft for clear glass)
- 2 aqua square/rectangular bottle fragments, enameled (?)
- 2 unidentified very pale green flat glass fragments

Metal

- 3 unidentified nails

Miscellaneous

2 oyster shell fragments

TU 8, Ao/Ap horizon

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, underglaze blue hand painted, Canton (1800-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green decoration, probably shell edge - plate
- 10 pearlware sherd, blue shell edge (1780-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, polychrome finger trailed annular decoration (1790-1820)
- 3 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue scalloped edge decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue rim band
- 6 pearlware sherds, red transfer printed (1787-1830)
- 18 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1787-1830)
- 4 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted decoration - floral motif (1780-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted decoration - hollow vessel, floral motif - same set as above (1780-1830)
- 3 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted decoration - floral motif, scalloped edge plate - same as whole cup (1780-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, overglaze hand painted rim band
- 47 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated - hollow vessel (1780-1830)
- 4 pearlware sherds, undecorated - plate or platter (1780-1830)
- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820)
- 1 creamware sherd, black overglaze transfer printed (1765-1815)
- 6 whiteware sherds, blue transfer printed (1830-1865+)
- 1 whiteware sherd, polychrome hand painted (1825-1860+)
- 1 whiteware sherd, molded decoration (1845-1885+)
- 13 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+)
- 4 redware sherds, clear glaze - 1 possible from crock
- 3 redware sherds, clear glaze - blue/black hand painted (?)
- 1 redware spall
- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glaze
- 1 redware sherd, black glaze
- 7 redware sherds, black glaze, molded decoration - possibly lid
- 2 coarse stoneware sherds, brown glaze

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical beer bottle fragment, embossed "...FO..", automatic bottle machine (post 1935)
- 5 clear tumbler fragments, fire polished, freeblown
- 2 clear "lead" (pale aqua) unidentified sheet glass fragments
- 2 clear unidentified sheet glass fragments
- 1 lime soda windowpane fragment, tempered (post 1864, Newton 1879:239)
- 1 green historical/patterned flask, blown pattern mold (1750-1860s, McKearin and Wilson 1978:322-323)
- 3 amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, etched/stained
- 2 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)

Metal

- 3 unidentified nails
- 1 cut (?) nail

Miscellaneous

- 1 oyster shell fragment



**TU 9, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment
- 1 redware sherd, black glaze
- 1 coarse stoneware sherd, brown glaze (local Alexandria stoneware - Barbara Magid, personal communication, 1995)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+)
- 1 whiteware sherd, polychrome overglaze hand painted (1825-1860+)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue shell edge (1780-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green shell edge (1800-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue rim band
- 6 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1830)
- 3 pearlware sherds, molded edge decoration - 1 with leaf and fish scale motif (1800-1820)
- 2 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1780-1835)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed (1787-1830)
- 12 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated
- 1 refined white earthenware spall

Glass

- 13 olive green square gin bottle fragments, freeblown (1730-1880, McKearin and McKearin 1941:430)
- 2 clear tumbler (?) fragments, freeblown
- 1 potash windowpane fragment, crown method (pre 1848, Scoville 1948:16)
- 1 clear "lead" unidentified sheet glass fragment, etched
- 2 clear unidentified sheet glass fragments
- 1 clear unidentified glass fragment

Metal

- 4 unidentified nails

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment
- 3 mortar/plaster fragments

**TU 9, Bisection**

Ceramics

- 5 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+)

Glass

- 1 olive green cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)

Metal

- 2 unidentified nails

**TU 10, Ao horizon and Loose Dirt**

Ceramics

- 1 coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed (local Alexandria stoneware - Barbara Magid, personal communication, 1995)
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, embossed edge decoration (1800-1820)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+)

Miscellaneous

- 2 oyster shell fragments

**TU 10, Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 2 kaolin pipe stem fragments
- 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment, molded decoration
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified purple decoration
- 8 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 2 pearlware sherds, blue shell edge (1780-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green shell edge (1800-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, brown hand painted

2 pearlware sherds, blue rim bands  
2 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue edge decoration  
1 refined white earthenware spall

Glass

9 olive green square gin bottle fragments, freeblown (1730-1880, McKearin and McKearin 1941:430)  
1 olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, etched  
1 clear lead unidentified glass fragment, stained

Metal

1 unidentified nail  
10 thin ferrous metal fragments

Miscellaneous

1 slag or cinder fragment  
19 brick fragments

**TU 10, Fill 1 horizon**

Ceramics

1 redware sherd, bottle/jug lip  
1 creamware sherd, molded rim (1762-1820)  
1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830)  
1 pearlware sherd, blue shell edge (1780-1830)

Metal

1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

Miscellaneous

13 brick fragments

**TU 11, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

1 coarse stoneware sherd, salt glaze (local Alexandria stoneware - Barbara Magid, personal communication 1995)  
4 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+)  
1 whiteware sherd, blue and brown annular decoration (1830-1875+)  
1 pearlware (?) sherd, red overglaze hand painted  
2 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)  
1 pearlware sherd, blue rim band  
3 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1787-1830)

Glass

2 dark honey amber square spirits bottle or tobacco jar fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)  
2 clear tumbler fragments, fire polished, freeblown  
1 clear "lead" (pale aqua) windowpane fragment, crown method (pre 1848)  
2 clear unidentified sheet glass fragments

Miscellaneous

1 oyster shell fragment  
1 brick fragment

**TU 12, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

1 pearlware sherd, polychrome hand painted (1780-1835)  
9 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1830)  
14 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)  
3 creamware sherds, overglaze black transfer print (1765-1815)  
1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820)

Glass

1 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)  
1 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, stained  
1 olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, etched  
1 olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)  
6 clear tumbler (?) fragments, freeblown  
1 clear bottle or table glassware fragment, basal sherd



- 5 light aqua cylindrical mug fragment, expanded vertical ribbing, blown pattern mold  
(18th century, McKearin and Wilson 1941: Plate 25, Plate 365, 56-57, 98-100)
- 1 clear "lead" unidentified sheet glass fragment

Metal

- 1 unidentified nail

Miscellaneous

- 1 oyster shell fragment
- 3 brick fragments

**TU 13, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed - handle
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue shell edge (1780-1830)
- 5 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1787-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, brown transfer printed (1787-1830)
- 3 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified yellow decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted decoration (1780-1830)
- 2 pearlware sherds, green hand painted decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, green edge decoration, probably shell
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, hand painted (?)
- 22 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)

Glass

- 2 green square gin bottle fragments, freeblown (1730-1880, McKearin and McKearin 1941:430)
- 2 olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, stained

Metal

- 8 thin ferrous metal fragments
- 2 unidentified nails
- 1 cut nail (post 1790)

Miscellaneous

- 19 brick fragments
- 2 plaster fragments

**TU 14, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, brown glaze
- 4 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 5 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1787-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green edge embossed
- 2 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+)

Glass

- 1 amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 clear unidentified glass fragment

**TU 15, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 13 redware sherds, brown glaze
- 6 refined redware sherds, embossed decoration, possibly lid
- 5 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+)
- 1 whiteware sherd, overglaze handpainted purple (1825-1860+)
- 2 whiteware sherds, blue transfer printed (1830-1865+)
- 16 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 4 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, polychrome hand painted (1780-1835)
- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820)
- 1 refined white earthenware spalls
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd - burned

Glass

- 3 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (?)
- 1 clear "lead" windowpane (?) fragment (pre 1864, Newton 1879:239)

Miscellaneous

- 8 oyster shell fragments

**TU 16, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, brown glaze
- 3 buff paste earthenware sherds, undecorated
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd
- 3 creamware (?) sherds, undecorated
- 9 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 3 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green shell edge (1800-1830)
- 6 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1787-1830)
- 2 coarse stoneware sherds, brown glazed (local Alexandria stoneware - Barbara Magid, personal communication 1995)
- 1 coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed, red engobe on interior

Glass

- 2 dark honey amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 honey amber square/rectangular tobacco/snuff bottle fragment, chamfered edges, freeblown
- 1 olive green cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)

Metal

- 1 lead musket ball

Miscellaneous

- 22 oyster shell fragments with holes

**TU 17, Gravel Fill/Sheet Midden**

Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment
- 2 redware sherds, brown glaze - 1 from bowl or pitcher
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+)
- 6 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820)
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed decoration (1787-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue shell edge (1780-1830)
- 5 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted, floral motif - small bowl (1780-1830)
- 17 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1830)
- 36 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)

Glass

- 10 dark honey amber black glass squat cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (ca. 1804/1809, Hume 1976:68)
- 1 honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment
- 1 clear tumbler fragment, fire polished freeblown
- 1 potash windowpane fragment, crown method (pre 1848, Scoville 1948:16)

**TU 17, Gravel Fill/Sheet Midden**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, brown glaze
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, burned
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated - plate or saucer (1780-1830)
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated - hollow vessel (1780-1830)
- 34 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed (1787-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue scalloped edge decoration
- 2 pearlware sherds, green shell edge (1800-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, edge embossed - leaf and fish scale design (1800-1820)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green and brown annular decoration - engine turned (1790-1839)



- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified brown decoration - probably annular
- 2 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1780-1835)
- 6 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1830)
- 9 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted, floral motif - 2 mends, possibly saucer - probably one vessel (1780-1830)
- 6 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted, floral motif - probably plate - similar motif to above (1780-1830)
- 23 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted, floral motif - small bowl - same vessel or set (1780-1830)
- 2 creamware sherds, undecorated - 1 plate/soup plate (1762-1820)
- 5 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+)
- 1 whiteware sherd, overglaze purple hand painted (1825-1860+)

#### Glass

- 12 dark honey amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, etched
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle fragment, heel portion
- 1 clear "lead" windowpane fragment, crown method (pre 1848, Scoville 1948:16)

#### Miscellaneous

- 4 oyster shell fragments
- 2 glazed/burned brick fragments

### **TU 17 and 17A, Clean Up**

#### Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment
- 1 redware sherd, brown glaze
- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated - handle attachment (1762-1820)
- 4 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green decoration
- 2 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue decoration
- 5 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1830)

#### Glass

- 2 dark honey amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, contact mold (1810-1880)

### **TU 17A, Gravel Fill/Sheet Midden**

#### Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment
- 5 kaolin pipe bowl fragments
- 4 pearlware sherds, blue shell edge (1780-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed (1787-1830)
- 3 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green decoration
- 17 pearlware sherds, undecorated - 1 from plate (1780-1830)
- 4 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+)
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified tan/buff decoration

#### Glass

- 7 amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 2 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, etched
- 1 olive green cylindrical spirits bottle fragment
- 2 potash windowpane fragments (pre 1864, Newton 1879:239)
- 1 clear tumbler (?) base fragment

#### Metal

- 1 unidentified nail
- 1 round ferrous metal object, possibly a button

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment
- 1 mortar fragment

**TU 17B, Gravel Fill/Sheet Midden**

Ceramics

- 2 kaolin pipe bowl fragments, with spur, embossed - mend
- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment
- 10 pearlware sherds, green shell edge (1800-1830)
- 2 pearlware sherds, unidentified green decoration - probably shell edge
- 16 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted - 1 from plate ((1780-1835)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green decoration
- 2 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed (1787-1830)
- 2 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted - 1 from saucer (1780-1830)
- 13 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 2 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820)
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd - burned
- 1 refined white earthenware spall
- 1 whiteware sherd, overglaze polychrome hand painted (1825-1860+)
- 3 Jackfield-like sherds, undecorated
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed - bowl or pitcher

Glass

- 1 clear bottle stopper fragment, basal portion, ground
- 2 aqua cylindrical 1/2 pint bottle fragments, rough pontil (pre 1860)
- 5 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 8 amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, refired pontil, freeblown (?)
- 6 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, etched and stained
- 2 light aqua cylindrical bottle fragments, worn

Metal

- 5 unidentified nails
- 1 chisel fragment - 4" long, 3/8" wide
- 1 cut nail

Miscellaneous

- 4 oyster shell fragments

**TU 17C, Gravel Fill/Sheet Midden**

Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment
- 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment
- 4 redware sherds, brown glazed
- 2 redware spalls
- 2 Jackfield-like sherds, undecorated
- 3 coarse stoneware sherds, brown glaze - English (Barbara Magid, personal communication 1995)
- 2 coarse stoneware sherds, brown glazed - bottle neck - American (Barbara Magid, personal communication 1995)
- 3 refined white earthenware sherds, - 1 burned
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+)
- 1 whiteware sherd, red transfer printed (1825-1875+)
- 6 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1780-1835)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue shell edge (1780-1830)
- 4 pearlware sherds, green shell edge (1800-1830)
- 5 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue decoration
- 18 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1787-1830)
- 20 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1830)
- 2 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted, floral motif - 1 from plate/saucer (1780-1830)
- 9 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted, floral motif - cup (1780-1830)



- 35 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 12 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820)

#### Glass

- 4 olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 14 honey amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 3 clear flip glass fragments, wheel engraved, fire polished, freeblown (ca. 1780-1820, Hume 1970:194)
- 8 clear "lead" (pale aqua) windowpane fragments, crown method (pre 1848, Scoville 1948:16)
- 8 clear "lead" (pale aqua) windowpane fragments, cylinder method (pre 1864, Newton 1879:239)
- 1 pale aqua cylindrical bottle fragment

#### Metal

- 1 lead musket ball, flattened
- 1 flat disc brass button, shank type
- 1 flat disc brass button, shank type - stamped "Gilt" and "3" on back

#### Miscellaneous

- 2 brick fragment, one glazed/burned

### **TU 17D, Gravel Fill/Sheet Midden**

#### Ceramics

- 3 redware sherds, black glaze
- 1 redware sherd, clear glaze
- 1 refined white earthenware spall
- 3 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+)
- 1 whiteware sherd, overglaze polychrome hand painted (1825-1860+)
- 2 pearlware sherds, embossed rim, red transfer print - mend (1787-1830)
- 4 pearlware sherds, unidentified green edge decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green decoration
- 2 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, polychrome hand painted (1780-1835)
- 9 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue rim band
- 7 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1787-1830)
- 18 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 24 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820)

#### Glass

- 35 dark honey amber black glass squat cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, kick-up, refired pontil, freeblown (ca. 1804/1809, Hume 1976:68)
- 4 amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, flattened refired pontil, stained (ca. 1820-1830, McKearin and McKearin 1941:425; ca. 1834, Hume 1976:68)
- 1 honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 2 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 clear unidentified sheet glass fragment
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle fragment, stained
- 1 potash windowpane fragment, stained (pre 1864, Newton 1879:239)

#### Metal

- 1 unidentified nail

#### Miscellaneous

- 10 oyster shell fragments

### **TU 17E, Gravel Fill/Sheet Midden**

#### Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment
- 1 coarse stoneware, brown salt glaze - English (Barbara Magid, personal communication 1995)
- 1 coarse stoneware, salt glaze - local Alexandria stoneware (Barbara Magid, personal communication 1995)
- 2 redware sherds, brown glaze
- 1 redware spall

- 3 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+)
- 1 whiteware sherd, red transfer printed (1825-1875+)
- 3 pearlware sherds, edge embossed (1800-1820)
- 4 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1780-1835)
- 8 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1830)
- 3 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue decoration - 1 from tea bowl or cup
- 3 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1787-1830)
- 20 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 1 creamware sherd, overglaze black transfer print (1765-1815)
- 22 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820)
- 4 creamware sherds, undecorated - plate (1762-1820)
- 13 creamware sherds, undecorated - scalloped edge plate (1762-1820)

Glass

- 3 dark honey amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 3 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, stained
- 2 honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, stained/etched
- 1 potash windowpane fragment, stained (pre 1864, Newton 1879:239)

Metal

- 3 cast iron fragments, possibly from kettle

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment

**TU 17, Feature 2 - Fill**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, brown glaze
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 2 pearlware sherds, blue hand painted (1780-1830)
- 7 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted, floral motif - 3 mends, same vessel, possibly small bowl (1780-1830)
- 7 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted, floral motif - 1 mend, same vessel, possibly small bowl (1780-1830)

Glass

- 5 dark honey amber black glass squat cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (1804/1809, Hume 1976:68)
- 1 honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, stained/etched

Miscellaneous

- 2 oyster shell fragments

**TU 17, Feature 2, Bisection, Feature Fill**

Ceramics

- 2 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1830)

**TU 17, Feature 2, Bisection, North Half**

Glass

- 1 olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, etched

**TU 17, Feature 3, Feature Bisection, Feature Fill, North Half**

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed (1787-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 2 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820)

Glass

- 1 honey amber spirits bottle fragment, stained
- 2 clear tumbler fragments

Miscellaneous

- 5 oyster shell fragments
- 2 brick fragments, one glazed/burned



**TU 17, Clean Up**

Miscellaneous

- 2 oyster shell fragments

**TU 18, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 2 redware sherds, clear (?) glaze
- 2 coarse stoneware sherds, brown glaze - European (Barbara Magid, personal communication 1995)
- 3 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+)
- 29 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820)
- 35 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 11 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1780-1835)
- 15 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted - 1 from lid (1780-1830)
- 4 pearlware sherds, green shell edge (1800-1830)
- 2 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue edge decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, engine turned with polychrome decoration - probably annular
- 1 pearlware sherd, finger trailed polychrome annular decoration (1790-1820)
- 4 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1787-1830)
- 2 pearlware sherds, unidentified green decoration
- 6 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue decoration

Glass

- 4 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, stained
- 1 clear/frosted light bulb fragment, freeblown (post 1880, Zerwick 1980:69)
- 5 clear "lead" unidentified sheet glass fragments, stained

Metal

- 1 aluminum ferrule, embossed

Miscellaneous

- 10 oyster shell fragments
- 1 brick fragment

**TU 18, Fill horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed
- 1 pearlware sherd, green shell edge (1800-1830)
- 4 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1830)
- 1 pearlware sherd, polychrome hand painted decoration (1780-1835)
- 6 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+)
- 1 creamware spall (1762-1820)

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment

LITHIC ARTIFACT INVENTORY  
STONEGATE PARCEL C - Phase II Investigations, Historic Area

Unit	Artifact	Material	Cort		Part	Length in mm	Width in mm	Flake scars			Description or Comments
				Comp				0-1	2-3	4	
<b>STP 1</b>											
	flake	quartzite	n	x		15	20		x		
	flake	quartzite	n	x		8	12		x		
<b>STP 13</b>											
	flake	chert	n	x		15	10		x		
	flake	quartzite									
<b>STP 15</b>											
	flake	quartzite	n		x						medial portion
<b>STP 17</b>											
	flake	quartzite	n		x						medial portion
<b>STP 18</b>											
	flake	quartz	n		x						medial portion
	flake	quartz	y								decoration
<b>STP 19</b>											
	3 flakes	quartzite	n		x						distal portions
	flake	quartzite	n		x						proximal portion
<b>STP 20</b>											
	flake	quartzite	n		x						medial portion
	flake	quartzite	n		x						distal portion
<b>STP 22</b>											
	2 flakes	quartzite	n		x						medial portions
<b>STP 23</b>											
	2 flakes	quartzite	n		x						medial portions
<b>STP 33</b>											
	flake	quartz	n		x						proximal portion
<b>STP 35</b>											
	flake	quartzite	n		x						distal portion
<b>STP 36</b>											
	flake	quartzite	n	x		22	32		x		
	flake	quartzite	n	x		10	12		x		
<b>STP 42</b>											
	flake	quartz	n		x						proximal portion
	flake	chert	n		x						proximal portion



LITHIC ARTIFACT INVENTORY  
STONEGATE PARCEL C - Phase II Investigations, Historic Area

Unit	Artifact	Material	Cort		Part	Length in mm	Width in mm	Flake scars			Description or Comments
			Comp					0-1	2 3	4	
<b>TU 1</b>											
	9 flakes	quartzite	n		x						distal portions
	7 flakes	quartzite	n		x						proximal portions
	9 flakes	quartzite	n		x						medial portions
	flake	quartzite	y								proximal portion
	flake	quartzite	n	x		30	29		x		
	flake	quartzite	n	x		13	19		x		
	flake	quartzite	n	x		13	14		x		
	flake	quartzite	y	x		21	19		x		
	4 flakes	quartz	n		x						distal portions
	flake	quartz	n		x						proximal portion
	9 flakes	quartz	n		x						medial portions
	flake	quartz	y	x		10	19		x		
	flake	quartz	n	x		12	11		x		
	flake	quartz	n	x		9	8		x		
	4 flakes	quartz	y								
	6 chunks	quartz	y								

LITHIC ARTIFACT INVENTORY  
STONEGATE PARCEL C - Phase II Investigations, Historic Area

Unit	Artifact	Material	Cort		Part	Length in mm	Width in mm	Flake scars			Description or Comments
			Comp					0-1	2 3	4	
<b>TU 2</b>											
	flake	quartzite	n	x		47	40		x		
	flake	quartzite	n	x		15	16		x		
	10 flakes	quartzite	n		x						proximal portions
	10 flakes	quartzite	n		x						medial portions
	7 flakes	quartzite	n		x						distal portions
	2 flakes	quartzite	y								decortification
	3 chunks	quartzite	y								
	flake	chert	n	x		10	14		x		
	flake	chert	n	x		10	13		x		
	flake	quartz	y	x		12	15		x		
	flake	quartz	n		x						proximal portion
	flake	quartz	n		x						medial portion
	6 flakes	quartz	n		x						distal portions
	flake	quartz	y		x						proximal portion
	2 flakes	quartz	y		x						decortification

LITHIC ARTIFACT INVENTORY  
STONEGATE PARCEL C - Phase II Investigations, Historic Area

Unit	Artifact	Material	Cort		Part	Length in mm	Width in mm	Flake scars			Description or Comments	
				Comp				0-1	2	3	4	
TU 3												
	pt. frag	quartzite	n		x							distal portion
	flake	quartzite	n	x		23	23		x			
	flake	quartzite	n	x		19	16		x			
	flake	quartzite	n	x		38	24		x			
	flake	quartzite	n	x		13	19		x			
	flake	quartzite	n	x		16	18		x			
	flake	quartzite	n	x		15	17		x			
	2 flakes	quartzite	y		x							medial portions
	flake	quartzite	y		x							proximal portion
	5 flakes	quartzite	y									decortification
	24 flakes	quartzite	n		x							medial portions
	14 flakes	quartzite	n		x							proximal portions
	18 flakes	quartzite	n		x							distal portions
	flake	quartz	y	x		15	17		x			
	flake	quartz	n	x		17	15		x			
	flake	quartz	n	x		12	12		x			
	flake	quartz	n	x		10	10		x			
	5 flakes	quartz	y		x							medial portions
	3 flakes	quartz	y		x							proximal portions
	8 flakes	quartz	y									decortification
	4 flakes	quartz	n		x							medial portions
	4 flakes	quartz	n		x							proximal portions
	11 flakes	quartz	n		x							distal portions
	3 chunks	quartz	y									

LITHIC ARTIFACT INVENTORY  
STONEGATE PARCEL C - Phase II Investigations, Historic Area

Unit	Artifact	Material	Cort		Part	Length in mm	Width in mm	Flake scars			Description or
			Comp					0-1	2 3	4	Comments
TU 4											
	flake	quartzite	n	x		37	41		x		
	flake	quartzite	n	x		35	30		x		
	flake	quartzite	n	x		32	38		x		
	flake	quartzite	n	x		30	33		x		
	flake	quartzite	n	x		20	13		x		
	flake	quartzite	n	x		20	15		x		
	3 flakes	quartzite	n		x						proximal portions
	3 flakes	quartzite	n		x						distal portions
	flake	quartzite	n		x						medial portion
	flake	quartzite	y								decortification
	flake	chert	y	x		10	9		x		
	2 flakes	quartz	y		x						distal portions
2 flakes	quartz	n		x						distal portions	
	5 chunks	quartz	y								



## LITHIC ARTIFACT INVENTORY

**STONEGATE PARCEL C - Phase II Investigations, Historic Area**

[illegible]

## LITHIC ARTIFACT INVENTORY

### STONEGATE PARCEL C - Phase II Investigations, Historic Area

[illegible]

## LITHIC ARTIFACT INVENTORY

### STONEGATE PARCEL C - Phase II Investigations, Historic Area

[illegible]

LITHIC ARTIFACT INVENTORY  
STONEGATE PARCEL C - Phase II InvestigAtions, Historic Area

Unit	Artifact	Material	Cort	Comp	Part	Length in mm	Width in mm	Flake scars 0-1 2 3 4	Description or Comments
<b>TU 8</b>									
	flake	quartz	n	x		20	15	x	
	5 flakes	quartz	n		x				medial portions
	4 flakes	quartz	y						decoration
	9 chunks	quartz	y						
	flake	quartzite	n	x		18	33	x	
	flake	quartzite	n	x		19	15	x	
	flake	quartzite	n	x		12	14	x	
	7 flakes	quartzite	n		x				medial portions
	10 flakes	quartzite	n		x				proximal portions
	4 flakes	quartzite	n		x				distal portions
	2 flakes	quartzite	y		x				medial portions
	4 flakes	quartzite	y						decoration
	chunk	quartzite	y						

LITHIC ARTIFACT INVENTORY  
STONEGATE PARCEL C - Phase II Investigations, Historic Area

[illegible]









**LITHIC ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**STONEGATE PARCEL C - Phase II Investigations, Historic Area**

Unit	Artifact	Material	Cort	Comp	Part	Length in mm	Width in mm	Flake scars			Description or Comments
								0-1	2	3	4
<b>TU 16</b>											
	flake	quartzite	n	x		25	12		x		
	2 flakes	quartzite	n		x						
	3 flakes	quartzite	n		x						
	flake	quartzite	n		x						
	flake	quartzite	y		x						
	2 flakes	quartzite	y		x						
	2 flakes	quartzite	y								
	chunk	quartz	y								

**LITHIC ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**STONEGATE PARCEL C - Phase II Investigations, Historic Area**

Unit	Artifact	Material	Cort	Comp	Part	Length in mm	Width in mm	Flake scars			Description or Comments
								0-1	2	3	4
<b>TU 17</b>											
	flake	quartzite	y		x						
<b>TU 17A</b>											
	flake	quartz	y		x						
<b>TU 17B</b>											
	biface frag	quartzite	n		x						
	flake	quartzite	n	x		34	43		x		
	flake	quartzite	n		x						
	flake	quartzite	n		x						
	3 flakes	quartzite	n		x						
	2 flakes	quartzite	n		x						
	flake	quartz	n		x						
	flake	quartz	y								
<b>TU 17C</b>											
	flake	quartzite	n	x		30	28		x		
	flake	quartzite	n	x		25	22		x		
	flake	quartzite	n	x		10	8		x		
	flake	quartzite	y								
<b>TU 17D</b>											
	flake	quartzite	y	x		30	20		x		
	flake	quartzite	n		x						
<b>TU 17E</b>											
	flake	quartzite	n	x		26	22	x			
	2 flakes	quartzite	n		x						
	2 flakes	quartz	n		x						
	3 flakes	quartz	y								

**APPENDIX II**  
**SCOPE OF WORK AND LIST OF PERSONNEL**





## **SCOPE OF WORK - STONEGATE PARCEL C**

### **Introduction**

This transmittal presents a Scope of Work for conducting Phase III data recovery excavations of three prehistoric sites within Stonegate Parcel C. In addition, the archeological work will include a Phase II investigation of an historic site within Parcel C.

The parcel is located within the City of Alexandria at the junction of Braddock Road and Shirley Highway. The area is wooded with relatively young trees.

### **Previous Archeological Research**

The Phase I and II investigations of Stonegate Parcel C were conducted by Robert Adams. This work revealed three distinct prehistoric artifact concentrations along a ridge, Areas A, B and C. The historic component is located within Area A.

The Area A prehistoric component was defined as a diffuse lithic scatter on an upland lobe. The historic component in Area A was defined as a probable log home with intact associated features which dates to the first quarter of the 19th century. Area B was defined as a more dense concentration of lithic materials around a possible spring. Area C was described as an inland lithic cluster with a high tool to debitage ratio.

Possible dispersed hearth areas were suggested for Areas A and B. The only temporally diagnostic artifact that was recovered from the site was a Savannah River point dating to the Late Archaic time period.

Adams felt that the site areas had not been plowed and that other disturbances were minimal and the site was determined to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Data recovery work was deemed necessary.

In addition, in 1995, Thunderbird Archeological Associates excavated four 1 x 1 meter square units at Stonegate in order to determine whether or not the site areas had been plowed. The stratigraphy based on the soil horizons from the excavations is as follows:

- A<sub>0</sub>: 0-5 cm below surface
- A<sub>p</sub>: 5-24 cm below surface
- E (A<sub>2</sub>): 24-35 cm below surface
- B<sub>2</sub> (probably B<sub>2t</sub>): 35 cm-base of excavation

Depths of these various horizons vary across the site but they are generally uniform. There is one exception: in Area C, the E (A<sub>2</sub>) has been plowed out.

The TAA investigation concluded that the prehistoric occupation was confined to the plowzone and that subsurface features were unlikely. In addition, the results of the TAA investigations and additional research revealed that Area A contained two distinct artifact clusters and Area A was subdivided into Area A1 and A2.

### **Site Significance and Research Orientation**

The prehistoric site areas were initially felt to be significant as they represented one of the few remaining areas where intact unplowed prehistoric archeological resources were present within Alexandria. Although later determined to be plowed, significant research information may still be



gained from the site. For example, although the plowing precludes the vertical separation of components, based on raw material clustering in some areas and the preference for these raw materials during certain temporal periods, horizontal separation of components may be possible.

The historic site was felt to be potentially significant as it may provide information about the inhabitants of a rural early 19th century site who appear to be of lower socio-economic status.

## **Methodology**

The proposed methodology in the prehistoric sites areas will consist of the excavation of 100 1 meter square units. In all cases, the units will be placed where the maximum number of artifacts were recovered during the Phase I and II studies. All work shall be conducted in accordance with the City of Alexandria Archeological Standards and the Archeological Protection Code.

The units will be placed as follows. Twenty-one units will excavated in Area A1, with the bulk of the units focused in the vicinity of EU4 and 4A. The other units will be placed in other areas of artifact concentration. In Area A2, the same approach was used with the bulk of the 21 units in the location of EU3, 3A, and 8. Twenty seven units will be placed in Area B, with the bulk of these concentrated around EU1 and 2. Others are scattered at different locations within Area B. The placement for these latter is arbitrary, although in part associated with the STP findings of the Phase I. Only five units are planned for Area C which appears to be of little significance or integrity. This does not appear to be a functional activity area which can be linked with the occupation of the remainder of the site but rather an indication of transient hunters who used the area independently of the east side of the site where the actual occupation areas are.

This totals 74 units. The remaining 26 units will be placed where field results indicate excavations would provide the best results. Any deviation from this methodology shall be undertaken in consultation with personnel from Alexandria Archeology. For example, if the areas for unit concentration prove to be unproductive, then the excavation strategy will be changed in order to maximize data recovery results.

The excavations outlined above will result in a 5% sampling of the site. Five per cent was chosen for two reasons: 1) 10% would be too costly and would run into redundancy of information; 5%, although it will also probably be redundant, will provide a sufficient sample of artifacts to be studied and held in repository for future studies.

Twenty 1 meter square units will be excavated in the historic site. This will be directed towards a determination of the integrity and nature of the resources present at the site. Most of the units will be placed in a block excavation around the features discovered previously.

All excavation units will be excavated according to natural soil horizons. All soils excavated from the units will be screened through 1/4 inch hardware mesh screens. Artifacts will be bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon. Soil profiles will be made of representative units and the colors were recorded using the Munsell Color Charts. After excavation, all units will be backfilled. All site areas will be mapped, drawn, and photographed.

In areas which contain the E horizon, because of the potential for that horizon to contain prehistoric materials, a minimum of 20% of the units will be excavated through the E horizon. The units to be taken through to the E horizon will those with the densest artifact concentration during their excavation. The E horizon excavation may be discontinued if it proves unproductive. Again, this will be undertaken in consultation with Alexandria Archeology.

Artifacts shall be curated according to Alexandria Archeology curation standards. At the request of Alexandria Archeology, a type collection of artifacts shall be established.



The prehistoric artifacts will be classified by cultural historical and functional types and by lithic raw material. All tools will be identified in terms of established types--scrapers, bifaces, spear points, etc. Prehistoric lithics shall be separated according to type and shall be analyzed according to the following:

- whole flakes
- length, width, thickness on the above
- partial flakes (basal, medial and distal)
- overshot flakes
- hinge fractures
- cortex
- number of flake scars (used with other variables to determine the stage of manufacture at which the flake was removed)
- thermal alteration
- lithic raw material type
- tool types
- cultural historical types for points
- evidence of resharpening (curation) of points (and tools)
- biface stage (if a reduction strategy is employed)
- cores (types if information available)
- partial cores.

Historic artifacts will be separated into four basic categories: glass, ceramics, metal and miscellaneous. The ceramics will be identified as to ware type, method of decoration, vessel type (if possible) and separated into established types. The glass will be examined for color, method of manufacture, function, etc., and dated primarily on the basis of method of manufacture, when the method could be determined. Metal and miscellaneous artifacts will be generally described; the determination of a beginning date was sometimes possible, as in the case of nails.

A professional quality report will be prepared detailing the results of the work. This report will follow the format set forth in the City of Alexandria Archeological Standards. This report will include the Phase III work of the prehistoric site areas and the Phase II work at the historic area. A draft copy of the report will be submitted to Alexandria Archeology for review prior to submission of the final report.



## **PERSONNEL**

The following comprises a list of personnel who worked on the Stonegate Parcel C project.

Dr. William M. Gardner - Principal Investigator  
Joan M. Walker - Contracts Manager/Editor  
Kimberly A. Snyder - Assistant Contracts Manager/Laboratory Supervisor  
Tammy Bryant - Crew Chief  
John Mullen - Field Technician  
Michael Petrakis - Field Technician  
Antonia Davis - Field Technician  
Damian Gessner - Field Technician  
James Blevins - Field Technician  
Christoph Bachuber - Field Technician  
Jeffrey Davis - Field Technician  
Gwen Hurst - Assistant Laboratory Supervisor/Archivist  
Kimberly Weinberg - Lab Technician  
C. Lanier Rodgers - Lab Technician

**APPENDIX III**  
**PROPOSED PHASE III DATA RECOVERY SCOPE OF WORK**





## INTRODUCTION

This transmittal presents a Scope of Work for conducting Phase III data recovery excavations of an historic component of 44AX177 within Stonegate Parcel C.

The parcel is located within the City of Alexandria at the junction of Braddock Road and Shirley Highway. The area is wooded with relatively young trees.

## PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

The Phase I and II investigations of Stonegate Parcel C were conducted by Robert Adams. This work revealed three distinct prehistoric artifact concentrations along a ridge, Areas A, B and C. The historic component is located within Area A.

The Area A prehistoric component was defined as a diffuse lithic scatter on an upland lobe. The historic component in Area A was defined as a probable log home with intact associated features which dates to the first quarter of the 19th century. Area B was defined as a more dense concentration of lithic materials around a possible spring. Area C was described as an inland lithic cluster with a high tool to debitage ratio.

TAA conducted a more intensive Phase II investigation of the historic area. The primary focus of the intensive Phase II investigations was to define the exact location and dimensions of the structure and to search for other activity areas that might be associated with the structure.

These intensive Phase II excavations at the historic area within Stonegate Parcel C revealed a domestic site which was occupied from circa the 1790s to circa the 1830s. During this time, the property was owned by Ludwell Lee (1793-1799), Benjamin Dulany and his estate (1799-1815), and Thomas Watkins and his estate (1815-1890). It seems as if the site was occupied by tenants as none of the owners appear to have lived at this location. Additional archival research will be necessary to determine who resided at the site.

Intact features including a sheet midden were present at the site. Examination of the artifact distribution pattern shows that functionally different areas were present.

Away from the area defined as the house, three artifact concentrations are present in the vicinity of EU 10 and TUs 2 and 3; EU 5 and TUs 5 and 6; and TU 8 (Figures 20-24). There are also distinct clustering in the types of artifacts found within these concentrations. The overall distribution reflects artifact disposal in the back yard. Differences in functional areas may also be evident. The area in the vicinity of TUs 2 and 3 had an increase in architectural materials as well as an increase in coarse wares. This may be the location of an ancillary structure such as a summer kitchen. The area around TU 5 appears to be an area where oyster shells were dumped. It would appear that the further one moves north, the greater the occurrence of oyster shell dumping. If TUs 2 and 3 are near a summer kitchen, the oyster shell deposit may relate to food remain dumping from this kitchen. TU 8 yielded a high number of artifacts - a total of 167. What this artifact peak in this location means is not clear.

Other possible differences in the distribution of artifacts throughout the site are also apparent. When examining the relative percentages of whiteware, pearlware and creamware across the backyard area, it appears as if there is some clustering. It is not known whether this clustering relates to temporal or functional factors.



## SITE SIGNIFICANCE AND RESEARCH ORIENTATION

The site appears to have been occupied from circa 1790-1830. This was a time of considerable economic change in Alexandria and the Northern Virginia region as a whole. The agriculture of early 18th century Alexandria and eastern Fairfax County was based on the exportation of tobacco. By the mid-18th century, the shallow surface-plowed soils had become exhausted from overplanting tobacco. This prompted a switch to crops which were less labor intensive, and to crops which could be easily grown on the poor soils. Agricultural diversification began in the mid to late 18th century, however, it was not until the 1840s that the area saw true economic recovery. It was at this time that northern farmers moved into the area bringing new methods of fertilizing the soils, deep plowing for grain crops, and planting clover for grazing livestock and to rest and enrich the soils.

Within the City of Alexandria, there was a decided shift in economic focus during this time from a port to a commercial center. These changes are reflected in changing residential settlement patterns based on socio-economic class.

During the late 18th century, many large plantation owners experienced financial difficulties during a period of economic stagnation. This may be reflected within the project area/site land transactions which saw several sales during this time. Within the City of Alexandria during the early 19th century, an economic decline and concomitant decrease in household wealth, caused a decline in the upper middle class and growth of the lower middle class.

The period from the mid 18th century to the mid 19th century was also a time of considerable growth in Fairfax County and an increasing development of urban commercial centers. These factors stimulated road improvements in order to allow rural farmers access to both services provided by the urban centers and to urban markets.

The historic site was initially felt to be potentially significant as it may provide information about the inhabitants of a rural early 19th century site who initially appeared to be of lower socio-economic status. The expanded Phase II work seemed to indicate that, based on the presence of matched sets and luxury items, the occupants of this site may be closer to middle class. The site is significant because it has the potential to provide significant information about the rural middle class, a segment of the population that has not been adequately studied, during the very late 18th and early 19th centuries.

The site's occupants appear to have been tenants, who are rarely represented in written historical records, and the information gained from the archeological work at the site may produce information about the diet, material cultural and landscape utilization of late 18th/early 19th century rural middle class tenants.

Several research questions will be examined insofar as the data gathered will allow:

- 1) Based on an examination of the material culture and faunal remains, are the site occupants of middle class socio-economic status or is the presence of matched sets and luxury items an indication of another variable?
- 2) Based on the archival record, are the individuals who lived at the site tenants?
- 3) How does this rural site compare with other sites of similar age in terms of material culture, landscape usage, etc., with more urban sites within the City of Alexandria, and with other rural sites? Comparative data will be provided by information obtained from the Winkler site, the City survey report and various other sources.



- 4) Are the functional areas which seem to be indicated by the artifact distribution real or are they the result of sampling error? If they appear to be real, is this pattern of landscape utilization characteristic of rural middle class sites of the late 18th/early 19th century? How does this pattern compare to urban sites of the same period? Comparisons will be made to the sites/data listed above.
- 5) The site was occupied during a period of economic decline and the beginnings of economic recovery. One research question that may be examined is if this change is reflected at the site, and if so, does the response of the rural population mirror that found in more urban areas? How did improvements in roads affect the site's occupants? Did they allow for increasing access to consumer goods?
- 6) Towards the latter part of the site occupation, there was a shrinkage of the upper middle class and growth of lower middle class. Is this reflected at the site?

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **Archival**

An examination will be made of secondary and primary documents in order to determine who lived at the site during the late 18th/early 19th century. A complete chain of title will be prepared. Original sources to be examined (depending upon the results of the title search) include the property records, tax records, wills and inventories as well as other documents such as court records. Other documentation available at Alexandria Archeology and the Fairfax County library will be examined as the need arises.

### **Field Investigations**

The Phase III excavations should consist of:

- 1) Systematic testing in all areas of the site to gain information on functional areas and refuse disposal patterns other than those in the backyard.
- 2) Additional excavations in the TU 17 block excavation area where sealed deposits are present.
- 3) Finally, if it is feasible, the plowzone in the area should be stripped in an attempt to locate deep features such as privies and wells, portions of which will have survived the plowing. Excavation of these features should then be undertaken.

The proposed methodology at the site will consist of the excavation of 40-60 1 meter square units. In all cases, the units will be placed where the maximum number of artifacts were recovered and where undisturbed contexts were present during the Phase I and II studies. All work shall be conducted in accordance with the City of Alexandria Archeological Standards and the Archeological Protection Code.

The bulk of the units will be placed in the Block 17 area containing the gravel fill as this was where the intact contexts were found during the Phase II investigation. It is the area in which larger vessel fragments will be found, which is important for vessel reconstruction which will be used to determine socio-economic status. Units will also be placed in the area which contained large numbers of oyster shell as this is the area which is likely to contain preserved faunal remains which again will be used to measure socio-economic status. Units will be placed in an area which may contain a possible ancillary



structure in order to see if functional differences exist in the site landscape. A few units will be placed in the vicinity of TU 8 to determine why the artifacts appear to be dense in this location. In addition, some testing will be conducted in the front of the house in the hopes of gaining information about the structure itself.

Any deviation from this methodology shall be undertaken in consultation with personnel from Alexandria Archeology. For example, if the areas for unit concentration prove to be unproductive, then the excavation strategy will be changed in order to maximize data recovery results.

All excavation units will be excavated according to natural soil horizons. All soils excavated from the units will be screened through 1/4 inch hardware mesh screens. Artifacts will be bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon. Soil profiles will be made of representative units and the colors recorded using the Munsell Color Charts. After excavation, all units will be backfilled. All site areas will be mapped, drawn, and photographed.

All features will be excavated and at least a sample of the feature fill will be water screened through fine mesh screen and subject to flotation. This will allow the recovery of small artifacts such as pins, beads, etc. as well as organic remains such as seeds.

### **Laboratory Analysis**

Artifacts shall be curated according to Alexandria Archeology curation standards. At the request of Alexandria Archeology, a type collection of artifacts shall be established.

The prehistoric artifacts will be classified by cultural historical and functional types and by lithic raw material. All tools will be identified in terms of established types--scrapers, bifaces, spear points, etc. Prehistoric lithics shall be separated according to type. Other variables such as flake type, presence of cortex, presence of modification, etc. will be noted.

Historic artifacts will be separated into four basic categories: glass, ceramics, metal and miscellaneous. The ceramics will be identified as to ware type, method of decoration, vessel type (if possible) and separated into established types. The glass will be examined for color, method of manufacture, function, etc., and dated primarily on the basis of method of manufacture, when the method can be determined. Metal and miscellaneous artifacts will be generally described; the determination of a beginning date is sometimes possible, as in the case of nails.

Cross-mending of ceramics and glass fragments will be undertaken in order to derive vessel form which will then be used for economic scaling following Miller and others. The data derived from the City Survey project report will be used to compare ceramics at the site to other lower and middle class households in a more urban setting.

Artifact distribution maps will be made in order to determine functional areas within the site.

The site will be compared to other rural tenancies such as the Winkler site, an overseer's house in Prince William County, and more urban households such as those in the City Survey report in order to compare and contrast the material culture, the dwelling, the diet and landscape patterning of these sites.

A professional quality report will be prepared detailing the results of the work. This

report will follow the format set forth in the City of Alexandria Archeological Standards. A draft copy of the report will be submitted to Alexandria Archeology for review prior to submission of the final report.





**APPENDIX IV**  
**VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES SITE FORM**



VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

City/County: Alexandria'

Site Name:

Temporary Designation:

VDHR Site Number: 44 AX 177  
Other VDHR Number:

Cultural/Temporal Affiliation:

Prehistoric: Late Archaic; 1st Quarter Nineteenth Century

Site Class: ☒ Terrestrial, Open-Air ☐ Terrestrial, Cave/Rockshelter ☐ Underwater

Thematic Contexts:

Settlement Patterns; Technology; Domestic

Site Function:

Prehistoric: camp; Historic: single dwelling

Specialized Contexts:

USGS Quadrangle: Alexandria

UTM Zone: 18

Easting: 316920

Loran:

Northing: 4300100

(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Physiographic Province: Coastal Plain

Landform: terrace edge

Elevation: 240 ft.

Site Soils:

Nearest Water Source: West Lucky Run

Drainage: Potomac

Aspect: southeast

Slope:

Adjacent Soils:

Distance: 400 ft.

Ownership Status: ☒ Private ☐ Public/Local:

☐ Public/State:

☐ Public/Federal:

Owner Name (if private): Pulte Home Corporation

Owner Telephone: (703) 934-9367

Owner Address: 10600 Arrowhead Dr. Suite 225

Fairfax, VA 22030

Informant Name:

Informant Telephone:

Informant Address:

Surveyed By: Robert Adams

and ~~WILLIAM GARDNER~~

William Gardner

Spring-Summer  
Date: 1995

Address: Intl. Archaeological Consultants

Thunderbird Archaeological Associates

1145 Mt. View Blvd.

126 E. High Street

Site Dimensions: Rawlins, WY 82301

Woodstock, VA 22664

500 ft. x 300 ft.

Survey Strategy: ☐ Historic Map Projection

☐ Informant ☐ Observation

☐ Surface Testing

☒ Subsurface Testing

Survey Description:

Excavation of 137 shovel tests and 15 meter-square test units across the Stonegate-Parcel C development revealed the presence of a prehistoric site along a terrace edge overlooking a small stream. The southern half of the site also contains the remains of a small residence (as yet unknown from any documentary sources) dating to the first quarter of the 19th century. Artifacts are apparently confined to the plow zone, which extends to a depth of about 24 cm. below the surface. Data recovery of the prehistoric component Site Condition: and additional testing of the historic component are in progress.

4. Surface deposits present with horizontal sub-surface integrity; vertical integrity destroyed by plowing.

Site slated for townhouse development - to be entirely destroyed.

Current Land Use:

Wooded - slated for townhouse development.

Specimens Obtained: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Depository: To be curated by Alexandria

Assemblage Description:

Archaeology

105 N. Union Street, Alexandria, VA

Prehistoric artifacts recovered during Phase I/II include over 1,000 flakes, 12 point fragments (including 1 Savannah River type), 3 scrapers, 1 uniface and 1 biface. Diagnostics from the historic component included predominantly pearlware with a small amount of whiteware.

Specimens Reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No  
Owner Name:  
Assemblage Description:

Owner Address:

Field Notes: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Photographic Documentation: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Report(s): ☒ Yes ☐ No

Reference(s):

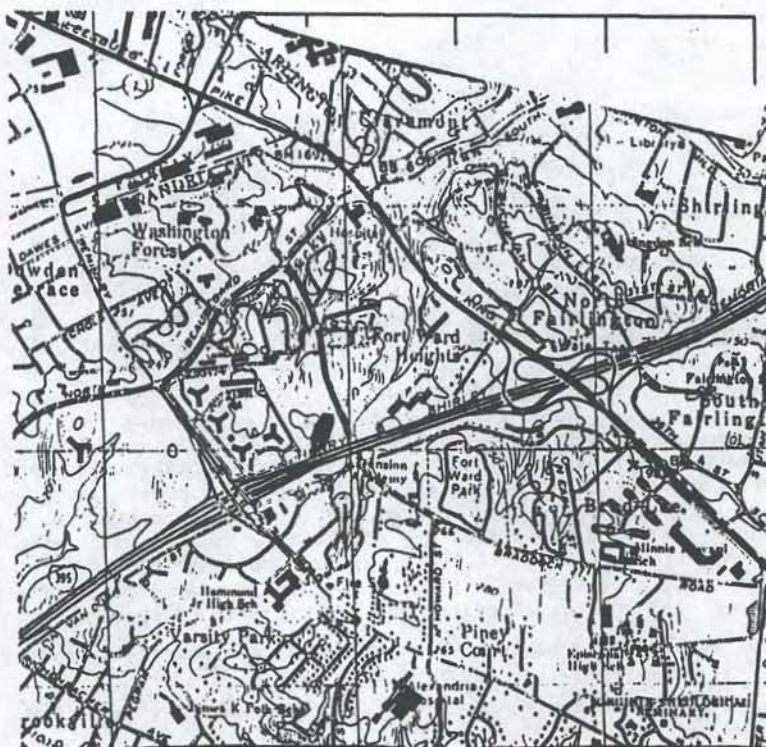
in progress

Depository: To be curated by Alexandria Archaeology  
105 N. Union Street, Alexandria, VA

Depository: To be curated by Alexandria Archaeology  
105 N. Union Street, Alexandria, VA

Depository: Alexandria Archaeology  
105 N. Union Street, Alexandria, VA

Additional Comments:



Scale: 1:24,000

Form Completed By: Francine W. Bromberg

Affiliation: Alexandria Archaeology Date: 8/9/95

Address: 105 N. Union St. #327, Alexandria, VA 22314

*For VDHR Staff Only*

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