



ARCHEOLOGICAL EVALUATION FOR THE PROPOSED CHAPEL OF THE AGES AT THE VIRGINIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA



PREPARED FOR
ADVANCED PROJECT MANAGEMENT, INC.
CHANTILLY, VIRGINIA

AND
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ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

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ABSTRACT

JMA (John Milner Associates, Inc.) conducted an archeological evaluation for the proposed Chapel of the Ages at the Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia. The project area consists of the limits of disturbance for the proposed chapel which totals 193,500 square-feet (sqft). Staff at Alexandria Archaeology reviewed the proposed undertaking and determined that an archeological investigation was warranted due to the potential for the area to contain historic cultural resources. The goal of the investigation was to determine the presence or absence of significant archeological resources within the area to be affected by the proposed undertakings. The investigation included documentary research, a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey, a shovel test and metal-detector survey, and the excavation of 3-by-3-foot (ft) test units (TUs).

The GPR survey revealed evidence of a large amount of ground disturbance and filling across the GPR survey areas, with many obvious utility lines supporting this evaluation. Fifteen anomalies and anomaly areas were identified that contrasted with the general background levels. Eleven anomalies were interpreted as potential archeological features and four are interpreted as being associated with disturbance.

The shovel test survey included the excavation of 74 shovel tests (STs) at 30-ft intervals, 9 judgmental STs, and 13 STs targeting anomalies identified during the GPR survey. The metal detector survey resulted in the recovery of 127 artifacts from 111 metal detector locations (hits) including 122 metallic and 5 ceramic items. At least 47 are associated with the Civil War occupation of the Seminary.

Thirteen STs were excavated targeting anomalies identified during the GPR survey. No subsurface features or significant cultural deposits were encountered within eight of these STs. Five GPR STs contained possible cultural deposits bearing artifacts and/or large amounts of building materials which may date to the Civil War or earlier. These locations were tested further with the excavation of 3-by-3-ft TUs.

Field investigations determined that intact or partially intact undisturbed native soil horizons were present across much of the project area. In some cases these soils were covered by 0.5 to 1.5 ft of fill materials. Areas where these native soils did not survive include much of the center and to the southwest of Deanery Drive, to east and west of the faculty residence at 3640 Deanery Drive, the western portion of the project area, and to the north and northeast of Packard Hall. In addition a network of buried utilities crisscrossed the project area.

Eight hundred fifty-one (851) historic artifacts and 39 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the undisturbed native soils in shovel tests and test units. Two thousand two (2,002) historic artifacts and 19 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from fill deposits and modern

A, Ap, and Apb horizons in shovel tests and test units. One prehistoric artifact was recovered from the ground surface. No significant features were identified.

The majority of the prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the western portion of the project area which is in close proximity to the former stream head that at one time was a prominent feature of an area known as the “Oak Grove”, which is the area within the current Bishop Walker Circle. These artifacts are likely associated with a short-term exploitive foray camp or activity area. Because of the low artifact density, the limited range of artifacts present, and the absence of any diagnostic artifacts further investigation of this prehistoric component is not likely to yield important information.

Historic artifacts recovered from the undisturbed native soils represent surface deposits consisting of a mix of a few late eighteenth-century artifacts but mostly nineteenth- and twentieth-century items. These mixed surface deposits can provide only very limited information because of the inability to assign specific artifact types to the different nineteenth-century occupations. Test unit excavation determined that the possible cultural deposits bearing artifacts and/or large amounts of building materials encountered in five of the GPR STs were related to disturbance features including a number of buried modern utilities. It also showed that undisturbed native soils in the western portion of the project area had been severely truncated and only the E horizon remained.

The results of the study have determined that the proposed undertaking will not impact resources that contribute to the significance of Site 44AX173 or that may be individually eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Although artifacts were recovered that are associated with the pre-Seminary occupation as well as the nineteenth-century military and Seminary occupation of the site they came from mixed deposits. These deposits have a low research potential and can provide only very limited information. No additional work is warranted.

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PUBLIC SUMMARY

JMA (John Milner Associates, Inc.) conducted an archeological evaluation for the proposed Chapel of the Ages at the Virginia Theological Seminary in Alexandria, Virginia. The project area consists of the limits of disturbance for the proposed chapel which totals 193,500 square-feet (sqft). Staff at Alexandria Archaeology reviewed the proposed undertaking and determined that an archeological investigation was warranted due to the potential for the area to contain historic cultural resources. The goal of the investigation was to determine the presence or absence of significant archeological resources within the area to be affected by the proposed undertakings. The project area is located within the southeastern portion of the Seminary campus and includes areas north, south, west, and within Deanery Drive. Existing buildings within the project area include the Seminary Chapel ruins, Oakwood (3619 and 3621 Deanery Drive), Packard-Laird Hall (3600 Deanery Drive), and a brick garage associated with 3600 Deanery Drive.

JMA reviewed the history of the Seminary property to gain an understanding of the types of cultural resources that might be present. The Virginia Theological Seminary was approved by the general convention of the Episcopal Church in 1817. The Seminary was established in 1823 at St. Paul's Church in Alexandria, but soon moved to a house at the corner of King and Washington Streets because of the increase in enrollment to 14 students (Booty 1995). By 1827, the need for more space dictated a move to an area located approximately three miles west of what was Old Alexandria. At the time, Seminary staff referred to the area as "the Wilderness" (Booty 1995).

The Board of Trustees purchased approximately 59 acres of land on which to construct the new Seminary buildings from Jonah Thompson, a prominent citizen of Alexandria and a prosperous businessman and politician. When purchased by the Seminary the property included Thompson's country estate house of Oakwood. It was likely constructed sometime around the turn of the nineteenth century. After the Seminary purchased the land, Oakwood became the residence of Reverend Dr. Reuel Keith.

The south portion of the initial 59 acres of land had been part of a land grant given to John Carr and John Simpson in 1678 (Mitchell 1977). It passed through several ownerships before the Seminary purchased it from Thompson. The northern part of the parcel purchased by the Seminary had been part of a tract of 1,261 acres granted to Francis Awbrey in 1729 (Mitchell 1977:116). It, too, had changed owners several times before the Seminary purchased it from Thompson. This 59-acre property was where the Seminary constructed its first buildings, a classroom and dormitory and a chapel, between 1827 and 1841.

In October of 1836 Reverend Dr. Joseph Packard joined the faculty of the Seminary and boarded several months at a nearby farm until the spring of the following year when the

Seminary purchased Melrose for his home from Aquilla Lockwood, an Alexandrian merchant. The property consisted of twelve acres and included a house built in 1795 located to the southwest of Oakwood on the opposite side of Seminary Road.

The following year, the Seminary purchased a 100-acre parcel of land from William Alexander and his wife. This land is where the Protestant Episcopal High School was built. Episcopal High School was founded as a preparatory school for young men going into the ministry, to prepare them for entrance into the Seminary (Booty 1995). This parcel of land had also been part of Francis Awbrey's land grant (Mitchell 1977:116). The property contained the residence Hoxton House, first known as Mount Washington, which was constructed in 1805 by Elizabeth Parke Custis Law, a granddaughter of Martha Washington, after her divorce from Thomas Law. The house was used as the Principal's residence until 1951 when it became the administrative headquarters for the school.

During the 1850s, the Seminary experienced a period of steady growth. Several new buildings were constructed. In 1855, the Chapel was expanded. In 1856, St. George's Hall was built for more dormitory space and a library was constructed which is now named Francis Scott Key Hall. The Board of Trustees then began to make plans to replace the Old Seminary Building. In 1859, construction of Aspinwall Hall began in front of the central portion of the Old Seminary Building, which was to be used until the new one was completed (Booty 1995:94-95). Meade and Bohlen Halls were then built on both sides of Aspinwall Hall and the north and south wings of the old building were dismantled.

The Civil War had a tremendous impact on the Seminary largely because of its strategic location on a hilltop west of Alexandria and its proximity to Washington, D.C. The faculty was predominantly from the north, and financial support came from both the north and the south (Booty 1995:87). During the 1860-1861 semesters, half of the student body was from the north; these students left the Seminary to return to their homes, some joining the Union Army. Only one professor and seven students remained. Finances became a serious problem and, with the Seminary in the path of the military occupation, the school session of 1860-61 was brought to an early close and professors and students began leaving the campus.

In June 1861, the campus and buildings of the Seminary and the High School were commandeered for a hospital and campground for Union troops. Tents were set up, and barracks and other buildings were erected on the Seminary grounds. Seminary buildings and professors' houses were broken into, property stolen, and a great deal of damage done (Booty 1995:110). Melrose was converted into a bakery and the library was used as an office for the Surgeon in Command (Booty 1995:110). Oakwood was occupied by the chaplain of the hospital Reverend John A. Jerome, his wife, and their children (Woolsey 1996:57). Jerome was coincidentally a member of the Seminary's class of 1851. The home was also used as a ward and the camp laundry.

In 1961, the Seminary was occupied by the troops of Kearny's Division which consisted of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th New Jersey Infantry, Battery D and G of the 2nd U.S. Artillery, and Company G of the 2nd U.S. Cavalry (Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies [O.R.], Dyer's Compendium Vol. 1:1273). Kearney Brigade was the first brigade of William B. Franklin's division which also included the 15th, 18th, 31st, and 32nd New York Infantry, Battery M of the 2nd U.S. Artillery, and the 1st New York (Lincoln) Cavalry (O.R., Dyer's Compendium vol. 1:1273). According to a 12 November 1861 report, Franklin's division contained 9,411 infantry, 446 artillery, and 447 cavalry, with 18 pieces of artillery (O.R. series I, vol. V:650).

Between the fall of 1861 and March 1862, Kearney's Brigade along with the 1st New York Cavalry camped on the Seminary grounds and on areas to the north toward Episcopal High School (Walton H. Owen II 2012, elec. comm.). The rest of the Division was along and north of Leesburg Pike. In March of 1862, the army was reorganized into corps and Franklin was appointed the head of the VI Corps which then went on to participate in the Peninsula Campaign. Later correspondence shows that between 3 September and 14 November 1862 Franklin's Corps near the Seminary included the 18th and 19th Maine, and the 121st, 136th, and 137th Pennsylvania infantry (O.R. series I, vol. XIX/2:197). For the remainder of the war, the seminary was the location of a large Federal hospital.

After the war many of the Seminary buildings were damaged, all the fences and most of the trees were gone, cut up for firewood, and the high school buildings were unusable (Booty 1995:122-123). Slowly things improved, and by the second year after the end of the war, conditions were almost normal. The Seminary made repeated attempts to Congress to obtain rent for eleven seminary buildings and the six high school buildings commandeered during the war (Goode 1878:4). In 1876, they asked Congress for \$21,800. At that time only \$900 was spent by the government placing the buildings in habitable condition. Eventually, after 25 years Congress paid \$20,000, of which \$8,000 went to lawyers and agents (Packard 1902:266). Finances improved and a new chapel was built in 1881 to replace the original which had fallen into a deteriorating condition. The faculty increased to five full-time professors by 1894.

In the twentieth century, funds were raised for capital improvements, and salaries were increased. In 1913, approximately 23 acres in the southwest corner of the original 100-acre Protestant Episcopal High School parcel was transferred to the Seminary (Westover 1991). The student population increased steadily and, in the mid-twentieth century, African-Americans and women were admitted to the Seminary. Additional professors' houses were built to the east and south of the project area. This includes 3640 Deanery Drive built in 1924 and 3600 and 3620 Deanery Drive which were built in the 1950's. The twentieth century also brought changes in the composition of the faculty, and the student body began to have greater participation in the affairs of the Seminary. The

institution adjusted to changing circumstances, yet kept the essential Episcopal traditions (Booty 1995).

The archeological field investigations included a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey, a shovel test and metal-detector survey, and the excavation of 3-by-3-foot (ft) test units. GPR is an active, non-invasive geophysical method that records contrasts in subsurface materials. It is an established method of non-invasive prospection for historic archeological features, including wells, privies, and other shaft features, as well as buried building foundations, trenches, and stratigraphic features.

The GPR survey revealed evidence of a large amount of ground disturbance and filling, with many utility lines supporting this evaluation. Fifteen anomalies and anomaly areas were identified. Eleven were interpreted as having potential archeological origins, while four anomalies were interpreted as disturbance-related.

The shovel test survey included the excavation of 74 shovel tests at 30-ft intervals, 9 judgmentally placed shovel tests, and 13 shovel tests targeting anomalies identified during the GPR survey. The metal detector survey resulted in the recovery of 127 artifacts from 111 metal detector locations or hits including 122 metallic and 5 ceramic items. At least 47 are associated with the Civil War occupation of the Seminary.

Thirteen shovel tests were excavated targeting anomalies identified during the GPR survey. No subsurface features or significant cultural deposits were encountered within eight of these shovel tests. Five GPR shovel tests contained possible cultural deposits bearing artifacts and/or large amounts of building materials which may date to the Civil War or earlier. These locations were tested further with the excavation of 3-by-3-ft test units.

Field investigations determined that intact or partially intact undisturbed native soil horizons were present across much of the project area. In some cases these soils were covered by 0.5 to 1.5 ft of fill materials. Areas where these native soils did not survive include much of the center and to the southwest of Deanery Drive, to east and west of the faculty residence at 3640 Deanery Drive, the western portion of the project area, and to the north and northeast of Packard Hall. In addition a network of buried utilities crisscrossed the project area.

Eight hundred fifty-one (851) historic artifacts and 39 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the undisturbed native soils in shovel tests and test units. Two thousand two (2,002) historic artifacts and 19 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from fill, disturbed, and modern deposits in shovel tests and test units. One prehistoric artifact was recovered from the ground surface. No significant features were identified.

The majority of the prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the western portion of the project area which is in close proximity to a former stream head. These artifacts are likely

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associated with a short-term exploitive foray camp or activity area. Because of the low artifact density, the limited range of artifacts present, and the absence of any diagnostic artifacts further investigation of this prehistoric component is not likely to yield important information.

Historic artifacts recovered from the undisturbed native soils represent surface deposits consisting of a mix of a few late eighteenth-century artifacts but mostly nineteenth- and twentieth-century items. These mixed surface deposits can provide only very limited information because of the inability to assign specific artifact types to the different nineteenth-century occupations. Test unit excavation determined that the possible cultural deposits bearing artifacts and/or large amounts of building materials encountered in five of the GPR shovel tests were related to disturbance features including a number of buried modern utilities.

The results of the study have determined that the proposed undertaking will not impact resources that contribute significant information on the history of the Seminary. Although artifacts were recovered that are associated with the pre-Seminary occupation as well as the nineteenth-century military and Seminary occupation of the site they came from mixed deposits. These deposits have a low research potential and can provide only very limited information. No additional work is warranted.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE INVESTIGATIONS

JMA (John Milner Associates, Inc.) conducted an archeological evaluation for the proposed Chapel of the Ages at the Virginia Theological Seminary. The project area consists of the limits of disturbance for the proposed chapel which totals 193,500 square-feet (sqft). Staff at Alexandria Archaeology reviewed the proposed undertaking and determined that an archeological investigation was warranted due to the potential for the area to contain historic cultural resources. The goal of the investigation was to determine the presence or absence of significant archeological resources within the area to be affected by the proposed undertakings. The investigation included documentary research, a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey, a shovel test and metal-detector survey, and the excavation of 3-by-3-foot (ft) test units. The investigation was consistent with the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* (Alexandria Archaeology 2005), Virginia's Department of Historic Resources' (VDHR) *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 2011), and the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AREA

The project area is located on the campus of the Virginia Theological Seminary (44AX173) in Alexandria, Virginia (Figure 1). Alexandria is within the Coastal Plain physiographic province and the Potomac River drainage. The Seminary is located on the north side of Seminary Road and south of the Episcopal High School. The project area is located within the southeastern portion of the Seminary campus and includes areas north, south, west, and within Deanery Drive. Existing buildings within the project area include the Seminary Chapel ruins, Oakwood (3619 and 3621 Deanery Drive), Packard-Laird Hall (3600 Deanery Drive), and a brick garage associated with 3600 Deanery Drive. The project area also includes small portions of the front yards of 3640, 3620, and 3600 Deanery Drive. The western portion of the project area falls between Deanery Drive and Bishop Walker Circle.

The project area and vicinity is relatively flat with few rolling hills. It is well landscaped and contains grass lawns with many mature oaks and other trees as well as ornamental shrubs, bushes, and flowers. A portion of the project area consists of paved roads, driveways, parking areas, and sidewalks.

1.3 PROJECT SCHEDULE AND TEAM

The GPR survey was conducted by Peter Leach on 8 March 2012. The initial shovel test and metal-detector survey was conducted between 8 and 16 March 2012. Additional shovel testing was conducted between 19 and 22 March 2012. Additional metal detecting

was conducted on 28 March 2012. Charles Goode, Cynthia V. Goode, and Robert Hancock conducted the shovel test survey. Joseph Balicki, Michael O'Donnell, and Charles Goode conducted the metal-detector survey. Test unit excavations were conducted by Charles Goode and Kerri Holland between 5 and 11 June 2012. Joseph Balicki served as Project Manager. Laboratory work was performed by Cynthia Goode and Kerri Holland. Sarah Ruch and Robert Schultz prepared the graphics.

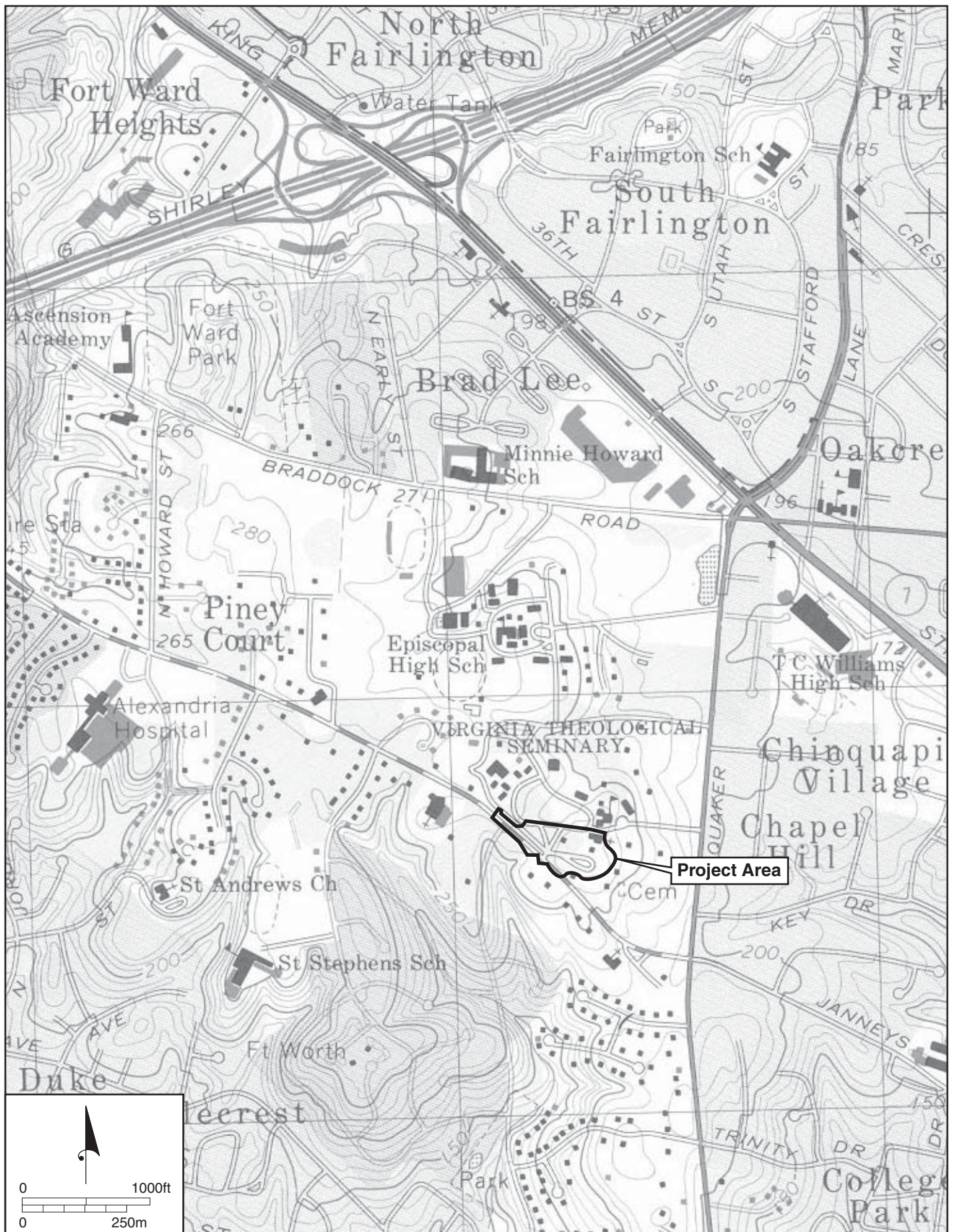


Figure 1. Location of project area on a detail of USGS Alexandria, VA-D.C.-MD 7.5 minute quadrangle (USGS 1983).

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

2.1 RESEARCH TOPICS

The project is designed to determine whether cultural resources are present within the project area. If resources are identified, treatment and management recommendations will be made. The Seminary (100-0123 and 44AX173) is an historic property listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The grounds were the location of a major Federal military hospital complex during the Civil War. Site 44AX173 includes the combined campuses of the Seminary and Episcopal High School. Alexandria Archaeology reviewed the proposed undertaking and determined that the project area has the potential for containing cultural resources, particularly those associated with the Civil War. Research goals pertaining to the project area included:

- What is the extent of modern disturbance to the project area?
- What can be determined about past occupations and land use from the physical evidence in the project area?
- Are there prehistoric and historic archeological resources present
- Are there historic resources present within the project area which are associated with the domestic, institutional, or military occupations of the Seminary, Site 44AX173?

2.2 ARCHIVAL AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH METHODS

The documentary research associated with this project utilized the general context developed during the 2005 investigation of another area on the Seminary (Embrey et al. 2005). New research focused on the project area. This research was undertaken at the Virginia Room at the City of Fairfax Regional Library, the Special Collections/Local History Division of the Alexandria Library, and at the Seminary's Bishop Payne Library. Wally Owen III, of the Fort Ward Park provided information on the Civil War period and Federal troops occupying the Seminary.

2.3 FIELD METHODS

A systematic shovel test survey was conducted across the project area. Shovel tests (STs) were spaced at 30-ft intervals. Some STs were offset to avoid buried utilities or to effectively test a portion of the project area. Paved locations were not excavated. Each ST was at least 1 ft in diameter and was excavated by natural soil layers to the level of culturally sterile subsoil. Excavated soil was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth and artifacts were bagged according to stratigraphic level. STs were recorded on a standardized form recording transect number, ST number, location, depth measurements, soil texture and color including the Munsell color description, as well as a list of recovered artifacts. The ST number consists of the transect number followed by the individual ST number (e.g., ST 1.3). Judgmentally placed STs (e.g. ST J2) were

excavated outside of transects in the front yards of 3640, 3620, and 3600 Deanery Drive and around the chapel ruins.

The metal-detection survey covered the entire project area and then focused on the areas that contained artifacts in undisturbed contexts, as identified during the shovel test survey. The project area was metal-detected repeatedly by different metal detectorists using different instruments. Metal detector transects overlapped and followed the shovel test transects.

Metal detection was undertaken by three operators. Joseph Balicki spent 20 hours metal detecting, using Tesoro Vequero and White's TDI metal detectors. Charles Goode spent 8 hours metal detecting using a White's MXT. Michael O'Donnell devoted 8 hours to metal detection using a Fisher CZ-3D Pro metal detector. The time devoted to metal detection was enough to undertake a 100-percent, systematic survey of the entire project area.

A GPR survey was conducted in the area around Oakwood to identify any potential subsurface features that may be related to former structures and military camp or hospital features. GPR is an active, non-invasive geophysical method that records contrasts in the dielectric properties of subsurface materials (Clark 1990; Conyers 2004; Conyers 2006; Daniels 2004; Bristow and Jol (eds) 2003; Heimner and De Vore 1995). The term *dielectric* refers to the response of a given material to the transmission of electromagnetic energy (Conyers 2004). Materials are considered dielectric when electromagnetic energy can travel through them without being dissipated, such as an electrically resistive material. Highly conductive materials, such as metal, mineralogical clays, or materials with high salt content are not dielectric.

The GPR dataset comprises two-dimensional profiles collected along tightly gridded lines. As the GPR system is moved along survey lines the calibrated odometer wheel triggers pulses of energy, or traces, that are stitched together to produce an image of dielectric contrasts that represent vertical and horizontal stratigraphy. An individual trace is a pulse of transmitted electromagnetic energy emitted from the GPR antenna which is reflected or absorbed by dielectric contrasts. The resulting reflections are recorded to produce a vertical profile. The majority of reflections are generated at interfaces between materials of differing relative dielectric permittivity, i.e. at the boundary between different stratigraphic layers, where changes in velocity, or the speed of the energy as it travels through subsurface materials, occur. Stronger returns (for both negative and positive amplitudes) are generated at major dielectric contrasts and indicate a significant change in subsurface materials. In this sense GPR is not providing a true stratigraphic profile, rather it is generating a representation of local, vertical and horizontal dielectric contrasts which provides a proxy for subsurface stratigraphic changes.

GPR is an established method of non-invasive prospection for historic archeological features, including wells, privies, and other shaft features, as well as buried building

foundations, trenches, and stratigraphic features. GPR is capable of identifying these features due to the dielectric contrasts that often exist between feature fill and surrounding sediment, visible truncation of internal stratigraphic layers, or high reflection amplitude from intense signal reflection from bricks or stones. Additionally, utility lines, buried walls, and other large subsurface objects provide an ideal point-source to generate a characteristic hyperbolic reflector. These hyperbolic reflections (observed in GPR data as upside-down U-shaped anomalies) are “artifacts of the data” in that the “tails” on the hyperbolic reflectors are not true representations of subsurface objects. These “tails” appear because the GPR antenna transmits a cone of energy into the ground, rather than a thin beam of energy directly below the antenna. Hyperbolic reflections can be used to depth-correct the GPR data using advanced software-based migration techniques, and in the process the “tails” on the hyperbolic reflectors are removed.

The depth of penetration for GPR depends on numerous factors, including but not limited to the antenna frequency, sediment type, moisture content, compaction, and salt content. Higher frequency antennas are capable of resolving smaller targets and interfaces, though depth penetration is sacrificed. Moisture content increases sediment density through filling of interstitial pore spaces, while compaction causes a similar effect through compressing spaces between particles. The presence of water, salts, and clay particles results in an increase in conductivity and thus a reduction in the quality of GPR data (Conyers 2006:145). Clays, shale, and other high conductivity materials may attenuate or absorb GPR signals (Conyers 2004; Conyers 2006).

For the current project at the Virginia Theological Seminary, JMA utilized a GSSI SIR-3000 GPR system with a 400 MHz central-frequency antenna (Figure 2). This GPR system is registered with the FCC under CFR 47, Part 15. The antenna and SIR-3000 datacollector were mounted on a Utility Cart and utilized odometer-triggered collection of one reading every 0.66 ft (2 cm). The GPR data were collected within geophysical survey grids in a unidirectional collection pattern along the Y axis of lines spaced at 1.64 ft (50 cm) intervals. Geophysical survey grids were laid out with surveyor’s tape measures, with grid north established at a 70 degrees west of true north to facilitate grid layout around numerous large trees, fences, and buildings. Three large grids were laid out east and southeast of Oakwood, while one smaller grid was placed to the northwest of Oakwood. Mapping of geophysical grid corners was carried out with a total station and incorporated into the mapping dataset for the rest of the project area to facilitate accurate ground-truthing and future grid relocation.

Post-processing routines for the GPR data were conducted in GSSI’s RADAN software and generally included position correction (time zero), background removal (for removal of banding related to digital noise), migration (for depth calibration), and high and low pass filtering (for suppression of unwanted data noise). Depth correction for GPR data was calculated by RADAN using software migration based on hyperbolic reflectors. For all survey data, profile lines were combined into one file using the Super3D function of RADAN and processed simultaneously. The data were interpreted in cross-section view

(2D) as well as in 3D mode. In 3D mode individual cross-section profiles are combined using grid coordinates to produce a three-dimensional cube of the entire dataset. The cube can be sliced through at different depth intervals to reveal horizontal patterning between subsurface anomalies that may otherwise be missed through analysis solely of cross-section profiles. Individual time slices were exported from RADAN, georectified to the GPS and total station survey data, and then clipped to remove no-data areas.

Following the GPR survey, additional STs were excavated to investigate subsurface conditions within potentially significant anomalies. Methods employed were identical to those performed for the systematic shovel test survey. Shovel test locations where potentially significant deposits were encountered were investigated further with the excavation of 3-by-3-ft test units (TUs). TUs were excavated by natural soil horizon, and interfaces were scraped to detect stains or other subsurface features. Results were recorded on a standardized form and at least one soil profile was drawn for each TU to record stratigraphy. The excavated soil horizons or stratigraphic units within TUs were numbered and the provenience designation consists of the TU number followed by the stratigraphic unit number (e.g., TU 1.1).

The locations of STs, TUs, artifacts found through metal detection, surface artifacts, GPR grids, and other pertinent features were recorded using an electronic total station equipped with a data collector. Digital images document the field investigations.

2.4 LABORATORY METHODS

Artifacts recovered during field investigations were returned to JMA's Alexandria laboratory for cleaning and cataloguing. Artifacts were processed in accordance with the VDHR guidelines (VDHR 2011). Artifacts with stable surfaces (such as ceramics, glass, and most military objects) were washed. Other artifacts (such as unstable corroded metal and bone) were brushed to remove the dirt. The cleaned artifacts were placed in re-sealable polyethylene bags labeled with provenience information. The bags were stored sequentially in acid-free boxes labeled with provenience information. To the extent possible, JMA identified recovered artifacts by type, material, function, and cultural and chronological association. Appendix I contains the 3,039 item artifact inventory. JMA will temporarily store the artifacts until the completion of the project when they will be delivered to Alexandria Archaeology for permanent curation.



Figure 2. Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc. Ground-Penetrating Radar System used at the Virginia Theological Seminary.

3.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

3.1 PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

The pre-Contact Native American cultural sequence for the Coastal Plain Province of Alexandria, Virginia generally conforms to that defined for other areas in the Middle Atlantic region. The three major temporal periods are Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Woodland, which are based on the presence or absence of certain diagnostic artifacts (Dent 1995:8). This sequence is further divided into seven subperiods: Paleo-Indian (11,000-9600 cal B.C.), Early Archaic (9600-7600 cal B.C.), Middle Archaic (7600-3800 cal B.C.), Late Archaic (3800-1500 cal B.C.), Early Woodland (1500-400 cal B.C.), Middle Woodland (400 cal B.C.-cal A.D. 1000), and Late Woodland (cal A.D. 1000 to Contact).

The earliest documented inhabitants of the Middle Atlantic region were highly mobile Paleo-Indian hunters who arrived around 11,000 cal B.C. They came at a time of dramatic climate change during the transition from the Late Pleistocene to the Early Holocene, which was characterized by cooler and drier conditions with less marked seasonal variation. Research has shown that Paleo-Indian groups regularly exploited sources of cryptocrystalline lithic materials and the locations of these lithic sources influenced their annual settlement round. The diagnostic Paleo-Indian artifact is the basally fluted, lanceolate Clovis point. Several archeological sites have yielded evidence that implies an earlier occupation, but the context surrounding these possible earlier occupations is still not well understood (Adovasio et al. 1990; McAvoy 1997; Johnson 1997).

Climate change continued during the Archaic Period. A stylistic shift of the temporally diagnostic artifacts occurs during the Early Archaic from the Clovis point to notched projectile-point forms. The reason behind this change in hafting technique is unclear, though it may be attributed to the introduction of the atlatl (spear thrower). Early Archaic settlement patterns were very similar to that of the Paleo-Indian period but by the Middle Archaic climate change and a shift away from reliance on high-quality lithic materials and towards more expedient materials prompted the greater exploitation of areas not previously utilized. The Late Archaic in the Middle Atlantic region is a period of major change, both environmental and cultural. It is during this period that major riverine and estuarine systems in the region stabilize after a period of rising sea levels that began at the end of the Late Pleistocene. These rivers and estuaries became viable ecosystems and offered a major adaptive element for the groups inhabiting the area and signs of increased sedentism are evident.

The Woodland period in the Middle Atlantic region is marked by the introduction of ceramic technology. Settlement patterns during the Early Woodland were similar to the Late Archaic, with a continued focus on riverine and estuarine environments (Gardner

1982). During the Middle Woodland, the regional population grew as bands became more sedentary and participated in regional exchange networks. Continuity in site location between the Early Woodland and Middle Woodland suggests that earlier subsistence-settlement systems persisted in most areas.

At the start of the Late Woodland period, around A.D. 1000, horticultural practices were adopted by Middle Atlantic groups. Hunting, fishing, and gathering though were still important subsistence activities. With the adoption of horticulture, groups were able to store surplus crops thus triggering the establishment of small permanent hamlets and larger villages. Before A.D. 1300 groups mainly settled in hamlets consisting of dispersed houses located near or around agricultural fields that were not stockaded. After A.D. 1300, populations increased, settlements became more concentrated, and were typically protected by a stockade. The appearance of these fortifications has been attributed to an increase in warfare among Middle Atlantic groups during the latter part of the Late Woodland period.

The increase in inter-group hostility and the need to protect food surpluses may correspond with shifting climatic conditions. Between A.D. 1000 and 1200, the regions climate was characterized by somewhat dryer and warmer conditions than present, but between A.D. 1300 and 1800 a shift to the colder conditions of the “Little Ice Age” occurred (Stewart 1993:165; Rountree et al. 2007:3). These climatic changes may have resulted in a decrease in agricultural productivity. The response may have been increased competition for available resources.

Large settlements and agricultural activities were primarily located on major floodplains because of the ease in clearing and working the soils, although forays into the uplands for hunting and gathering still took place. A stylistic shift from notched to triangular projectile points occurs during the Late Woodland period, indicating the introduction of the bow and arrow.

3.2 HISTORIC CONTEXT

The first permanent English settlement in North America was established by the Virginia Company of London at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607 (Salmon 1983). By 1625, the Virginia Company charter was revoked by the King and the land became a royal colony. Increasing population made the creation of counties and county governments necessary. In 1645, Northumberland County was established between the Rappahannock River and the Potomac River, enabling settlement in Northern Virginia (Jirikowic et al. 2004). Land in the colony was granted to individuals by the governor on the authority of the King. Much of the land became farms and larger plantations growing tobacco as the main crop. Northumberland County was divided into Lancaster, Richmond, and Westmorland Counties ca. 1653. From Westmorland County, Stafford County was created. In 1731, Prince William County was formed from portions of Stafford and King George Counties

(Goolrick 1976:21). In 1742, Fairfax County was created from the part of Prince William County north of the Occoquan River (Jirikowic et al. 2004).

In 1749, the town of Alexandria was formed on the west bank of the Potomac River on land that had been granted to Margaret Brent and to Richard Howson, who sold his land to a Scotsman named John Alexander (Voges 1975). There had been sheds and a wharf near the mouth of Great Hunting Creek for some time and this small community was called Belhaven. Plantation owners, import-export agents, and owners of ships petitioned for a public warehouse at the mouth of the creek. The General Assembly directed that a town be established, with a public warehouse for the inspection, storage, and shipping of tobacco, on the north bank of Great Hunting Creek. On 11 May 1749, by official act, a 60-acre tract of land belonging to Phillip Alexander, John Alexander, and Hugh West was appropriated to form the town named Alexandria (Voges 1975). The town was surveyed and marked off into lots that were sold at public auction. The town grew so rapidly that the trustees asked permission of the General Assembly to enlarge the town area and 46 additional lots were surveyed and sold at auction (Voges 1975). In 1779, Alexandria was incorporated as a town, thus was able to exercise some self-government; its area extended west to include Washington Street.

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

At the beginning of the Civil War, Virginia voted to secede from the Union. Confederate leaders thought that Alexandria was not defensible (Daugherty et al. 1989). On 24 May 1861, Federal regiments crossed the Potomac River, entered Virginia and occupied Alexandria with little resistance. Confederate troops were posted to guard Alexandria but abandoned their posts and retreated toward Manassas.

The Union Army built a circle of forts around Washington, D.C., to protect the capital city. Four forts, Ft. Ellsworth, Ft. Williams, Ft. Worth, and Ft. Ward, and a number of connecting infantry trenches and batteries for field artillery were constructed in the outskirts west of the city of Alexandria. By the spring of 1861, Ft. Ellsworth was built on Shuter's Hill, a prominent hill overlooking the City of Alexandria and Hunting Creek, by order of General McClellan.

West of the city and north along Quaker Lane near its junction with Seminary Road, sat Fort Williams, constructed in 1863 by detachments of the 2nd Connecticut Heavy Artillery. The fort was built on land owned by Confederate General Samuel Cooper who

resigned his commission in the United States Army and joined the south at the beginning of the Civil War. Union forces referred to his home and land as “Traitor’s Hill” and destroyed his house to build Fort Williams (Cooling and Owen 1988:64).

Fort Worth was constructed in 1861 south of the land owned by the Seminary (called the Fairfax Seminary at that time). This fort is approximately 2,500 ft west of the project area. After the war, a member of the 2nd Connecticut Heavy Artillery wrote a history of his unit’s service saying, “Fort Worth . . . was situated above a quarter of a mile in the rear of Fairfax Seminary, overlooking the broad valley of Hunting Creek, and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and mounting some twenty-four guns of all kinds . . .” (Cooling and Owen 1988:70, 73).

An important fort located along Braddock Road, northwest of the Seminary and the project area, was Fort Ward. Constructed hastily after the first battle of Bull Run in 1861, it was improved over time with knowledge gained during the war (Cooling and Owen 1988:31). It was claimed to be one of the most important defenses of Alexandria.

Connecting the forts was a series of infantry trenches and emplacements for field artillery were constructed at strategic positions along this infantry trench. In practice, the infantry trench and batteries were unmanned, except by an occasional picket. At no time was Alexandria threatened where the forts fired their guns or the infantry trenches were manned.

By 1915, the city annexed 866 acres from Alexandria County and 450 acres from Fairfax County as development and the need for land grew. The city continued to expand in the early to mid-twentieth century through further annexations (Cheek and Zatz 1986).

3.3 HISTORY OF THE PROJECT AREA

The Virginia Theological Seminary was approved by the general convention of the Episcopal Church in 1817. The Seminary was established in 1823 at St. Paul’s Church in Alexandria, but soon moved to a house at the corner of King and Washington Streets because of the increase in enrollment to 14 students (Booty 1995). By 1827, the need for more space dictated a move to an area located approximately three miles west of what was Old Alexandria. The Seminary staff referred to the area as “the Wilderness” (Booty 1995).

The Board of Trustees purchased approximately 59 acres of land (acreage calculated by Goodwin 1923 based on official copies of the original deed at the First National Bank in Alexandria) from Jonah Thompson and his wife Margaret on which to construct the new Seminary buildings. It was described as follows:

“The lot of land which was purchased contained about sixty-two acres, the half of which was cleared, well enclosed and covered with grass. The remainder is in young timber, which will soon yield no inconsiderable allowance of fuel. The buildings upon it consisted of a new brick dwelling house, with all necessary outbuildings for the comfort of a family. A well enclosed garden and promising young orchard were also among the improvements of the place.” (Diocese of Virginia 1828:31).

Jonah Thompson (ca. 1756-1834) was a prominent citizen of Alexandria and a prosperous businessman. He was a merchant involved with shipping and banking, and owned large amounts of property. He served as a city councilman and was mayor of Alexandria between 1796 and 1797, and again between 1805 and 1808. He was one of the founding directors of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria formed in about 1798 and of the Bank of Alexandria established in 1792, of which he later became president. He built the “Twin” or “Married Houses” at 209 and 211 North Fairfax Street during the 1780’s and 1790’s. The property and dwelling house which he sold the Seminary was his country estate of Oakwood. The house is located within the project area at 3619 and 3620 Deanery Drive. Thompson may have sold the property to the Seminary as an act of good will and faith from a wealthy and respected member of the community when nearing the end of his life, and this may be why his wife also appears on the deed.

According to the memoir of Mary Louisa Slacum Benham (1802-1884), the daughter of another prominent Alexandria merchant Captain George W. Slacum, Oakwood was purchased from Jonah Thompson’s son, Samuel (1792-1826) (Benham 1978:135). Oakwood was reportedly the home of Samuel and his wife Emmeline, Mary’s sister, until he died of consumption the year before the Seminary acquired the property. It was said “his death was hastened by his residence on that beautiful hill beyond Cameron road” (Benham 1978:135). The location of the house is depicted on I. A. Sommers 1827 *Plat of the contemplated Turnpike Road from Alexandria to Difficult run by Wiley’s*, and is labeled “Thompson’s House”.

The south portion of the initial 59 acres of land had been part of a land grant given to John Carr and John Simpson in 1678 (Mitchell 1977). It passed through several ownerships before the Seminary purchased it from Thompson. The northern part of the parcel purchased by the Seminary had been part of a tract of 1,261 acres granted to Francis Awbrey in 1729 (Mitchell 1977:116). It, too, had changed owners several times before the Seminary purchased it from Thompson.

After the Seminary purchased the land, Thompson’s county estate house, Oakwood, became the residence of Reverend Dr. Reuel Keith (Goodwin 1923:164). A three-story brick house containing twelve rooms beside the basement, which was used for a dining room and a kitchen, was then erected (Goodwin 1923:161). This first building was the south wing of the Old Seminary building. In 1832, the north wing was constructed with

dimensions identical to the south wing. In 1835, a central building containing thirty-six rooms, a prayer hall, and a refectory was added that connected the two wings (Goodwin 1923:164).

It also appears that another house, Maywood (1030 Mission Lane), may have been built sometime between 1829 and 1833. It was used as a faculty residence and was occupied for a time by Dr. Lippitt and was occupied afterwards by Reverend Dr. James May who joined the staff in 1842 after Dr. Lippitt's resignation. The minutes of the Trustees at the 21 May 1829 meeting refers to an additional professor's house that was to be built and Dr. Lippitt was one of the members of the committee responsible for its construction (Reid 2002). Minutes from a board meeting in 1833 indicate that Dr. Lippitt was living in the house during that year but it is unclear when he moved into the house. In July 1835, a resolution was passed to "dig a well and erect a meat house" on the premises of Dr. Lippitt's home. It has also been suggested that Maywood was already present on the property when it was purchased, but its exclusion from the 1827 description of the property, the improbability that Jonah Thompson would have constructed two large brick houses on his country estate, and the references to the construction of the house and associated features mentioned above casts doubt on this scenario.

In October of 1836, Reverend Dr. Joseph Packard joined the faculty of the Seminary and boarded several months at a nearby farm until the spring of the following year when the Seminary purchased Melrose for his home from Aquilla Lockwood, an Alexandrian merchant. The property consisted of twelve acres and included a house built in 1795 located to the southwest of Oakwood on the opposite side of Seminary Road. Accounts of how long this property was used by the Seminary vary and include suggestions that the house was the home for a time of Reverend Dr. Edward Lippitt, the other member of the staff (Goodwin 1923:159, 164-165; Packard 1902:119).

When Packard arrived at the Seminary there were twenty-nine students who had a common woodpile where each sawed his own wood to carry back to his room (Booty 1995:63). He described the new buildings as "put up in different portions after an unrecognizable order of architecture, destitute of ornaments" (Goodwin 1923:168). The basements were low, the halls narrow, and the windows contained small panes. The library of 1,500 volumes was housed in two rooms with the wall separating them removed.

The following year, the Seminary purchased a 100-acre parcel of land from William Alexander and his wife. This land is where the Protestant Episcopal High School was built. Episcopal High School was founded as a preparatory school for young men going into the ministry; to prepare them for entrance into the Seminary (Booty 1995). This parcel of land had also been part of Francis Awbrey's land grant (Mitchell 1977:116). The property contained the residence Hoxton House, first known as Mount Washington, which was constructed in 1805 by Elizabeth Parke Custis Law, a granddaughter of Martha Washington, after her divorce from Thomas Law. The house was used as the

Principal's residence until 1951 when it became the administrative headquarters for the school.

A chapel was built on the Seminary campus between 1839 and 1841. Between 1840 and 1841, Wilderness (1220 Wilmer Lane), another faculty residence, was constructed for newly appointed professor Reverend Dr. William Sparrow, though within a year he moved into Oakwood and the house was occupied by students. With all the new buildings erected on campus the grounds still had a profoundly rural quality as demonstrated by the following description of the area between Wilderness and the Old Seminary Building: "the ground was covered with huckleberry bushes, abounding in seed ticks, with occasionally a terrapin or a moccasin crawling about" (Goodwin 1923:193).

During the 1850s, the Seminary experienced a period of steady growth. Several new buildings were constructed. In 1855, the Chapel was expanded. In 1856, St. George's Hall was built for more dormitory space and a library was constructed which is now named Francis Scott Key Hall. The Board of Trustees then began to make plans to replace the Old Seminary Building. In 1859, construction of Aspinwall Hall began in front of the central portion of the Old Seminary Building, which was to be used until the new one was completed (Booty 1995:94-95). Reminiscent of the old building, Meade and Bohlen Halls were then built on both sides of Aspinwall Hall and the north and south wings were dismantled.

Malvern, the home of Bishop John Johns was another of the Seminary buildings present at this time. Its history and exact location is unclear but it was likely located to the southeast of the campus south of current-day Janneys Lane and east of Quaker Lane.

The Civil War had a tremendous impact on the Seminary largely because of its strategic location on a hilltop west of Alexandria and its proximity to Washington, D.C. The faculty was predominantly from the north, and financial support came from both the north and the south (Booty 1995:87). During the 1860-1861 semesters, half of the student body was from the north; these students left the Seminary to return to their homes some joining the Union Army. Only one professor and seven students remained. Finances became a serious problem and, with the Seminary in the path of the military occupation, the school session of 1860-61 was brought to an early close and professors and students began leaving the campus.

A member of the faculty, Dr. Packard, left the Seminary in May of 1861 having left most his family's belongings in Melrose including linen, pictures, china, furniture, and silver in a box in the library (Packard 1902:265). He then took Dr. May into Alexandria on his carriage so that he could travel on further to Philadelphia. Dr. Packard went on to spend the war first in Fauquier County, then in Staunton, and eventually back in Alexandria where he resided in town until the end of the war.

The departure of most of the faculty and student body left the buildings and homes of the professors deserted except for a few lingering students. Mr. Cassius F. Lee, who lived nearby at his country estate Menokin, remained on the scene as the official representative of the Board of Trustees (Figure 3). Dr. Sparrow who had not yet departed Alexandria for Staunton, where he waited out much of the war, gives the following account:

“Within a few weeks following the occupation of Alexandria, squads, sometimes of stragglers from the army, sometimes of vicious persons from the neighborhood, began to make depredations upon the protected property. Particularly was this the case with unoccupied houses. One of the outer buildings of the Seminary had been broken open during the night, and a request was made to the officer commanding the neighborhood to furnish a guard for the protection of the property and its inmates. I went out with Mr. Lee to the Seminary, to meet the guard that Col. Heintzelman had promised for its protection. It was a bright afternoon in June, and everything was looking fresh and beautiful. But for the closed houses of the professors, it might have been taken for the time of vacation. We found the six or seven students in possession, apparently anxious in regard to the protection which had been requested, and we endeavored to reassure them. In less than twenty minutes the guard made its appearance, too, large, as I thought, for the purpose—some twenty or twenty-five men, under the command of a lieutenant. We received them at the front door, and after a few words, they marched into prayer hall and stacked their muskets. I mentioned to the lieutenant that this was the place of prayer for the students, morning and evening; and that arrangements would be made for the accommodation of the command in other parts of the building, and we soon took our departure. We hardly got back to Lee’s house before we received a message from the students, that a line of sentinels had been drawn around the buildings, and that no one was allowed to pass through it. On our return to remonstrate, we found that Dr. May’s and Dr. Sparrow’s residences had been broken open, so as to be searched; that the rooms of the Seminary, not already opened, had been subjected to the same operation, and that the guard, which had been asked for protection, had actually taken possession. The inmates, of course, got away as soon as they could, and within the next four months the buildings were appropriated for hospital purposes.” (Goodwin 1923:226-227)

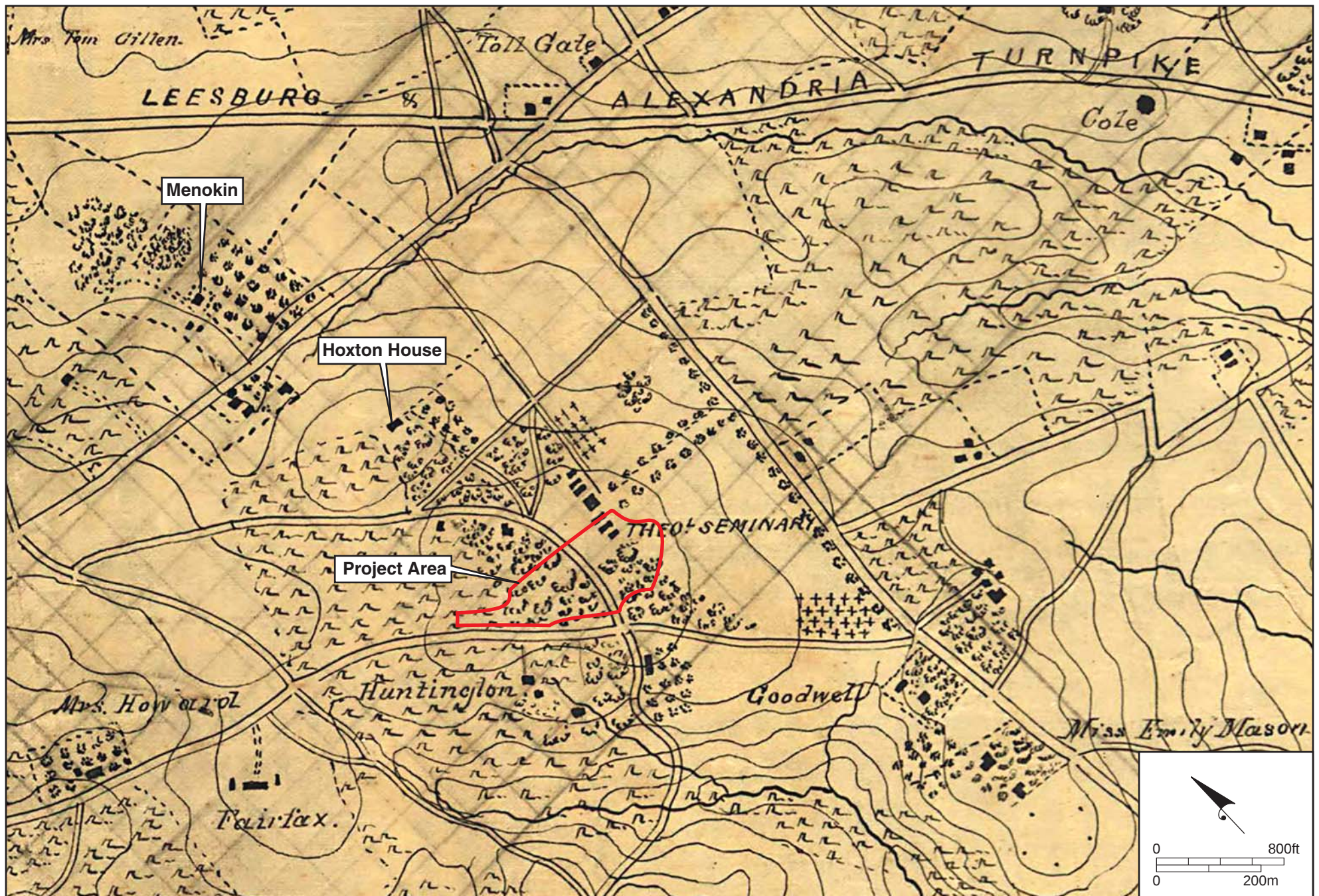


Figure 3. Location of the project area on a detail of the ca. 1862 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map of Virginia from Alexandria to the Potomac River above Washington, D.C. (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers [1862]).

Eventually the library building (Key Hall) was broken into and a number of the books were either destroyed or stolen. Mr. Cassius F. Lee applied to General McClellan for permission to remove the remaining books to his warehouse in Alexandria and they remained safe there until the end of the war whereupon they were returned to the Seminary (Goodwin 1923:227). Lee remained in the neighborhood feeling that his presence might encourage neighbors to remain in their homes, but then fearing a fight between Federal troops and Southern forces on Munson's Hill, he soon moved his family to their Alexandria home on Washington and Oronoco Streets (Barber 1988:21). While in town, he rented the vacant Menokin to General McClellan as a means of protecting it.

On 25 August 1861, Brigade Surgeon George Suckley of Brigadier General Phillip Kearney's Brigade, then stationed near Alexandria, requested permission from Surgeon Charles S. Tripler, Medical Director for the Army of the Potomac, to establish a brigade hospital in the Seminary (Goode 1878:3). Permission was granted three days later with direction that the sick will be attended to by the medical officers of several regiments under Suckley's supervision (Goode 1878:4).

With the establishment of the hospital, tents were set up, and barracks and other buildings were erected on the Seminary grounds. An 1865 map of the Seminary campus shows some of the Seminary and wartime structures and enumerates their various functions (Figure 4). Aspinwall Hall became the main ward with the lower floor used for the offices of surgeons and attendants, and the upper floors, which formally housed students, as wards for patients (Rock 1881:120). The basement, which had formerly likely been outfitted as the Seminary's refectory, was used as the kitchen (Barber 1988:38). Bohlen and Meade Halls were used as mess halls and wards. St. Georges Hall was used as wards and quarters. The library building (Key Hall) became the hospital dispensary and according to John C. Thompson a member of the infantry from the 11th Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers who visited the Seminary in April of 1862:

“The library building was happily adapted for its new purpose. On the shelves in the alcoves were arranged bottles of drugs—remedies for the diseased body, where once had been food and medicine for the mind and soul. The general appearance of the interior reminded one of a fine looking apothecary's shop on Westminster street, Providence.” (Rock 1881:120).

The library also served as an office for the surgeon in command of the hospital, Dr. H. A. Armstrong, and his clerks. His office was on a gallery overlooking the first floor where his clerks worked below him (Atwood 1988:53).

Melrose became a bakery and quarters, and with a brick oven built beside it, 1,500 loaves were baked daily (Packard 1902:266). Oakwood was occupied by the chaplain of the hospital Reverend John A. Jerome, his wife, and their children (Woolsey 1996:57). Jerome was coincidentally a member of the Seminary's class of 1851 and Dr. Sparrow's son-in-law. Because of this, Dr. Sparrow's books were saved from theft and destruction.

The home was also used as a ward and the camp laundry. Maywood was used as a mess house and was occupied by surgeons (Goodwin 1923:227). Its associated meat house, which may be the same one mentioned in the 1835 Seminary records, continued to be used for that purpose. The faculty residence known as the Wilderness was used as a hospital ward as were the six Episcopal High School buildings. The Chapel was reserved for religious services on Sundays and for prayer and conference meetings during the week (Rock 1881:120).

The Seminary Post Office, which was likely built just before the war so that students didn't have to trek into town to retrieve and send mail, may have been used as a guardhouse. This structure was reportedly located on the campus in an area known as the "Oak Grove", which is the area within the current Bishop Walker Circle, but was moved to its present location along Seminary Road in 1940. If the structure labeled as the guardhouse that is depicted on the 1865 map of the seminary grounds is not the Post Office, then this may be a servants quarters later mentioned as being one of the eleven seminary buildings occupied by federal troops during the war (Goode 1878:4-5).

The 1865 map also shows other structures erected on the Seminary grounds by the army including a stable and quarters to the west of the library, the hospital wards east of the main group of seminary buildings, and a wagon shed near the location of the faculty residence Wilderness, though the house does not appear to be depicted on the map.

Seminary buildings depicted on the map that fall within the current project area include Oakwood and the Chapel. Structures on the map that appear to have been erected by the army that fall within the current project area include a dead house or morgue, quarters, a stable, a log house possibly used to store straw and hay, and a sink. Additional sinks are shown nearby directly to the east and south of the project area. "Sinks" or latrines, were standard Civil War fixtures. The common sink was a trench 10 to 12 feet long, 1 to 2 feet wide, and 6 to 8 feet deep (Schroeder-Lein 2008:177). A crotched stick was placed at each end to hold a pole that functioned as a seat or instead perhaps a board with holes was placed over the trench. Each day six inches of dirt was supposed to be shoveled into the sink to cover the waste. Carbolic acid or chlorinated lime would also be added to deodorize and sanitize the area. When the sink was filled to within one and a half to two feet of the edge, it was supposed to be filled in and a new sink excavated. They were often offensive and malodorous areas within a camp and were often located near to living quarters.

A number of photographs and drawings of the Seminary during the Civil War show portions of the project area and provide evidence for the different structures that were present. A photograph shows probable tents, (may also be laundry hung to dry) directly to the east of Oakwood (Figure 5). A drawing taken from a similar perspective shows what appears to be a small wood-frame structure directly to the east of Oakwood that may have been used as living quarters (Figure 6). A drawing by Henry Strother (Porte Crayon) which is believed to show the Seminary at the beginning of the war shows a structure

between Oakwood and the ca. 1840 chapel which may correlate with the possible quarters in the other drawing (Figure 7). The structures depicted in these drawings may be the quarters that is shown within the project area vicinity on the 1865 map of the Seminary campus (Figure 4). Another wartime photograph taken from the southeast of the project area shows a two-and-a-half story wood-frame army structure located directly in front or to the south of Oakwood which is nearly as large as the house (Figure 8). Finally, a photograph shot from an area west of Oakwood and facing northeast likely shows the dead house or morgue which appears to have been constructed from brick or stone (Figure 9). The same photograph also shows a large wood-frame army structure apparently in the midst of being constructed to the west of Meade Hall. This structure appears to be similar in style to the two-and-a-half story wood-frame structure located directly to the south of Oakwood in Figure 8.

Harrison W. Jones, a soldier who was living in Bohlen Hall, which he referred to as the north wing, wrote to his father describing the use to which some of the Seminary buildings were put and some of the new construction:

“ . . . in reference to this hospital At either end is a wing called the north and south wing (I am in the north wing). . . . North of the north wing is a brick building that was the library now used as a dispensary, north of that is another large building now used as a cook and dining room for the Drs. South of the south wing is the chapel, south of that is still another building for students now used as a wash house for the hospital; this last summer 7 barracks were built 200 ft. long for the sick, and one for the commissary department and one for a cook room . . . ” (Jones 1863).

Kearney Brigade consisted of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th New Jersey Infantry, Battery D and G of the 2nd U.S. Artillery, and Company G of the 2nd U.S. Cavalry (Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies [O.R.], Dyer’s Compendium Vol. 1:1273). Kearney Brigade was the first brigade of William B. Franklin’s division which also included the 15th, 18th, 31st, and 32nd New York Infantry, Battery M of the 2nd U.S. Artillery, and the 1st New York (Lincoln) Cavalry (O.R., Dyer’s Compendium vol. 1:1273). According to a 12 November 1861 report, Franklin’s division contained 9,411 infantry, 446 artillery, and 447 cavalry, with 18 pieces of artillery (O.R. series I, vol. V:650).

Between the fall of 1861 and March 1862, Kearney’s Brigade along with the 1st New York Cavalry camped on the Seminary grounds and on areas to the north toward Episcopal High School (Walton H. Owen II 2012, elec. comm.). The rest of the Division was along and north of Leesburg Pike. In March of 1862, the army was reorganized into corps and Franklin was appointed the head of the VI Corps which then went on to participate in the Peninsula Campaign. Later correspondence shows that between 3 September and 14 November 1862 Franklin’s Corps near the Seminary included the 18th and 19th Maine, and the 121st, 136th, and 137th Pennsylvania infantry (O.R. series I, vol. XIX/2:197).



Figure 5. A photograph of the Seminary taken during the Civil War showing possible tents to the east of Oakwood near the eastern portion of the project area, facing southwest (Anonymous [1861-65b]).

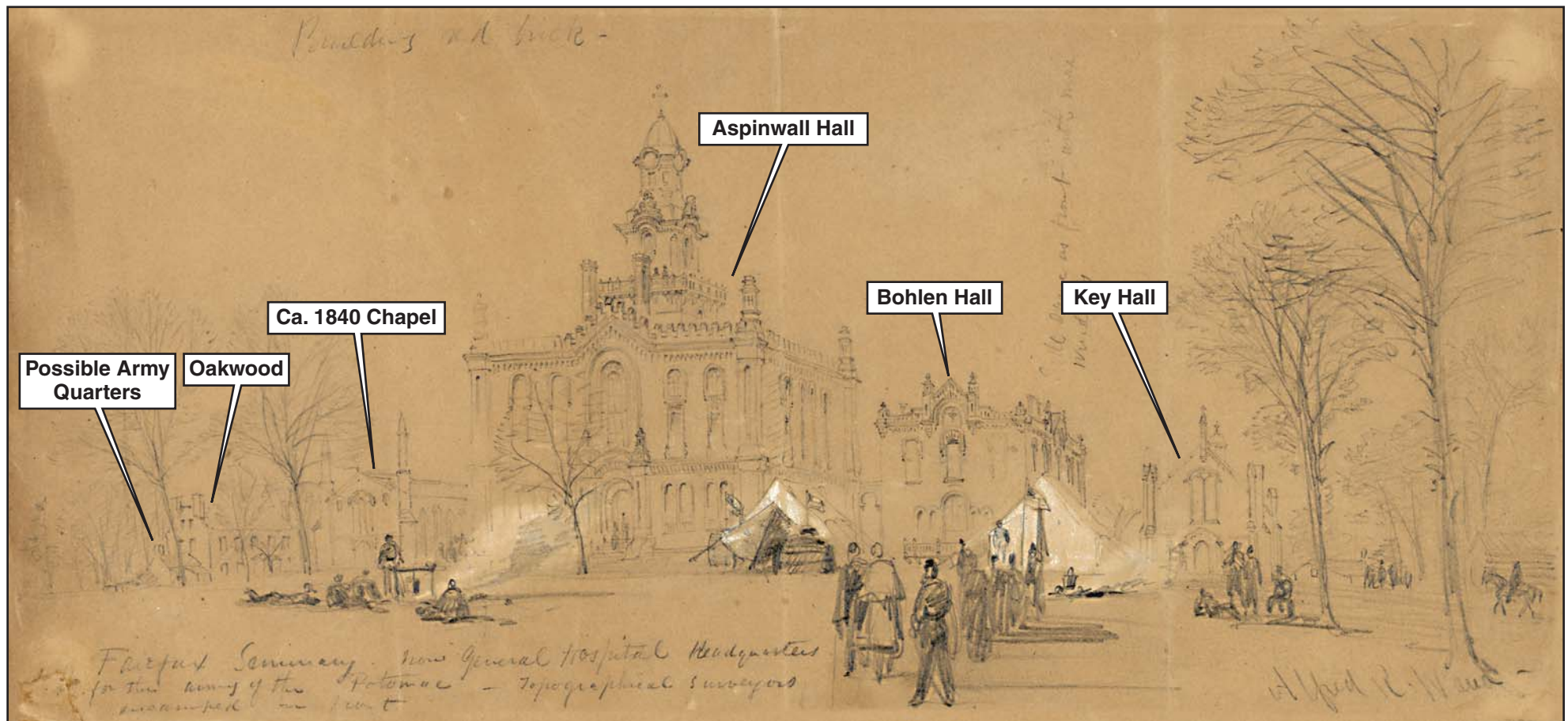


Figure 6. A Civil War drawing of the Seminary showing possible quarters to the east of Oakwood near the eastern portion of the project area, facing southwest (Waud [1861-65]).

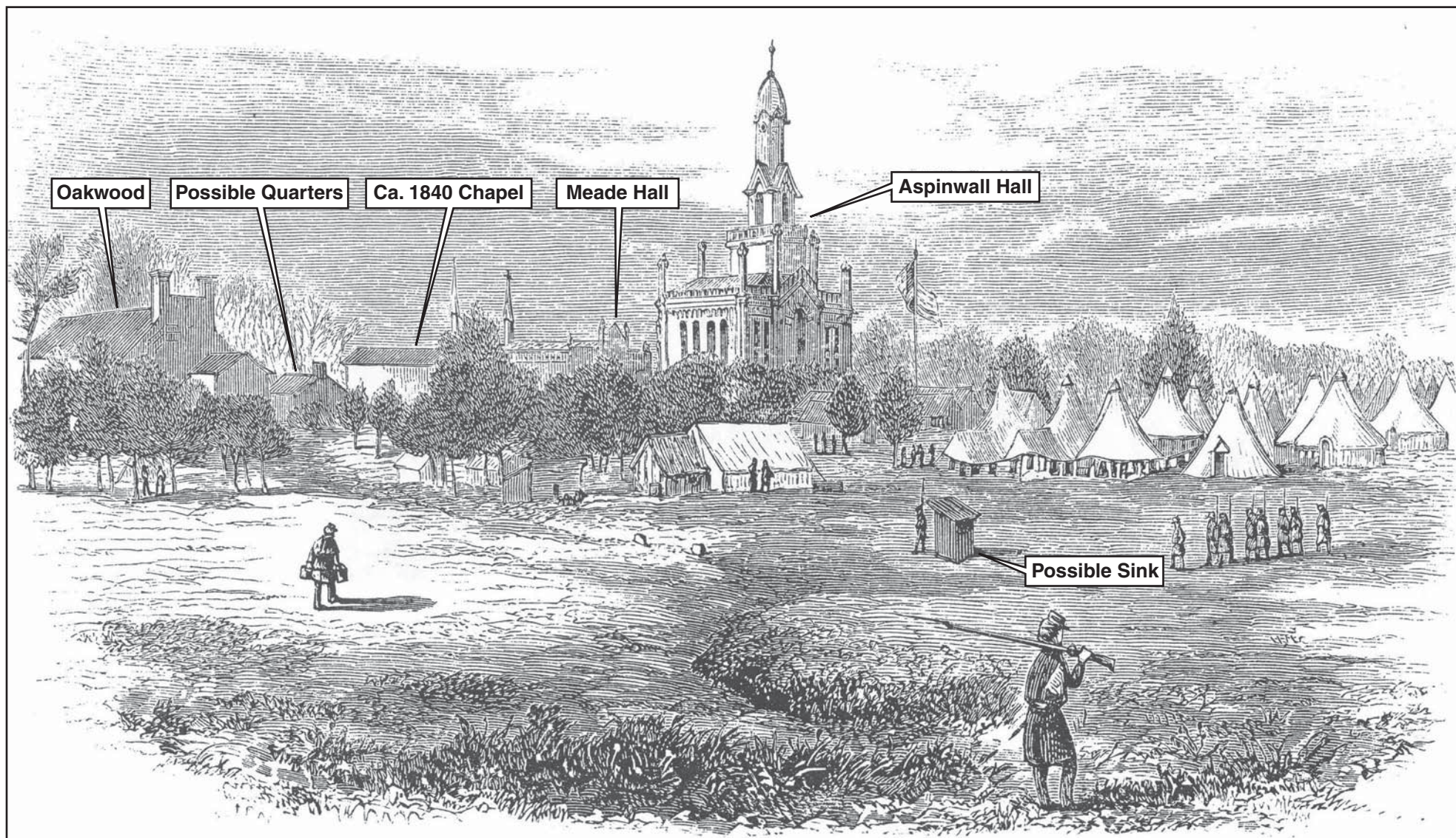


Figure 7. Strother's drawing "Camp Seminary" showing a perspective of the Seminary grounds at the beginning of the Civil War that includes the eastern portion of the project area, facing northwest (Strother 1866).

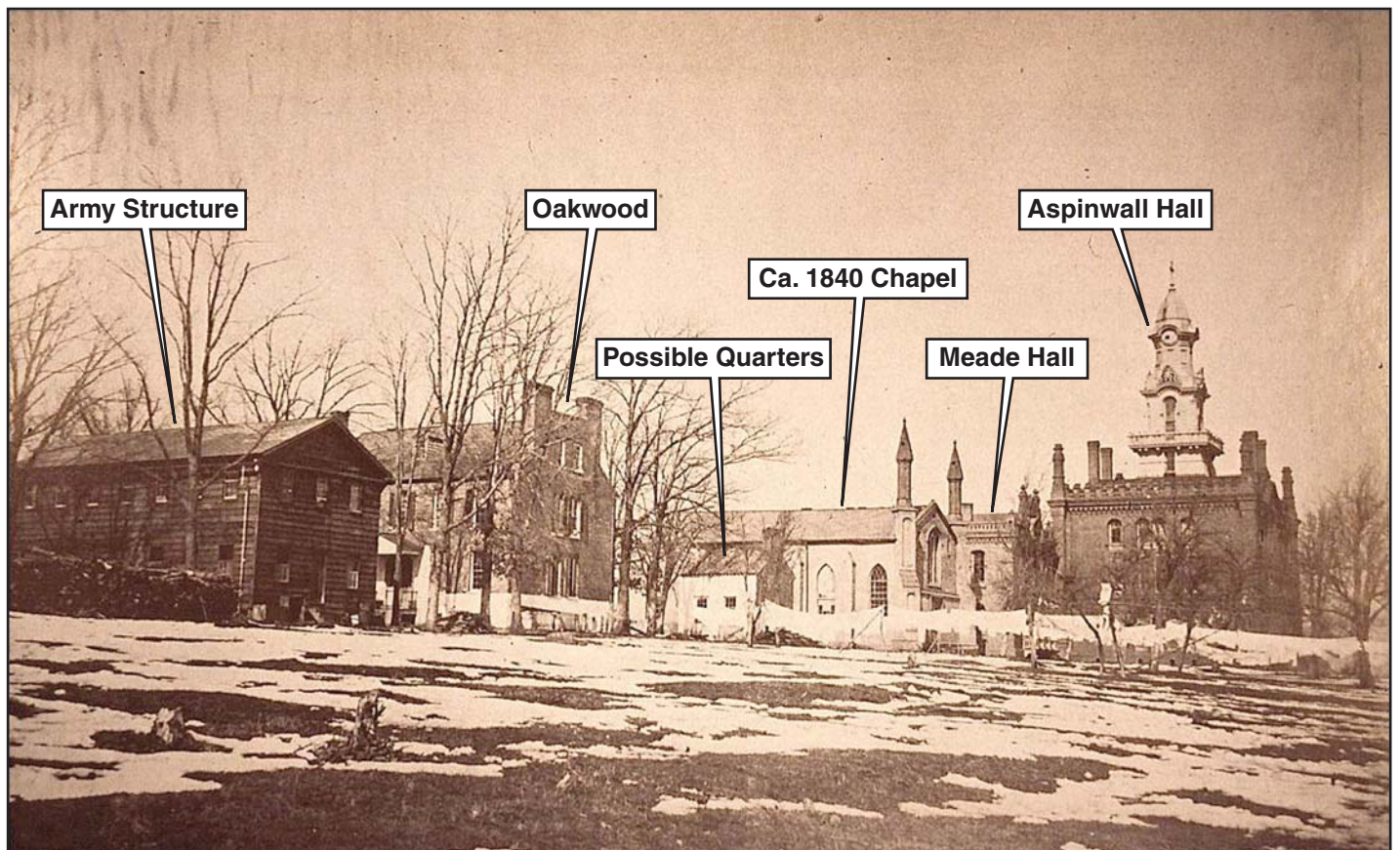


Figure 8. A photograph of the Seminary taken during the Civil War showing the eastern portion of the project area to the east of Oakwood and a 2012 photograph of the same perspective, facing northwest (Russell 1982).

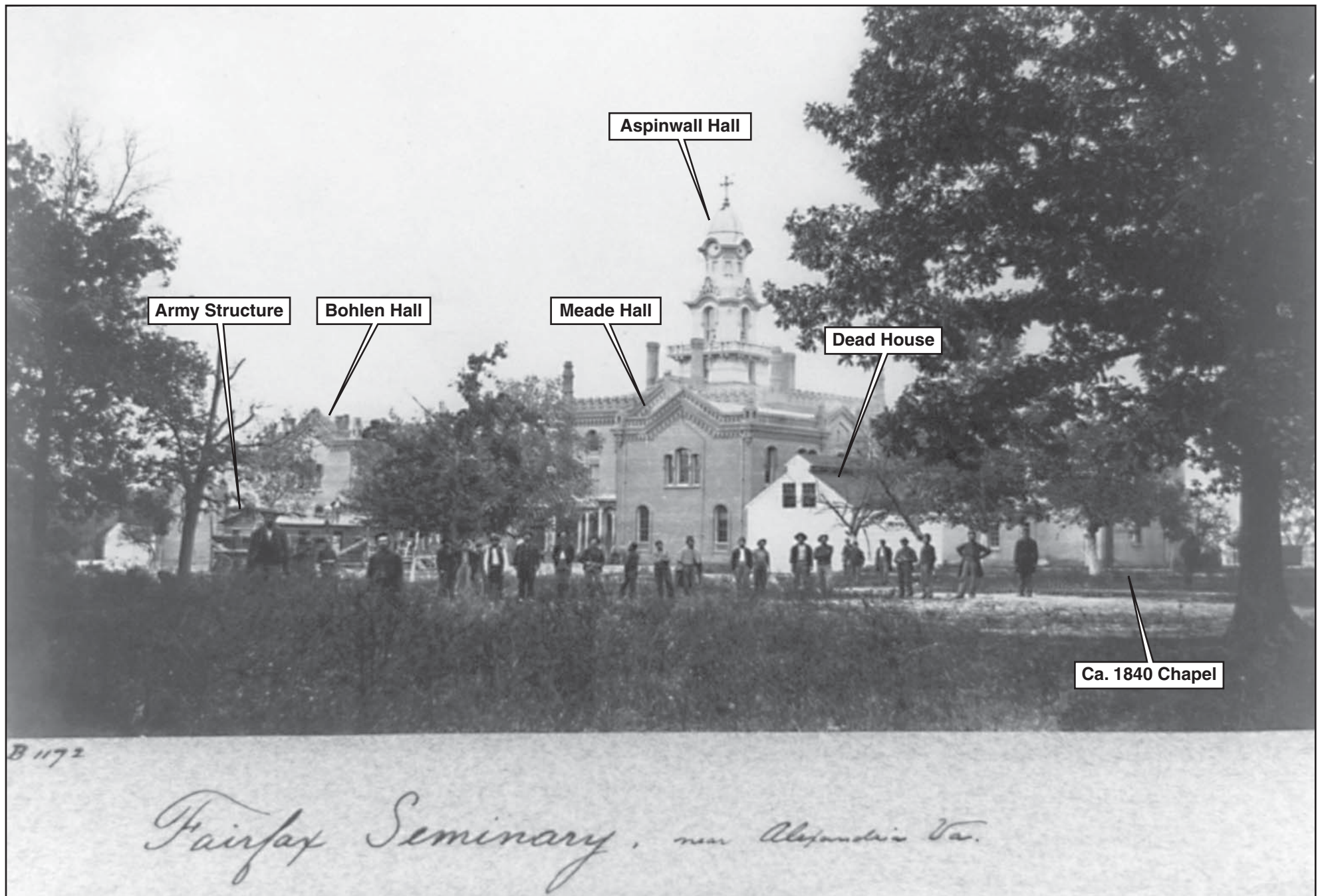


Figure 9. A photograph of the Seminary taken during the Civil War showing the portion of the project area west of the ca. 1840 Chapel, facing northeast (Anonymous [1861-65a]).

The facilities at the Seminary allowed much of Franklin's men to spend the winter comfortably indoors. Many men like Colonel McAllister encouraged their wives to come join them believing the 1st New Jersey had the cleanest camp in Northern Virginia. Ellen McAllister visited her husband in February of 1862 and agreed that the carpeting and stoves furnished in every room afforded "all the comforts of home" (Barber 1988:23). In contrast, Franklin commanded his division from his tent and refused to occupy anyone's home uninvited and required his staff to conform to the same rigid standards (Barber 1988:23). Those soldiers who spent the winter outdoors in tents like Franklin had to endure the wet and cold before embarking on the Peninsula Campaign in the spring. One soldier's experience was as follows:

"It is still raining, and the boys have put their "duds" in a heap, put their rubber blankets over them, and gone into some tents put up by some old settlers, while I have wandered over here to the seminary, and under an old shed, free from the noise and bustle of the camp, am spending my Sabbath in writing to you. It is raining quite hard out, and once in a while it spatters through on my paper (letter badly stained), but the place is much better than a shelter in a tent where all the boys are talking and laughing, especially on such a wet day as this, when the cloth of the tents is just like a sieve. Fairfax Seminary is a fine building, and is now used as a hospital. It was the greatest seat of learning in the south before the war broke out, 'so they say.' It is certainly a beautiful situation, and the grounds give indications of former beauty. I should judge the buildings were all fine; everything is going to ruin here. 'It was and is not,' may truly be said of every building in Fairfax County, Va. We have orders to go to-day, but very likely they will be countermanded, as it is almost impossible to join them (the regiment) while they are fighting as they are now" (Carter 1999:91).

The experiences of the patients and members of the hospital staff were much different than those of the soldiers in the surrounding encampments. When John C. Thompson of the 11th Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers visited the Seminary in 1862 he remarked that "every arrangement was made for the comfort of the patients, and the floors and stairways almost shone with cleanliness" (Rock 1881:120). Julia Wheelock, who spent three years during the war as a nurse in a number of Washington, D.C. hospitals, noted upon her visit to the Seminary in September of 1862 that "the patients appeared comfortable, and as a general thing cheerful" and that "the hospital wore an air of neatness, which made it seem quite homelike" (Wheelock 1870:33).

The hospital had a capacity of 1,200 men and was supported by a staff of physicians, nurses, clerks, laundresses, and kitchen workers (Woolsey 2001:7). Private Edward P. Tobie, 1st Maine Cavalry, arrived at the Seminary weak with dysentery in May 1862 (Atwood 1988:52). A printer by trade, he was eventually detailed to the hospital as a clerk during his period of recovery. In 1862, the surgeon in command was Dr. H. A. Armstrong, who later that year, was replaced by Dr. David Page Smith. At first the

commanding surgeon had only one assistant surgeon, but this soon changed to a full staff of assistant surgeons to handle the hundreds of patients. Tobie witnessed the influx of diseased and wounded soldiers from the Battle of Gaines Mill (Chickahominy River) and the Second Battle of Bull Run in June and August of 1862. In the case of the Second Battle of Bull Run, even though hospital staff could hear the cannon fire from the battle, it took eight days for the casualties to eventually make it to the hospital (Atwood 1988:56). After these battles, patient deaths at the Seminary occurred at a rate of 7 to 10 a day (Atwood 1988:56).

During his time as clerk, Private Tobie had to contend with relatives and friends coming to the hospital to search for soldiers. At the time, the only way for a relative or friend to learn that a soldier was wounded was by the soldier's letters home. His whereabouts were unknown if he simply neglected to write home or if he was unable because of his injury or illness. There was no effective system to notify next of kin and missing personnel records were the greatest cause of this problem. At the time, a soldier's records were called his "descriptive list", and company commanders had not yet realized the importance of sending this information to the hospital with him (Atwood 1988:55). The list included the soldier's pay record, without which it was impossible to draw pay or to be discharged. Furthermore, furloughs were difficult or impossible to obtain and Tobie felt that many soldiers unfit for duty would have benefitted from receiving a furlough so they could recover at home under the care of their loved ones instead of being worse off in the army hospitals.

"Here were hundreds of men in this and other hospitals who were unfit for duty and were dying by inches, who had they been allowed to go home for a few weeks might, under home care and home air, have recovered entirely" (Atwood 1988:55).

Jane S. Woolsey and her sister Georgeanna were invited by Dr. Smith to come to the Seminary to work as superintendents of nursing in the fall of 1863. They resided in Oakwood with Chaplain Jerome and his family (Woolsey 2001:6). Woolsey managed the nursing staff, supervised the preparation of all prescriptions, and supervised the special diet kitchen. Surgeons ordered special diets for most patients believing the consumption of certain foods helped to cure different illnesses. This required Woolsey to gather the surgeons' dietary recommendations for some one thousand men, direct its preparation and distribution, and procure supplies and kitchen utensils through the commissary (Woolsey 2001:7). She accomplished this by developing a set of tables, blanks, and orders. After food was prepared and inspected, cooks placed the covered meals on trays and passed them out the windows to orderlies who loaded the trays on small wagons or carts (Barber 1988:39). The cart named the "wittles train" by the patients was then escorted by guard along a railed plank-walk or tramway that led to all the wards (Woolsey 1996:30).

Many of the doctors working at the Seminary were contract surgeons; government employees usually paid by the month whose work was relatively unrestricted by the military. Many of these were trained and competent doctors while others were unqualified, neglectful, or abused alcohol (Barber 1988:40). Some were “mere boys” who took advantage of the opportunity afforded for a practical study of medicine (Atwood 1988:57).

By the summer of 1862 thousands of contrabands (former enslaved African Americans who escaped and camped near Union forces) from neighboring Virginia and Maryland converged on Washington, D.C. and Alexandria. Some settled near the Seminary constructing shanties from pieces of tenting, blankets, ends of plank, barrel staves, logs, and mud (Woolsey 1996:56). Some contraband, and possibly some free African Americans as well (Schroeder-Lein 2008:46-47), were employed at the hospital and received government rations. Enslaved African-Americans who were previously property of the Seminary, its faculty members or students, or the surrounding landowners were also likely employed at the Hospital. The men were put to work making the hospital and camp clean and orderly, while the women worked as laundresses (Woolsey 1996:56). The women may have also served unofficially and unrecognized as nurses, while both men and women also likely worked in the kitchen as cooks (Schroeder-Lein 2008:47).

The war began to wind down in Alexandria by late 1864 and records show that by December the Seminary had a capacity of 936 beds, but only 373 or about 40 percent of those beds were occupied (O.R. Medical/Surgical History Part III, vol. I:960). In the spring of 1865 homeward bound troops began to arrive in the area and soldiers under Sherman and of the Army of the Potomac camped on the slopes and ridges all around the Seminary grounds waiting to participate in the Grand Review prior to discharge (Woolsey 1996:133). Sick men from these camps made their way to the Seminary and the number of patients increased for a period, but by June transfers and discharges thinned the hospital ranks. The hospital closed on 14 August 1865 (Goode 1878:4). Patients were sent to Slough General Hospital in town (Barber 1988:102). Soldiers then dismantled and auctioned some of the wooden barracks and other temporary structures.

After the war many of the Seminary buildings were damaged, all the fences and most of the trees were gone, cut up for firewood, and the high school buildings were unusable (Booty 1995:122-123). This did not come as a surprise to the Board of Trustees or the faculty who had witnessed or was told of the conditions of the campus while it was in federal custody. When someone affiliated with the Seminary came to visit on 4 July 1862 they made the following observations:

“Approaching the Seminary in the rear, we found the country so much altered that we could scarcely recognize it. All the trees for miles in the rear of the Seminary have been cut down. A grove has been left around St. Georges, and a few trees in front of the Seminary and those around Dr. Sparrow’s (Oakwood) and Dr. May’s (Maywood) houses have been mostly spared. We

observed in the rear of the Seminary several stockades and sheds for horses. At Howard (the High School property), all the trees had been cut down with the exception of those in front of the building. No fences have been left upon the grounds.

We first visited Dr. Packard's house (Melrose). We found a tent in the yard and a squad of soldiers playing quoits (a game similar to horseshoes which involves the throwing of metal, rope, or rubber rings over a set distance, usually to land over or near a spike). The house was occupied by a surgeon and his family and several officers. We found it less misused than we expected. The study had been turned into a kitchen, and the book shelves used for kitchen utensils. The kitchen had been enlarged into a bakery. The furniture with the exception of two or three large pieces has been taken away. . . Dr. Sparrow's house (Oakwood) is used as a hospital . . . We found the seminary building used as a hospital; more than two hundred sick were in it. Dr. Sparrow's recitation room (the library now Key Hall) was the dispensary. The furniture was all nearly destroyed. . . Dr May's house (Maywood) was given up to contrabands, with which it was swarming. We were told that Bishop Johns' house (Malvern) had been but little injured, through the strictness of General Kearney who makes it his headquarters" (Goodwin 1923:228-229).

When Packard returned to the Seminary in 1865 he found Melrose dilapidated with only a few panes of glass left in the windows and books, furniture, and cherished memorials gone including his family bible and family portraits (Packard 1902:265). The struggle to repair the Seminary buildings and grounds soon began. The remaining barracks that had not been auctioned were cut up and used to fence the grounds (Packard 1902:265). Students picked up remnants of the railed plank-walk that led to all the wards and on which the hospital food carts were transported (Goodwin 1923:233). Furniture left after the military occupation was salvaged and used in the students rooms.

During the occupancy perhaps more than 500 soldiers were buried on the Seminary grounds, mainly in the southeastern corner of the property and to the north of Maywood. Most were removed to the National Cemetery in Alexandria, but as late as 1870 Packard recounts that some boys playing in Maywood's garden fell through a hole in the ground and into a shallow grave (Packard 1902:266).

Slowly things improved, and by the second year after the end of the war, conditions were almost normal. The Seminary made repeated attempts to Congress to obtain rent for eleven seminary buildings (Aspinwall, Bohlen, and Meade Halls, four professor's houses, church, library, St. Georges Hall, and servant's house) and the six high school buildings commandeered during the war (Goode 1878:4). In 1876, they asked Congress for \$21,800. At that time only \$900 was spent by the government placing the buildings in habitable condition. Eventually, after 25 years Congress paid \$20,000, of which \$8,000

went to lawyers and agents (Packard 1902:266). Finances improved and a new chapel was built in 1881 to replace the original which had fallen into a deteriorating condition. The faculty increased to five full-time professors by 1894.

In the twentieth century, funds were raised for capital improvements, and salaries were increased. In 1913, approximately 23 acres in the southwest corner of the original 100-acre Protestant Episcopal High School parcel was transferred to the Seminary (Westover 1991). The student population increased steadily and, in the mid-twentieth century, African-Americans and women were admitted to the Seminary. Additional professors' houses were built to the east and south of the project area. This includes 3640 Deanery Drive built in 1924 and 3600 and 3620 Deanery Drive which were built in the 1950's. The twentieth century also brought changes in the composition of the faculty, and the student body began to have greater participation in the affairs of the Seminary. The institution adjusted to changing circumstances, yet kept the essential Episcopal traditions (Booty 1995).

3.4 CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE PROJECT VICINITY

Several archeological investigations have been undertaken in the project vicinity (Balicki and Corle 2006, Daugherty et al. 1989, Embrey et al. 2005, Fiedel and Corle 2001, Holland et al. 2010; Jirikowic et al. 2004, Miller and Westover 1990, and Westover 1991). In general, these surveys did not identify a significant prehistoric occupation of the area. Civil War sites were identified by several of the investigations (Balicki and Corle 2006; Embrey et al. 2005; Fiedel and Corle 2001; Holland et al. 2010; Jirikowic et al. 2004; and Miller and Westover 1990).

This review focused on cultural resources in the vicinity that dates to the Civil War and earlier. There are 21 archeological sites in the project area vicinity which date to the Civil War and earlier (Figure 10; Table 1); four prehistoric, 15 historic, and two multi-component sites. The prehistoric sites (44AX31, 44AX36, 44AX166, 44FX176) were primarily small camps represented by lithic scatters. Site 44AX166 included a Brewerton point. Multi-component Site 44AX174 included a corner-notched point and historic ceramic and bottle glass. The other multi-component site, 44AX177 included a Savannah River point and early nineteenth-century ceramics.

The historic sites are varied in nature, consisting of one cemetery (44AX130); one mill race (44AX206); three dwellings (44AX118, 44AX152, and 44AX177); Civil War barracks, mess hall, and trash dump at Fort Ward (44AX155); Civil War earthworks (44AX186); Civil War encampments (44AX173a, 44AX191, 44AX199); two Civil War camps with Crimean oven brick features (44AX193 and 44AX195); a possible Civil War firing range with domestic trash scatter and pits (44AX198); domestic and military artifact scatter (44AX200); and the Virginia Theological Seminary (44AX173).

The Civil War earthworks, Site 44AX186, consisted of a battery and rifle trench associated with Fort Williams (Fiedel and Corle 2001). Site 44AX90 contains the earthworks of Fort Ward and Site 44AX155 consists of barracks, mess hall, and a trash dump associated with the fort. The Civil War encampments at 44AX193 and 44AX195 contained a scatter of military artifacts and the remains of Crimean ovens. Crimean ovens were large brick heating devices probably used to heat a hospital tent during the winter (Jirikowic et al. 2004). These two sites are located along Quaker Lane where Union soldiers had camped during the winter of 1861-1862. Sites 44AX191 and 44AX198 contain resources associated with Civil War and nineteenth-century domestic occupations.

Archeological Site 44AX173 consists of the Seminary grounds and the adjacent Episcopal High School campus. Site 44AX173a was identified during investigations for proposed new Seminary housing. The site is a short-term Civil War camp located about 1,000 ft. west of the project area on the grounds of the Seminary. Another area was excavated in 1991 where a new academic building was to be constructed (Westover 1991). Excavation recovered nineteenth- and twentieth-century container glass, ceramics and other domestic artifacts, architectural artifacts, and hardware. In 1993, Alexandria Archaeology staff members observed nineteenth-century glass and ceramics, brick and coal fragments scattered in other areas of the Seminary grounds (Shephard 2004). Site 44AX200, on the Episcopal High School campus, contained a scatter of Civil War, domestic, and school-related artifacts.

In 2010, JMA conducted an archeological investigation on the Seminary grounds within areas to be affected by proposed utility improvements and the construction of a New Central Plant facility (Holland et al. 2010). These areas included the central and northwestern portions of the Seminary campus. Artifacts recovered associated with the Civil War included ammunition, uniform buttons, knapsack parts, and melted lead. Two areas were identified that contained the potential for the presence of subsurface features. These areas were mechanically stripped but no significant features were identified. On 8 March 2011, a subsurface feature was encountered during excavation for the utility improvements. This feature was likely a latrine or privy which was located adjacent to the 2010 project area and was exposed within the side wall of the excavation trench. It contained large fragments of ceramics, a blown-in-mold bottle, bottle glass fragments, and the remains of leather shoes.

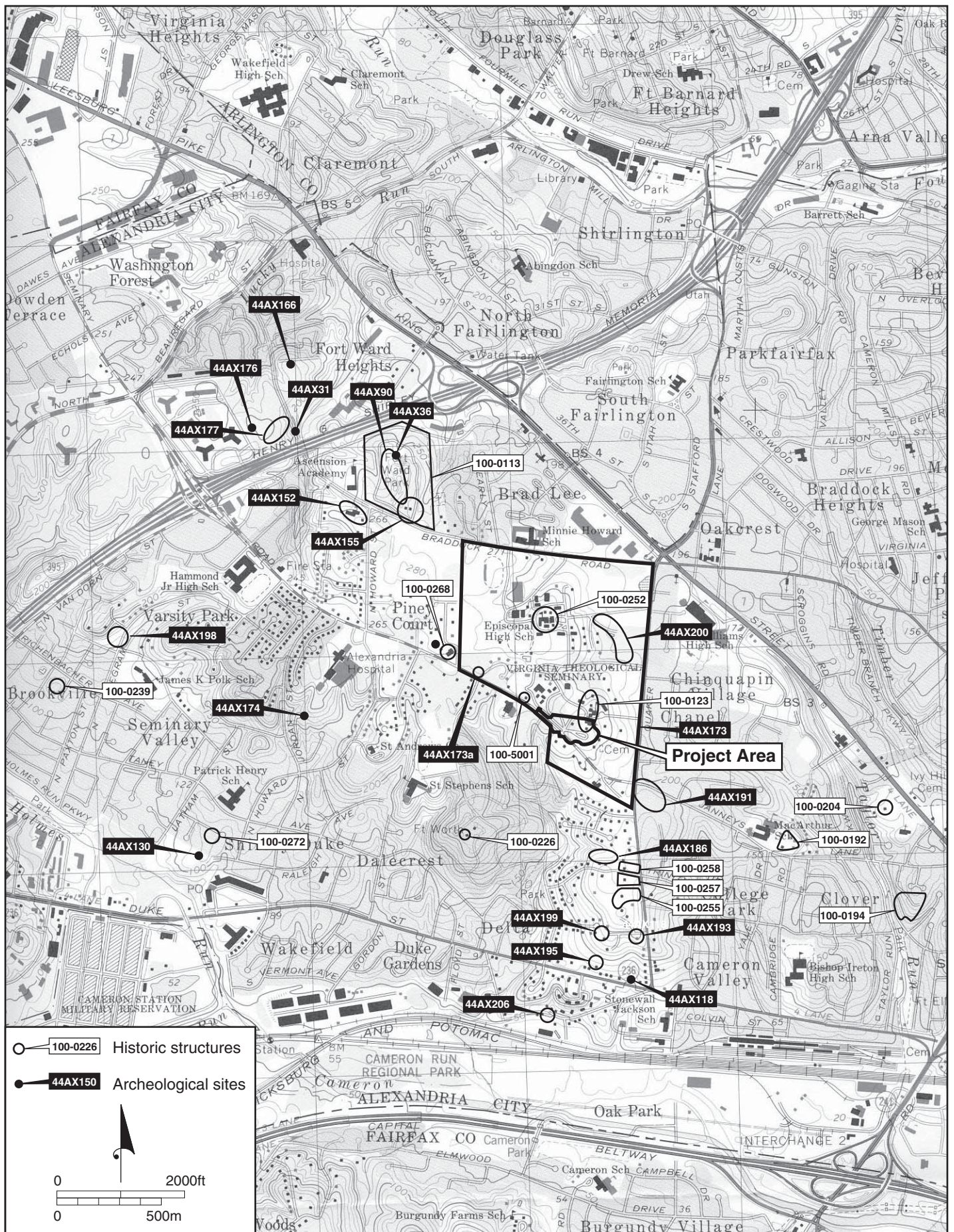


Figure 10. Previously identified cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area dating to the Civil War and earlier (USGS 1983).

Table 1. Archeological Sites within the project area vicinity dating to the Civil War and earlier.

Site Number	Type	Period	Function	Artifacts
44AX31	Prehistoric	Unknown	Camp	Projectile point, flakes
44AX36	Prehistoric	Unknown	Camp	Flakes
44AX90	Historic	Civil War	Fort	Earthworks
44AX118	Historic	19 th century	Dwelling	Ceramics
44AX130	Historic	1843-1919	Cemetery	
44AX152	Historic	mid-19 th to 20 th century	Dwelling & outbuilding	brick, glass
44AX155	Historic	Civil War	Fort Ward Barracks, Mess Hall, trash dump	Not listed
44AX166	Prehistoric	Late Archaic	Undetermined	Brewerton projectile point
44AX173	Historic	19 th & 20 th century	School, Civil War hospital and camp	Ammunition, uniform and accoutrement items, melted lead, glass, ceramics
44AX173a	Historic	19 th century, 2nd half	Civil War camp	Ammunition, uniform buttons, melted lead
44AX174	Prehistoric	Unknown	Camp	Corner-notched projectile point, fire cracked rock;
	Historic	Mid-19 th to 20 th century	Domestic	Stoneware, bottle glass
44AX176	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	Small camp	Tools, flakes
44AX177	Prehistoric	Archaic	Camp	Tools, flakes;
	Historic	19 th century, 1st quarter	Dwelling	Ceramic
44AX186	Historic	19 th century, 2nd half	Civil War battery and rifle trench	Earthworks

Site Number	Type	Period	Function	Artifacts
44AX191	Historic	19 th century	Civil War camp, dwelling	Not listed
44AX193	Historic	19 th century, 2nd half	Civil War camp; Crimean oven	Crimean oven, ammunition, uniform and accoutrement items, melted lead, glass, ceramics
44AX195	Historic	19 th century, 2nd half	Civil War camp; Crimean oven	Crimean oven, ammunition, uniform and accoutrement items, melted lead, glass, ceramics
44AX198	Historic	19 th century	Trash scatter, trash pit, Civil War firing range	Ceramics, glass, buttons, ammunition
44AX199	Historic	19 th century, 2nd half	Civil War camp, landscape features	Ammunition, uniform and accoutrement items, melted lead, glass, ceramics
44AX200	Historic	19 th century, 2nd half; 20 th century, 1st half	Domestic and military artifact scatter	Uniform buttons, ammunition, coins, glass, ceramic, school-affiliated items
44AX206	Historic	19 th century	Brick foundation and mill race	Ceramic sherds, bottle glass fragment, button, cut nails, window glass

Historic structures near the project area include the nineteenth-century buildings of the Seminary (100-123), select buildings on the Episcopal High School campus (100-252), eight houses (100-192, 100-194, 100-204, 100-226, 100-239, 100-255, 100-257, 100-258, and 100-272), Fort Ward (100-113), and the Seminary Post Office (100-5001) (Figure 10; Table 2). The Virginia Theological Seminary is listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register (Loth 1999:29), the National Register of Historic Places, and with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Individual buildings that contribute to the significance of the institution include two houses, Oakwood and Maywood. The Chapel, Francis Scott Key Hall, St. Georges Hall, Aspinwall Hall, Meade Hall, and Bohlen Hall, are also contributing resources.

Table 2. Architectural resources in the vicinity of the project area dating to the Civil War and earlier.

Structure Number	Name	Date	Style	Comments
100-113	Fort Ward	1861	Fortification/Military	Fort Ward Park
100-123	Virginia Theological Seminary	1827-1860	Several	
100-192	1001 Janney's Lane	1840	Victorian/Folk	House
100-194	604 Janney's Lane	1820	Federal/Adamesque	House
100-204	2826 King Street	1820	Federal/Adamesque	House
100-226	Muckcross	1830	Classical Revival	House
100-239	Oakland-Territ House	1741		
100-252	Mt. Washington, Hoxton Hall	1805	Federal; Classical Revival	Episcopal High School
100-255	Clarens	1814	Colonial Revival	Possible Civil War hospital
100-257	502 N. Quaker Lane	1793	Italianate	House
100-258	504 N. Quaker Lane	1858	Victorian/Folk	House
100-268	4103 Seminary Road	1850	Queen Anne	House
100-272	Strathblane	1860	Federal/Adamesque	House
100-5001	Seminary Post Office	1850	Greek Revival	

Hoxton Hall, first known as Mt. Washington, was constructed in 1805 by Elizabeth Parke Custis Law, a granddaughter of Martha Washington, after her divorce from Thomas Law. It was standing on the property purchased by the Seminary in 1839 to be used for the Episcopal High School (100-252). The house became the first building used as residence and classrooms by the High School.

4.0 ARCHEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 GROUND-PENETRATING RADAR SURVEY

GPR Grids One, Two, and Three comprised 20,099.2 sqft (0.46 acres) of GPR data (Figure 11). The ground surface within these grids exhibited a number of different surface treatments (Figure 12), including pavement, mowed lawn, and mowed lawn with scattered trees. Few major obstructions were encountered within the grids, though grid layout required much planning due to numerous buildings and sidewalks, with unavoidable data gaps along the edge of buildings due to the size of the GPR utility cart and limitations on surveying directly adjacent to walls. Grid One (7,589.53 sqft, 0.174 acres) comprised mostly mowed lawn, the majority of Grid Two (7,303.15 sqft, 0.167 acres) comprised mowed lawn and light tree cover, while Grid Three (5,206.52 sqft, 0.12 acres) mostly contained pavement and an area of mowed lawn southwest of the pavement. Grid Four was a small grid (1,294.78 sqft, 0.03 acres) northwest of Oakwood comprising a mowed lawn, stone-ringed raised garden, and hedge line.

The overall quality of the GPR dataset was quite high, with sufficient resolution for a detailed evaluation of the overall characteristics of the project area and delineation of both discrete and large-area anomalies. In general, the GPR dataset revealed many anomalies that stood out in sharp contrast with relatively quiet background levels (Figure 13). Individual GPR time slice maps (at 4in [10cm] intervals) from GPR Grids One, Two, Three, and Four are located in Appendix II. Among the anomalies was a large number of utility lines that ran throughout the grids (Figure 13), suggesting a large amount of ground disturbance has occurred within the survey areas. The modern pavement is obvious in the GPR data, as is the distribution of related fill units beneath it (Figure 13). Interestingly, a curved, high-amplitude feature below the modern pavement suggests an earlier road, driveway, or path configuration (Figure 13). Analysis of two-dimensional profiles revealed evidence for widespread fill units, up to 1 ft (30cm) in the grassy areas of Grid Three, and 0.66 to 1 ft (20 to 30 cm) fill in areas of GPR Grids One and Two. The GPR data from Grid Four revealed a different profile. In Grid Four there was less evidence of thick fill units, though there seemed to be more evidence of disturbance, undulating strata, and up to 0.49 ft (15 cm) of apparently coarse material represented by many small, densely packed hyperbolic reflectors.

Aside from utilities and road-related anomalies Grids One through Four revealed 15 discrete and large-area anomalies of interest (Figure 13). Many of the anomalies were somewhat geometrical in shape (Anomalies 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 12) suggesting archeological origins, while other, more amorphous-shaped anomalies (Anomalies 10,

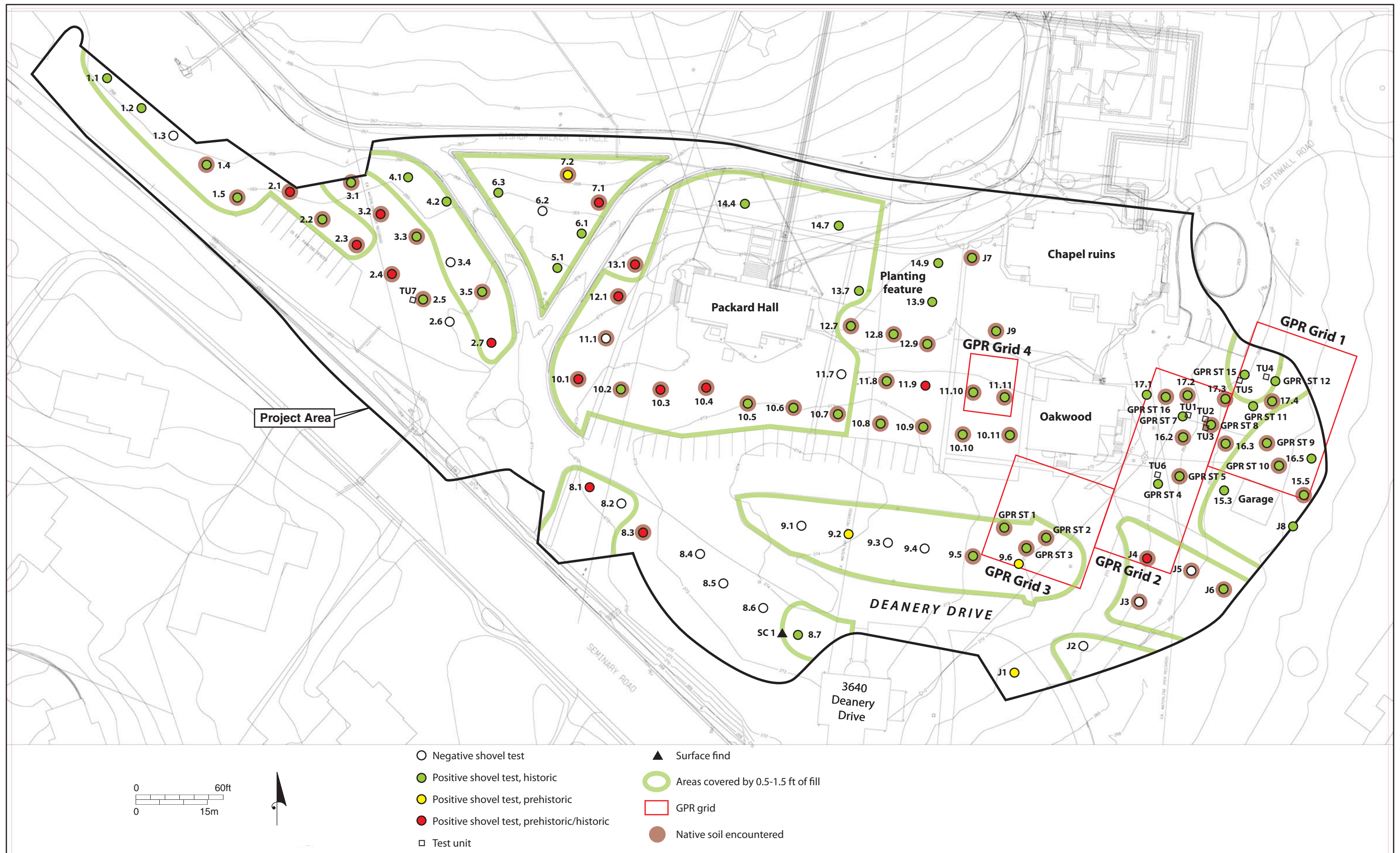


Figure 11. Map showing the existing conditions and the location of ground-penetrating radar survey grids, shovel tests, and test units within the project area.



Figure 12. Ground-penetrating radar survey grids.



Figure 13. Numbered ground-penetrating radar anomalies within the geophysical survey areas.

13, 14, and 15) suggested likely disturbance-related origins and were not recommended for testing (Figure 13, Table 3). Four linear and angled anomalies were observed that suggest potential structural elements (Anomalies 6 and 11), a possible trench (Anomaly 4), and a possible buried walkway or path (Anomaly 8). Table 3 contains additional descriptive information for each of the numbered anomalies. Table 3 contains additional descriptive information for each of the numbered anomalies.

Table 3. Summary of numbered GPR anomalies, including approximate depth range, description, and interpretation

Anomaly Number	Approximate Depth	Anomaly Description	Anomaly Interpretation
1	10 to 20 cmbs	Large, geometrical area of high amplitude (HA) anomalies	Area of coarse fill deposits
2	20 to 50 cmbs	Large, geometrical area of HA anomalies, cut by utility lines	Possible coarse fill units or building rubble
3	60 to 110 cmbs	Area of HA anomalies that extends quite deep. May be related to multiples generated by ivy patch	Possible rubble or signal reverberation
4	30 to 60 cmbs	Linear, HA anomaly, 1.2m (3.9ft) wide, 7.4m (24ft) long, not visible at surface	Potential trench or utility-related
5	30 to 90 cmbs	Large area of complex anomalies, with possible geometrical elements	Potential structural remains
6	50 to 70 cmbs	Geometrical HA anomaly, exhibits right-angle	Potential structural element
7	20 to 40 cmbs	Seemingly geometrical area of HA anomalies, anomalies cluster with depth, contrasts with vicinity	Potential rubble or fill/disturbance
8	Best at 20 cmbs	Long, roughly linear HA anomaly	Possible buried path/walkway
9	50 to 80 cmbs	Geometrical HA anomaly, exhibits right-angle, transitions into many anomalies with depth	Possible building debris or fill/disturbance
10	10 to 40 cmbs	Large area anomaly, contrasts with surrounding data, many internal HA anomalies (not targeted)	Likely Disturbance-Related
11	20 to 40 cmbs	Geometrical low-amplitude anomaly, exhibits right-angle	Poss. structural element, concrete, utility trench
12	10 to 40 cmbs	Geometrical anomaly with apparent discontinuous, high-amplitude outline	Poss. Structural elements or compacted area
13	20 to 40 cmbs	Amorphous small area of HA anomalies (not targeted)	Poss. Fill or disturbance or tree-related
14	20 to 40 cmbs	Amorphous small area of HA anomalies (not targeted)	Poss. Fill or disturbance or tree-related
15	20 to 40 cmbs	Amorphous small area of HA anomalies (not targeted)	Poss. Fill or disturbance or tree-related

In sum, the GPR dataset revealed evidence for much disturbance and filling. Fifteen anomalies and anomaly areas were identified. Eleven suggested potential archeological origins, while four suggested disturbance-related origins. Figure 14 depicts the numbered GPR anomalies and their relationship to shovel test unit and excavation unit placement. A discrete, high amplitude circular anomaly, which was tested with STU GPR 10, was processed out of the data with high and low pass filtering. This was the only tested anomaly that was filtered out during additional data processing and thus it was not included in the final map of anomaly distributions.

4.2 SHOVEL TESTING

Field investigations included the excavation of 74 STs, 9 judgmental STs, and 13 STs targeting anomalies identified during the GPR survey (Figure 11). Soils varied across the project area. Shovel testing showed that much of the soils around Oakwood appeared to be undisturbed native soils that perhaps had never been plowed (Figure 15). The typical soil profile in this area consisted of an A horizon above an E horizon that was over the B horizon or natural subsoil. E horizons are a light-colored soil horizon underlying an A horizon caused by the downward translocation of materials in the soil column. In undisturbed settings with stable surfaces undergoing no deposition or erosion, fine clay-size particles, organic matter, and dissolved chemical constituents (especially calcium, iron, and aluminum) are carried by water downward through the voids between soil particles by gravity (Waters 1992:41-42;46). E horizons are not formed by a depositional event but by *in situ* soil forming processes involving the leaching of materials from a zone within the soil profile. This is evidence that a stable surface that is undergoing no deposition or erosion is present.

Further to the east of Oakwood in the area around the garage and further to the west in the area around Packard Hall soils consisted mainly of approximately 1-foot-deep modern fill deposits covering the undisturbed native soil profile described above (Figure 15). In most instances modern A horizons had developed at the surface of the fill deposits. In most circumstances only a single fill deposit covered native soils. STs 1.1, 1.2, 8.1, 9.5, 15.5, and 17.1 contained multiple fill deposits.

Soils below the fill deposits in other portions of the project area showed evidence of previous disturbance. Soils encountered in the majority of STs along Transect 9 located in the center of Deanery Drive consisted of one or two fill deposits covering a buried plow zone or Apb horizon which was over the B horizon. Similar soil profiles were encountered in several of the STs within Transects 4 and 6 in the western portion of the project area though the Apb appeared to have been mixed with fill. Other soil profiles below fill deposits encountered in the western portion of the project area consisted of a remnant E horizon above the B horizon. This suggests the native soils had been disturbed and the A horizon had been removed while portions of the E horizon were left intact but



Figure 14. Numbered ground-penetrating radar anomalies and associated archeological testing.

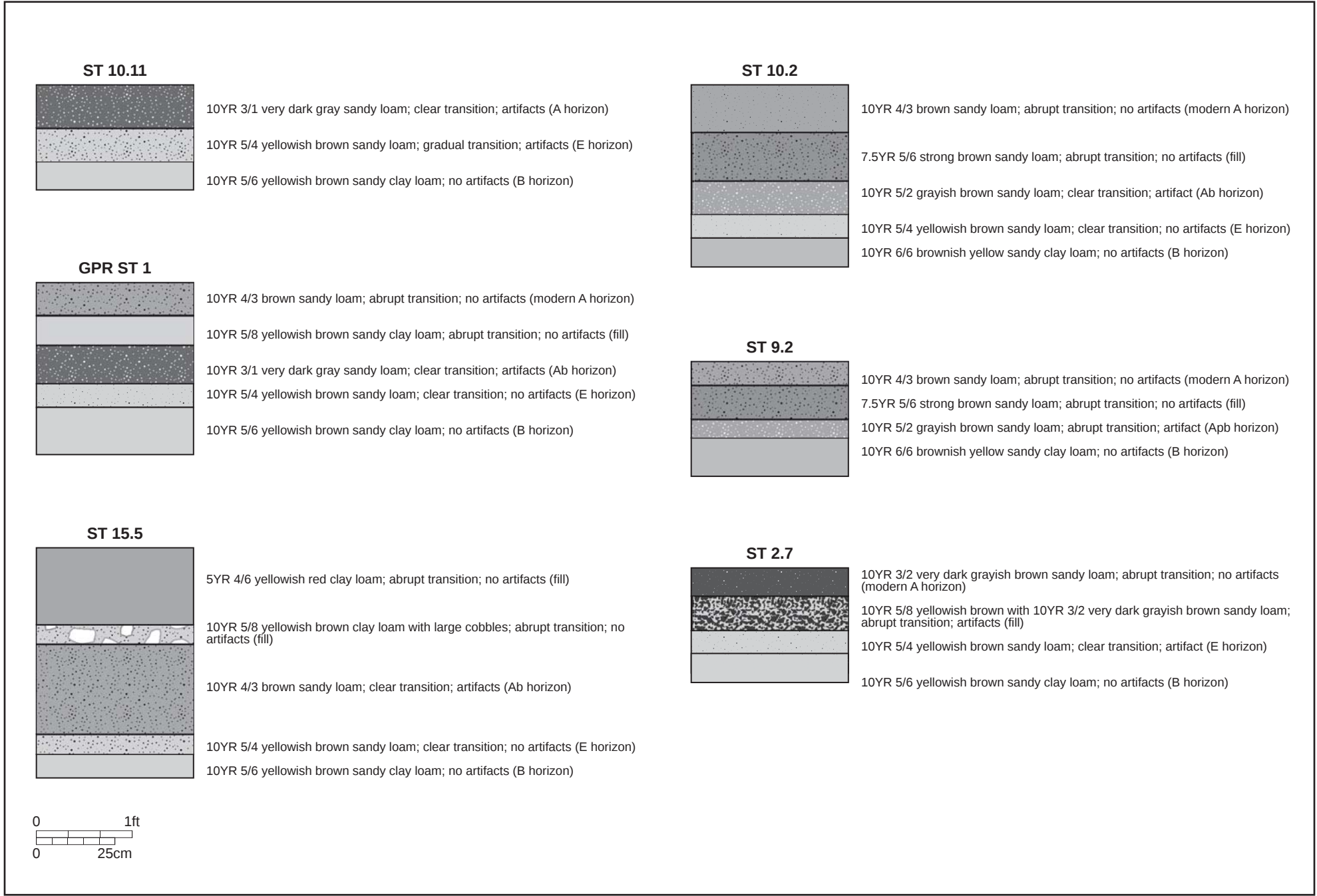


Figure 15. Representative shovel test profiles.

were then buried by fill deposits. In other areas of the western portion of the project area the A horizon had been removed and portions of the E horizon were left intact but were not covered by fill deposits. Soil profiles consisted of a modern A horizon that had developed on the surface of the exposed E horizon. The E horizon covered the B horizon. Soils encountered in ST 8.1 consisted of three separate fill deposits covering the B horizon.

Thirteen STs were excavated targeting anomalies identified during the GPR survey (Figure 14). No subsurface features or significant cultural deposits were encountered within eight of these STs (GPR ST 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, and 16) targeting Anomalies 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 11. Soils encountered consisted mainly of an A, E, and B horizon which in some instances were covered by fill on which a modern A horizon had developed (Figure 15). GPR ST 11 targeted Anomaly 4 preliminarily interpreted as a potential trench or as utility related. Excavations showed that this anomaly is related to a modern buried terra-cotta drainage or sewer pipe running roughly in an east to west direction. ST 9.6 was excavated to the south of Oakwood within the center of Deanery Drive at the location of the possible former driveway, road, or path identified during the GPR survey. Excavation confirmed that a thick deposit of cobbles and gravel were present which may indeed be related to a former driveway. This feature is present in early-twentieth century aerial photographs.

GPR ST 4, 7, 8, 12, and 15 targeting Anomalies 3, 8, 9, and 12 contained possible cultural deposits bearing artifacts and/or large amounts of building materials which may date to the Civil War or earlier. These locations were tested further with the excavation of 3-by-3ft TUs. The results of the excavation of these STs are included with the results of the test unit excavations in Section 4.4.

The excavation of STs at 30-ft intervals, judgmental STs, and the GPR STs resulted in the recovery of 1,145 historic artifacts from 78 STs (Figure 11). Fifty-three prehistoric artifacts were recovered from 19 STs and one prehistoric artifact was recovered from the ground surface.

Four hundred seventy-eight (478) historic artifacts were recovered from modern A horizons and fill deposits in 22 STs (Table 4). One quartz biface fragment, 9 quartz flakes, and one quartz shatter were also recovered from modern A horizons and fill deposits in 6 STs.

Table 4. Historic artifacts recovered from modern A horizons and fill deposits in shovel tests.

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
1 black basalt stoneware sherd	1 aqua blown-in-mold bottle fragment	15 complete cut nails	32 brick fragments
3 plain pearlware sherds	1 amber blown-in-mold bottle fragment	20 cut nail fragments	8 concrete mortar fragments
2 domestic gray stoneware sherds	5 clear blown-in-mold bottle fragments	4 complete wire nails	1 coal ash fragment
49 plain whiteware sherds	1 olive green blown-in-mold bottle fragment	1 wire nail fragment	5 bone fragments
8 blue transfer-printed whiteware sherds	3 clear machine-made bottle fragment	37 unidentified nails	1 hard rubber button
4 whiteware sherds with decal, overglaze	2 amber machine-made bottle fragments	1 spike	
2 poychrome hand-painted whiteware sherds	7 amber unidentified bottle fragment	1 tack	
1 blue shell-edged whiteware sherd	1 amethyst unidentified bottle fragment	3 door handle or latch fragments	
11 whiteware sherds with transfer print, underglaze paint	18 aqua unidentified bottle fragments	4 nonelectrical wire fragments	
7 plain yellowware sherd	36 clear unidentified bottle fragments	1 threaded rod fragment	
1 annular/banded yellowware sherd	4 olive green unidentified bottle fragments	1 flat iron fragment	
29 plain white ironstone sherds	1 melted/burnt unidentified bottle fragment	2 unidentified miscellaneous metal items	
1 molded ironstone sherd	1 clear embossed glass fragment	8 unidentified iron or steel fragments	
42 blue transfer-printed ironstone sherds	3 coke-bottle green embossed glass fragments	1 pull tab	
3 plain hard-paste porcelain sherd	5 pressed-glass tumbler fragments	1 zinc canning lid	
6 underglaze blue Chinese Export Porcelain sherds	1 undecorated glass tableware fragment	1 church key	
5 flower pot sherds	14 clear glass lamp chimney fragments	1 unidentified cooking vessel fragment	

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
4 unidentified ceramics of indeterminate ware	43 window glass fragments		
1 unidentified ceramic with unglazed white body	1 four-hole button		
1 unidentified sherd with burnt white body			
181 total	148 total	102 total	47 total

Five hundred forty-one (541) historic artifacts were recovered from A, buried A or Ab, and E horizons in 51 STs (Table 5). Twenty-six (26) quartz flakes, 6 quartzite flakes, and 2 quartz shatter were also recovered from A, Ab, and E horizons in 11 STs.

Table 5. Historic artifacts recovered from A, Ab, and E horizons in shovel tests.

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
1 British Brown imported brown stoneware sherd	2 aqua blown-in-mold bottle fragments	3 complete cut nails	1 unglazed brick
2 agateware sherd	4 clear blown-in-mold bottle fragments	8 cut nail fragments	15 brick fragments
5 black basalt stoneware sherds	1 coke-bottle green blown-in-mold bottle fragment	1 complete wire nail	1 roof slate fragment
3 plain pearlware sherds	15 olive green blown-in-mold bottle fragments	51 unidentified nails	1 mica fragment
12 domestic gray stoneware sherds	1 clear machine-made bottle fragment	1 staple	3 bone fragments
67 plain whiteware sherds	18 aqua unidentified bottle fragments	1 nonelectrical wire fragment	3 oyster shell fragments
22 blue transfer-printed whiteware sherd	42 clear unidentified bottle fragments	1 small peg	5 charcoal fragments
7 molded whiteware sherds	1 amber unidentified bottle fragment	12 unidentified iron/steel objects	1 possible gizzard stone
1 annular whiteware sherd	1 dark aqua unidentified bottle fragment		
8 blue shell-edged whiteware sherds	23 olive green unidentified bottle fragments		

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
1 green shell-edged whiteware sherd	4 purple unidentified bottle fragments		
12 plain yellowware sherds	2 milk glass unidentified bottle fragments		
2 Rockingham or Bennington yellowware sherds	2 melted/burnt unidentified bottle fragments		
2 molded yellowware sherd	2 clear embossed glass fragments		
1 annular/banded yellowware sherd	5 pressed-glass tumbler fragments		
33 plain white ironstone sherds	1 diamond-patterned pressed-glass tableware fragment		
1 hand-painted ironstone sherd	1 engraved tableware fragment		
1 green transfer-printed ironstone sherd	1 ridged flat glass fragment		
3 blue transfer-printed whiteware sherds	7 clear glass lamp chimney fragments		
6 plain hard-paste porcelain sherds	1 crimped-edge glass lamp chimney fragment		
1 colored glaze hard-paste porcelain sherd	81 window glass fragments		
2 molded hard-paste porcelain sherds	1 four-hole button		
4 transfer-printed hard-paste porcelain sherds	1 dark aqua unidentified bottle glass fragment		
1 gilded hard-paste porcelain sherd			
3 underglaze blue Chinese Export Porcelain sherds			
4 black-glazed red stoneware sherds			
1 unglazed redware sherd			
5 flower pot sherds			
3 unidentified ceramic sherds of indeterminate ware			
1 tile fragment			

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
1 Bisque doll fragment			
1 pipe stem fragment			
217 total	216 total	78 total	30 total

In STs 14.9, GPR 11, and GPR 16 the A or E horizons appeared to have been mixed with overlying fill materials. Sixty-five (65) historic artifacts were recovered from these mixed soil horizons (Table 6).

Table 6. Historic artifacts recovered from A or E horizons mixed with overlying fill materials in shovel tests.

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
1 tin-glazed earthenware sherd with plain white glaze	3 amber unidentified bottle fragments	5 complete cut nails	1 bone fragment
1 Black Basalt stoneware sherd	1 amethyst unidentified bottle fragment	5 cut nail fragments	
12 blue transfer-printed ironstone sherds	3 clear unidentified bottle fragments	2 unidentified nails	
3 domestic gray stoneware sherds	1 unidentified tableware fragment	1 unidentified small modern item	
1 flower pot sherd	4 clear lamp chimney fragments		
1 drainage pipe fragment	19 window fragments		
	1 four-hole button		
19 total	32 total	13 total	1 total

In STs 8.7, 9.2, 10.4, 11.9, 13.7, 13.9, 14.4, 14.7, 16.5, and J1 native soils appeared to have been disturbed forming a plow zone or Ap horizon. In STs 8.7, 9.2, 13.7, 14.4, 14.7, and 16.5 fill covered or buried the plow zone. Forty-four (44) historic artifacts were recovered from these the Ap and Apb horizons (Table 7). Seven quartz flakes and one quartz core fragment were also recovered from the Ap and Apb horizons.

Table 7. Historic artifacts recovered from Ap and Apb horizons in shovel tests.

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
1 plain whiteware sherd	2 aqua blown-in-mold bottle fragments	3 cut nail fragments	1 brick fragment
2 plain white ironstone sherds	1 amber unidentified bottle fragment	5 unidentified nails	2 bone fragments
2 plain hard-paste porcelain sherds	5 aqua unidentified bottle fragments	1 unidentified miscellaneous metal item	4 oyster shell fragments
	3 clear unidentified bottle fragments		
	4 olive green unidentified bottle fragments		
	1 milk glass unidentified bottle fragment		
	1 melted/burnt unidentified bottle fragment		
	1 aqua embossed fragment		
	1 clear lamp chimney fragment		
	3 window fragments		
	1 machine-made marble		
5 total	23 total	9 total	7 total

4.3 METAL DETECTION

A metal-detection survey was conducted across the project area. The overlying fill deposits mainly around Packard Hall, areas to the west of Packard Hall, and in the far eastern portion of the project area hindered the identification of deeply buried artifacts. The survey resulted in the recovery of 127 artifacts from 111 metal detector locations or hits including 122 metallic and 5 ceramic items.

Thirty-nine (39) metallic artifacts and 3 ceramic artifacts were recovered from the project area east of Oakwood (Figure 16). At least 12 artifacts are military-related (Table 8). These include two items of attire; a possible military brass buckle and half of a Virginia Militia cartridge or waist belt plate (Figure 17). These rectangular plates were manufactured up to 1861 by James S. Smith & Sons of New York (O'Donnell and Campbell 2000:499). Ammunition recovered included 3 unfired Minié balls (Figure 18). Seven pieces of melted lead were also found. MD 41 included one large and one small piece of melted lead which may not be military related but instead may be discarded building material. A portion of a lead ingot (MD 96) was also recovered which may be military related; possibly used for making into ammunition, but could also be related to the domestic occupation of Oakwood (Figure 19).

Table 8. Military-related artifacts recovered east of Oakwood.

Provenience	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
MD 41	Melted lead	2	
MD 42	Brass belt or other buckle	1	possible military; brass with iron
MD 50	Minié ball, .577/.58 caliber	1	
MD 98	Minié ball, .577/.58 caliber	1	some damage to base
MD 100	Melted lead	2	
MD 101	Melted lead	3	
MD 102	Virginia Militia cartridge plate	1	one half of rectangular waist belt plate
MD 109	Minié ball, .577/.58 caliber	1	star in basal concavity; some damage to base
	Total:	12	

Other identified artifacts recovered from east of Oakwood include 2 iron cooking vessel fragments (MD 44 and 47), one large spoon (MD 76) and one butter knife (MD 77), one pocket knife with incised bone handle (MD 43), one straight razor fragment (MD 77), one ferrous fabric-covered button (MD 75), one pocket watch (MD 97), one mouth bit and one ring from an equestrian bridle (MD 94), one downspout hook (MD 105), and a section of possible tin ceiling panel or trim (MD 111). A number of metallic items and fragments could not be identified including MD 46, 48, 49, 104, 106, and 107. Also included with these is a folded piece of lead (MD 40) which does not appear to be military related. Modern items recovered included metal hardware (MD 39 and 99) and possible machine parts (MD 95 and 103), one lead or zinc automotive tire weight (MD 110), one flattened zinc medicine tube (MD 108), and one brass rouge/lipstick case (MD 45). One plain whiteware sherd and one hard-paste porcelain sherd with decal overglaze were recovered from MD 47 along with the iron cooking vessel fragment.

Forty-one (41) metallic artifacts were recovered from the project area west of Oakwood (Figure 20). At least 18 artifacts are military-related (Table 9). These include 12 pieces of ammunition, one lead cone protector for a gun, 2 pieces of melted lead, 2 mending fragments of a possible eagle button, and a finial or scabbard tip (Figures 17 and 18). Ammunition recovered included 6 Minié balls, 3 round balls, 2 Enfield bullets, and one Williams Type II cleaner bullet. None of the ammunition had been fired except for one round ball (MD 23). The lead cone protectors were made by soldiers in the field from round balls to cover and protect the cone which held the percussion cap on the firing mechanism of their rifles. These cone protectors were intended to keep moisture, dirt, and dust out of the cone and torchhole and reduced ignition malfunctions.

Table 9. Military-related artifacts recovered west of Oakwood.

Provenience	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
MD 23	Round ball, .69 caliber	1	flattened/carved
MD 27	Minié ball, .577/.58 caliber	1	rounded point
MD 29	Round ball, .69 caliber	1	
MD 30	Round ball, .54 caliber	1	
MD 33	Gun part, lead cone protector	1	field-made
MD 38	Melted lead	1	
MD 53	Minié ball, .54 caliber	1	
MD 54	Minié ball, .54 caliber	1	flared base
MD 55	Minié ball, .54 caliber	1	
MD 57	Williams Type II cleaner bullet	1	.577/.58 caliber
MD 58	Minié ball, .577/.58 caliber	1	base flattened
MD 60	Ferrous button	2	mend; possible eagle button
MD 63	Enfield bullet, .577/.58 caliber	1	
MD 65	Enfield bullet, .577/.58 caliber	1	
MD 66	Finial or scabbard tip	1	brass/copper alloy
MD 67	Melted lead	1	
MD 90	Minié ball, .577/.58 caliber	1	
	Total:	18	

Other identified artifacts recovered from west of Oakwood include 5 brass cuff links (MD 24, 59, and 91), 2 ferrous buttons (MD 64 and 93), 2 ferrous four-hole stamped trouser buttons (MD 57), one four-hole stamped brass trouser button (MD 31), one twentieth-century brass “Golf King” coat of arms sport coat blazer button manufactured by the Waterbury Button Company of Connecticut (MD 26), one modern brooch or pin (MD 92), one modern brass suspender buckle (MD 32), one .35 caliber modern bullet cartridge (MD 68), one small hand shovel or toy (MD 35), one metal nozzle (MD 25), one tool part (MD 62), and one iron finial with wire nail end (MD 61) (Figure 19). One unidentified domestic coin was also recovered (MD 36). Four metallic items could not be identified (MD 28, 34, 37, and 56).

Thirty-three (33) metallic artifacts and one plain hard-paste porcelain sherd were recovered from the project area within the center and to the south of Deanery Drive (Figure 21). At least 10 artifacts are military-related (Table 10). These include 7 pieces of ammunition, one lead cone protector for a gun, one piece of melted lead, and one bayonet scabbard (Figures 17 and 18). Ammunition recovered included 5 round balls, one Williams Type II cleaner bullet, and one Enfield bullet. None of the ammunition had been fired. A raised marking was on the basal cavity of one of the Enfield bullets. The “L” marking indicates the bullet was manufactured by E. & A. Ludlow of Birmingham, England (Thomas and Thomas 1996:68). The hard-paste porcelain sherd was recovered along with the Williams cleaner bullet in MD 5.

Table 10. Military-related artifacts recovered within the center and to the south of Deanery Drive.

Provenience	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
MD 2	Round ball, .69 caliber	1	one end flattened
MD 3	Melted lead	1	
MD 4	Round ball, .69 caliber	1	
MD 5	Williams Type II cleaner bullet	1	.577/.58 caliber
MD 9	Round ball, .69 caliber	1	field-made
MD 10	Round ball, .69 caliber	1	
MD 18	Gun part, lead cone protector	1	field-made
MD 51	Bayonet scabbard	1	
MD 71	Enfield bullet, .577/.58 caliber	1	L in basal concavity
MD 78	Round ball, .69 caliber	1	
	Total:	10	

Other identified artifacts recovered from within the center and to the south of Deanery Drive include 2 iron cooking vessel fragments (MD 6 and 8), 2 flat ferrous buttons with loop shanks (MD 1 and 72), one ferrous buckle (MD 80), one triangular piece of cut flat brass (MD 20), and one flat iron figurine of a man with fish and Medieval-period dress and helmet which is possibly a Christian toy (MD 69) (Figure 19). Modern items recovered included one white metal dangling earring (MD 22), one small iron ring with silver-colored gilding (MD 73), one copper window hinge (MD 12), one copper alloy bracket (MD 70), and one iron pipe fragment with external thread (MD 14). Eleven metallic items could not be identified (MD 7, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 52, 74 and 79). MD 74 is a possible wrought-iron door hinge or wagon part and MD 13 is a large folded piece of lead. The other unidentified items appeared to be modern.

Nine metallic artifacts were recovered from the western portion of the project area (Figure 22). At least 7 artifacts are military-related (Table 11). These include 4 pieces of ammunition, one lead cone protector for a gun, one piece of melted lead, and one brass knapsack hook (Figures 17 and 18). Ammunition recovered included 3 Minié balls and 1 round ball. The two other items were recovered include lead window came fragment (MD 84) and one large iron ring (MD 85).

Table 11. Military-related artifacts recovered within the western portion of the project area.

Provenience	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
MD 81	Knapsack hook	1	brass
MD 82	Minié ball, .577/.58 caliber	1	slightly flattened
MD 83	Round ball, .69 caliber	1	
MD 86	Minié ball, .577/.58 caliber	1	slightly flattened
MD 87	Gun part, lead cone protector	1	field-made
MD 88	Melted lead	1	
MD 89	Minié ball, .54 caliber	1	base slightly damaged
	Total:	7	

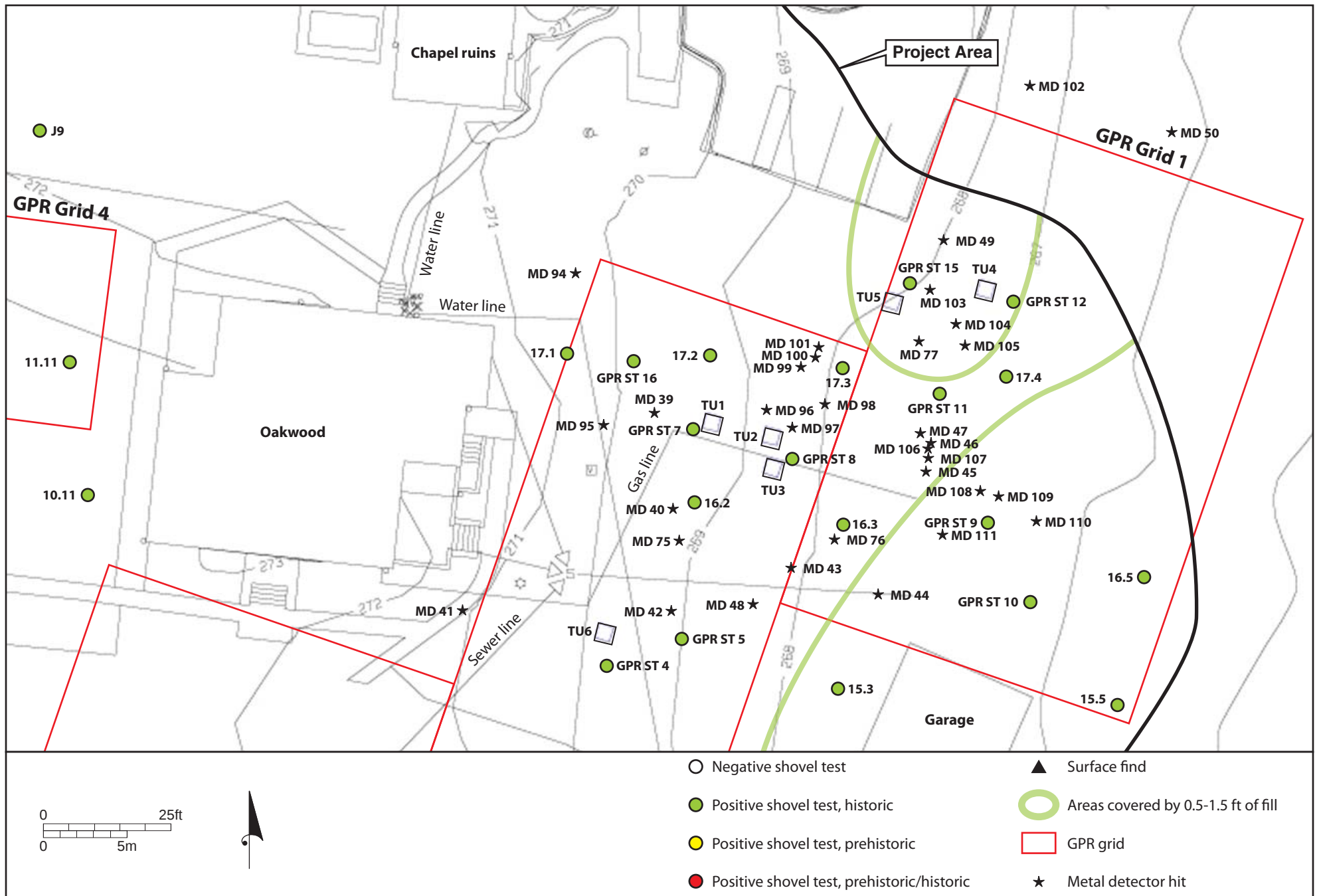


Figure 16. Map showing the location of metal detector hits to the east of Oakwood.



Figure 17. Selected military objects recovered from the project area; A) one-half of a Virginia militia plate (MD 102); B) brass buckle (MD 42); C) knapsack hook (MD 81); D) bayonet scabbard finial (MD 66); E) bayonet scabbard tip (MD 51).



Figure 18. Selected ammunition recovered from the project area; A) .577/.58 caliber Minié ball (MD 50); B) .54 caliber Minié ball (MD 30); C) .54 caliber Minié ball (MD 54); D) .58 caliber Enfield bullet (MD 63); E).577/.58 (MD 71); F) Williams cleaner, type II (MD 5); G) .69 caliber round ball (MD 2); H) rifle cone protector, field-made from a .69 caliber round ball (MD 18); I) .54 caliber round ball (MD 89); J) .577/.58 caliber Minié ball (MD 86); K) incomplete rifle cone protector, field-made from a .69 caliber round ball (MD 87).



Figure 19. Selected small finds recovered from the project area;
 A) silver-plated pocket watch (MD 97); B) trouser
 button (MD 31); C) pin or brooch (MD 92); D) lead
 ingot fragment (MD 96); E) cast figurine (MD 69);
 F) two-piece brass and ferrous button (MD 26);
 G) flat brass button (MD 1).

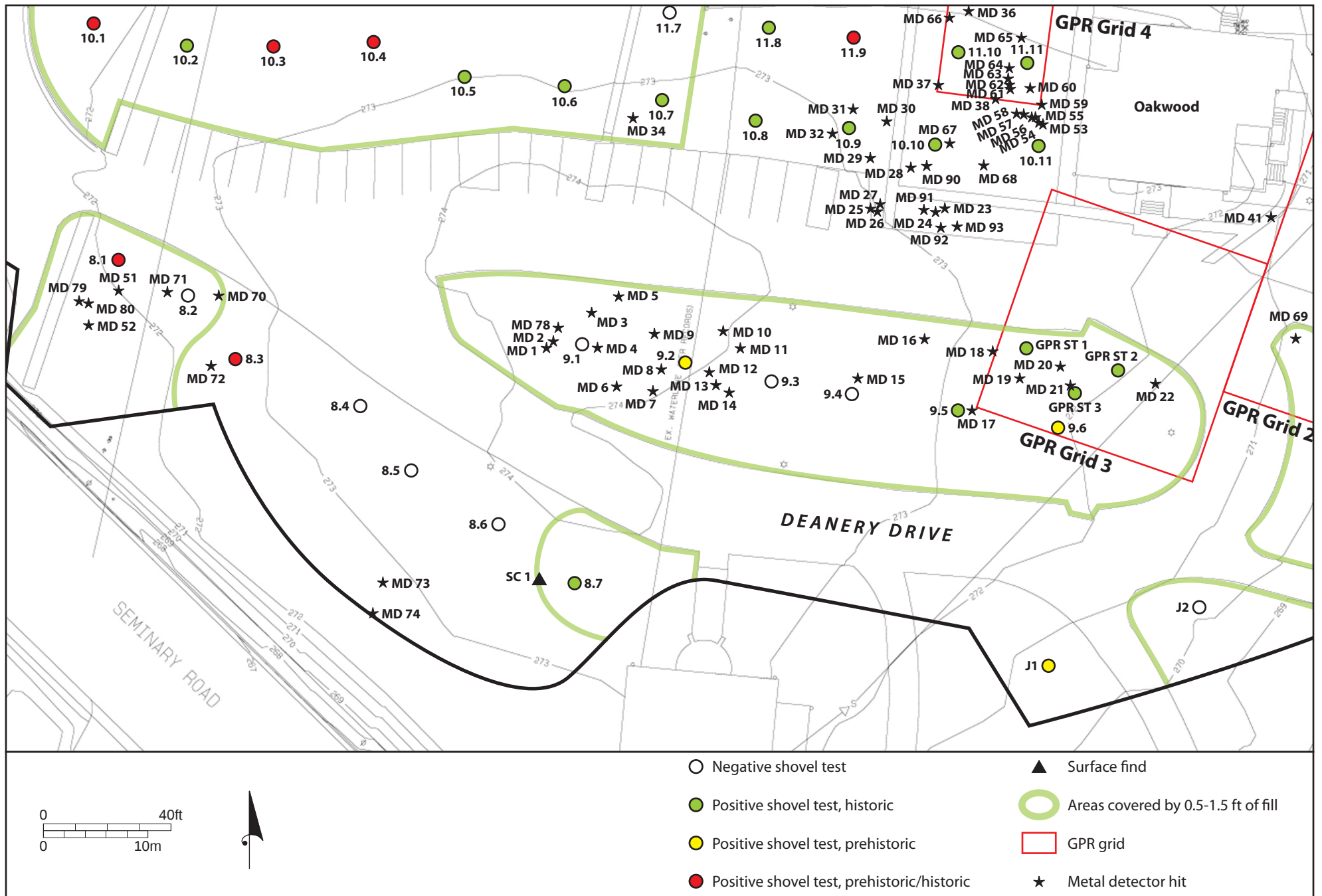


Figure 21 . Map showing the location of metal detector hits within the center and to the south of Deanery Drive.

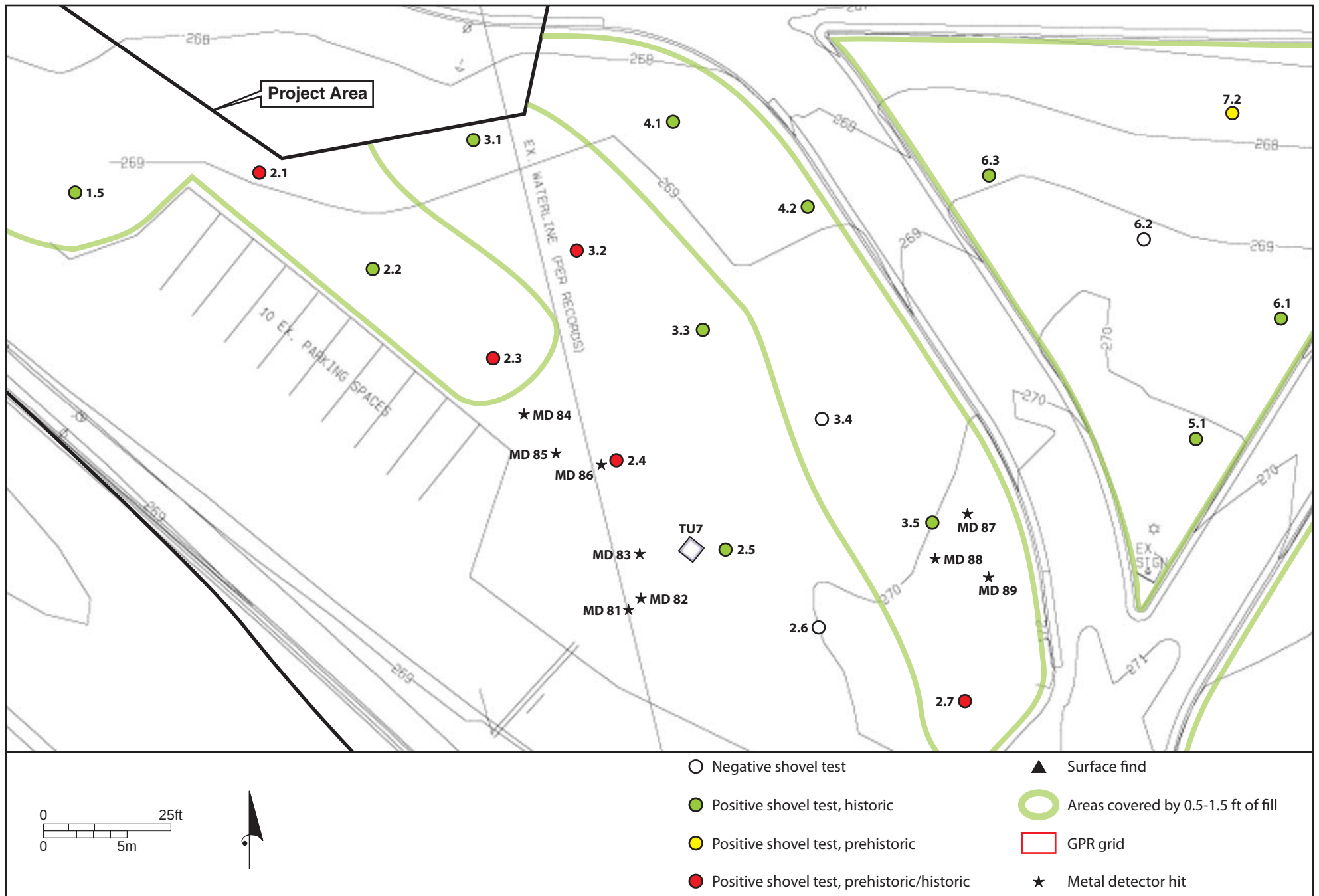


Figure 22. Map showing the location of metal detector hits in the western portion of the project area.

4.4 TEST UNIT EXCAVATION

Six 3-by-3-ft TUs were excavated to investigate deposits possibly dating to the Civil War or earlier (Figure 11 and 14). These deposits were identified during the excavation of STs that targeted anomalies identified during the GPR survey. Excavation of another test unit, TU 2, was terminated after the modern A horizon was removed and a large modern utility trench that ran through the majority of the TU was identified.

TU 1 was excavated directly east of GPR ST 7 (Figure 11 and 14). The GPR ST was excavated to investigate Anomaly 12, a geometrical anomaly that may be associated with possible structural elements or compacted soils. No structural elements were identified. However, the modern A horizon contained large amounts of coal and coal ash which likely corresponds to the anomaly identified during the GPR survey. Also of note is the proximity to the small door on the east side of Oakwood where coal was conveyed to the basement. Two soil deposits, one overlaying the other, were encountered in the ST between the modern A and B horizons. The deposits did not have the same soil colors and transitions as the native A and E horizons observed elsewhere in the project area. A buried utility is located nearby and these deposits may be associated with this modern feature. Thirty-two (32) artifacts possibly dating to the Civil war or earlier were recovered (Table 12).

Table 12. Artifacts recovered from two deposits below the modern A horizon in GPR ST 7.

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
1 black basalt stoneware sherd	2 clear unidentified bottle fragments	6 complete cut nails	1 bone fragment
8 plain whiteware sherds	1 lamp chimney fragment	2 cut nail fragments	
2 blue transfer-printed whiteware sherds	1 window glass fragment	1 unidentified nail	
4 plain yellowware sherds			
2 plain white ironstone sherds			
1 underglaze blue Chinese Export Porcelain sherd			
18 total	4 total	9 total	1 total

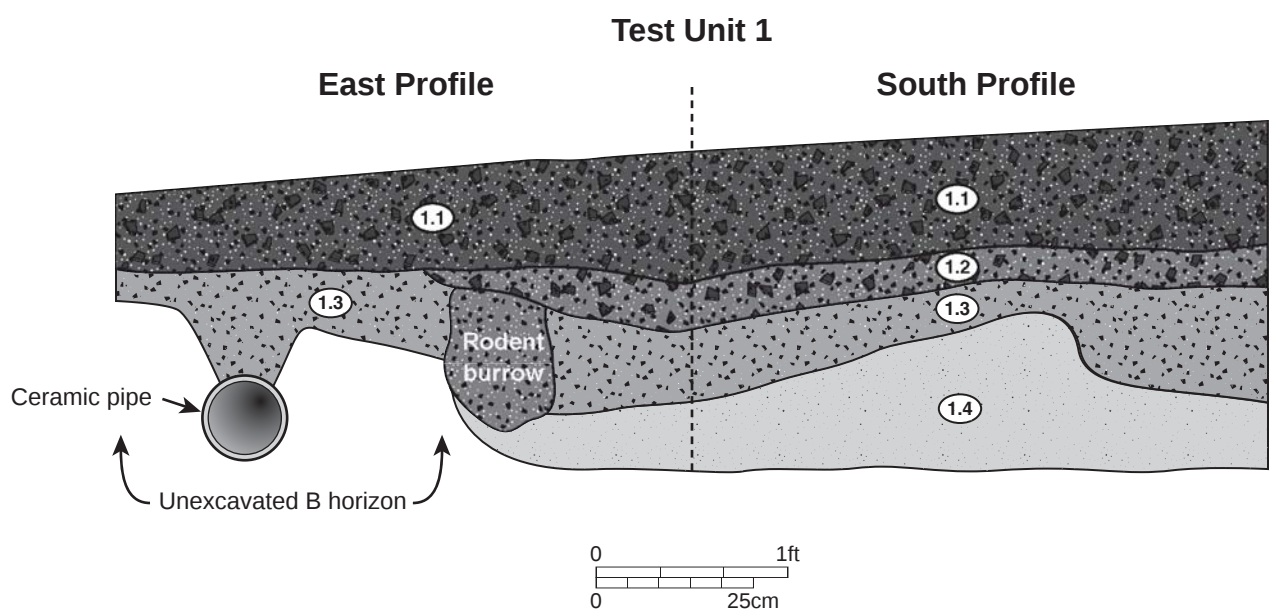
The excavation of TU 1 showed that the two deposits were disturbance related. Soils encountered consisted of a modern A horizon mixed with fill above a thin fill deposit which was overlying a modern pipe trench and pipe (Figure 23). The pipe trench was overlying the B horizon. A rodent burrow was also encountered. Seven-hundred sixty (760) historic artifacts were recovered from the modern A horizon, the thin fill deposit, and the modern pipe trench (Table 13). No artifacts were recovered from the B horizon.

Table 13. Artifacts recovered from TU 1.

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
1 black basalt stoneware sherd	3 aqua blown-in-mold bottle fragments	10 complete cut nails	1 bone fragment
2 plain pearlware sherds	2 clear blown-in-mold bottle fragments	92 cut nail fragments	1 oyster shell fragment
1 hand-painted pearlware sherd with underglaze blue	1 clear machine-made bottle fragment	3 wire nail fragments	2 4-hole bone buttons
1 unidentified pearlware sherd	4 amber unidentified bottle fragments	27 unidentified nails	1 bone-handled brush
1 red stoneware sherd with black glaze	2 amethyst unidentified bottle fragments	3 brads	1 medicine applicator
1 red stoneware sherd with brown glaze	19 aqua unidentified bottle fragments	1 screw	1 celluloid fragment
8 plain bone china sherds	107 clear unidentified bottle fragments	3 staples	1 possible ceramic gizzard stone
76 plain whiteware sherds	1 cobalt blue unidentified bottle fragment	1 hinge	
32 blue transfer-printed whiteware sherds	2 dark aqua unidentified bottle fragments	1 medicine tube	
1 burned shell-edged whiteware sherd	1 dark green unidentified bottle fragment	1 unidentified lead object	
4 polychrome hand-painted whiteware sherds	1 light blue unidentified bottle fragment	1 unidentified iron/steel object	
3 sponged whiteware sherds	16 milk glass unidentified bottle fragments		
1 brown transfer-printed whiteware sherd	30 olive green unidentified bottle fragments		
1 whiteware sherd with decal and overglaze	5 smoked unidentified bottle fragments		
6 plain yellowware sherds	4 clear embossed glass fragments		
1 molded yellowware sherd	8 pressed-glass tableware fragments		
1 Rockingham/Bennington yellowware sherd	1 cased glass tableware fragment		
18 plain white ironstone sherds	7 canning lid fragments		
4 molded ironstone sherds	1 pink depression glass fragment		

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
1 plain salt glaze domestic gray stoneware sherd	2 yellow depression glass fragments		
1 blue decorated salt glaze domestic gray stoneware sherd	39 lamp chimney fragments		
3 underfired domestic gray stoneware sherds	1 bead		
1 industrial stoneware bottle sherd with Bristol glaze	1 burnt unidentified object		
10 plain hard-paste porcelain sherds	151 window fragments		
1 banded hard-paste porcelain sherd			
1 hard-paste porcelain sherd with hand-painted overglaze			
1 Canton Chinese export porcelain sherd			
7 terra-cotta flower pot sherds			
1 unidentified transfer-printed sherd			
1 unidentified sherd			
4 porcelain 4-hole button			
5 porcelain doll fragments			
200 total	409 total	143 total	8 total

TU 3 was excavated directly west of GPR ST 8 (Figure 11 and 14). The GPR ST was also excavated to investigate Anomaly 12. No structural elements were identified but Ab and E horizons were encountered that contained 74 artifacts, the majority of which could possibly date to the Civil War or earlier (Table 14). TU 3 was excavated to investigate these buried native soil horizons.



- 1.1** 10YR 3/3 very dark gray sandy loam with brick fragments, coal, and coal ash; abrupt transition; artifacts (modern A horizon and fill)
 - 1.2** 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam with brick fragments, coal, and coal ash; abrupt transition; artifacts (fill)
 - 1.3** 10YR 4/3 brown with 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow sandy clay loam with coal and coal ash; abrupt transition; artifacts (pipe trench)
 - 1.4** 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay loam; clear transition; no artifacts (B horizon)
- Rodent burrow--10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam with coal and coal ash; artifacts

Figure 23. Test unit 1, east and south profile.

Table 14. Artifacts recovered from the Ab and E horizons in GPR ST 8.

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
2 agateware sherds	1 aqua blown-in-mold bottle fragment	1 complete cut nail	2 bone fragments
1 black basalt stoneware sherd	2 clear blown-in-mold bottle fragments	1 unidentified nail	2 oyster shell fragments
28 plain whiteware sherds	2 aqua unidentified bottle fragments	10 unidentified iron/steel objects	1 mica fragment
7 shell-edged whiteware sherds	6 clear unidentified bottle fragments		
1 molded yellowware sherd	3 window fragments		
1 plain white ironstone sherd			
1 plain hard-paste porcelain sherd			
1 domestic gray stoneware sherd with plain salt glaze			
1 unglazed redware sherd			
43 total	14 total	12 total	5 total

Soils encountered during the excavation of TU 3 consisted of a modern A horizon mixed with fill covering an Ab horizon which was above an E horizon (Figure 24). The E horizon rested above the B horizon. A modern pipe trench and pipe cut through the southern portion of the test unit. The pipe trench was above the B horizon. This pipe trench and pipe runs east/west through the eastern yard of Oakwood and is not the same pipe trench encountered in TU 1 and 2. Two-hundred twenty-four (224) historic artifacts were recovered from the modern A horizon mixed with fill (Table 15). Artifacts recovered from the modern pipe trench included 2 plain whiteware sherds, 1 aqua unidentified bottle glass fragment, 1 clear glass lamp chimney fragment, and 1 complete cut nail.

Table 15. Artifacts recovered from the modern A horizon in TU 3

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
7 plain whiteware sherds	1 amber blown-in-mold bottle fragment	6 complete cut nails	1 bone handle fragment
1 blue transfer-printed whiteware sherd	4 clear blown-in-mold bottle fragments	11 cut nail fragments	6 bone fragments
1 sponged whiteware sherd	1 olive green blown-in-mold bottle fragment	4 complete wire nails	

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
1 unidentified whiteware sherd	18 aqua unidentified bottle fragments	3 wire nail fragments	
3 plain yellowware sherds	16 clear unidentified bottle fragments	1 staple	
7 plain white ironstone sherds	2 dark aqua unidentified bottle fragments	12 nonelectrical wire fragments	
8 industrial stoneware bottle sherds with thin orange-brown glaze	5 olive green unidentified bottle fragments	1 electrical conduit fragment	
1 industrial stoneware bottle sherd with Bristol glaze	1 clear embossed fragment	1 iron candle stick holder fragment	
12 plain hard-paste porcelain sherds	6 tableware rim fragments with acid-etched bands	1 toy car fragment	
2 transfer-printed hard-paste porcelain sherds	1 stemmed tableware fragment	1 shotgun shell	
2 hard-paste porcelain sherds with decal overglaze	1 milk glass tableware fragment		
1 domestic gray stoneware sherd with brown salt glaze	1 undecorated tableware fragment		
1 terra-cotta flower pot sherd	30 unidentified tableware fragments		
1 2-hole porcelain button	2 clear lighting fragment		
1 red clay pipe bowl fragment	38 window fragments		
49 total	127 total	41 total	7 total

Two-hundred twenty-six (226) historic artifacts were recovered from the Ab and E horizons in TU 3 (Table 16). No artifacts were recovered from the B horizon.

Table 16. Artifacts recovered from the Ab and E horizons in TU 3.

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
5 funneled slip redware sherds with clear glaze	1 coke-bottle green blown-in-mold bottle fragment	33 cut nail fragments	16 bone fragments
9 lighter yellow creamware sherds	6 aqua unidentified bottle fragments		6 oyster shell fragments

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
11 plain pearlware sherds	3 clear unidentified bottle fragments		1 plastic hair comb fragment
3 blue transfer-printed pearlware sherds	5 olive green unidentified bottle fragments		
1 nonshell-molded pearlware rim sherd with green feather pattern	2 olive green embossed fragments		
24 plain whiteware sherds	1 clear lamp chimney fragment		
18 blue transfer-printed whiteware sherds	1 clear lighting fragment		
37 sponged whiteware sherds	1 mirror fragment		
3 banded whiteware sherds	21 window fragments		
2 trailed or dot whiteware sherds			
2 plain yellowware sherds			
1 blue-banded yellowware sherd			
6 plain white ironstone sherds			
1 industrial stoneware bottle sherd with thin orange-brown glaze			
1 plain hard-paste porcelain sherd			
1 gilded hard-paste porcelain sherd			
1 domestic gray stoneware sherd with blue decorated salt glaze			
3 terra-cotta flower pot sherds			
129 total	41 total	33 total	23 total

TU 4 was excavated directly west of GPR ST 12 (Figure 11 and 14). The GPR ST was excavated to investigate Anomaly 8, a long roughly linear anomaly that may be associated with a possible buried walkway or path. The ground surface within this anomaly was slightly elevated. Soils encountered in the ST consisted of a modern A

horizon mixed with fill overlying a stratum that contained large fragments of a blue transfer-printed ironstone flatware vessel with an unidentified exotic view central design motif as well as other artifacts (Figure 25). The stratum did not appear to correspond to the native A or E horizon. Both the modern A horizon and the underlying stratum contained large amounts of coal and coal ash which likely corresponds to the anomaly identified during the GPR survey. It did not appear to be related to a walkway or path. The underlying stratum was resting above the B horizon.

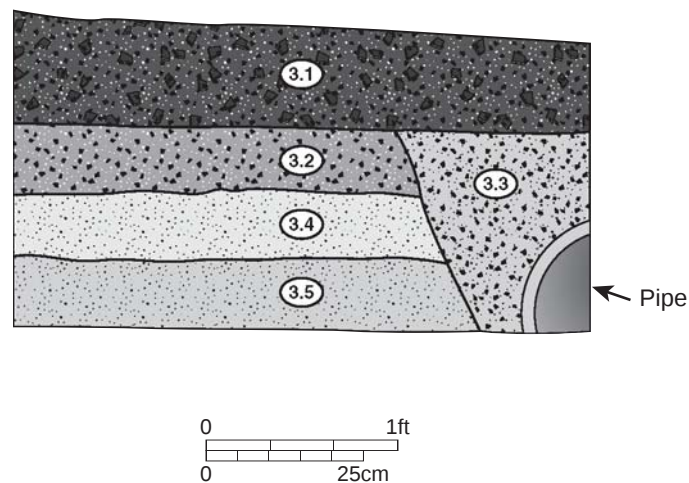
No artifacts were recovered from the modern A horizon in GPR ST 12 which consisted mainly of coal and coal ash. Forty-six (46) artifacts were recovered from the underlying stratum including 1 polychrome hand-painted whiteware sherd, 5 plain white ironstone sherds, 29 blue transfer-printed ironstone sherds, 5 unidentified sherds, 1 clear unidentified bottle glass fragment, 5 unidentified nail fragments, and 1 unidentified iron/steel object. TU 4 was excavated to investigate the underlying stratum.

TU 5 was excavated directly southwest of GPR ST 15. The GPR ST was excavated to investigate Anomaly 9, a geometrical anomaly that may be associated with possible building debris. Like GPR ST 12 to the east, soils encountered in the ST consisted of a modern A horizon overlying a stratum that did not appear to correspond to the native A or E horizon. The underlying stratum was resting above the B horizon.

Thirty-nine (39) historic artifacts were recovered from the modern A horizon and the underlying stratum in GPR ST 15 that included 6 plain whiteware sherds, 3 blue transfer-printed whiteware sherds, 1 banded yellowware sherd, 11 plain white ironstone sherds, 8 blue transfer-printed ironstone sherds, 4 underglaze blue Chinese export porcelain sherds, 1 domestic gray stoneware sherd with plain salt glaze, 1 unidentified ceramic sherd, 1 olive green blown-in-mold bottle glass fragment, 1 aqua and 1 clear unidentified bottle glass fragment, and 1 zinc canning lid fragment. TU 5 was excavated to investigate the underlying stratum.

The excavation of TU 4 and 5 showed that this area had been covered by fill deposits. Soils encountered consisted of a modern A horizon mixed with fill above a fill deposit which was overlying the B horizon (Figure 26). In TU 4, 147 artifacts were recovered from the modern A horizon and fill deposits (Table 17). No artifacts were recovered from the B horizon.

Test Unit 3 East Profile



- 3.1** 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam with brick fragments, coal, and coal ash; abrupt transition; artifacts (modern A horizon and fill)
- 3.2** 10YR 5/2 grayish brown sandy loam with coal; clear transition; artifacts (Ab horizon)
- 3.3** 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown with 10YR 6/3 pale brown and 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow sandy loam with brick fragments, mortar, coal, and coal ash; abrupt transition; artifacts (pipe trench)
- 3.4** 2.5Y 7/3 pale brown with 10YR 6/3 light yellowish brown sandy loam; clear transition; artifacts (E horizon)
- 3.5** 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam; no artifacts (B horizon)

Figure 24. Test unit 3, east profile.

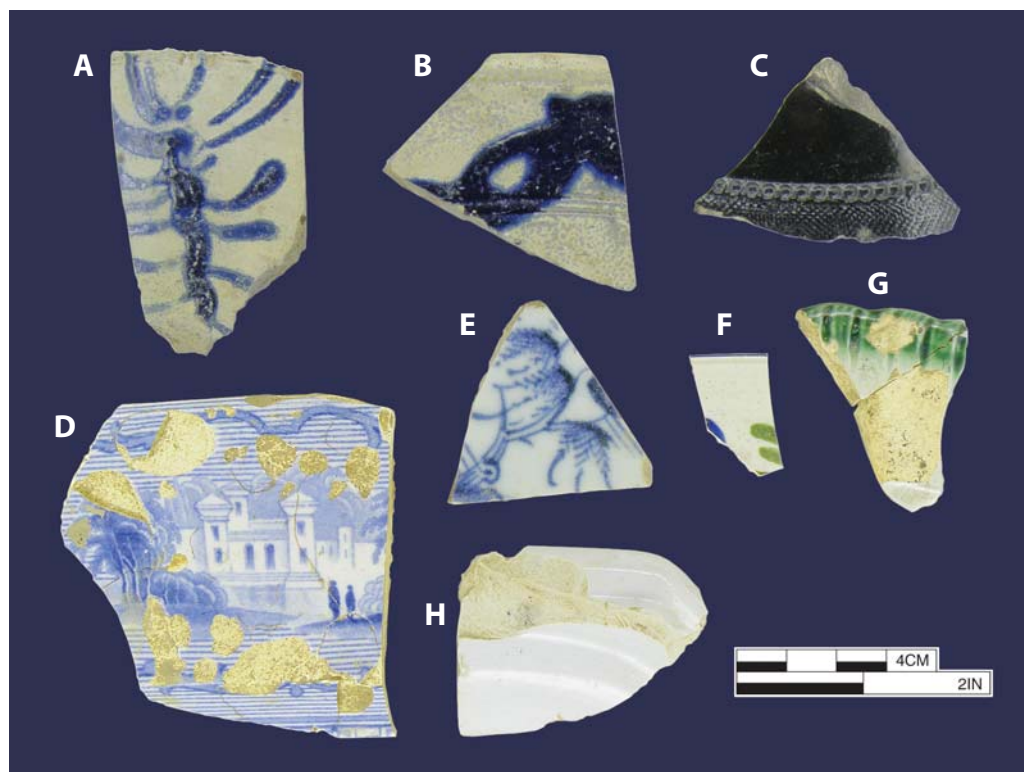
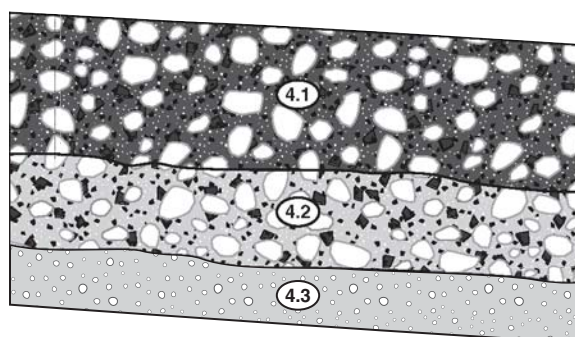


Figure 25. Selected ceramics recovered from excavations east of Oakwood;
 A-B) domestic gray salt-glazed stoneware, blue decorated (ST 17.2/9);
 C) black basalt stoneware (ST GPR-8/8); D) blue transfer-printed ironstone
 (ST GPR-12/4); E) Chinese export porcelain, blue hand-painted (SU 5.2/5);
 F) polychrome hand-painted pearlware (ST GPR 12-2); G) green shell-edged
 pearlware (SU 5.2/15); H) white ironstone (SU 5.2/19).

Test Unit 4 North Profile



- 4.1** 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown with 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray sandy loam with brick fragments, coal, coal ash, gravel, and cobbles; abrupt transition; artifacts (modern A horizon and fill)
- 4.2** 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown compact sandy loam with brick fragments, coal, coal ash, gravel, and cobbles; clear transition; artifacts (fill)
- 4.3** 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay loam with gravel; no artifacts (B horizon)

Figure 26. Test unit 4, north profile.

Table 17. Artifacts recovered from the modern A horizon mixed with fill and the underlying fill deposit in TU 4.

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
4 lighter yellow creamware sherds	5 aqua blown-in-mold bottle fragments	12 cut nail fragments	1 roofing slate fragment
1 plain bone china sherd	5 coke bottle green blown-in-mold bottle fragments	3 wire nail fragments	
5 plain pearlware sherds	4 olive green blown-in-mold bottle fragments	1 horseshoe	
1 blue transfer-printed pearlware sherd	1 clear machine-made bottle fragment	2 harmonica fragments	
2 plain yellowware sherds	7 aqua unidentified bottle fragments		
35 plain white ironstone sherds	10 clear unidentified bottle fragments		
7 blue transfer-printed ironstone sherds	3 paneled pressed-glass tableware fragment		
2 transfer-printed hard-paste porcelain sherds	3 undecorated glass tableware fragments		
4 gilded hard-paste porcelain sherds	8 window fragments		
1 underglaze blue Chinese export porcelain sherd			
5 domestic gray stoneware sherds with plain salt glaze			
11 domestic gray stoneware sherds with blue decorated salt glaze			
1 unidentified refined earthenware sherds			
2 unidentified sherds			
1 door knob fragment			
82 total	46 total	18 total	1 total

In TU 5, 228 historic artifacts were recovered from the modern A horizon and fill deposits (Table 18). No artifacts were recovered from the B horizon. The *terminus post quem* (TPQ) (based on latest datable artifact in assemblage) for the artifacts recovered from the fill deposit in TU 4 and 5 is 1870 suggesting the deposit may have originated during the construction of the chapel ca. 1881.

Table 18. Artifacts recovered from the modern A horizon mixed with fill and the underlying fill deposit in TU 5

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
1 lighter yellow creamware sherd	8 aqua blown-in-mold bottle fragments	8 handwrought rosehead nail fragments	3 oyster shell fragments
18 plain pearlware sherds	12 olive green blown-in-mold bottle fragments	26 cut nail fragments	2 plastic fragments
2 green shell-edged pearlware sherds	2 clear machine-made bottle fragments		
1 burned blue shell-edged pearlware sherd	50 aqua unidentified bottle fragments		
2 blue transfer-printed pearlware sherds	16 clear unidentified bottle fragments		
1 monochrome hand-painted pearlware sherd	1 canning lid fragment		
16 plain whiteware sherds	1 clear lamp chimney fragment		
12 blue transfer-printed whiteware sherds	2 window fragments		
1 flow blue whiteware sherd			
16 plain white ironstone sherds			
2 plain hard-paste porcelain sherds			
10 gilded hard-paste porcelain sherds			
1 plain Chinese export porcelain sherd			
1 underglaze blue Chinese export porcelain sherd			
1 unglazed redware sherd			
2 domestic gray stoneware sherds with plain salt glaze			

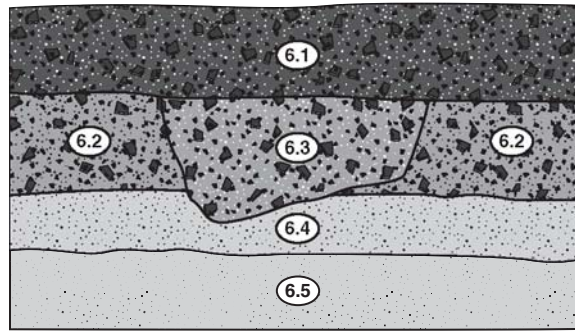
Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
2 domestic gray stoneware sherds with blue decorated salt glaze			
6 unidentified refined earthenware sherds			
2 unidentified sherds with burnt white body			
97 total	92 total	34 total	5 total

TU 6 was excavated directly north of GPR ST 4 (Figure 11 and 14). The GPR ST was excavated to investigate Anomaly 3, an anomaly that appeared to extend quite deep. Soils encountered in the ST consisted of a modern A horizon over a fill deposit containing brick fragments and large quartz cobbles that extended at least 4.75 ft below the ground surface. Excavation ceased because of the depth of the shovel test but the B horizon was not encountered. This fill may be associated with a nearby buried sewer line and junction box. The manhole cover for the junction box is located 18 ft to the northwest and the sewer line is located 13 ft to the west. Nine artifacts were recovered from the modern A horizon that included 1 plain whiteware sherd, 1 blue shell-edged whiteware sherd, 1 polychrome hand-painted whiteware sherd, 1 plain hard-paste porcelain sherd, 1 Chinese export porcelain sherd with underglaze blue, 2 clear unidentified bottle glass fragments, 1 window glass fragment, and 1 unidentified metal item. No artifacts were recovered from the fill deposit. TU 6 was excavated to investigate the deep fill deposit.

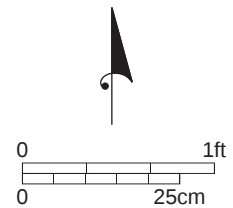
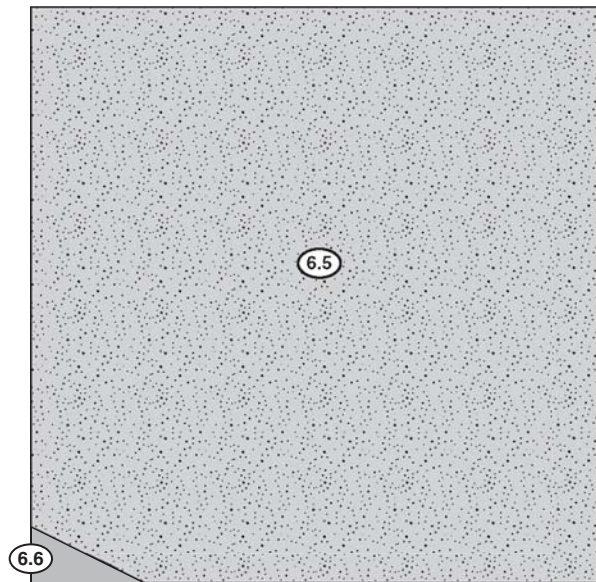
Soils encountered during the excavation of TU 6 consisted of a modern A horizon covering an Ab horizon which was above an E horizon (Figure 27). The E horizon rested above the B horizon. A small possible planting feature was encountered below the modern A horizon that had penetrated the Apb and E horizons. The fill deposit encountered in GPR ST 4 was present in the southwestern corner of the test unit. It occurred directly below the modern A horizon and cut into the native soils. Only a small portion of the fill deposit was excavated but it appeared to be associated with a modern disturbance episode and is likely related to the nearby buried sewer line and junction box.

Twenty-nine (29) historic artifacts were recovered from the modern A horizon (Table 19). Two artifacts were recovered from the possible planting feature that included 1 olive green unidentified bottle glass fragment and 1 unidentified iron/steel object.

Test Unit 6 North Profile



Test Unit 6 Plan View



- 6.1** 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown with 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam with brick fragments, coal, and coal ash; abrupt transition; artifacts (modern A horizon and fill)
- 6.2** 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam with brick fragments, coal, and coal ash; clear transition; artifacts (Ab horizon)
- 6.3** 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam with brick fragments and coal; abrupt transition; artifacts (planting feature)
- 6.4** 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam; clear transition; artifacts (E horizon)
- 6.5** 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam; no artifacts (B horizon)
- 6.6** 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow with 10YR 4/3 brown and 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown clay loam; abrupt transition (utility disturbance)

Figure 27. Test unit 6, north profile and plan view.

Table 19. Artifacts recovered from the modern A horizon in TU 6.

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
1 lighter yellow creamware sherd	13 clear machine-made bottle fragments	2 unidentified nails	3 brick fragments
1 blue transfer-printed whiteware sherd	1 amber unidentified bottle fragment	1 unidentified iron/steel object	
1 transfer-printed hard-paste porcelain sherd	1 olive green unidentified bottle fragment		
1 Chinese export porcelain sherd with underglaze blue	1 paneled pressed-glass tableware fragment		
	1 milk glass tableware fragment		
	2 window fragments		
4 total	19 total	3 total	3 total

Seventy-eight (78) historic artifacts were recovered from the Ab horizon and 4 historic artifacts were recovered from the E horizon (Table 20). One quartz flake was also recovered from the E horizon. No artifacts were recovered from the B horizon.

Table 20. Artifacts recovered from the Ab and E horizons in TU 6.

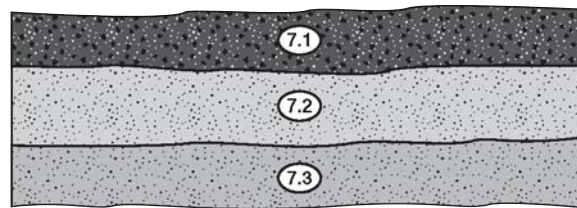
Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
3 lighter yellow creamware sherds	1 olive green blown-in-mold bottle fragment	1 complete cut nail	1 brick fragment
4 plain pearlware sherds	5 aqua unidentified bottle fragments	2 complete wire nails	4 oyster shell fragments
6 plain whiteware sherds	12 clear unidentified bottle fragments	4 unidentified nail fragments	
4 blue transfer-printed whiteware sherds	12 olive green unidentified bottle fragments		
1 sponged whiteware sherd	3 milk glass tableware fragments		
1 industrial stoneware ginger beer bottle fragment	9 window fragments		
2 plain yellowware sherds			
2 plain hard-paste porcelain sherds			

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
1 domestic gray stoneware sherd with plain salt glaze			
1 domestic gray stoneware sherd with blue decorated salt glaze			
2 terra-cotta flower pot sherds			
1 unidentified sherd with burnt white body			
28 total	42 total	7 total	5 total

TU 7 was excavated in the western portion of the project area to investigate areas containing undisturbed native soils (Figure 11). Shovel testing had determined that the native A horizon had been removed but the E horizon remained. The metal detector survey located several military artifacts within this area (Figure 19). The test unit was excavated in a location that had not been covered by fill so that soils consisted of a modern A horizon which had developed on the exposed native E horizon (Figure 28). The remnant E horizon overlaid the B horizon.

Three historic artifacts were recovered from the modern A horizon which include 2 amber and 1 clear unidentified bottle glass fragments. Two historic artifacts were recovered from the E horizon that includes 1 amber unidentified bottle glass fragment and 1 milk glass tableware fragment. Two rhyolite flakes, 1 quartz flake, and 1 quartz shatter were also recovered. No artifacts were recovered from the B horizon.

Test Unit 7 North Profile



- 7.1** 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam with coal; abrupt transition; artifacts (modern A horizon)
- 7.2** 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown with 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy loam; clear transition; artifacts (E horizon)
- 7.3** 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow sandy loam; no artifacts (B horizon)

Figure 28. Test unit 7, north profile.

5.0 INTERPRETATION

Field investigations determined that intact or partially intact undisturbed native soil horizons were present across much of the project area. In some cases these soils were covered by 0.5 to 1.5 ft of fill materials. Areas where these native soils did not survive include much of the center and to the southwest of Deanery Drive, to east and west of the faculty residence at 3640 Deanery Drive, the western portion of the project area, and to the north and northeast of Packard Hall. In addition, a network of buried utilities crisscrossed the project area. The portion of the project area to the north and northeast of Packard Hall may have once been the location of the hospital's dead house or morgue. Based on the results of the investigation this area has been disturbed and there is a low potential for any evidence of this structure surviving within the project area. Eight hundred fifty-one historic artifacts and 39 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the undisturbed native soils in shovel tests and test units. Two thousand two historic artifacts and 19 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from fill deposits and modern A, Ap, and Apb horizons in shovel tests and test units. One prehistoric artifact was recovered from the ground surface. No significant features were identified.

Prehistoric artifacts recovered from intact undisturbed native soil horizons includes 28 quartz flakes, 6 quartzite flakes, 2 rhyolite flakes, and 3 quartz shatter. Thirty-seven of these artifacts were recovered from the western portion of the project area the majority of which (n=21) came from ST 10.1. This portion of the project area is in close proximity to the former stream head which at one time was a prominent feature of the Oak Grove. This is likely one reason why prehistoric groups were active in this area. No diagnostic artifacts were found so it is unknown when these groups visited the project area. These artifacts are likely associated with a short-term exploitive foray camp or activity area.

Six hundred fifty-seven historic artifacts were recovered from undisturbed native soil horizons in shovel tests, test units, and metal detector locations or hits within the project area east of Oakwood. Three hundred forty-three of these artifacts are datable (Table 21). These artifacts show that the native soils were receiving artifacts likely from the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century through to the twentieth century.

Table 21. Datable artifacts from the project area east of Oakwood.

Artifact Description	Date Range	Count
Redware: funneled slip, clear glaze	1670-1850	5
Domestic gray stoneware: plain salt glaze	1671-1915	6
Early refined earthenware: agateware	1740-1775	2
Milk glass	1743-2012	2
Black Basalt stoneware: molded	1750-1850	5

Artifact Description	Date Range	Count
Hard-paste porcelain: transfer-printed	1760-2012	4
Creamware: lighter yellow	1770-1820	12
Pearlware: plain	1779-1830	15
Pealware: green feather pattern	1779-1830	1
Pealware: blue transfer-printed	1784-1840	3
Cut common nail: complete and fragment	1805-2012	37
Whiteware: blue shell edged, trailed or dot	1810-1900	10
Whiteware: plain, annular, molded	1810-2012	98
Ironstone: plain white	1813-1900	25
Whiteware: blue transfer-printed	1815-1915	44
Whiteware: sponged	1820-1930	38
Industrial stoneware bottle: ginger beer	1820-1949	1
Whiteware: banded	1825-1890	3
Pressed-glass tableware: tumbler, diamonds	1825-2012	3
Yellowware: plain, annular/banded, molded	1830-1930	16
Hard-paste porcelain: decal overglaze	1830-2012	1
Yellowware: Rockingham/Bennington	1840-1910	3
Minié ball	1849-2012	3
Wire nail: complete	1850-2012	2
Bisque doll	1870-1930	1
Plastic comb	1915-2012	1
	Total=	343

Oakwood was already standing when the Seminary purchased the property in 1827. It's possible that such artifacts as the agateware, creamware, and perhaps the pearlware as well may be associated with the occupation of the residence by its original owner, Jonah Thompson, prior to 1827 (Figure 25). No handwrought nails were recovered from around Oakwood which may indicate it was built sometime after 1805. The black basalt stoneware may be associated with the pre-Seminary occupation or with the Seminary's pre-Civil War occupation of Oakwood. Whiteware, the most common household ceramic type recovered, could date from any time from 1820, when it began to become common on American sites (Miller et al. 2000:13), through the twentieth century. This suggests that some of the whiteware may also be associated with the pre-Seminary occupation of Oakwood. However, the majority most likely is associated with the Seminary's occupation of the house. This includes the whiteware sherds with blue transfer print patterns, which were popular from the 1820s through to the 1850s and 1860s (Miller and Earl 2008:86), and again during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Whitewares with sponged decoration are thought to have been introduced around 1845 and were popular until the early part of the twentieth century (Miller et al. 2000:13). The yellowware sherds, which were also introduced in the 1840's, are also associated with the Seminary's nineteenth- or early twentieth-century occupation of Oakwood. Ironstone, for the most part, has a more limited period of popularity beginning around 1862 and lasting

until 1886 (Miller and Earls 2008:86). The ironstone sherds recovered are likely associated with the military occupation of the Seminary during the Civil War and the reoccupation by faculty immediately after the war.

Based on the 1865 map of the Seminary campus and on Civil War photographs and drawings a small quarters, possible military tents, a sink or latrine, and a stable were located to the east of Oakwood. No evidence of these structures or features was identified. However, the recovery of 3 Minié balls, the melted lead, and the Virginia Militia waist belt plate indicates that soldiers were performing activities in this area. Other items which may be related to the nineteenth-century military or the Seminary occupation of Oakwood includes 2 iron cooking vessel fragments, one large spoon, one butter knife, and one mouth bit and one ring from an equestrian bridle.

Sixty-nine historic artifacts were recovered from undisturbed native soil horizons in shovel tests and metal detector locations within the project area south of Oakwood. This includes the center of Deanery Drive and the area to the east. Fifteen of these artifacts are datable (Table 22). These are associated with the pre-Seminary, Seminary, and military occupation of Oakwood. Military-related items recovered from this area include 5 round balls, one Williams Type II cleaner bullet, one Enfield bullet, one lead cone protector, and one piece of melted lead. Other items which may be related to the nineteenth-century military or the Seminary occupation of Oakwood includes 2 iron cooking vessel fragments, 2 flat ferrous buttons with loop shanks, and one ferrous belt buckle. One flat iron figurine of a man with fish and Medieval-period dress and helmet which is possibly a Christian toy may be associated with the children of faculty members who resided at Oakwood. Based on a Civil War photograph a two-and-a-half story wood-frame army structure erected during the military occupation was located in this area. This structure likely was associated with the use of Oakwood as a hospital ward and laundry. No evidence of this structure was identified. The GPR survey did find evidence of a former stone circular driveway in this area which along with the current paved driveway may have destroyed any evidence of the former structure.

Table 22. Datable artifacts from the project area south of Oakwood.

Artifact Description	Date Range	Count
Domestic gray stoneware: plain salt glaze	1671-1915	1
Imported brown stoneware: British Brown	1690-1775	1
Pearlware: plain	1779-1830	2
Whiteware: plain	1810-2012	1
Ironstone: plain white	1813-1900	7
Pressed-glass tableware: tumbler	1825-2012	1
Nonelectrical wire	1831-2012	1
Machine-made bottle glass	1903-2012	1
	Total=	15

One hundred twenty-two historic artifacts were recovered from undisturbed native soil horizons in shovel tests and metal detector locations within the project area directly west of Oakwood. Twenty of these artifacts are datable (Table 23). All may be associated with the nineteenth-century military or Seminary occupation of Oakwood. Other artifacts which may be related to these occupations are 5 brass cuff links, 2 ferrous buttons, 2 ferrous four-hole stamped trouser buttons, one four-hole stamped trouser button, and one twentieth-century brass “Golf King” coat of arms sport coat blazer button. A cluster of military-related artifacts were recovered directly west of Oakwood that included ammunition, a possible military button, and melted lead (Figure 17).

Table 23. Datable artifacts from the project area west of Oakwood.

Artifact Description	Date Range	Count
Cut common nail: complete and fragment	1805-2012	8
Whiteware: green shell edged	1810-1900	1
Ironstone: plain white	1813-1900	4
Minié ball	1849-2012	6
Wire nail: complete	1850-2012	1
	Total=	20

One hundred thirty-seven historic artifacts were recovered from undisturbed native soils horizons in shovel tests and metal detector hits within the project area to the south and west of Packard Hall. Twenty-one of these artifacts are datable (Table 24). These are associated with possibly the pre-Seminary occupation as well as the nineteenth-century military and Seminary occupation of this area. Military-related items recovered from this area include one round ball, 3 Minié balls, one lead cone protector, one knapsack hook, and one bayonet scabbard. Based on the 1865 map of the Seminary campus a log house possibly used to store straw and hay may have been located within this portion of the project area. No evidence of this structure was identified.

Table 24. Datable artifacts from the project area south and west of Packard Hall.

Artifact Description	Date Range	Count
Pearlware: plain	1779-1830	1
Whiteware: plain	1810-2012	8
Whiteware: green shell edged	1810-1900	1
Ironstone: plain white	1813-1900	3
Yellowware: plain	1830-1930	2
Yellowware: Rockingham/Bennington	1840-1910	1

Artifact Description	Date Range	Count
Minié ball	1849-2012	3
Wire nail: complete	1850-2012	1
Lamp chimney glass: crimped edge	1877-2012	1
	Total=	21

6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

JMA conducted an archeological evaluation for the proposed Chapel of the Ages at the Virginia Theological Seminary. The project area consists of the limits of disturbance for the proposed chapel which totals 193,500 sqft. Staff at Alexandria Archaeology reviewed the proposed undertaking and determined that an archeological investigation was warranted due to the potential for the area to contain historic cultural resources. The goal of the investigation was to determine the presence or absence of significant archeological resources within the area to be affected by the proposed undertakings. The investigation included documentary research, a GPR survey, a shovel test and metal-detector survey, and the excavation of 3-by-3-ft test units.

The GPR survey revealed evidence for of a large amount of ground disturbance and filling across the GPR survey areas, with many obvious utility lines supporting this evaluation. Fifteen anomalies and anomaly areas were identified that contrasted with the general background levels. Eleven were interpreted as potential archeological features and four were interpreted as disturbance-related.

The shovel test survey included the excavation of 74 STs at 30-ft intervals, 9 judgmental STs which were offset to avoid buried utilities or to effectively test a portion of the project area, and 13 STs targeting anomalies identified during the GPR survey. The metal detector survey resulted in the recovery of 127 artifacts from 111 metal detector locations or hits including 122 metallic and 5 ceramic items. At least 47 are associated with the Civil War occupation of the Seminary.

Thirteen STs were excavated targeting anomalies identified during the GPR survey. No subsurface features or significant cultural deposits were encountered within eight of these STs (GPR ST 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, and 16) targeting Anomalies 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 11. GPR ST 4, 7, 8, 12, and 15 targeting Anomalies 3, 8, 9, and 12 contained possible cultural deposits bearing artifacts and/or large amounts of building materials which may date to the Civil War or earlier. These locations were tested further with the excavation of 3-by-3-ft TUs.

Field investigations determined that intact or partially intact undisturbed native soil horizons were present across much of the project area. In some cases these soils were covered by 0.5 to 1.5 ft of fill materials. Areas where these native soils did not survive include much of the center and to the southwest of Deanery Drive, to east and west of the faculty residence at 3640 Deanery Drive, the western portion of the project area, and to the north and northeast of Packard Hall. In addition a network of buried utilities crisscrossed the project area.

Eight hundred fifty-one (851) historic artifacts and 39 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the undisturbed native soils in shovel tests and test units. Two thousand two (2,002) historic artifacts and 19 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from fill deposits and modern A, Ap, and Apb horizons in shovel tests and test units. One prehistoric artifact was recovered from the ground surface. No significant features were identified.

The majority of the prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the western portion of the project area which is in close proximity to the former stream head that one time was a prominent feature of an area known as the “Oak Grove”, which is the area within the current Bishop Walker Circle. This is likely one reason why prehistoric groups were active in this area. No diagnostic artifacts were found so it is unknown when these groups visited the project area. These artifacts are likely associated with a short-term exploitive foray camp or activity area. Because of the low artifact density, the limited range of artifacts present, and the absence of any diagnostic artifacts further investigation of this prehistoric component is not likely to yield important information.

Historic artifacts recovered from the undisturbed native soils represent surface deposits consisting of a mix of a few late eighteenth-century artifacts but mostly nineteenth- and twentieth-century items. These mixed surface deposits can provide only very limited information because of the inability to assign specific artifact types to the different nineteenth-century occupations. Test unit excavation determined that the possible cultural deposits bearing artifacts and/or large amounts of building materials encountered in GPR ST 4, 7, 8, 12, and 15 were related to disturbance features including a number of buried modern utilities. Shovel testing and test unit excavation showed that undisturbed native soils in the western portion of the project area had been severely truncated and only the E horizon remained.

The results of the study have determined that the proposed undertaking will not impact resources that contribute to the significance of Site 44AX173 or that may be individually eligible to the NRHP. Although artifacts were recovered that are associated with the pre-Seminary occupation as well as the nineteenth-century military and Seminary occupation of the site they came from mixed deposits. These deposits have a low research potential and can provide only very limited information. No additional work is warranted.

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APPENDIX I

Artifact Inventory

Artifact Inventory
Site 44AX173, Chapel of the Ages, Virginia Theological Seminary
Alexandria, Virginia

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
1	MD 01				1	Button, Metal; Ferrous, Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast	plain flat button with loop shank	1
2	MD 02				1	Projectile; Lead Ball	.671 caliber round ball, one end slightly flattened	1
3	MD 03				1	Unidentified Metal Object; Melted Lead		1
4	MD 04				1	Projectile; Lead Ball	.678 caliber round ball	1
5	MD 05				1	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Plain	unidentified body sherd	1
5	MD 05				2	Projectile; Williams Type II Cleaner	.571 caliber	1
6	MD 06				1	Cooking Vessel, Metal; Unidentified	large unidentified iron fragment	1
7	MD 07				1	Miscellaneous, Metal; Unidentified	unidentified square iron hardware fragment	1
8	MD 08				1	Cooking Vessel, Metal; Unidentified	large unidentified iron fragment	1
9	MD 09				1	Projectile; Lead Ball	.675 caliber	1
10	MD 10				1	Projectile; Lead Ball	.669 caliber	1
11	MD 11				1	Unidentified Metal Object; Lead	unidentified lead object, not Civil War era	1
12	MD 12				1	Hardware, Metal; Hinge	window hinge, copper alloy	1
13	MD 13				1	Unidentified Metal Object; Lead	unidentified large lead fragment	1
14	MD 14				1	Plumbing, Metal; Pipe	iron pipe with external thread	1
15	MD 15				1	Miscellaneous, Metal; Unidentified	copper alloy, fragment of large circular object	1
16	MD 16				1	Unidentified Metal Object; Brass/Copper Alloy	unidentified rolled flat brass	1
17	MD 17				1	Unidentified Metal Object; Brass/Copper Alloy	unidentified brass circular base fragment	1

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
18	MD 18				1	Gun Part; Cone Protector	field-made lead cone protector	1
19	MD 19				1	Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel	small iron piece	1
20	MD 20				1	Unidentified Metal Object; Brass/Copper Alloy	triangular flat brass piece, possibly Civil War era	1
21	MD 21				1	Unidentified Metal Object; Unidentified	small circular unidentified metal	1
22	MD 22				1	Jewelry, Metal; Earring	white metal decorative dangling earring, modern	1
23	MD 23				1	Projectile; Lead Ball	flattened/carved lead round bullet	1
24	MD 24				1	Jewelry, Metal; Cuff Link	brass/copper alloy cuff link	1
25	MD 25				1	Miscellaneous, Metal; Other	nozzle with cross-hatching	1
26	MD 26				1	Button, Metal; Brass	brass button with religious(?) decoration, two crossed staffs topped with crown, human figure and flower underneath	1
27	MD 27				1	Projectile; Minié Ball	.559 caliber, rounded point	1
28	MD 28				1	Miscellaneous, Metal; Unidentified	unidentified iron hardware	1
29	MD 29				1	Projectile; Lead Ball	.654 caliber	1
30	MD 30				1	Projectile; Lead Ball	.543 caliber	1
31	MD 31				1	Button, Metal; Brass, 4-Hole Stamped Trouser	gilded	1
32	MD 32				1	Fastener, Metal; Brass Suspender Buckle	modern	1
33	MD 33				1	Gun Part; Cone Protector	field-made lead cone protector	1
34	MD 34				1	Miscellaneous, Metal; Unidentified	unidentified iron hardware	1
35	MD 35				1	Tool, Metal; Shovel	small hand shovel	1
36	MD 36				1	Domestic Coin; Unidentified	surface obscured by corrosion	1
37	MD 37				1	Miscellaneous, Metal; Unidentified	unidentified iron oblong shaped object	1
38	MD 38				1	Unidentified Metal Object; Melted Lead		1
39	MD 39				1	Whiteware; Plain	unidentified flatware body	1

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
							sherd	
39	MD 39				2	Miscellaneous, Metal; Unidentified	modern iron hardware	1
40	MD 40				1	Unidentified Metal Object; Lead	square piece of lead, folded; non-military	1
41	MD 41				1	Unidentified Metal Object; Melted Lead	large melted iron	2
42	MD 42				1	Fastener, Metal; Brass Belt or Other Buckle	possible Civil War era buckle, brass with iron	1
43	MD 43				1	Accessory, Metal; Pocketknife, Complete	pocket knife with incised bone handle	1
44	MD 44				1	Cooking Vessel, Metal; Unidentified	large square iron fragment	1
45	MD 45				1	Grooming/Hygiene, Metal; Lipstick Tube	brass rouge/lipstick tube, Angelus Louis Philippe Company ca. 1928-1952, "ANGELUS ROUGE INCARNAT"	1
46	MD 46				1	Unidentified Metal Object; Brass/Copper Alloy	large copper alloy square plate	1
47	MD 47				1	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Decal Overglaze	underglaze decals, hollowware rim sherd, flower decals on exterior and interior of rim	1
47	MD 47				2	Whiteware; Plain	unidentified body sherds	2
47	MD 47				3	Cooking Vessel, Metal; Unidentified	large iron fragment	1
48	MD 48				1	Miscellaneous, Metal; Unidentified	large teardrop-shaped flat iron object	1
49	MD 49				1	Miscellaneous, Metal; Unidentified	unidentified circle with two protuberances with nail/screw holes	1
50	MD 50				1	Projectile; Minié Ball	.565 caliber	1
51	MD 51				1	Military Object, Metal; Scabbard	bayonet scabbard	1
52	MD 52				1	Miscellaneous, Metal; Unidentified	unidentified iron hardware, triangular shape with three prongs	1
53	MD 53				1	Projectile; Minié Ball	.538 caliber	1

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
54	MD 54				1	Projectile; Minié Ball	.538 caliber without flared base; .635 caliber including base	1
55	MD 55				1	Projectile; Minié Ball	.535 caliber	1
56	MD 56				1	Unidentified Metal Object; Brass/Copper Alloy	small flat copper alloy fragment	1
57	MD 57				1	Button, Metal; Ferrous 4-Hole Stamped Trouser	mend	2
57	MD 57				2	Projectile; Williams Type II Cleaner	.569 caliber	1
58	MD 58				1	Projectile; Minié Ball	.579 caliber, base flattened	1
59	MD 59				1	Jewelry, Metal; Cuff Link	brass/copper alloy cuff link	1
60	MD 60				1	Button, Metal; Ferrous	mend, possible eagle button, decoration obscured by corrosion	2
61	MD 61				1	Hardware, Metal; Brass/Copper Alloy Finial	iron finial with wire nail end	1
62	MD 62				1	Tool, Metal; Unidentified	possible modern screwdriver part with cross-hatching	1
63	MD 63				1	Projectile; Enfield	.559 caliber	1
64	MD 64				1	Button, Metal; Ferrous	small flat button with "42" on surface	1
65	MD 65				1	Projectile; Enfield	.559 caliber	1
66	MD 66				1	Military Object, Metal; Other	brass/copper alloy finial or scabbard tip	1
67	MD 67				1	Unidentified Metal Object; Melted Lead		1
68	MD 68				1	Projectile/Ammunition; Brass/Copper Cartridge	.355 caliber, .94 inches long	1
69	MD 69				1	Toy, Metal; Other	flat iron figurine of man with European style dress and helmet, possible religious function	1
70	MD 70				1	Hardware, Metal; Bolt and/or Bracket	copper alloy bracket	1
71	MD 71				1	Projectile; Enfield	.568 caliber	1

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
72	MD 72				1	Button, Metal; Ferrous	flat iron button with rolled edge and loop shank	1
73	MD 73				1	Jewelry, Metal; Ring	small iron ring with silver-colored gilding	1
74	MD 74				1	Miscellaneous, Metal; Other	long iron bar with several holes along one side, tapers at end, military function?	1
75	MD 75				1	Button, Metal; Ferrous	fabric-covered button	1
76	MD 76				1	Utensil, Metal; Large Spoon	white metal, large flattened spoon	1
77	MD 77				1	Utensil, Metal; Table Knife	white metal, butter knife with decorative handle	1
77	MD 77				2	Miscellaneous, Metal; Other	straight razor fragment	1
78	MD 78				1	Projectile; Lead Ball	.655 caliber	1
79	SC 1				1	Biface Fragment; Quartzite	large early to middle stage biface	1
80	ST 1.1	I	Ap	0-0.45	1	Whiteware; Plain		2
80	ST 1.1	I	Ap	0-0.45	2	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment; Amber	one stippled	2
80	ST 1.1	I	Ap	0-0.45	3	Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment; Coke-Bottle Green	bottle glass shards, one with "95"	3
80	ST 1.1	I	Ap	0-0.45	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Amethyst		1
80	ST 1.1	I	Ap	0-0.45	5	Storage, Metal; Pull Tab		1
81	ST 1.1	III	Fill 2	0.95-1.15	1	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed		6
81	ST 1.1	III	Fill 2	0.95-1.15	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	thick olive glass	1
82	ST 1.2	IV	Fill 3	1.2-2.5	1	Cut Common Nail; Fragment		2
82	ST 1.2	IV	Fill 3	1.2-2.5	2	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed		4
82	ST 1.2	IV	Fill 3	1.2-2.5	3	Mortar; Concrete		8
82	ST 1.2	IV	Fill 3	1.2-2.5	4	Whiteware; Plain	flatware base sherd with footring	1
83	ST 1.4	IV	Apb	1.05-	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		1

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
				2.05				
83	ST 1.4	IV	Apb	1.05-2.05	2	Lamp Chimney, Glass; Clear		1
84	ST 1.5	IV	Apb	1.4-1.85	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		1
84	ST 1.5	IV	Apb	1.4-1.85	2	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed		1
84	ST 1.5	IV	Apb	1.4-1.85	3	Coal, Wood; Charcoal		1
85	ST 2.1	II	Fill 1	0.2-0.6	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		3
85	ST 2.1	II	Fill 1	0.2-0.6	2	Nail; Unidentified		4
85	ST 2.1	II	Fill 1	0.2-0.6	3	Fastener, Metal; Spike		1
85	ST 2.1	II	Fill 1	0.2-0.6	4	Hardware, Metal; Door Handle or Latch	3 pieces mend, one large door latch or lock	3
85	ST 2.1	II	Fill 1	0.2-0.6	5	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua		1
85	ST 2.1	II	Fill 1	0.2-0.6	6	Miscellaneous, Metal; Nonelectrical Wire		4
85	ST 2.1	II	Fill 1	0.2-0.6	7	Miscellaneous, Metal; Threaded Rod	threaded ring	1
85	ST 2.1	II	Fill 1	0.2-0.6	8	Miscellaneous, Metal; Other	flat iron fragment	1
85	ST 2.1	II	Fill 1	0.2-0.6	9	Flake w/Cortex 11-15mm; Quartz		1
86	ST 2.1	III	Apb	0.6-1.2	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		5
86	ST 2.1	III	Apb	0.6-1.2	2	Nail; Unidentified		2
86	ST 2.1	III	Apb	0.6-1.2	3	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed		2
86	ST 2.1	III	Apb	0.6-1.2	4	Yellowware; Rockingham/Bennington		1
86	ST 2.1	III	Apb	0.6-1.2	5	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		1
87	ST 2.2	III	Apb	0.85-1.5	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		3
87	ST 2.2	III	Apb	0.85-1.5	2	Nail; Unidentified		2
87	ST 2.2	III	Apb	0.85-1.5	3	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed		1

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
88	ST 2.3	II	Fill	0.3-0.7	1	Nail; Unidentified		4
88	ST 2.3	II	Fill	0.3-0.7	2	Button; Hard Rubber	"N. R. CO. / GOODYEAR'S P-T."	1
88	ST 2.3	II	Fill	0.3-0.7	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Amber		1
89	ST 2.3	III	Apb	0.7-1.5	1	Flake w/Cortex 26-30mm; Quartz		1
90	ST 2.4	II	Apb	0.55-1.1	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green		3
90	ST 2.4	II	Apb	0.55-1.1	2	Flake w/Cortex >40mm; Quartzite		1
91	ST 2.5	II	Ap	0.2-0.8	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		1
92	ST 2.7	II	Fill 1	0.3-0.65	1	Whiteware; Plain		1
92	ST 2.7	II	Fill 1	0.3-0.65	2	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment; Clear	bottle base, stippled with "REFILL"	1
92	ST 2.7	II	Fill 1	0.3-0.65	3	Flake w/Cortex 21-25mm; Quartz		1
93	ST 3.1	II	Apb	0.4-0.75	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		1
93	ST 3.1	II	Apb	0.4-0.75	2	Nail; Unidentified		10
93	ST 3.1	II	Apb	0.4-0.75	3	Whiteware; Plain		1
94	ST 3.2	I	Ap	0-0.4	1	Nail; Unidentified		1
94	ST 3.2	I	Ap	0-0.4	2	Whiteware; Plain		5
94	ST 3.2	I	Ap	0-0.4	3	Yellowware; Plain	mend, flatware body sherd	2
95	ST 3.2	I and II	A/B transition	0.4	1	Nail; Unidentified		1
95	ST 3.2	I and II	A/B transition	0.4	2	Flake 36-40mm; Quartz		1
96	ST 3.3	I	Ap	0-0.45	1	Nail; Unidentified		2
96	ST 3.3	I	Ap	0-0.45	2	Ironstone; Plain White	flatware rim sherd	1
97	ST 3.5	III	Apb	0.6-0.8	1	Lamp Chimney, Glass; Crimped Edge		1

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
98	ST 4.1	III	Fill 2	0.7-1.85	1	Nail; Unidentified		2
99	ST 4.2	III	Fill/Apb	0.7-0.8	1	Nail; Unidentified		2
99	ST 4.2	III	Fill/Apb	0.7-0.8	2	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Plain	weathered sherd	1
99	ST 4.2	III	Fill/Apb	0.7-0.8	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		1
100	ST 5.1	II	Fill	0.3-0.8	1	Nail; Unidentified		1
100	ST 5.1	II	Fill	0.3-0.8	2	Ironstone; Plain White	large flatware sherd, "HOTEL" stamped on base	1
101	ST 6.1	II	Fill	0.3-0.6	1	Nail; Unidentified		1
101	ST 6.1	II	Fill	0.3-0.6	2	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed		6
101	ST 6.1	II	Fill	0.3-0.6	3	Coal; Coal Ash (Slag)		1
102	ST 6.3	I	Ap	0-0.6	1	Nail; Unidentified		1
102	ST 6.3	I	Ap	0-0.6	2	Ironstone; Plain White		1
102	ST 6.3	I	Ap	0-0.6	3	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Clear		2
102	ST 6.3	I	Ap	0-0.6	4	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Amber	bottle side panel with "...OI..."	1
102	ST 6.3	I	Ap	0-0.6	5	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		1
103	ST 6.3	II	Fill/Apb	0.6-1.0	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		1
103	ST 6.3	II	Fill/Apb	0.6-1.0	2	Whiteware; Plain		1
103	ST 6.3	II	Fill/Apb	0.6-1.0	3	Ironstone; Plain White	flatware rim sherd	1
104	ST 7.1	III	Apb	0.35-0.7	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Clear	bottle neck, mend	2
104	ST 7.1	III	Apb	0.35-0.7	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green		2
104	ST 7.1	III	Apb	0.35-0.7	3	Flake 11-15mm; Quartz		1
105	ST 7.2	III	Apb	0.5-0.7	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Blue Decorated Salt Glaze	body sherd	1
105	ST 7.2	III	Apb	0.5-0.7	2	Coal, Wood; Charcoal		1
105	ST 7.2	III	Apb	0.5-0.7	3	Flake w/Cortex 36-40mm; Quartz		1
105	ST 7.2	III	Apb	0.5-0.7	4	Flake 31-35mm; Quartz		1

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
106	ST 8.1	II	Fill 2	0.2-0.7	1	Nail; Unidentified		1
106	ST 8.1	II	Fill 2	0.2-0.7	2	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed		6
106	ST 8.1	II	Fill 2	0.2-0.7	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua		1
107	ST 8.1	III	Fill 3	0.7-1.2	1	Cut Common Nail; Fragment		1
107	ST 8.1	III	Fill 3	0.7-1.2	2	Nail; Unidentified		5
107	ST 8.1	III	Fill 3	0.7-1.2	3	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed		10
107	ST 8.1	III	Fill 3	0.7-1.2	4	Faunal; Bone		1
107	ST 8.1	III	Fill 3	0.7-1.2	5	Pearlware; Plain		2
107	ST 8.1	III	Fill 3	0.7-1.2	6	Whiteware; Blue Transfer Print		1
107	ST 8.1	III	Fill 3	0.7-1.2	7	Whiteware; Plain		13
107	ST 8.1	III	Fill 3	0.7-1.2	8	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua		3
107	ST 8.1	III	Fill 3	0.7-1.2	9	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		2
107	ST 8.1	III	Fill 3	0.7-1.2	10	Biface Fragment; Quartz	large early to middle stage biface	1
107	ST 8.1	III	Fill 3	0.7-1.2	11	Flake w/Cortex 21-25mm; Quartz		1
107	ST 8.1	III	Fill 3	0.7-1.2	12	Flake w/Cortex 26-30mm; Quartz		1
107	ST 8.1	III	Fill 3	0.7-1.2	13	Flake w/Cortex 31-35mm; Quartz		1
107	ST 8.1	III	Fill 3	0.7-1.2	14	Flake w/Cortex 36-40mm; Quartz		1
107	ST 8.1	III	Fill 3	0.7-1.2	15	Flake 21-25mm; Quartz		1
108	ST 8.3	I and II	A/E	0-0.55	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		7
108	ST 8.3	I and II	A/E	0-0.55	2	Nail; Unidentified		1
108	ST 8.3	I and II	A/E	0-0.55	3	Red Stoneware; Black Glaze		3
108	ST 8.3	I and II	A/E	0-0.55	4	Pearlware; Plain		1
108	ST 8.3	I and II	A/E	0-0.55	5	Whiteware; Plain		1
108	ST 8.3	I and II	A/E	0-0.55	6	Flake 26-30mm; Quartz		1
109	ST 8.7	III	Apb	0.55-0.65	1	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed		1
109	ST 8.7	III	Apb	0.55-0.65	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Amber		1

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
109	ST 8.7	III	Apb	0.55-0.65	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		1
110	ST 9.2	III	Apb	0.6-0.8	1	Core Fragment; Quartz	with cortex	1
111	ST 9.5	II and III	Fill 1 and 2	0.25-0.75	1	Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment; Clear	"...CTS..."	1
112	ST 9.5	IV and V	Ab/E	0.75-1.3	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		4
112	ST 9.5	IV and V	Ab/E	0.75-1.3	2	Coal, Wood; Charcoal		1
112	ST 9.5	IV and V	Ab/E	0.75-1.3	3	Gardening, Ceramic; Flower Pot		1
113	ST 9.6	I and II	A/Fill	0-0.8	1	Flake w/Cortex 21-25mm; Quartz		1
113	ST 9.6	I and II	A/Fill	0-0.8	2	Flake 26-30mm; Quartz		1
114	ST 10.1	I	A	0-0.35	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		1
114	ST 10.1	I	A	0-0.35	2	Nail; Unidentified		1
114	ST 10.1	I	A	0-0.35	3	Ironstone; Plain White		1
114	ST 10.1	I	A	0-0.35	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Dark Aqua		1
115	ST 10.1	II	E	0.35-1.1	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		2
115	ST 10.1	II	E	0.35-1.1	2	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed		1
115	ST 10.1	II	E	0.35-1.1	3	Unidentified Ceramic; Indeterminate Ware	paste only	1
115	ST 10.1	II	E	0.35-1.1	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green		1
115	ST 10.1	II	E	0.35-1.1	5	Coal, Wood; Charcoal		2
115	ST 10.1	II	E	0.35-1.1	6	Flake w/Cortex 11-15mm; Quartz		3
115	ST 10.1	II	E	0.35-1.1	7	Flake w/Cortex 11-15mm; Quartzite		1
115	ST 10.1	II	E	0.35-1.1	8	Flake w/Cortex 16-20mm; Quartz		1

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
115	ST 10.1	II	E	0.35-1.1	9	Flake w/Cortex 16-20mm; Quartzite		1
115	ST 10.1	II	E	0.35-1.1	10	Flake w/Cortex 21-25mm; Quartzite		1
115	ST 10.1	II	E	0.35-1.1	11	Flake 11-15mm; Quartz		4
115	ST 10.1	II	E	0.35-1.1	12	Flake 16-20mm; Quartz		5
115	ST 10.1	II	E	0.35-1.1	13	Flake 16-20mm; Quartzite		1
115	ST 10.1	II	E	0.35-1.1	14	Flake 21-25mm; Quartz		1
115	ST 10.1	II	E	0.35-1.1	15	Flake 26-30mm; Quartz		2
115	ST 10.1	II	E	0.35-1.1	16	Flake 31-35mm; Quartzite		1
116	ST 10.2	III	Ab	1.0-1.35	1	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed		3
117	ST 10.3	II	Ab/E	1.05-1.45	1	Nail; Unidentified		1
117	ST 10.3	II	Ab/E	1.05-1.45	2	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	body shards, differing thicknesses and prevalence of air bubbles suggests Blown-in-mold bottle fragments	15
117	ST 10.3	II	Ab/E	1.05-1.45	3	Shatter 21-25mm; Quartz		1
118	ST 10.4	II	Ab/Fill	0.2-0.5	1	Nail; Unidentified		1
118	ST 10.4	II	Ab/Fill	0.2-0.5	2	Flake w/Cortex 26-30mm; Quartz		1
118	ST 10.4	II	Ab/Fill	0.2-0.5	3	Flake w/Cortex 31-35mm; Quartz		1
118	ST 10.4	II	Ab/Fill	0.2-0.5	4	Flake w/Cortex >40mm; Quartz		1
118	ST 10.4	II	Ab/Fill	0.2-0.5	5	Flake 11-15mm; Quartz		1
118	ST 10.4	II	Ab/Fill	0.2-0.5	6	Flake 21-25mm; Quartz		1

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
119	ST 10.5	II	Ab/Fill	0.6-0.9	1	Lamp Chimney, Glass; Clear		1
120	ST 10.6	III	Ab	0.6-0.7	1	Nail; Unidentified		1
120	ST 10.6	III	Ab	0.6-0.7	2	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed		3
120	ST 10.6	III	Ab	0.6-0.7	3	Whiteware; Plain	rim sherd	1
121	ST 10.7	III and IV	Ab/E	0.3-0.6	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		1
121	ST 10.7	III and IV	Ab/E	0.3-0.6	2	Cut Common Nail; Fragment		1
121	ST 10.7	III and IV	Ab/E	0.3-0.6	3	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed		2
121	ST 10.7	III and IV	Ab/E	0.3-0.6	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	thick, possible blown glass	6
121	ST 10.7	III and IV	Ab/E	0.3-0.6	5	Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel		1
122	ST 10.8	III	Ab/E	0.25-0.65	1	Cut Common Nail; Complete		1
123	ST 10.10	I	Ap	0-0.3	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		1
123	ST 10.10	I	Ap	0-0.3	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua		3
123	ST 10.10	I	Ap	0-0.3	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green		2
124	ST 10.11	I and II	A/E	0-0.8	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		9
124	ST 10.11	I and II	A/E	0-0.8	2	Brick; Unidentified, Glazed		1
124	ST 10.11	I and II	A/E	0-0.8	3	Ironstone; Plain White		2
124	ST 10.11	I and II	A/E	0-0.8	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua		2
124	ST 10.11	I and II	A/E	0-0.8	5	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		1
125	ST 11.8	I and II	A/E	0-0.75	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		2
125	ST 11.8	I and II	A/E	0-0.75	2	Cut Common Nail; Fragment		2
125	ST 11.8	I and II	A/E	0-0.75	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Purple		1
126	ST 11.9	I	Ap	0-0.6	1	Cut Common Nail; Fragment		3
126	ST 11.9	I	Ap	0-0.6	2	Faunal; Bone	small longbone fragment	1
126	ST 11.9	I	Ap	0-0.6	3	Faunal; Oyster Shell Fragments		4
126	ST 11.9	I	Ap	0-0.6	4	Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment; Aqua	base of a "D" or "B"	1

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
126	ST 11.9	I	Ap	0-0.6	5	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua		3
126	ST 11.9	I	Ap	0-0.6	6	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	thick	3
126	ST 11.9	I	Ap	0-0.6	7	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Melted/Burnt	melted clear glass	1
126	ST 11.9	I	Ap	0-0.6	8	Flake 11-15mm; Quartz		1
127	ST 11.10	I and II	A/E	0-0.75	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		2
128	ST 11.11	I and II	A/E	0-0.95	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		8
128	ST 11.11	I and II	A/E	0-0.95	2	Cut Common Nail; Fragment		1
128	ST 11.11	I and II	A/E	0-0.95	3	Ironstone; Plain White		1
129	ST 12.1	I	Ap	0-0.2	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		1
129	ST 12.1	I	Ap	0-0.2	2	Ironstone; Blue Transfer Print	hollowware fragment	1
129	ST 12.1	I	Ap	0-0.2	3	Shatter 11-15mm; Quartz		1
130	ST 12.1	III	Ab	0.35-0.6	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Aqua	paneled body shard	1
130	ST 12.1	III	Ab	0.35-0.6	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	thick	1
130	ST 12.1	III	Ab	0.35-0.6	3	Flake w/Cortex 36-40mm; Quartz		1
131	ST 12.7	I and II	A/E	0-0.7	1	Wire Common Nail; Complete		1
131	ST 12.7	I and II	A/E	0-0.7	2	Nail; Unidentified		6
131	ST 12.7	I and II	A/E	0-0.7	3	Stone; Roof Slate		1
131	ST 12.7	I and II	A/E	0-0.7	4	Whiteware; Shell Edge	green rim with curved, impressed shell edging, flatware	1
132	ST 12.8	I and II	A/E	0-0.75	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		1
132	ST 12.8	I and II	A/E	0-0.75	2	Nail; Unidentified		1
132	ST 12.8	I and II	A/E	0-0.75	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		1
132	ST 12.8	I and II	A/E	0-0.75	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Purple		3
132	ST 12.8	I and II	A/E	0-0.75	5	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Melted/Burnt	clear glass	1

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
133	ST 12.9	I	A	0-0.3	1	Nail; Unidentified		1
134	ST 13.1	I	Ap	0-0.7	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		1
134	ST 13.1	I	Ap	0-0.7	2	Fastener, Metal; Staple		1
134	ST 13.1	I	Ap	0-0.7	3	Ironstone; Plain White		1
134	ST 13.1	I	Ap	0-0.7	4	Flake w/Cortex 21-25mm; Quartz		1
134	ST 13.1	I	Ap	0-0.7	5	Flake 11-15mm; Quartz		1
134	ST 13.1	I	Ap	0-0.7	6	Shatter 11-15mm; Quartz		1
135	ST 13.7	III	Apb	0.7-1.0	1	Nail; Unidentified		1
136	ST 13.9	I	Apz	0-0.55	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		1
136	ST 13.9	I	Apz	0-0.55	2	Nail; Unidentified		2
136	ST 13.9	I	Apz	0-0.55	3	Lamp Chimney, Glass; Clear		1
137	ST 14.4	II	Apb	0.25-0.8	1	Faunal; Bone	end of small longbone	1
137	ST 14.4	II	Apb	0.25-0.8	2	Ironstone; Plain White		1
137	ST 14.4	II	Apb	0.25-0.8	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua		1
137	ST 14.4	II	Apb	0.25-0.8	4	Toy, Glass; Machine-Made Marble		1
138	ST 14.7	I	Fill	0-0.7	1	Whiteware; Plain		2
139	ST 14.7	II	Apb	0.7-0.9	1	Nail; Unidentified		1
139	ST 14.7	II	Apb	0.7-0.9	2	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Aqua		2
139	ST 14.7	II	Apb	0.7-0.9	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua		1
139	ST 14.7	II	Apb	0.7-0.9	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green		1
140	ST 14.9	I	Fill/Ap	0-0.4	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		1
140	ST 14.9	I	Fill/Ap	0-0.4	2	Nail; Unidentified		2
140	ST 14.9	I	Fill/Ap	0-0.4	3	Whiteware; Plain	flatware	3
141	ST 14.9	II	Fill/E	0.4-0.8	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		2
141	ST 14.9	II	Fill/E	0.4-0.8	2	Nail; Unidentified		2

Artifact Inventory

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Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
141	ST 14.9	II	Fill/E	0.4-0.8	3	Button, Glass; 4-Hole	white	1
141	ST 14.9	II	Fill/E	0.4-0.8	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Amethyst		1
141	ST 14.9	II	Fill/E	0.4-0.8	5	Lamp Chimney, Glass; Clear		3
142	ST 15.3	I	A	0-0.7	1	Wire Common Nail; Complete		4
142	ST 15.3	I	A	0-0.7	2	Nail; Unidentified		8
142	ST 15.3	I	A	0-0.7	3	Pearlware; Plain		1
142	ST 15.3	I	A	0-0.7	4	Ironstone; Blue Transfer Print	3 hollowware, 1 unidentified; 2 mend	4
142	ST 15.3	I	A	0-0.7	5	Ironstone; Plain White		1
142	ST 15.3	I	A	0-0.7	6	Yellowware; Plain		1
142	ST 15.3	I	A	0-0.7	7	Unidentified Ceramic; Burnt White Body	hand-painted	1
142	ST 15.3	I	A	0-0.7	8	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Aqua	"...WA..."	1
142	ST 15.3	I	A	0-0.7	9	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		1
142	ST 15.3	I	A	0-0.7	10	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green		1
142	ST 15.3	I	A	0-0.7	11	Pressed-Glass Tableware; Tumbler	paneled tumbler fragments	5
142	ST 15.3	I	A	0-0.7	12	Lamp Chimney, Glass; Clear		2
142	ST 15.3	I	A	0-0.7	13	Miscellaneous, Metal; Other	unidentified	1
143	ST 15.3	II	Fill	0.7-1.9	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		4
143	ST 15.3	II	Fill	0.7-1.9	2	Nail; Unidentified		2
143	ST 15.3	II	Fill	0.7-1.9	3	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Brown Salt Glaze	tiny incised flower design	1
143	ST 15.3	II	Fill	0.7-1.9	4	Ironstone; Plain White	hollowware rim	1
143	ST 15.3	II	Fill	0.7-1.9	5	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua		2
144	ST 15.5	III	Ab	1.0-1.95	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		2
145	ST 16.2	I	A	0-0.8	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		2
145	ST 16.2	I	A	0-0.8	2	Whiteware; Annular	banded	1
145	ST 16.2	I	A	0-0.8	3	Ironstone; Plain White		3

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
145	ST 16.2	I	A	0-0.8	4	Miscellaneous Stoneware; Black Basalt	molded	1
145	ST 16.2	I	A	0-0.8	5	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		2
145	ST 16.2	I	A	0-0.8	6	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green		1
145	ST 16.2	I	A	0-0.8	7	Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel		1
146	ST 16.2	II	E/B	0.8-1.0	1	Pressed-Glass Tableware; Tumbler	paneled tumbler fragments	2
147	ST 16.3	I	A	0-0.6	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		1
147	ST 16.3	I	A	0-0.6	2	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Transfer Print	mend, blue printed hollowware rims	2
147	ST 16.3	I	A	0-0.6	3	Ironstone; Plain White		4
147	ST 16.3	I	A	0-0.6	4	Whiteware; Blue Transfer Print		1
147	ST 16.3	I	A	0-0.6	5	Yellowware; Annular/Banded		1
147	ST 16.3	I	A	0-0.6	6	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		1
147	ST 16.3	I	A	0-0.6	7	Gardening, Ceramic; Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		1
148	ST 16.3	II	E/B	0.6-1.0	1	Ironstone; Plain White		1
148	ST 16.3	II	E/B	0.6-1.0	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		1
148	ST 16.3	II	E/B	0.6-1.0	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green		1
149	ST 16.5	III	Apb	0.75-1.75	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		2
149	ST 16.5	III	Apb	0.75-1.75	2	Nail; Unidentified		1
149	ST 16.5	III	Apb	0.75-1.75	3	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Plain	one flatware with foot ring	2
149	ST 16.5	III	Apb	0.75-1.75	4	Whiteware; Plain	flatware with foot ring	1
149	ST 16.5	III	Apb	0.75-1.75	5	Ironstone; Plain White		1
149	ST 16.5	III	Apb	0.75-1.75	6	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		2
149	ST 16.5	III	Apb	0.75-	7	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Milk		1

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
				1.75		Glass		
149	ST 16.5	III	Apb	0.75-1.75	8	Miscellaneous, Metal; Unidentified		1
150	ST 17.1	I	A	0-1.0	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		3
150	ST 17.1	I	A	0-1.0	2	Cut Common Nail; Complete		3
150	ST 17.1	I	A	0-1.0	3	Cut Common Nail; Fragment		3
150	ST 17.1	I	A	0-1.0	4	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Plain		1
150	ST 17.1	I	A	0-1.0	5	Whiteware; Plain		1
150	ST 17.1	I	A	0-1.0	6	Ironstone; Molded		1
150	ST 17.1	I	A	0-1.0	7	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua		1
150	ST 17.1	I	A	0-1.0	8	Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel	2 cast iron	3
151	ST 17.1	II	Fill 1	1.0-2.15	1	Cut Common Nail; Fragment		1
152	ST 17.2	I	A	0-0.75	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		5
152	ST 17.2	I	A	0-0.75	2	Cut Common Nail; Complete		1
152	ST 17.2	I	A	0-0.75	3	Nail; Unidentified		5
152	ST 17.2	I	A	0-0.75	4	Faunal; Bone	large longbone, butchered	1
152	ST 17.2	I	A	0-0.75	5	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Transfer Print	hollowware	1
152	ST 17.2	I	A	0-0.75	6	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Plain	1 rim	3
152	ST 17.2	I	A	0-0.75	7	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Colored Glaze	blue rim	1
152	ST 17.2	I	A	0-0.75	8	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Plain Salt Glaze	1 rim, 3 body, hollowware	4
152	ST 17.2	I	A	0-0.75	9	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Blue Decorated Salt Glaze	2 rims, hollowware	3
152	ST 17.2	I	A	0-0.75	10	Miscellaneous Stoneware; Black Basalt	molded	2
152	ST 17.2	I	A	0-0.75	11	Whiteware; Blue Transfer Print	4 rim sherds	12
152	ST 17.2	I	A	0-0.75	12	Whiteware; Plain		7
152	ST 17.2	I	A	0-0.75	13	Whiteware; Molded		2
152	ST 17.2	I	A	0-0.75	14	Ironstone; Plain White		4

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
152	ST 17.2	I	A	0-0.75	15	Ironstone; Green Transfer Print		1
152	ST 17.2	I	A	0-0.75	16	Yellowware; Plain		3
152	ST 17.2	I	A	0-0.75	17	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua		4
152	ST 17.2	I	A	0-0.75	18	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		5
152	ST 17.2	I	A	0-0.75	19	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Milk Glass		2
152	ST 17.2	I	A	0-0.75	20	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Melted/Burnt		1
152	ST 17.2	I	A	0-0.75	21	Pressed-Glass Tableware; Diamonds	milk glass	1
152	ST 17.2	I	A	0-0.75	22	Pressed-Glass Tableware; Tumbler		2
152	ST 17.2	I	A	0-0.75	23	Gardening, Ceramic; Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		1
152	ST 17.2	I	A	0-0.75	24	Lamp Chimney, Glass; Clear		4
152	ST 17.2	I	A	0-0.75	25	Miscellaneous, Metal; Other	small peg	1
153	ST 17.3	I	A	0-0.75	1	Nail; Unidentified		2
153	ST 17.3	I	A	0-0.75	2	Chinese Export Porcelain; Underglaze Blue		3
153	ST 17.3	I	A	0-0.75	3	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Molded	bone-colored hollowware with brown sprig molded leaves	2
153	ST 17.3	I	A	0-0.75	4	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Plain	rim	1
153	ST 17.3	I	A	0-0.75	5	Whiteware; Blue Transfer Print	1 rim	2
153	ST 17.3	I	A	0-0.75	6	Whiteware; Plain		8
153	ST 17.3	I	A	0-0.75	7	Whiteware; Shell Edge	blue rim with straight impressed shell	1
153	ST 17.3	I	A	0-0.75	8	Yellowware; Plain		2
153	ST 17.3	I	A	0-0.75	9	Yellowware; Rockingham/Bennington		1
153	ST 17.3	I	A	0-0.75	10	Yellowware; Molded	Rockingham glaze	1
153	ST 17.3	I	A	0-0.75	11	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Coke-Bottle Green		1
153	ST 17.3	I	A	0-0.75	12	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua		2
153	ST 17.3	I	A	0-0.75	13	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		2

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
153	ST 17.3	I	A	0-0.75	14	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green		2
153	ST 17.3	I	A	0-0.75	15	Toy, Ceramic; Bisque Doll		1
153	ST 17.3	I	A	0-0.75	16	Lamp Chimney, Glass; Clear		2
154	ST 17.4	I	A	0-0.8	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		3
154	ST 17.4	I	A	0-0.8	2	Cut Common Nail; Fragment		1
154	ST 17.4	I	A	0-0.8	3	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Transfer Print	rim	1
154	ST 17.4	I	A	0-0.8	4	Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment; Clear		1
154	ST 17.4	I	A	0-0.8	5	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		6
154	ST 17.4	I	A	0-0.8	6	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware; Engraved/Etched	banded	1
154	ST 17.4	I	A	0-0.8	7	Gardening, Ceramic; Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		2
154	ST 17.4	I	A	0-0.8	8	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Underfired		1
155	ST J-1	I	Ap	0-0.4	1	Flake w/Cortex 36-40mm; Quartz		1
156	ST J-3	III and IV	Ab/E	0.55-1.15	1	Ironstone; Plain White	2 mend, flatware rims	3
157	ST J-4	III and IV	Ab/E	0.8-1.35	1	Ironstone; Plain White	mend, flatware	2
157	ST J-4	III and IV	Ab/E	0.8-1.35	2	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment; Clear	base with Owens scar	1
157	ST J-4	III and IV	Ab/E	0.8-1.35	3	Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment; Clear	dot	1
157	ST J-4	III and IV	Ab/E	0.8-1.35	4	Flake w/Cortex 21-25mm; Quartz		1
158	ST J-5	III	Ab	0.85-1.15	1	Pearlware; Plain	tiny	2
158	ST J-5	III	Ab	0.85-1.15	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua		1
159	ST J-6	I	A/E	0-0.95	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		2
159	ST J-6	I	A/E	0-0.95	2	Nail; Unidentified		1

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
159	ST J-6	I	A/E	0-0.95	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		5
159	ST J-6	I	A/E	0-0.95	4	Stone; Gastrolith	gizzard stone	1
160	ST J-7	I	A	0-0.6	1	Flat Glass; Ridged		1
160	ST J-7	I	A	0-0.6	2	Cut Common Nail; Fragment		1
160	ST J-7	I	A	0-0.6	3	Nail; Unidentified		3
161	ST J-7	II	E	0.6-1.1	1	Tile; Ceramic		1
161	ST J-7	II	E	0.6-1.1	2	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		1
161	ST J-7	II	E	0.6-1.1	3	Cut Common Nail; Fragment		2
162	ST J-8	I	Fill	0-0.5	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		1
163	ST J-9	I	A	0-0.7	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		1
163	ST J-9	I	A	0-0.7	2	Nail; Unidentified		1
163	ST J-9	I	A	0-0.7	3	Faunal; Oyster Shell Fragments		1
163	ST J-9	I	A	0-0.7	4	Ironstone; Plain White		1
163	ST J-9	I	A	0-0.7	5	Ironstone; Hand Painted		1
164	ST GPR-1	III	Ab	0.65-1.05	1	Whiteware; Plain		1
164	ST GPR-1	III	Ab	0.65-1.05	2	Ironstone; Plain White		2
164	ST GPR-1	III	Ab	0.65-1.05	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green		1
164	ST GPR-1	III	Ab	0.65-1.05	4	Pressed-Glass Tableware; Tumbler		1
165	ST GPR-2	I and II	A/E	0-1.2	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		1
165	ST GPR-2	I and II	A/E	0-1.2	2	Nail; Unidentified		2
165	ST GPR-2	I and II	A/E	0-1.2	3	Button, Glass; 4-Hole		1
165	ST GPR-2	I and II	A/E	0-1.2	4	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Plain		1
165	ST GPR-2	I and II	A/E	0-1.2	5	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua		1
165	ST GPR-2	I and II	A/E	0-1.2	6	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		1
166	ST GPR-3	I and II	A/E	0-1.2	1	Nail; Unidentified		1

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
166	ST GPR-3	I and II	A/E	0-1.2	2	Imported Brown Stoneware; British Brown	hollowware with incising, "A.../ SUP..."	1
166	ST GPR-3	I and II	A/E	0-1.2	3	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Plain Salt Glaze		1
166	ST GPR-3	I and II	A/E	0-1.2	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Amber		1
166	ST GPR-3	I and II	A/E	0-1.2	5	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	slightly melted	1
166	ST GPR-3	I and II	A/E	0-1.2	6	Miscellaneous, Metal; Nonelectrical Wire		1
167	ST GPR-4	I and II	A/Fill	0-3.15	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		1
167	ST GPR-4	I and II	A/Fill	0-3.15	2	Chinese Export Porcelain; Underglaze Blue		1
167	ST GPR-4	I and II	A/Fill	0-3.15	3	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Plain		1
167	ST GPR-4	I and II	A/Fill	0-3.15	4	Whiteware; Plain		1
167	ST GPR-4	I and II	A/Fill	0-3.15	5	Whiteware; Polychrome Hand Painted		1
167	ST GPR-4	I and II	A/Fill	0-3.15	6	Whiteware; Shell Edge	blue rim with curved, impressed lines	1
167	ST GPR-4	I and II	A/Fill	0-3.15	7	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		2
167	ST GPR-4	I and II	A/Fill	0-3.15	8	Miscellaneous, Metal; Other		1
168	ST GPR-5	I and II	A/E	0-1.05	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		12
168	ST GPR-5	I and II	A/E	0-1.05	2	Nail; Unidentified		5
168	ST GPR-5	I and II	A/E	0-1.05	3	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed		1
168	ST GPR-5	I and II	A/E	0-1.05	4	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Gilded		1
168	ST GPR-5	I and II	A/E	0-1.05	5	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Underfired		1
168	ST GPR-5	I and II	A/E	0-1.05	6	Miscellaneous Stoneware; Black Basalt	molded	1
168	ST GPR-5	I and II	A/E	0-1.05	7	Whiteware; Blue Transfer Print		7
168	ST GPR-5	I and II	A/E	0-1.05	8	Whiteware; Plain		7
168	ST GPR-5	I and II	A/E	0-1.05	9	Whiteware; Molded	blue glazed with white molding	5
168	ST GPR-5	I and II	A/E	0-1.05	10	Ironstone; Plain White		6
168	ST GPR-5	I and II	A/E	0-1.05	11	Ironstone; Blue Transfer Print	mend, rim	2

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
168	ST GPR-5	I and II	A/E	0-1.05	12	Yellowware; Plain		4
168	ST GPR-5	I and II	A/E	0-1.05	13	Unidentified Ceramic; Indeterminate Ware		1
168	ST GPR-5	I and II	A/E	0-1.05	14	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua		2
168	ST GPR-5	I and II	A/E	0-1.05	15	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		2
169	ST GPR-7	I	A	0-0.9	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		13
169	ST GPR-7	I	A	0-0.9	2	Cut Common Nail; Complete		3
169	ST GPR-7	I	A	0-0.9	3	Cut Common Nail; Fragment		5
169	ST GPR-7	I	A	0-0.9	4	Wire Common Nail; Fragment		1
169	ST GPR-7	I	A	0-0.9	5	Nail; Unidentified		1
169	ST GPR-7	I	A	0-0.9	6	Faunal; Bone	longbone	1
169	ST GPR-7	I	A	0-0.9	7	Ironstone; Plain White		2
169	ST GPR-7	I	A	0-0.9	8	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Clear	base	1
169	ST GPR-7	I	A	0-0.9	9	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua		2
169	ST GPR-7	I	A	0-0.9	10	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Amber		1
169	ST GPR-7	I	A	0-0.9	11	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		5
169	ST GPR-7	I	A	0-0.9	12	Gardening, Ceramic; Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		2
169	ST GPR-7	I	A	0-0.9	13	Gardening, Ceramic; Flower Pot		2
169	ST GPR-7	I	A	0-0.9	14	Lamp Chimney, Glass; Clear		8
170	ST GPR-7	II	Unidentified	0.9-1.3	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		1
170	ST GPR-7	II	Unidentified	0.9-1.3	2	Cut Common Nail; Complete		6
170	ST GPR-7	II	Unidentified	0.9-1.3	3	Cut Common Nail; Fragment		2
170	ST GPR-7	II	Unidentified	0.9-1.3	4	Faunal; Bone	longbone	1
170	ST GPR-7	II	Unidentified	0.9-1.3	5	Chinese Export Porcelain; Underglaze Blue		1
170	ST GPR-7	II	Unidentified	0.9-1.3	6	Whiteware; Blue Transfer Print		2
170	ST GPR-7	II	Unidentified	0.9-1.3	7	Whiteware; Plain		8
170	ST GPR-7	II	Unidentified	0.9-1.3	8	Yellowware; Plain		3

Artifact Inventory

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Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
170	ST GPR-7	II	Unidentified	0.9-1.3	9	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		2
170	ST GPR-7	II	Unidentified	0.9-1.3	10	Lamp Chimney, Glass; Clear	rim	1
171	ST GPR-7	III	Possible Feature	1.3-2.2	1	Nail; Unidentified		1
171	ST GPR-7	III	Possible Feature	1.3-2.2	2	Miscellaneous Stoneware; Black Basalt	molded	1
171	ST GPR-7	III	Possible Feature	1.3-2.2	3	Ironstone; Plain White		2
171	ST GPR-7	III	Possible Feature	1.3-2.2	4	Yellowware; Plain		1
172	ST GPR-8	I	A	0-0.7	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		10
172	ST GPR-8	I	A	0-0.7	2	Cut Common Nail; Complete		2
172	ST GPR-8	I	A	0-0.7	3	Cut Common Nail; Fragment		3
172	ST GPR-8	I	A	0-0.7	4	Nail; Unidentified		3
172	ST GPR-8	I	A	0-0.7	5	Button, Glass; 4-Hole		1
172	ST GPR-8	I	A	0-0.7	6	Faunal; Bone	longbones	2
172	ST GPR-8	I	A	0-0.7	7	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Plain		1
172	ST GPR-8	I	A	0-0.7	8	Whiteware; Blue Transfer Print		2
172	ST GPR-8	I	A	0-0.7	9	Whiteware; Plain	7 mend, plate	14
172	ST GPR-8	I	A	0-0.7	10	Whiteware; Transfer Print, Underglaze Paint	8 mend, hollowware, possible serving dish	11
172	ST GPR-8	I	A	0-0.7	11	Whiteware; Decal, Overglaze		4
172	ST GPR-8	I	A	0-0.7	12	Ironstone; Plain White	hollowware	3
172	ST GPR-8	I	A	0-0.7	13	Yellowware; Plain	mend	2
172	ST GPR-8	I	A	0-0.7	14	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Clear		2
172	ST GPR-8	I	A	0-0.7	15	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua		7
172	ST GPR-8	I	A	0-0.7	16	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Amber		5
172	ST GPR-8	I	A	0-0.7	17	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		15
172	ST GPR-8	I	A	0-0.7	18	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green		1

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
172	ST GPR-8	I	A	0-0.7	19	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Melted/Burnt	aqua	1
172	ST GPR-8	I	A	0-0.7	20	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware; Undecorated	glass rim	1
172	ST GPR-8	I	A	0-0.7	21	Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel		4
172	ST GPR-8	I	A	0-0.7	22	Gardening, Ceramic; Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		1
172	ST GPR-8	I	A	0-0.7	23	Lamp Chimney, Glass; Clear		3
173	ST GPR-8	II and III	Ab/E	0.7-1.3	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		3
173	ST GPR-8	II and III	Ab/E	0.7-1.3	2	Cut Common Nail; Complete		1
173	ST GPR-8	II and III	Ab/E	0.7-1.3	3	Nail; Unidentified		1
173	ST GPR-8	II and III	Ab/E	0.7-1.3	4	Faunal; Bone		2
173	ST GPR-8	II and III	Ab/E	0.7-1.3	5	Faunal; Oyster Shell Fragments		2
173	ST GPR-8	II and III	Ab/E	0.7-1.3	6	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Plain		1
173	ST GPR-8	II and III	Ab/E	0.7-1.3	7	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Plain Salt Glaze		1
173	ST GPR-8	II and III	Ab/E	0.7-1.3	8	Miscellaneous Stoneware; Black Basalt	molded	1
173	ST GPR-8	II and III	Ab/E	0.7-1.3	9	Whiteware; Plain		28
173	ST GPR-8	II and III	Ab/E	0.7-1.3	10	Whiteware; Shell Edge	blue rims, curved impressed lines	7
173	ST GPR-8	II and III	Ab/E	0.7-1.3	11	Ironstone; Plain White		1
173	ST GPR-8	II and III	Ab/E	0.7-1.3	12	Early Refined Earthenware; Agateware		2
173	ST GPR-8	II and III	Ab/E	0.7-1.3	13	Redware; Unglazed		1
173	ST GPR-8	II and III	Ab/E	0.7-1.3	14	Yellowware; Molded	Rockingham	1
173	ST GPR-8	II and III	Ab/E	0.7-1.3	15	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Aqua		1
173	ST GPR-8	II and III	Ab/E	0.7-1.3	16	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Clear	1 base, 1 flat finish	2
173	ST GPR-8	II and III	Ab/E	0.7-1.3	17	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua		2
173	ST GPR-8	II and III	Ab/E	0.7-1.3	18	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		6
173	ST GPR-8	II and III	Ab/E	0.7-1.3	19	Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel		10
173	ST GPR-8	II and III	Ab/E	0.7-1.3	20	Stone; Mica		1

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
174	ST GPR-9	II and III	Ab/E	0.45-1.7	1	Whiteware; Plain		7
174	ST GPR-9	II and III	Ab/E	0.45-1.7	2	Yellowware; Plain		1
174	ST GPR-9	II and III	Ab/E	0.45-1.7	3	Unidentified Ceramic; Indeterminate Ware		1
174	ST GPR-9	II and III	Ab/E	0.45-1.7	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua		1
174	ST GPR-9	II and III	Ab/E	0.45-1.7	5	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		3
174	ST GPR-9	II and III	Ab/E	0.45-1.7	6	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green		1
175	ST GPR-10	II and III	Ab/E	0.6-1.65	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		2
175	ST GPR-10	II and III	Ab/E	0.6-1.65	2	Whiteware; Plain		1
176	ST GPR-11	I	Ap/A	0-0.85	1	Plumbing, Ceramic; Drainage Pipe		1
176	ST GPR-11	I	Ap/A	0-0.85	2	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		5
176	ST GPR-11	I	Ap/A	0-0.85	3	Tin-Glazed Earthenware; Plain White Glaze		1
176	ST GPR-11	I	Ap/A	0-0.85	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Amber		3
176	ST GPR-11	I	Ap/A	0-0.85	5	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		1
176	ST GPR-11	I	Ap/A	0-0.85	6	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware; Unidentified	clear glass rim	1
176	ST GPR-11	I	Ap/A	0-0.85	7	Miscellaneous, Metal; Other	small modern metal object	1
177	ST GPR-12	II	Unidentified	0.85-1.745	1	Nail; Unidentified		5
177	ST GPR-12	II	Unidentified	0.85-1.745	2	Whiteware; Polychrome Hand Painted	hollowware rim	1
177	ST GPR-12	II	Unidentified	0.85-1.745	3	Ironstone; Plain White		5
177	ST GPR-12	II	Unidentified	0.85-1.745	4	Ironstone; Blue Transfer Print	all mend into three large pieces, unidentified patterns, shows exotic buildings in	29

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
							India(?), flatware	
177	ST GPR-12	II	Unidentified	0.85-1.745	5	Unidentified Ceramic; Indeterminate Ware		3
177	ST GPR-12	II	Unidentified	0.85-1.745	6	Unidentified Ceramic; Unglazed White Body		1
177	ST GPR-12	II	Unidentified	0.85-1.745	7	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		1
177	ST GPR-12	II	Unidentified	0.85-1.745	8	Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel		1
178	ST GPR-15	I and II	A/E	0-1.05	1	Chinese Export Porcelain; Underglaze Blue	flatware	4
178	ST GPR-15	I and II	A/E	0-1.05	2	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Plain Salt Glaze	crock lid	1
178	ST GPR-15	I and II	A/E	0-1.05	3	Whiteware; Blue Transfer Print		3
178	ST GPR-15	I and II	A/E	0-1.05	4	Whiteware; Plain		6
178	ST GPR-15	I and II	A/E	0-1.05	5	Ironstone; Plain White		11
178	ST GPR-15	I and II	A/E	0-1.05	6	Ironstone; Blue Transfer Print	all mend, flatware	4
178	ST GPR-15	I and II	A/E	0-1.05	7	Ironstone; Blue Transfer Print	Willow ware	4
178	ST GPR-15	I and II	A/E	0-1.05	8	Yellowware; Annular/Banded	hollowware base with blue band	1
178	ST GPR-15	I and II	A/E	0-1.05	9	Unidentified Ceramic; Indeterminate Ware		1
178	ST GPR-15	I and II	A/E	0-1.05	10	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua		1
178	ST GPR-15	I and II	A/E	0-1.05	11	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		1
178	ST GPR-15	I and II	A/E	0-1.05	12	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Olive Green		1
178	ST GPR-15	I and II	A/E	0-1.05	13	Storage, Metal; Zinc Canning Lid	zinc disc	1
179	ST GPR-16	I	A	0-0.745	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		6
179	ST GPR-16	I	A	0-0.745	2	Cut Common Nail; Complete		1
179	ST GPR-16	I	A	0-0.745	3	Cut Common Nail; Fragment		3
179	ST GPR-16	I	A	0-0.745	4	Fastener, Metal; Tack		1

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
179	ST GPR-16	I	A	0-0.745	5	Ironstone; Plain White		2
179	ST GPR-16	I	A	0-0.745	6	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment; Clear	external thread rims	2
179	ST GPR-16	I	A	0-0.745	7	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		6
179	ST GPR-16	I	A	0-0.745	8	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green		1
179	ST GPR-16	I	A	0-0.745	9	Utensil, Metal; Church Key		1
179	ST GPR-16	I	A	0-0.745	10	Cooking Vessel, Metal; Unidentified	cast iron foot of cooking pot	1
180	ST GPR-16	II	A/Fill	0.45-1.0	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		12
180	ST GPR-16	II	A/Fill	0.45-1.0	2	Cut Common Nail; Complete		5
180	ST GPR-16	II	A/Fill	0.45-1.0	3	Cut Common Nail; Fragment		5
180	ST GPR-16	II	A/Fill	0.45-1.0	4	Faunal; Bone	tiny mammal/rodent bone	1
180	ST GPR-16	II	A/Fill	0.45-1.0	5	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Blue Decorated Salt Glaze	hollowware	3
180	ST GPR-16	II	A/Fill	0.45-1.0	6	Miscellaneous Stoneware; Black Basalt	hollowware	1
180	ST GPR-16	II	A/Fill	0.45-1.0	7	Ironstone; Blue Transfer Print	flatware	12
180	ST GPR-16	II	A/Fill	0.45-1.0	8	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		2
180	ST GPR-16	II	A/Fill	0.45-1.0	9	Gardening, Ceramic; Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		1
180	ST GPR-16	II	A/Fill	0.45-1.0	10	Lamp Chimney, Glass; Clear		1
181	ST GPR-16	III	E	1.0-1.3	1	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed		1
181	ST GPR-16	III	E	1.0-1.3	2	Red Stoneware; Black Glaze		1
181	ST GPR-16	III	E	1.0-1.3	3	Ironstone; Blue Transfer Print		1
181	ST GPR-16	III	E	1.0-1.3	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green		1
181	ST GPR-16	III	E	1.0-1.3	5	Pipe Stem; 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay		1

Artifact Inventory

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Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
182	MD 79				1	Miscellaneous, Metal; Other	large iron bar or machinery part	1
183	MD 80				1	Fastener, Metal; Ferrous Belt or Other Buckle		1
184	MD 81				1	Military Object, Metal; Knapsack Hook		1
185	MD 82				1	Projectile; Minié Ball	.585 caliber, slightly flattened	1
186	MD 83				1	Projectile; Lead Ball	.672 caliber	1
187	MD 84				1	Hardware, Metal; Lead Window Came	square lead	1
188	MD 85				1	Miscellaneous, Metal; Large Ring		1
189	MD 86				1	Projectile; Minié Ball	.559 caliber, slightly flattened	1
190	MD 87				1	Gun Part; Cone Protector	carved lead, handmade nipple cone protector	1
191	MD 88				1	Unidentified Metal Object; Melted Lead		1
192	MD 89				1	Projectile; Minié Ball	.525 caliber, some damage to base	1
193	MD 90				1	Projectile; Minié Ball	.605 caliber	1
194	MD 91				1	Jewelry, Metal; Cuff Link	plain brass possible cuff links	3
195	MD 92				1	Jewelry, Metal; Brooch/Pin	oval pin with gilded front and modern closure	1
196	MD 93				1	Button, Metal; Ferrous		1
197	MD 94				1	Stable, Metal; Harness Part	horse mouth bit and one ring	1
198	MD 95				1	Miscellaneous, Metal; Other	machinery part, wheel with teeth on axle	1
199	MD 96				1	Miscellaneous, Metal; Other	lead ingot labeled with "NO 1 REFIN..."	1
200	MD 97				1	Jewelry, Metal; Pocket Watch	back half, missing face of watch, interior mechanism visible	1
201	MD 98				1	Projectile; Minié Ball	.572 caliber, some damage to base	1
202	MD 99				1	Miscellaneous, Metal; Other	crumpled iron bar/bracket	1
203	MD 100				1	Unidentified Metal Object; Melted Lead		2

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
204	MD 101				1	Unidentified Metal Object; Melted Lead		3
205	MD 102				1	Military Object, Metal; Accoutrement Plate	one half of Virginia militia cartridge plate	1
206	MD 103				1	Miscellaneous, Metal; Other	iron bar/machinery part	1
207	MD 104				1	Miscellaneous, Metal; Other	flat iron fragment and unidentified round object	2
208	MD 105				1	Miscellaneous, Metal; Other	downspout hook	1
209	MD 106				1	Miscellaneous, Metal; Unidentified	flat iron fragment	1
210	MD 107				1	Miscellaneous, Metal; Other	square-shaped flat iron object	1
211	MD 108				1	Miscellaneous, Metal; Other	flattened zinc tube	1
212	MD 109				1	Projectile; Minié Ball	.559 caliber, star in concavity, some damage to base	1
213	MD 110				1	Auto/Garage/Machine, Metal; Lead Wheel Weight		1
214	MD 111				1	Hardware, Metal; Section of Tin Ceiling	large piece of embossed tin, possible tin ceiling panel or trim	1
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		120
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			2	Cut Common Nail; Complete		10
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			3	Cut Common Nail; Fragment		28
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			4	Wire Common Nail; Fragment		1
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			5	Nail; Unidentified		21
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			6	Fastener, Metal; Brad		3
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			7	Button, Ceramic; Porcelain, 4-Hole		1
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			8	Faunal; Oyster Shell Fragments		1
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			9	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Hand-Painted Overglaze	hollowware body sherd, opaque green glaze with red and green hand-painted overglaze design	1
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			10	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Plain	3 rim sherds, 6 body sherds	9
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			11	Bone China; Plain	3 rim sherds, 5 body sherds	8

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			12	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Underfired	underfired hollowware sherds with gray salt glaze and reddish underfired paste	3
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			13	Red Stoneware; Glazed	hollowware body sherd with brown glaze on exterior, white glaze on interior	1
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			14	Pearlware; Hand-Painted Underglaze Blue	unidentified body sherd	1
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			15	Whiteware; Plain	8 flatware body sherds, 22 unidentified body sherds	30
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			16	Whiteware; Blue Transfer Print	2 mend, 1 flatware body, 1 hollowware body, 4 unidentified body sherds	6
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			17	Whiteware; Polychrome Hand Painted	1 hollowware body with green paint, 1 unidentified body with green and red paint	2
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			18	Whiteware; Brown Transfer Print	hollowware body sherd	1
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			19	Ironstone; Plain White	unidentified body sherds	13
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			20	Ironstone; Molded	2 hollowware rims, 1 hollowware body	1
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			21	Yellowware; Plain	mend, hollowware rim	2
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			22	Unidentified Ceramic; Transfer Print	applied molded (sprig) exterior; possible whiteware	1
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			23	Industrial Stoneware Bottle; Bristol Glaze	small jar fragment	1
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			24	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Aqua	1 round bottle base, 1 oval flask base, 1 threaded spout (molded and ground)	2
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			25	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Clear		1
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			26	Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment; Clear	"WARF..."; "...ER..."; "...A..."	4
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			27	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua	unidentified body shards	11
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			28	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Amber	unidentified body shards	4

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			29	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Amethyst	unidentified body shards	2
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			30	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear	unidentified body shards	58
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			31	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Milk Glass	unidentified body shards	16
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			32	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Cobalt Blue	unidentified body shard	1
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			33	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Light Blue	unidentified body shard	1
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			34	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Smoked	unidentified body shards	5
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			35	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	unidentified body shards	4
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			36	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Dark Green	unidentified body shard	1
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			37	Miscellaneous Kitchen Glass; Canning Lid	mend, aqua lid with "PAT No 2584M..."	7
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			38	Pressed-Glass Tableware; Paneled		3
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			39	Pressed-Glass Tableware; Tumbler		1
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			40	Depression Glass; Yellow	hollowware	2
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			41	Depression Glass; Pink	hollowware	1
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			42	Ceramic; Gastrolith		1
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			43	Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel		1
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			44	Unidentified Metal Object; Lead		1
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			45	Grooming/Hygiene; Medicine Applicator	medicine applicator nozzle, possibly for enema	1
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			46	Jewelry, Glass; Bead	clear faceted bead	1
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			47	Grooming/Hygiene, Metal; Medicine Tube	tube lid with "SQUIBB"	1
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			48	Toy, Ceramic; Porcelain Doll (Molded)	mend, porcelain doll face	5
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			49	Gardening, Ceramic; Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		6
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			50	Miscellaneous, Ceramic; Unidentified	unidentified porcelain, possibly electrical	1

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			51	Lamp Chimney, Glass; Clear	2 rims	28
215	TU 1 SU 1	1			52	Lamp Chimney, Glass; Crimped Edge		1
216	TU 1 SU 2	2			1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		5
216	TU 1 SU 2	2			2	Cut Common Nail; Fragment	heavily corroded	32
216	TU 1 SU 2	2			3	Wire Common Nail; Fragment		2
216	TU 1 SU 2	2			4	Nail; Unidentified		6
216	TU 1 SU 2	2			5	Fastener, Metal; Staple		3
216	TU 1 SU 2	2			6	Fastener, Metal; Screw		1
216	TU 1 SU 2	2			7	Button, Ceramic; Porcelain, 4-Hole	1 plain, 1 bead edge, 1 pie crust edge	3
216	TU 1 SU 2	2			8	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Plain Salt Glaze		1
216	TU 1 SU 2	2			9	Red Stoneware; Black Glaze	foot ring fragment	1
216	TU 1 SU 2	2			10	Whiteware; Blue Transfer Print		1
216	TU 1 SU 2	2			11	Whiteware; Plain		8
216	TU 1 SU 2	2			12	Whiteware; Sponged	blue decoration	2
216	TU 1 SU 2	2			13	Whiteware; Polychrome Hand Painted		2
216	TU 1 SU 2	2			14	Ironstone; Plain White		1
216	TU 1 SU 2	2			15	Yellowware; Plain		3
216	TU 1 SU 2	2			16	Yellowware; Rockingham/Bennington		1
216	TU 1 SU 2	2			17	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Aqua	perscription finish	1
216	TU 1 SU 2	2			18	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment; Clear	crown finish	1
216	TU 1 SU 2	2			19	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua		5
216	TU 1 SU 2	2			20	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		21
216	TU 1 SU 2	2			21	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green		6
216	TU 1 SU 2	2			22	Pressed-Glass Tableware; Sun/Starburst		1
216	TU 1 SU 2	2			23	Grooming/Hygiene; Bone-Handled Brush	two fragments	1

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
216	TU 1 SU 2	2			24	Gardening, Ceramic; Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		1
217	TU 1 SU 3	3			1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		26
217	TU 1 SU 3	3			2	Cut Common Nail; Fragment		32
217	TU 1 SU 3	3			3	Hardware, Metal; Hinge	strap hinge	1
217	TU 1 SU 3	3			4	Button, Bone; 4-Hole	mend	2
217	TU 1 SU 3	3			5	Faunal; Bone		1
217	TU 1 SU 3	3			6	Chinese Export Porcelain; Canton	flatware	1
217	TU 1 SU 3	3			7	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Banded	overglaze; hollowware	1
217	TU 1 SU 3	3			8	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Plain	hollowware	1
217	TU 1 SU 3	3			9	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Blue Decorated Salt Glaze		1
217	TU 1 SU 3	3			10	Miscellaneous Stoneware; Black Basalt	tea pot lid fragment	1
217	TU 1 SU 3	3			11	Pearlware; Plain		2
217	TU 1 SU 3	3			12	Pearlware; Unidentified	indeterment blue decoration	1
217	TU 1 SU 3	3			13	Whiteware; Blue Transfer Print	1 teacup rim, 5 flatware, 1 hollowware (burned)	25
217	TU 1 SU 3	3			14	Whiteware; Plain	1 hollowware rim, 1 flatware	38
217	TU 1 SU 3	3			15	Whiteware; Sponged		1
217	TU 1 SU 3	3			16	Whiteware; Shell Edge	burned	1
217	TU 1 SU 3	3			17	Whiteware; Decal, Overglaze		1
217	TU 1 SU 3	3			18	Ironstone; Plain White		4
217	TU 1 SU 3	3			19	Ironstone; Molded	1 covered dish fragment, 1 handle, 1 hollowware	3
217	TU 1 SU 3	3			20	Yellowware; Plain		1
217	TU 1 SU 3	3			21	Yellowware; Molded	bundt mold fragment	1
217	TU 1 SU 3	3			22	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Clear	prescription finish	1
217	TU 1 SU 3	3			23	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua		3
217	TU 1 SU 3	3			24	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		28

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
217	TU 1 SU 3	3			25	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green		20
217	TU 1 SU 3	3			26	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Dark Aqua	mend, burned	2
217	TU 1 SU 3	3			27	Pressed-Glass Tableware; Paneled		1
217	TU 1 SU 3	3			28	Pressed-Glass Tableware; Tumbler		1
217	TU 1 SU 3	3			29	Pressed-Glass Tableware; Unidentified	light blue	1
217	TU 1 SU 3	3			30	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware; Cased	green on milk glass	1
217	TU 1 SU 3	3			31	Other; Celluloid Fragment	flat narrow fragment	1
217	TU 1 SU 3	3			32	Unidentified Glass Object; Burnt	clear	1
217	TU 1 SU 3	3			33	Lamp Chimney, Glass; Clear		9
217	TU 1 SU 3	3			34	Lamp Chimney, Glass; Crimped Edge	clear	1
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		38
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			2	Cut Common Nail; Complete		6
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			3	Cut Common Nail; Fragment		11
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			4	Wire Common Nail; Complete		4
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			5	Wire Common Nail; Fragment		3
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			6	Fastener, Metal; Staple		1
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			7	Electrical, Metal; Miscellaneous Part	metal conduit fragment	1
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			8	Button, Ceramic; Porcelain, 2-Hole		1
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			9	Faunal; Bone		6
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			10	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Plain	3 flatware, 3 teacup rims	12
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			11	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Decal Overglaze	teacup frgments	2
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			12	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Transfer Print	holloware	2
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			13	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Brown Salt Glaze	base fragment	1
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			14	Industrial Stoneware Bottle; Bristol Glaze	fragment	1
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			15	Industrial Stoneware Bottle; Thin Orange-Brown Glaze	base and body fragments	8

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			16	Whiteware; Blue Transfer Print		1
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			17	Whiteware; Plain		7
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			18	Whiteware; Sponged	blue decoration	1
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			19	Whiteware; Unidentified		1
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			20	Ironstone; Plain White	mend, molded edge; Maker's Mark	7
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			21	Yellowware; Plain		3
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			22	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Amber		1
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			23	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Clear	2 prescription finishes	4
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			24	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	base	1
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			25	Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment; Clear	"...DRUGGISTS..."	1
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			26	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua		18
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			27	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		16
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			28	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green		5
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			29	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Dark Aqua		2
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			30	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware; Engraved/Etched	rim, acid-etched bands	6
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			31	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware; Milk Glass		1
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			32	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware; Undecorated	rim	1
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			33	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware; Stemware Stem		1
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			34	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware; Unidentified	undecorated vessel fragments	30
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			35	Projectile; Shotgun Shell		1
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			36	Pipe Bowl Fragment; Red Clay		1
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			37	Miscellaneous; Bone Handle		1

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			38	Gardening, Ceramic; Terra-Cotta Flower Pot	rim fragment	1
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			39	Miscellaneous Lighting, Glass; Clear	pssible shade	2
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			40	Toy, Metal; Car	fragment	1
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			41	Miscellaneous, Metal; Nonelectrical Wire		12
218	TU 3 SU 1	1			42	Miscellaneous Lighting, Metal; Iron Candlestick Holder	small, wall mount	1
219	TU 3 SU 2	2			1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		21
219	TU 3 SU 2	2			2	Cut Common Nail; Fragment		33
219	TU 3 SU 2	2			3	Faunal; Bone		16
219	TU 3 SU 2	2			4	Faunal; Oyster Shell Fragments		6
219	TU 3 SU 2	2			5	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Gilded		1
219	TU 3 SU 2	2			6	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Plain	flatware	1
219	TU 3 SU 2	2			7	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Blue Decorated Salt Glaze		1
219	TU 3 SU 2	2			8	Industrial Stoneware Bottle; Thin Orange-Brown Glaze	fragment	1
219	TU 3 SU 2	2			9	Creamware; Lighter Yellow		9
219	TU 3 SU 2	2			10	Pearlware; Plain		10
219	TU 3 SU 2	2			11	Pearlware; Blue Transfer Print		3
219	TU 3 SU 2	2			12	Pearlware; Nonshell-Molded Rim w/Color	green feather pattern	1
219	TU 3 SU 2	2			13	Whiteware; Blue Transfer Print		18
219	TU 3 SU 2	2			14	Whiteware; Plain		23
219	TU 3 SU 2	2			15	Whiteware; Sponged		37
219	TU 3 SU 2	2			16	Whiteware; Banded		2
219	TU 3 SU 2	2			17	Whiteware; Trailed or Dot (Dipped)		2
219	TU 3 SU 2	2			18	Ironstone; Plain White		6
219	TU 3 SU 2	2			19	Redware; Funneled Slip, Clear Glaze	white slip interior	5

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
219	TU 3 SU 2	2			20	Yellowware; Plain	mend	2
219	TU 3 SU 2	2			21	Yellowware; Annular/Banded	blue band	1
219	TU 3 SU 2	2			22	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Coke-Bottle Green		1
219	TU 3 SU 2	2			23	Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment; Olive Green	mend, "...GA..."	2
219	TU 3 SU 2	2			24	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua		6
219	TU 3 SU 2	2			25	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		3
219	TU 3 SU 2	2			26	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green		5
219	TU 3 SU 2	2			27	Accessory, Glass; Mirror	glass fragment	1
219	TU 3 SU 2	2			28	Gardening, Ceramic; Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		3
219	TU 3 SU 2	2			29	Miscellaneous Lighting, Glass; Clear	possible shade fragment	1
219	TU 3 SU 2	2			30	Grooming/Hygiene, Plastic; Comb	fragment	1
220	TU 3 SU 3	3	Utility Trench		1	Cut Common Nail; Complete		1
220	TU 3 SU 3	3	Utility Trench		2	Whiteware; Plain		2
220	TU 3 SU 3	3	Utility Trench		3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua		1
220	TU 3 SU 3	3	Utility Trench		4	Lamp Chimney, Glass; Clear	rim	1
221	TU 3 SU 4	4			1	Pearlware; Plain		1
221	TU 3 SU 4	4			2	Whiteware; Plain		1
221	TU 3 SU 4	4			3	Whiteware; Banded		1
221	TU 3 SU 4	4			4	Lamp Chimney, Glass; Clear		1
222	TU 4 SU 1	1	Fill		1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	3 possibly leaded glass	3
222	TU 4 SU 1	1	Fill		2	Hardware, Ceramic; Doorknob	fragment	1
222	TU 4 SU 1	1	Fill		3	Cut Common Nail; Fragment		4
222	TU 4 SU 1	1	Fill		4	Wire Common Nail; Fragment		3

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
222	TU 4 SU 1	1	Fill		5	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Transfer Print	mend, saucer fregments	2
222	TU 4 SU 1	1	Fill		6	Creamware; Lighter Yellow	mend, footed teacup fragments	4
222	TU 4 SU 1	1	Fill		7	Ironstone; Blue Transfer Print		1
222	TU 4 SU 1	1	Fill		8	Ironstone; Plain White	4 holloware, 1 flatware, 3 pieces flatware with Makers Mark (mend)	14
222	TU 4 SU 1	1	Fill		9	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment; Clear	base fragment	1
222	TU 4 SU 1	1	Fill		10	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua		3
222	TU 4 SU 1	1	Fill		11	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		3
222	TU 4 SU 1	1	Fill		12	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware; Undecorated	mend, rim	2
223	TU 4 SU 2	2			1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		5
223	TU 4 SU 2	2			2	Cut Common Nail; Fragment		8
223	TU 4 SU 2	2			3	Stone; Roof Slate		1
223	TU 4 SU 2	2			4	Chinese Export Porcelain; Underglaze Blue		1
223	TU 4 SU 2	2			5	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Gilded	1 flatware, 1 burned	4
223	TU 4 SU 2	2			6	Bone China; Plain		1
223	TU 4 SU 2	2			7	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Plain Salt Glaze	4 mend, base fragments	5
223	TU 4 SU 2	2			8	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Blue Decorated Salt Glaze	1 rim; 2 stamps "...H&Co..."	11
223	TU 4 SU 2	2			9	Pearlware; Plain		5
223	TU 4 SU 2	2			10	Pearlware; Blue Transfer Print	teacup handle	1
223	TU 4 SU 2	2			11	Ironstone; Blue Transfer Print	3 mend	6
223	TU 4 SU 2	2			12	Ironstone; Plain White		21
223	TU 4 SU 2	2			13	Yellowware; Plain		2
223	TU 4 SU 2	2			14	Unidentified Ceramic; Burnt White Body	possible over glaze decoration	1
223	TU 4 SU 2	2			15	Unidentified Ceramic; Refined Earthenware	beige glaze	1

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
223	TU 4 SU 2	2			16	Unidentified Ceramic; Indeterminate Ware	paste fragment only	1
223	TU 4 SU 2	2			17	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Aqua	mend, topedo bottle	5
223	TU 4 SU 2	2			18	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Coke-Bottle Green		5
223	TU 4 SU 2	2			19	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Olive Green		4
223	TU 4 SU 2	2			20	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua		4
223	TU 4 SU 2	2			21	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		7
223	TU 4 SU 2	2			22	Pressed-Glass Tableware; Paneled		3
223	TU 4 SU 2	2			23	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware; Undecorated	rim	1
223	TU 4 SU 2	2			24	Musical Instrument, Metal; Harmonica	reeds	2
223	TU 4 SU 2	2			25	Stable, Metal; Horseshoe	fragment	1
224	TU 5 SU 1	1			1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		2
224	TU 5 SU 1	1			2	Cut Common Nail; Fragment		1
224	TU 5 SU 1	1			3	Faunal; Oyster Shell Fragments		1
224	TU 5 SU 1	1			4	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Plain		1
224	TU 5 SU 1	1			5	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Plain Salt Glaze		1
224	TU 5 SU 1	1			6	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Blue Decorated Salt Glaze		1
224	TU 5 SU 1	1			7	Whiteware; Blue Transfer Print		4
224	TU 5 SU 1	1			8	Whiteware; Plain		2
224	TU 5 SU 1	1			9	Ironstone; Plain White		3
224	TU 5 SU 1	1			10	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment; Clear		2
224	TU 5 SU 1	1			11	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua		2
224	TU 5 SU 1	1			12	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		5
224	TU 5 SU 1	1			13	Miscellaneous Kitchen Glass; Canning Lid	dark aqua	1
224	TU 5 SU 1	1			14	Unidentified Plastic; Fragment		2

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
225	TU 5 SU 2	2			1	Handwrought Rosehead Nail; Fragment		7
225	TU 5 SU 2	2			2	Handwrought Rosehead Nail; Fragment	shaft only	1
225	TU 5 SU 2	2			3	Cut Common Nail; Fragment	heavily corroded	25
225	TU 5 SU 2	2			4	Faunal; Oyster Shell Fragments		2
225	TU 5 SU 2	2			5	Chinese Export Porcelain; Underglaze Blue		1
225	TU 5 SU 2	2			6	Chinese Export Porcelain; Plain	undecorated fragment	1
225	TU 5 SU 2	2			7	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Gilded	mend, teacup	10
225	TU 5 SU 2	2			8	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Plain		1
225	TU 5 SU 2	2			9	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Plain Salt Glaze		1
225	TU 5 SU 2	2			10	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Blue Decorated Salt Glaze		1
225	TU 5 SU 2	2			11	Creamware; Lighter Yellow	possible Royal edge pattern	1
225	TU 5 SU 2	2			12	Pearlware; Plain	11 burned flatware fragments mend	18
225	TU 5 SU 2	2			13	Pearlware; Blue Transfer Print	mend	2
225	TU 5 SU 2	2			14	Pearlware; Monochrome Hand Painted	footed base fragment	1
225	TU 5 SU 2	2			15	Pearlware; Shell Edge	2 mend, 2 green, 1 blue (burned)	3
225	TU 5 SU 2	2			16	Whiteware; Flow Blue		1
225	TU 5 SU 2	2			17	Whiteware; Blue Transfer Print		8
225	TU 5 SU 2	2			18	Whiteware; Plain		14
225	TU 5 SU 2	2			19	Ironstone; Plain White		13
225	TU 5 SU 2	2			20	Redware; Unglazed		1
225	TU 5 SU 2	2			21	Unidentified Ceramic; Burnt White Body	teacup	2
225	TU 5 SU 2	2			22	Unidentified Ceramic; Refined Earthenware	paste fragments	6
225	TU 5 SU 2	2			23	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Aqua	mend	8
225	TU 5 SU 2	2			24	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	8 mend, base fragments	12

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
225	TU 5 SU 2	2			25	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua		48
225	TU 5 SU 2	2			26	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		11
225	TU 5 SU 2	2			27	Lamp Chimney, Glass; Clear	rim	1
226	TU 6 SU 1	1			1	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed		2
226	TU 6 SU 1	1			2	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		2
226	TU 6 SU 1	1			3	Nail; Unidentified		2
226	TU 6 SU 1	1			4	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed		1
226	TU 6 SU 1	1			6	Chinese Export Porcelain; Underglaze Blue		1
226	TU 6 SU 1	1			7	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Transfer Print	hollowware	1
226	TU 6 SU 1	1			8	Creamware; Lighter Yellow		1
226	TU 6 SU 1	1			9	Whiteware; Blue Transfer Print		1
226	TU 6 SU 1	1			10	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment; Clear	mend, Duraglass and Anchor-Hocking marks and stippled base (post 1938)	13
226	TU 6 SU 1	1			11	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Amber		1
226	TU 6 SU 1	1			12	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green		1
226	TU 6 SU 1	1			13	Pressed-Glass Tableware; Paneled		1
226	TU 6 SU 1	1			14	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware; Milk Glass		1
226	TU 6 SU 1	1			15	Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel		1
227	TU 6 SU 2	2			1	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed		1
227	TU 6 SU 2	2			2	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		8
227	TU 6 SU 2	2			3	Cut Common Nail; Complete		1
227	TU 6 SU 2	2			4	Wire Common Nail; Complete		2
227	TU 6 SU 2	2			5	Nail; Unidentified		4
227	TU 6 SU 2	2			6	Faunal; Oyster Shell Fragments		4
227	TU 6 SU 2	2			7	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Plain		2
227	TU 6 SU 2	2			8	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Plain Salt		1

Artifact Inventory

Site 44AX173, Chapel of the Ages, Virginia Theological Seminary

Alexandria, Virginia

Page 41 of 43

Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
						Glaze		
227	TU 6 SU 2	2			9	Industrial Stoneware Bottle; Ginger Beer	finish fragment	1
227	TU 6 SU 2	2			10	Creamware; Lighter Yellow		3
227	TU 6 SU 2	2			11	Pearlware; Plain		4
227	TU 6 SU 2	2			12	Whiteware; Blue Transfer Print		4
227	TU 6 SU 2	2			13	Whiteware; Plain		6
227	TU 6 SU 2	2			14	Whiteware; Sponged		1
227	TU 6 SU 2	2			15	Yellowware; Plain		2
227	TU 6 SU 2	2			16	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	champainge finish fragment	1
227	TU 6 SU 2	2			17	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua		5
227	TU 6 SU 2	2			18	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		12
227	TU 6 SU 2	2			19	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green		11
227	TU 6 SU 2	2			20	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware; Milk Glass		3
227	TU 6 SU 2	2			21	Gardening, Ceramic; Terra-Cotta Flower Pot	molded design	2
228	TU 6 SU 3	3	Feature 1		1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green		1
228	TU 6 SU 3	3	Feature 1		2	Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel		1
229	TU 6 SU 4	4	E/B		1	Flake w/Cortex 31-35mm; Quartz		1
229	TU 6 SU 4	4	E/B		2	Window Glass; All Thicknesses		1
229	TU 6 SU 4	4	E/B		3	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Blue Decorated Salt Glaze	molded, possible handle fragment	1
229	TU 6 SU 4	4	E/B		4	Unidentified Ceramic; Burnt White Body	hollowware	1
229	TU 6 SU 4	4	E/B		5	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green		1
230	TU 7 SU 1	1			1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Amber		2
230	TU 7 SU 1	1			2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear		1
231	TU 7 SU 2	2			1	Flake 11-15mm; Quartz		1

Artifact Inventory

Site 44AX173, Chapel of the Ages, Virginia Theological Seminary
Alexandria, Virginia

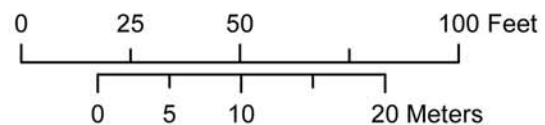
Lot Number	Provenience Description	Stratum	Soil Horizon Type	Depth (ft bs)	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Comments	Count
231	TU 7 SU 2	2			2	Flake 11-15mm; Rhyolite		2
231	TU 7 SU 2	2			3	Shatter 16-20mm; Quartz		1
231	TU 7 SU 2	2			4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Amber		1
231	TU 7 SU 2	2			5	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware; Milk Glass		1
Total Artifacts =								3039

APPENDIX II

Ground Penetrating Radar Time Slices

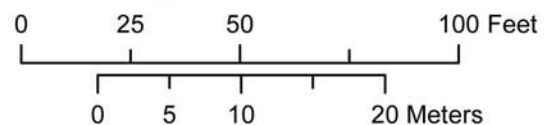


 GPR Grids





 GPR Grids





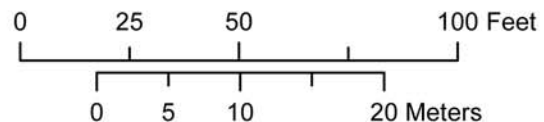
 GPR Grids



0 25 50 100 Feet
0 5 10 20 Meters

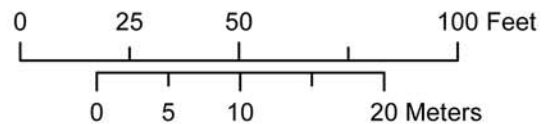


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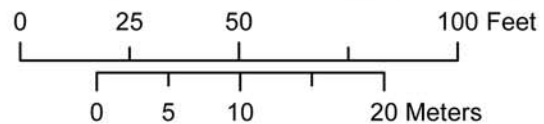


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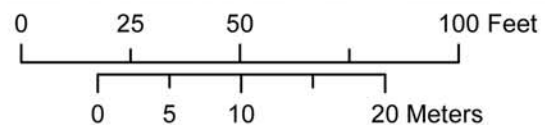


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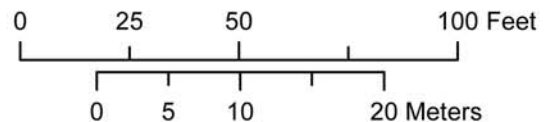


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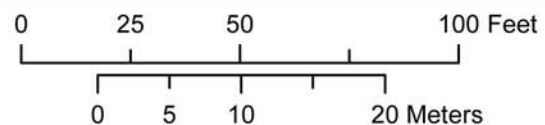


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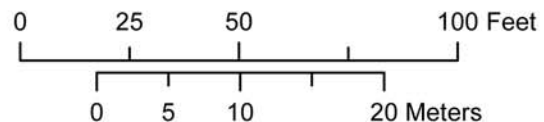


 GPR Grids



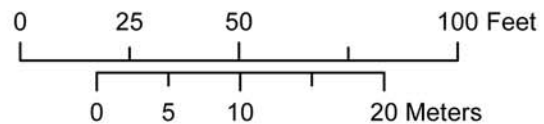


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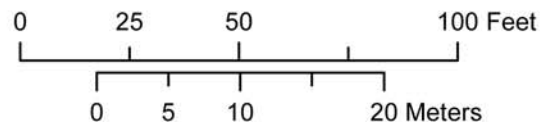


GPR Grids





GPR Grids



APPENDIX III

Site Form

City/County:
Alexandria

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

DHR ID#: 44AX0173

DHR Site Number: 44AX0173 Other DHR Number: 100-0123
Resource Name: Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia
Temporary Designation:
Site Class: Terrestrial, open air
CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

Cultural Designation

Indeterminate
Indeterminate
Indeterminate
Indeterminate

Temporal Designation

18th Century
19th Century
19th Century: 3rd quarter
20th Century

THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

Thematic Context: Religion

Example: School

Comments/Remarks:

religious/educational institution, Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary

Thematic Context: Health Care/Medicine

Example: Hospital

Comments/Remarks:

Civil War hospital

Thematic Context: Military/Defense

Example: Military camp

Comments/Remarks:

44AX0173a

Thematic Context: Domestic

Example: Farmstead

Comments/Remarks:

early 19thc. farmstead/plantation

LOCATION INFORMATION

USGS Quadrangle(s):

ALEXANDRIA

Restrict UTM Data?

Center UTM Coordinates (for less than 10 acres): NAD 18/4298700/318360/2

NAD ZONE EAST NORTH

Boundary UTM Coordinates (for 10 acres or more):

City/County:
Alexandria

NAD ZONE EAST NORTH

1

Physiographic Province:	Piedmont	Drainage:	Potomac/Shenandoah River
Aspect:	Flat	Nearest Water Source:	small drainages
Elevation (in feet):	280.00	Distance to Water(in feet):	
Slope:	0-2%	Site Soils:	Iredell silt loam
		Adjacent Soils:	

Landform:
other

SITE CONDITION/SURVEY DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions:	1,700 feet by 2,300 feet	Acreage:	180.00
Survey Strategy:	Subsurface Testing Metal Detection		

Site Condition:
Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed
Site Condition Unknown

Threats to Resource:
None Known

Survey Description:

Surroundings: Academic buildings on hill (known as Seminary Hill or "The Hill") overlooking typical level to gently rolling topography of surrounding Coastal Plain. Several small drainages cut through area. Site is campus with park-like setting, minimally developed, surrounded by suburban environment.

1991- Tellus Consultants, in area of construction of new academic building: 100% surface survey, excavation of 56 shovel test + five 4'x3' units
1993- Alexandria Archaeology: Walkover survey of other areas of site; no specimens collected; observed 19th C. ceramics (primarily whiteware), glass, brick fragments and coal.
2004 - John Milner Associates, Inc. phase I survey identified 44AX0173a. Shovel tests at 30' interval. Site dimensions are 230' by 60'.

Jan. and June 2010 – John Milner Associates, Inc. conducted investigations of areas across Seminary campus to be affected by installation of pipeline and New Central Plant Facility. Investigations included shovel testing at 25-ft. intervals and metal detection which was

City/County:**Alexandria**

followed later by mechanical stripping within specific portions of the pipeline corridor and additional metal detection. Three artifact concentrations were identified which contained nineteenth-century domestic artifacts associated with Seminary as well as Civil War artifacts.

March-June 2012 – John Milner Associates, Inc. conducted investigations of a 193,500-sqft project area to be affected by the construction of the new Chapel of the Ages. Investigations included a ground-penetrating radar survey covering 20,099 sqft, shovel testing at 25-ft intervals, metal detection, and the excavation of six 3-by-3-ft test units. Ninety-four (94) shovel tests were excavated.

CURRENT LAND USE**Land Use:** Religion**Example:** School**Dates of Use:** 1993/99/99**Comments/Remarks:**

Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in VA

Land Use: Indeterminate **Example:** Trash scatter**Dates of Use:** 2004/08/19**Comments/Remarks:****SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES****Specimens Obtained?** Yes**Specimens Depository:** Alexandria Archaeology**Assemblage Description:**

Excavations by Tellus yielded a scatter of 19th and 20th century artifacts (inventory attached).

Permanent depository not yet established. Currently with Tellus Consultants , Minneapolis, MN. Will probably be housed at Alexandria Archaeology, Alexandria, Va. [full artifact inventory included in original site file]

2004; 44AX0173a: 17 lead bullets, 2 buttons, 3 unidentified melted lead, 5 unidentified iron objects, and 9 green bottle glass fragments

JMA, Inc. 2010 - Civil War artifacts include ammunition, uniform buttons, knapsack parts, melted lead, and bayonet scabbard tip. Domestic artifacts likely associated with Seminary include watch parts, jewelry, coins, ceramics and bottle glass. Ceramics include pearlware, whiteware, ironstone, yellowware, porcelain, redware, and stonewares.

JMA, Inc. 2012 – Civil War artifacts included ammunition, uniform buttons, knapsack parts, melted lead, bayonet scabbard parts, lead rifle cone protectors, and a Virginia militia plate. Ceramics include pearlware, agateware, black basalt stoneware, British Brown stoneware, creamware, whiteware, ironstone, yellowware, porcelain, redware, and other stonewares. The eighteenth-century ceramics are likely associated with the Thompson occupation of Oakwood during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century prior to the Seminary occupation.

Specimens Reported? No**Assemblage Description--Reported:**

City/County:
Alexandria

Field Notes Reported? Yes **Depository:** Alexandria Archaeology

REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

Report (s) ? Yes **Depository:**

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

Draft Report: Westover, Allan P., Archaeological Survey and Testing at the Protestant Episcopal Seminary in Alexandria, Virginia, Tellus Consultants, Minneapolis, MN.; Civil War Quartermaster's Map, "Fairfax Seminary Hospital", on file at National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Report (s) ? Yes **Depository:** VDHR

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

Documentary Study, Archaeological Evaluation and Resource Management Plan for Virginia Theological Seminary Faculty Housing, Alexandria, Virginia

Author

James Embrey, Lynn Jones, Joseph Balicki

Report (s) ? Yes **Depository:** DHR/Alexandria Archaeology

DHR Library Reference Number: AX-120

Reference for reports and publications:

Holland, Kerri, Cynthia V. Goode, Charles E. Goode, and Joseph F. Balicki

2010 Archeological Evaluation Associated with Utility Improvements and New Central Plant Facility, Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia. Report to Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia from John Milner Associates, Inc., Alexandria, Virginia.

Report (s) ? Yes **Depository:** DHR/Alexandria Archaeology

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

Goode, Chalres E., and Peter Leach

2012 Archeological Evaluation for the Proposed Chapel of the Ages at the Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia.

Report to Advanced Project Management, Inc., Chantilly, Virginia, and the Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia from John Milner Associates, Inc., Alexandria, Virginia.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

Photographic Documentation?	Depository	Type of Photos	Photo Date
Yes	Alexandria Archaeology		9999/99/99
Yes	Library of Congress Alexandria Archaeology	Historic Photos Digital Images	9999/99/99 2010/01/21
Yes	Alexandria Archaeology	Digital Images	2012/06/11

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

City/County:
Alexandria

Cultural Resource Management Event: Other Date: 1978/05/16

Organization and Person:

Organization: First: VDHR Last:

Sponsor Organization:

DHR Project Review File No: 100-123

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

VLIR listing 3.5 acres containing 19th c. structures - DOES NOT INCLUDE SITE 44AX0173

Cultural Resource Management Event: Other Date: 1980/11/17

Organization and Person:

Organization: First: VDHR Last:

Sponsor Organization:

DHR Project Review File No: 100-123

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

NRHP listing 3 1/2 acres containing 19th c. seminary structures - DOES NOT INCLUDE SITE 44AX0173

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance Date: 1991/99/99

Organization and Person:

Organization: First: Allan Westover Last: Tellus Consultants

Sponsor Organization:

DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance Date: 2004/08/19

Organization and Person:

Organization: First: Last: John Milner Associates, Inc.

Sponsor Organization:

DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

identified 44AX0173a

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance Date: 1993/99/99

Organization and Person:

Organization: First: Shepard-Bromberg Last: Alexandria Arch

Sponsor Organization:

DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

recommendations: continued investigation to determine areas on property with potential to yield significant archaeological resources

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase II/Intensive Date: 2010/01/21

Organization and Person:

Organization: John Milner Associa First: Charles Last: Goode

Sponsor Organization:

DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase II/Intensive Date: 2012/06/11

Organization and Person:

Organization: John Milner Associa First: Charles Last: Goode

City/County:
Alexandria

Sponsor Organization:
DHR Project Review File No:
CRM Event Notes or Comments:

INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

Individual Category Codes:

Owner of property

Honorif: The Reverend **First:** Richard **Last:** Reid

Suffix:

Title: Dean & President

Company/

Agency:

Address: 3737 Seminary Rd.

City: **Phone/Ext:** Alexandria 703-370-6600 **State:**
Virginia **Zip:** 22304

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Notes:

Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia

Virginia Theological Seminary

Individual Category Codes:

Property Manager

Honorif: The Reverend **First:** Richard **Last:** Reid

Suffix:

Title: Dean & President

Company/

Agency:

Address: 3737 Seminary Rd.

City: **Phone/Ext:** Alexandria 703-370-6600 **State:**
Virginia **Zip:** 22304

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Notes:

Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia

Virginia Theological Seminary

Ownership Type:
Private

Government Agency:

APPENDIX IV

Qualifications of the Investigators



CHARLES E. GOODE, RPA

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

EDUCATION

M.A.	The Catholic University of America	Anthropology	2003
B.A.	The American University	Anthropology	1995

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Charles Goode specializes in Middle Atlantic prehistoric archeology, African-American archaeology, and soils. He has over seventeen years experience in cultural resource management. He has 14 years experience directing fieldwork and has been involved in investigating prehistoric Native American sites as well as historic-period sites dating from the mid-eighteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. He has experience in analyzing both prehistoric lithic and ceramic assemblages. He has nine years experience operating professional surveying equipment and has coordinated with surveying teams to ensure the accurate recordation of artifacts and features on several key projects. Since joining John Milner Associates, Inc., Mr. Goode has supervised fieldwork and has participated in report preparation for projects in Maryland, Virginia, Washington, D.C., North Carolina, and Indiana.

KEY PROJECTS

- 2012 Principal Archeologist. Directed fieldwork for the investigation of burials at the Contrabands and Freedmen's Cemetery Memorial, Alexandria, Virginia. Garcete Construction Company, Inc., Bladensburg, Maryland.
- 2012 Principal Archeologist. Directed fieldwork and co-authored report for archeological evaluation associated with the proposed Chapel of the Ages, Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia. Advanced Project Management, Inc., Chantilly, Virginia, and the Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia.
- 2011 Principal Archeologist. Directed fieldwork and co-authored report for a survey and assessment for St. Elizabeths Hospital East Campus transportation improvements that included exploratory subsurface testing for evidence of Fort Snyder, Washington, D.C. CH2M HILL, Metairie, Louisiana.
- 2010 Principal Archeologist. Directed fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase III archeological investigations of Site 51NW224, Nebraska Avenue Complex (NAC), Washington, D.C. Summer Consultants, Inc., McLean, Virginia.

- 2010 Principal Archeologist. Co-authored report for Phase I Testing along the Dismal Swamp Canal and Building Assessment of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company Toll House, Chesapeake City, Virginia and Camden County, North Carolina. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Norfolk District.
- 2009 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase I archeological investigation survey for three visitor facilities and data recovery investigations at Site 44SK70 (Dismal Town) at Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, Suffolk County, Virginia. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Hadley, Massachusetts.
- 2009 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork at Site 44PW1836 and co-authored report for Phase II archeological evaluation of Shipping Point Battery 1 (44PW1836) and Battery 2 (44PW1830), Marine Corps Base Quantico, Prince William County, Virginia. EFA-Chesapeake, Washington, D.C., and NEPA Coordination Section, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Branch, Marine Corps Base Quantico, Quantico, Virginia.
- 2008 Project Archeologist. Co-authored report for Phase II cultural resources investigation of Sites 44FX1928, 44FX1929, and 44FX3253, Fairfax Village, Fort Belvoir, Virginia. Clark Realty Capital, LLC, Fort Belvoir, Virginia.
- 2007 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase II archeological evaluation of Site 18PR427, Suitland Collections Center, Smithsonian Institution, Prince George's County, Maryland. architrave p.c. architects, Washington, D.C.
- 2007 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork at Site 44ST928 and co-authored report for Phase II evaluative testing at Sites 44PW917 and 44PW928, Marine Corps Base Quantico, Prince William and Stafford Counties, Virginia. EFA-Chesapeake, Washington D.C., and NREAB, Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia.
- 2007 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase III archeological data recovery of the Elizabeth Lowry Site (18CR226), Carroll County, Maryland. Maryland Department of Transportation.
- 2007 Project Archeologist. Assisted directing fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase I archeological survey for the proposed Rockies Express East Pipeline Project, Vermillion, Parke, Putnam, and Hendricks Counties, Indiana. Natural Resource Group, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- 2006 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase III archeological data recovery of Sites 44LD538 and 44LD539, Washington Dulles International Airport, Loudoun County, Virginia. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.
- 2006 Project Archeologist. Conducted fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase IA archeological survey of the Flat Branch sewer upgrade, Prince William County, Virginia. Whitman, Requardt, and Associates, LLP, Fairfax Station, Virginia.
- 2006 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase I archeological survey of the Cub Run sewer upgrade, Fairfax County, Virginia. Whitman, Requardt, and Associates, LLP, Fairfax Station, Virginia.
- 2005 Project Archeologist. Conducted reconnaissance survey and co-authored report for archeological assessment for the 11th Street Bridges Environmental Impact Statement, Washington, D.C. CH2M Hill, Washington, D.C., and New Orleans, Louisiana.
- 2005 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase II archeological investigations for the proposed Fourth Runway, Washington Dulles International Airport, Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, Virginia. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.

- 2005 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase II archeological investigations for the Crosswind Runway, Washington Dulles International Airport, Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, Virginia. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.
- 2004 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase I archeological investigations for the NOAA Property Adjacent to Runway 4, Washington Dulles International Airport in Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, Virginia. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.
- 2004 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase I archeological survey of MD 47 over the north branch of Jennings Run, Allegany County, Maryland. Maryland Department of Transportation.
- 2003 Project Archeologist. Assisted in supervising fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase I archeological investigations for Crosswind Runway, Washington Dulles International Airport in Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, Virginia. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.
- 2003 Project Archeologist. Co-authored report of Phase II and III archeological investigations in a portion of Site 18PR131 in Prince George's County, Maryland. Land and Commercial, Inc. of Upper Marlboro, Maryland.
- 2003 Project Archeologist. Co-authored report for Phase I archeological investigations for Runway 4, Washington Dulles International Airport in Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, Virginia. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.
- 2003 Field Supervisor. Phase III data recovery excavations at 44LD834, an African-American slave site in Loudoun County, Virginia, dating to late eighteenth century for Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., and Pulte Homes Corporation of Fairfax, Virginia.
- 2002 Field Supervisor. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase III archeological data recovery investigations of 44FX2485 and 44FX2487, two unplowed, upland prehistoric lithic workshops in Lorton, Virginia, for Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., and Pulte Home Corporation of Fairfax, Virginia.
- 2001 Field Supervisor. Phase I archeological investigations of the circa 450 acre Loudoun County Reserve Property, Loudoun County, Virginia including the delineation of the nineteenth-century Creighton Family Cemetery, for Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., and Toll Brothers of Dulles, Virginia.
- 2001 Field Supervisor. Phase II archeological investigations of 44FX2485 and 44FX2587, two unplowed, upland prehistoric lithic workshops in Lorton, Virginia, for Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., and Pulte Home Corporation of Fairfax, Virginia.
- 2000 Field Supervisor. Phase I archeological study of circa 1300 acres proposed for development as part of the Brambleton Planned Community, Loudoun County, Virginia, for Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., and Brambleton Group, L.L.C. of Dulles, Virginia.
- 1999 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase I survey along Rt. 15 and Interstate 270 from Frederick to Gaithersburg, Maryland, proposed widening for John Milner Associates, Inc., and the Maryland State Highway Administration.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Mr. Goode has directed the fieldwork for one hundred two (102) projects and is co-author of sixty-eight (68) cultural resources reports. He has authored 1 scholarly article and presented five (5) papers at professional meetings.



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EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Peter Leach currently serves as Project Geoarchaeologist at John Milner Associates, Inc. where he supervises and conducts archaeological, geomorphic, GIS, and geophysical surveys for Cultural Resource Management (CRM) projects. Peter holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Anthropology and a minor in Earth Sciences from the University of Maine. He earned a Master of Science degree in Quaternary and Climate Studies from UMaine's Climate Change Institute. Peter specializes in submerged prehistoric archaeology, geographic information systems modeling, and terrestrial geophysical methods applied to archaeology. His submerged prehistory experience includes the use of geophysics and coring in marine environments and focuses on the analysis and interpretation of seismic reflection profiles and vibracore extraction. Peter's extensive GIS experience ranges from mapping of field data to more complex applications like paleogeographic reconstruction and predictive modeling of prehistoric archaeological site locations. Peter has conducted GPR surveys on five continents as a specialist on international academic research teams and has carried out over fifty terrestrial geophysical surveys on historic and prehistoric archaeological sites for CRM, personal research, and volunteer projects in the US and Canada. Peter is the author/co-author of three publications, ten refereed abstracts, twenty-four papers and posters presented at professional meetings, and author and co-author of thirty-five Cultural Resource Management reports.

EDUCATION

M.S.	University of Maine, Climate Change Institute	<u>Quaternary and Climate Studies</u>	2007
B.A.	University of Maine	<u>Anthropology</u> <u>Minor in Geological Sciences</u>	2003

LICENSES/CERTIFICATIONS/TRAINING

2009 – Current: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, BHP Archaeological Consultant List:

Recognized Specialties: Underwater Archaeology and Geomorphology

2009 Training Course in Theory and Practice of Applying Subsurface Interface Radar in Engineering and

Geophysical Investigation, Geophysical Survey Systems Inc., New Hampshire

2008 – Current: Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)

2008 National Park Service Workshop: Current Archaeological Prospection Advances for Non-Destructive

Investigations in the 21st Century, Fargo, North Dakota

OSHA 2 Hour Excavation Safety for Competent Persons (FEBRUARY 2008)

OSHA 40 Hour HAZWOPER (MAY 2008)

OSHA 8 Hour Training for Supervisors (MAY 2007)

EQUIPMENT PROFICIENCIES

GSSI SIR-3000 Ground-Penetrating Radar System

Sensors and Software Noggin SmartCart Ground-Penetrating Radar System (DVL II-III, 250mhz antenna)

Geometrics G858-G Magnetic Gradiometer (Cesium Vapor; Total Field)

GSSI Profiler EMP-400

Topcon GTS-239W Total Station with Recon Data Collector and Survey Pro Software
Edgetech DF-1000 Side-Scan Sonar
Applied Acoustics Engineering Seismic Reflection Profiler (Boomer Source)
Trimble GeoXT/GeoXH/PROXH Handheld, Differentially-Corrected Sub-Meter Accuracy GPS
Marine Vibracore
Marsh Auger, Specifically Eijkelkamp Gouge Auger and Piston Sampler
Bucket Auger, Edelman Auger, Oakfield Core

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Selected Terrestrial Geophysical Projects

Cemeteries

- 2010 Ground-Penetrating Radar Investigation Of A Selected Portion Of The First Presbyterian Church Of Oxford Property, Hazen, New Jersey. For Eclectic Architecture, LLC to examine the potential for existing graves within the footprint of a parking lot expansion for the church based on a previous archeological survey identifying one potential grave shaft. GSSI SIR-3000 GPR, 400MHz.
- 2009 Geophysical Prospection at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, VA. Project conducted for the Director and Deputy Director of ANC. Investigation of two specific grave sites with ground-penetrating radar and electrical resistance sounding. GSSI SIR-3000 GPR, 400 MHz; Sensors and Software Noggin Smart-Cart GPR, 250 MHz. Custom-built (by Leach) electrical resistance sounding device.

American Revolution – Battlefields, Encampments, and Fortifications

- 2009-2010 Magnetic Gradiometer Survey of Monmouth Battlefield, Monmouth, New Jersey. Prospection for possible barn remains at the location of the Battle at the Parsonage. Geometrics G858-G Cesium Magnetic Gradiometer (cart-mounted).
- 2009-2010 Magnetic Gradiometer Survey of Selected Portions of Paoli Battlefield, Malvern, PA. Prospection for features associated with the encampment and engagement at the site of the Paoli Massacre. Geometrics G858-G Cesium Magnetic Gradiometer (cart-mounted).

American Civil War – Battlefields, Encampments, and Fortifications

- 2009 Magnetic Gradiometer Survey of a Civil War Campsite, Warrenton, Virginia. Prospection for Evidence of Civil War Campsite Remains Below Plow Zone. Geometrics G858-G Cesium Magnetic Gradiometer.
- 2008 Geophysical Survey Comprising Gradiometry, Electrical Resistivity, and Ground-Penetrating Radar in the Potential Locations of Civil War Batteries 1 and 2, Quantico Marine Base, Quantico Virginia. GSSI SIR-3000 GPR, 400 MHz; Geometrics G858-G Cesium Magnetic Gradiometer; Geometrics OhmMapper, Capacitively-Coupled Electrical Resistivity.
- 2008 Geophysical Survey of a Civil War Campsite, Quantico Marine Base, Quantico, Virginia. GSSI SIR-3000 GPR, 400 MHz; Geometrics G858-G Cesium Magnetic Gradiometer

American Historic Sites

- 2009-2010 Magnetic Gradiometer Survey at East Pikeland Township Building, East Pikeland Township, Pennsylvania. Prospection for Features in the potential locations of an American Revolution Powder Mill and a Gun Factory. Geometrics G858-G Cesium Magnetic Gradiometer (cart-mounted).
- 2009 Ground-Penetrating Radar and Magnetic Gradiometer Survey of Timbuctoo, New Jersey. Geophysical Prospection for Historic Archaeological Features in the core area of a Historic African-American Town. GSSI SIR-3000 GPR, 400 MHz; Geometrics G858-G Cesium Magnetic Gradiometer.

- 2009 Ground-Penetrating Radar Survey of the Read House and Gardens, New Castle, Delaware. Prospection for Buried Historic Archaeological Resources. GSSI SIR-3000 GPR, 400 MHz.

SELECTED CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT – TECHNICAL REPORTS

- 2012 Assessment of Prehistoric Archeological Site Potential: Proposed Maintenance Dredging and Confined Aqueous Disposal (CAD) Cell Location, Salem Harbor, Massachusetts. John Milner Associates, Inc. Report in Preparation for Apex Companies, LLC. (Author)
- 2011 Archeological Investigations at the French Creek Mill Complex. Technical Report Prepared for the East Pikeland Township Historical Commission, Chester County, Pennsylvania. (Co-Author)
- 2011 Ground-Penetrating Radar and Archeological Investigation at the Old Brick Church, Dover, Delaware. Technical Report Prepared for Bernardon Haber Holloway Architects, PC. (Co-Author)
- 2011 Geographic Information Systems Modeling of Prehistoric Archeological Site Sensitivity at Wappapello Lake, Missouri, Butler, Stoddard, and Wayne Counties. NHPA Cultural Resources Investigations, Technical Report No. 34 (Volume 4). Technical Report Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, June 2011. (Author)
- 2011 Archeological Verification, Fish Creek Saratoga Battlefield Siegeline. American Battlefield Protection Program Grant # GA2255-09-026. Technical Report Prepared for Saratoga Preserving Land and Nature (P.L.A.N.), March, 2011. (Co-Author)
- 2010 Assessment of Prehistoric Archeological Site Potential: Subtidal Portions of the Proposed South Terminal Marine Infrastructure Park, New Bedford, Massachusetts. John Milner Associates, Inc. Report prepared for Apex Companies, LLC. (Author)
- 2010 Ground-Penetrating Radar Survey at the Thomas Clarke House in Princeton Battlefield State Park, Princeton, New Jersey. Report Prepared as a Planning Document for Placement of a Handicap Access Ramp. (Author)
- 2009 Archeological and Geoarchaeological Investigation and Evaluation of Site 44CU0149, Warrenton Training Center, Station D, Culpeper County, Virginia. Report Prepared for Warrenton Training Center, Station D, Warrenton, Virginia. (Co-Author).
- 2009 Geophysical Prospection at Arlington National Cemetery. Report Prepared for Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Va. (Co-Author)
- 2009 Geophysical Survey of Timbuctoo, Westampton Township, New Jersey. Report Prepared for Westampton Township, Westampton, New Jersey. (Co-Author)
- 2008 – 2009 Supplemental Phase IB Archeological Survey of Bread and Cheese Island and Geoarchaeological Coring Survey of Associated Marsh Areas. Prepared for Langan Engineering Environmental Services, Philadelphia, PA. (Co-Author).
- 2008 Phase II Archeological Evaluation of Shipping Point Battery 1 (44PW1836) and Battery 2 (44PW1830), Marine Corps Base Quantico, Prince William County, Virginia. Report Prepared for EFA-Chesapeake, Washington, DC, and NEPA Coordination Section, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Branch (B 046), Quantico, VA. (Co-Author)