



**Phase II Archeological Investigation of  
Sites 44AX127 and 44AX128,  
Witter Street Recreation Complex  
City of Alexandria, Virginia**

*Prepared for*

Federal Highway Administration,  
Virginia Department of Transportation and the National Park Service

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## ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of Phase II archeological evaluations of Sites 44AX127 and 44AX128 in the city of Alexandria, Virginia. These two sites are located in the area of potential effects for the proposed Witter Street Recreation Complex, a 33-acre athletic field situated between Telegraph Road (east) and Roth Street (west). URS conducted Phase II investigations in this location between April 17 and May 12, 2004.

Phase II evaluations of the prehistoric component at Site 44AX127 indicated that the site can be characterized as probably dating to the Early Woodland period and appears to represent a series of small-group, short-term encampments focused primarily on mid-to-late-stage reduction activities. Excavations recovered a total of 183 prehistoric artifacts from 11 3.3-x-3.3-foot (1-x-1-meter) test units. All but three of these artifacts represent nondiagnostic materials, most recovered from plow-disturbed contexts. A single quartz Piscataway projectile point was recovered, indicating a probable Early Woodland component at the site. In addition, the site yielded two unspecified Woodland ceramic sherds; their small size and fragmentary condition precluded classifying them according to specific ware types. One prehistoric feature (designated Feature 1) was identified during Phase II testing. Feature 1 was encountered at the buried plowzone/subsoil interface. Excavation of the feature produced only nondiagnostic materials of fire-cracked rock and lithic debitage; the feature yielded no charcoal. Although Feature 1 is interpreted as a hearth, the lack of any association renders clear interpretation difficult. Based on this review, the prehistoric component at Site 44AX127 is considered to have poor integrity and limited information potential, primarily the result of prior disturbance and the paucity of diagnostic materials.

Phase II investigations of the historic component at Site 44AX127 revealed a nineteenth-century field scatter at the site that possibly coincides with the Bloxham family's occupation of the property. This work produced a total of 392 historic artifacts, comprised primarily of nondiagnostic materials recovered exclusively from plow-disturbed contexts. Diagnostic artifacts indicate manufacturing date ranges from the mid-eighteenth through early twenty-first centuries, though the presence of a machine-made jar fragment (1895-1940) indicates a terminus post quem of 1895 for the assemblage. In addition, most of the datable ceramics have end manufacturing dates prior to 1870, suggesting that the historic component at Site 44AX127 may date roughly to the mid-nineteenth century to late nineteenth century. No features or structural remains that might be associated with these materials were identified. Given the bulk of nondiagnostic materials and lack of structural information, the historic component's information potential is low; the site is unlikely to yield additional information beyond what has already been obtained during these investigations, and additional work would only produce redundant information. Based on this review of the prehistoric and historic components, Site 44AX127 is concluded to be ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. URS recommends that no further archeological investigations be conducted at this site and construction be allowed to proceed according to current design plans.

Phase II work at Site 44AX128 was limited only to boundary delineation of the Bloxham family cemetery. This work resulted in the identification of 12 grave shafts, including one brick burial



vault. No graves were excavated and artifacts were not collected from the burial contexts. Subsequent to exposing the extant grave shafts and determining possible cemetery boundaries, Site 44AX128 was backfilled and its corners posted at the graded surface to denote its location. However, as the cemetery is a culturally sensitive site located within the proposed Witter Street Recreation Complex, it should be treated as if it were eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. URS strongly recommends measures to prevent any inadvertent impact during construction activities: first, the creation of a 10-foot (three-meter) buffer around the eastern, western, and southern delimited site boundaries and a 45-foot (14-meter) buffer along the northern boundary (since this area was not fully delineated) to create a safe barrier between areas of construction and the cemetery site; second, the site's boundaries and its buffer zone should be clearly delineated on all construction documents as an archeologically sensitive area; and, finally, the placement of a temporary chain link fence around Site 44AX128. The Federal Highway Administration and the Virginia Department of Transportation concur with these recommendations and will ensure that they are carried out in future phases of the Woodrow Wilson Bridge Project.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract .....	i
List of Figures .....	iv
List of Plates .....	v
List of Tables .....	vi
 I. INTRODUCTION .....	 1
II. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT .....	5
Physiography, Drainage, and Topography.....	5
Bedrock Geology and Soils .....	5
Present Land-Use Patterns .....	8
III. CULTURAL HISTORY .....	9
Woodland Period (3000-400 B.P.) .....	9
Historical Background .....	11
IV. PHASE II BACKGROUND AND METHODS .....	18
Previous Research: Site 44AX127 .....	18
Previous Research: Site 44AX128 .....	19
Phase II Goals .....	20
Phase II Methods .....	21
Laboratory Methods .....	22
V. PHASE II FIELD RESULTS .....	23
Site 44AX128 .....	23
Site 44AX127 .....	29
Artifact Analysis: Site 44AX127 .....	46
VI. CONCLUSIONS .....	55
Site 44AX127 .....	55
Site 44AX128 .....	56
REFERENCES .....	58
 Appendix A: Artifact Inventory	
Appendix B: Resumes of Key Personnel	

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1.1	Project Location .....	2
1.2	Proposed Witter Street Recreation Complex .....	3
2.1	Project Location in Relation to Physiographic Provinces of Virginia .....	6
2.2	Project Location Within the Cretaceous Bedrock Section of Virginia .....	7
3.1	Patent of Carr and Simpson, 1678 .....	12
3.2	Environs of Washington Map, Circa 1861 .....	14
3.3	Project Area in 1879 .....	15
3.4	Plat of Bloxham Cemetery in 1893 .....	16
5.1	Map of Project Area, Showing Phase II Trench Locations and Sites 44AX127 and 44AX128 .....	24
5.2	Site 44AX128, Bloxham Family Cemetery Plan View, Showing Exposed Grave Shafts (Burials 1-12) .....	25
5.3	Site 44AX127, Trench 2, Test Unit 1, South Wall Profile .....	34
5.4	Site 44AX127, Trench 5, Test Unit 2, South Wall Profile .....	36
5.5	Site 44AX127, Trench 12, Test Unit 8, West Wall Profile .....	38
5.6	Site 44AX127, Trench 6, Test Unit 3, South Wall Profile .....	40
5.7	Site 44AX127, Test Unit 3, Feature 1, Plan View .....	44
5.8	Site 44AX127, Test Unit 3, Feature 1, East Wall Profile .....	47

## LIST OF PLATES

Plate		Page
5.1	Western Overview of Project Area, Showing Backhoe Clearing Vegetation and Preparing Surface for Trench Excavations.....	26
5.2	Trench 8, East Wall Profile, Showing Exposed Corner of Brick Burial Crypt (Burial 6).....	28
5.3	Adult Burials 1 and 2, View to the West.....	28
5.4	Western Overview of Site 44AX128, Showing Burials 1 through 9.....	30
5.5	Western Overview of Site 44AX128, Showing Burials 1 through 8.....	30
5.6	Trench 1, West Wall Profile, Showing Concrete Box Culvert, Presumed Location of Taylor Run.....	32
5.7	Trench 11, South Wall Profile, Showing Disturbance and Lack of Intact Soils.....	32
5.8	Trench 2, Test Unit 1, South Wall Profile, Showing Fill-Apb-AC-Horizon Sequence.....	35
5.9	Trench 5, Test Unit 2, South Wall Profile, Showing Fill-Apb-Btg-Horizon Sequence.....	37
5.10	Trench 19, Test Unit 10, South Wall Profile, Showing Fill-Apb-Bt-Horizon Sequence.....	39
5.11	Trench 6, Test Unit 13, North Wall Profile, Showing Fill-Apb1-Apb2-Bt-Horizon Sequence.....	41
5.12	Test Unit 7, Showing Plowscars at Apb-Bt Interface.....	42
5.13	Test Unit 3, Feature 1 Plan View, Facing North.....	45
5.14	Quartz Bifaces from Site 44AX127.....	49



## LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
5.1	Site 44AX127: Vertical Artifact Distribution in Phase II Test Units 1 through 11 .....	43
5.2	Site 44AX127: Cross Tabulation of Lithic Raw Material Type by Class of Prehistoric Lithic Artifacts from Unit Excavations.....	46
5.3	Site 44AX127: Cross Tabulation of Lithic Raw Material Type by Class of Prehistoric Lithic Artifacts from Feature 1 Excavation.....	48
5.4	Site 44AX127: Cross Tabulation of Debitage Type by Lithic Raw Material from Unit Excavations .....	50
5.5	Site 44AX127: Historic Artifact Pattern Analysis.....	52
5.6	Site 44AX127: Historic Dating Analysis.....	52

## I. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of the Phase II archeological evaluations for the proposed Witter Street Recreation Complex associated with the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Bridge Project in the city of Alexandria, Fairfax County, Virginia (Figure 1.1). URS Corporation (URS) conducted this work for the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT).

FHWA/VDOT is proposing construction of athletic fields and associated amenities situated between Witter Street and a section of the CSX Railroad (to the north and south, respectively). Telegraph Road stands to the east and Roth Street to the west (Figure 1.2). Proposed impacts include construction of two multipurpose playing fields, each measuring 225 x 360 feet (68.5 x 110 meters), a softball field, associated structures (a concession/maintenance building, public restrooms), and a 145-space parking lot. This work will be performed within a 33-acre (13-hectare) parcel.

The area of potential effects (APE) for this project coincides with the eastern third of the project area, where previous archeological investigations uncovered two archeological sites (44AX127 and 44AX128), and includes land situated between Witter Street and a section of the CSX Railroad, as outlined above. A former channel of Taylor Run (rechanneled through an underground box culvert) comprises the eastern boundary, while an arbitrary line delineates the western boundary of the project area (see Figure 1.2). For this project, the area subjected to Phase II investigations measures approximately 30,000 square feet (2,800 square meters).

The Phase II archeological site evaluations reported herein follow four earlier archeological reconnaissance and survey studies. In July 1989, Parsons Engineering-Science, Inc. (ES) (Pfanstiehl et al. 1989a) performed a preliminary archeological assessment of the proposed Alexandria Business Center. This initial archeological assessment included background research and field reconnaissance. ES' background research identified several previously recorded archeological sites proximal to, but outside of, the project area. Additionally, historic properties were identified in the project area. Moreover, a nineteenth-century cemetery belonging to the Bloxham family was located in the project APE. Based on this research and project reconnaissance, ES characterized the project APE as having a moderate-to-high archeological sensitivity and recommended Phase I investigations for the project (Pfanstiel et al. 1989a).

In August 1989, following a request by CSX Realty to test the middle-third section of the project area (designated Area A), ES performed Phase I archeological investigations of this area (Pfanstiel et al. 1989b). Given the extent of disturbances documented in the project area, including the massive fills deposited across the landform, Phase I investigations relied on machine excavations. Fieldwork included the excavation of eight machine-excavated trenches at 50-, 100-, and 200-foot (15-, 30-, and 60-meter) intervals across Area A. Additionally, a single shovel test pit (STP) was excavated in one of the trenches to determine the nature of the underlying stratigraphy. No prehistoric or historic archeological sites were identified during this survey and further work was recommended for Area A, though recommendations to conduct a full archival study were proposed for the adjacent area (designated Area X), which encompassed the Bloxham family cemetery (Pfanstiel et al. 1989b).



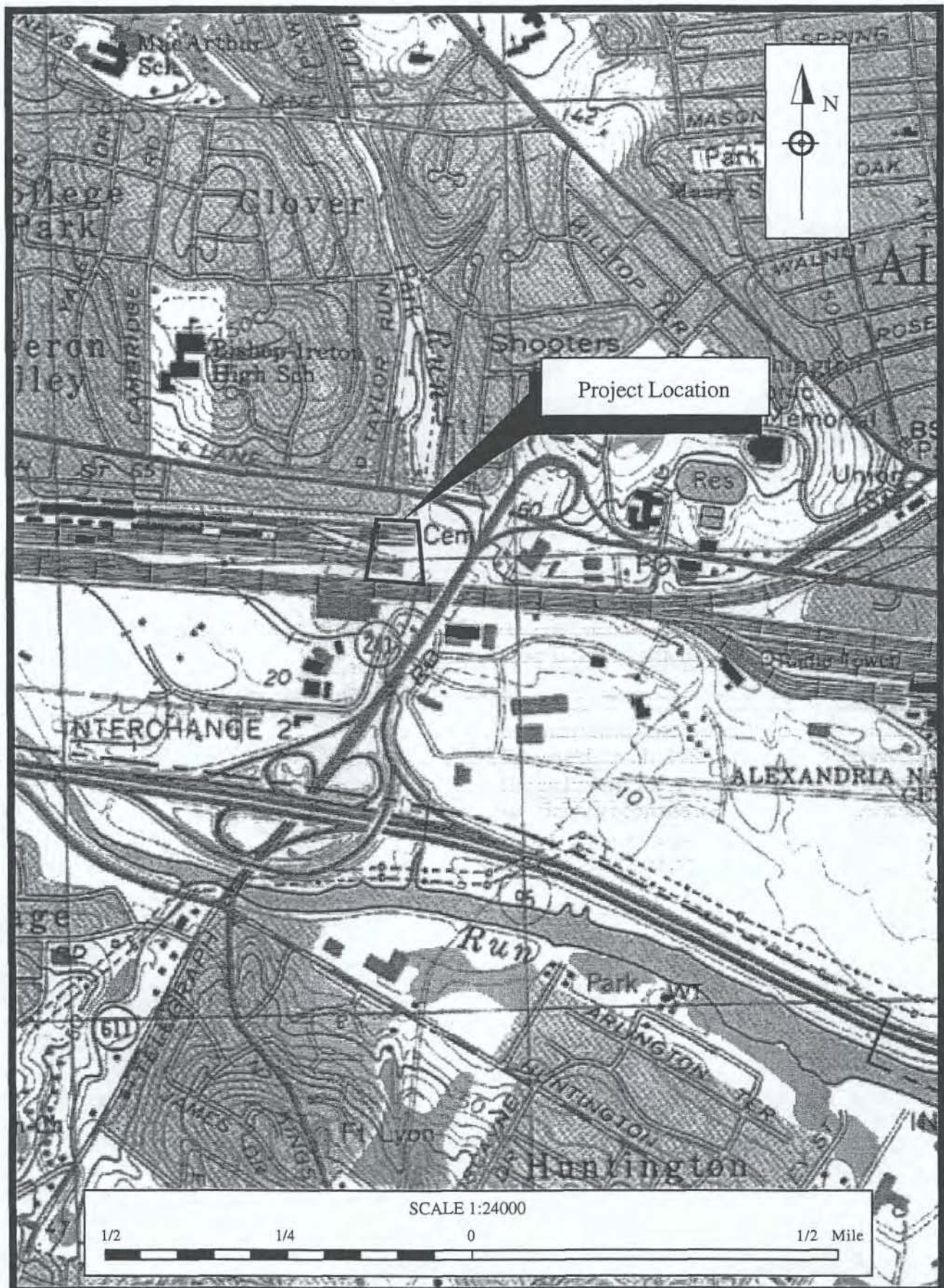


Figure 1.1 Project Location (Source: USGS 7.5 Minute Series Topo, Alexandria, VA - MD Quadrangle 1965 [Revised 1983]).



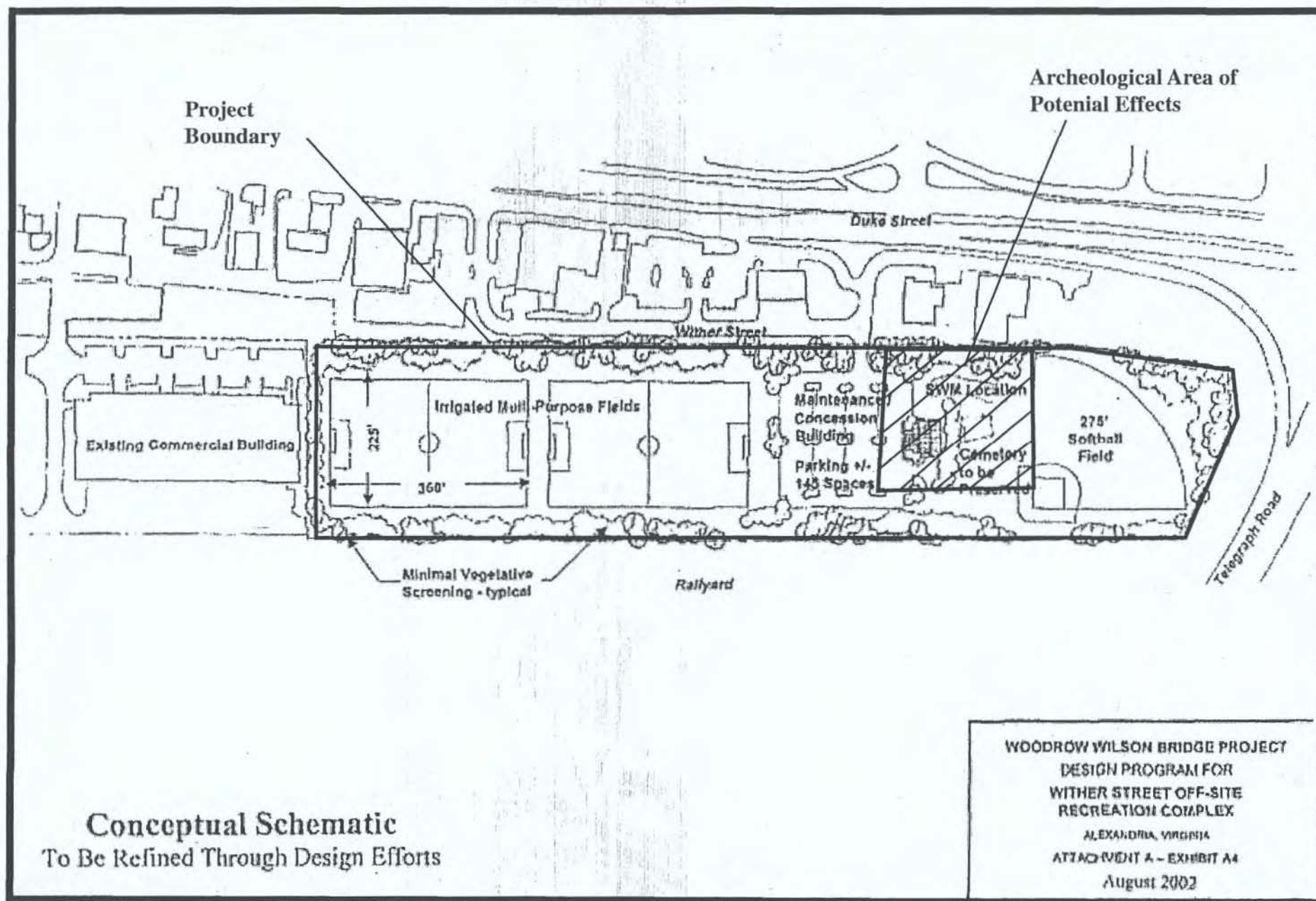


Figure 1.2 Proposed Witter Street Recreational Complex.



Following work at the middle parcel for the proposed Alexandria Business Center, ES conducted Phase I archeological investigations of the eastern and western portions of the project area in May 1990 (Petraglia et al. 1993). This study involved the selective placement of 16 machine-excavated trenches in locations anticipated to contain intact archeological remains. Collectively, the two discontinuous parcels equaled 22 acres (6.7 hectares). No cultural resources were identified during machine excavations at the western portion of the project area and no further work was recommended for this area (Petraglia et al. 1993). Phase I investigations in the eastern parcel identified one multicomponent site (44AX127) and one of the Bloxham family graveshafts (44AX128). Based on the results of the Phase I investigations, it was concluded that Sites 44AX127 and 44AX128 were potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D. Due to the anticipated impacts resulting from project construction, ES recommended additional archeological investigations to determine precise vertical and horizontal boundaries and to conclusively evaluate NRHP eligibility (Petraglia et al. 1993).

Finally, in September 2000, Potomac Crossing Consultants (PCC) reported on a Phase I cultural resource assessment for the proposed Transmission Line Relocation and Proposed Sports Complex Development Project in the city of Alexandria. Located between the Route 1 and Telegraph Road interchanges—and including the Witter Street parcel previously investigated as part of the Alexandria Business Center project—this study included a combination of background research and pedestrian survey within the APE. Through background research, PCC identified potential architectural resources near the project area and two previously recorded archeological sites (44AX127 and 44AX128) in the project area. Based on this research and project reconnaissance, PCC recommended a Phase I archeological survey along untested portions of the project corridor and Phase II investigations at Sites 44AX127 and 44AX128 (PCC 2000).

URS conducted these Phase II investigations in compliance with Stipulation III.B of the *Memorandum of Agreement Among the Federal Highway Administration, National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, District of Columbia State Historic Preservation Officer, Regarding the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Bridge Project on Interstate 94/95 in Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia (Project No. FHWA-MD-VA-DC-EIS-91-01-F)* (1997) (MOA).

Mr. Edward Morin acted as Project Manager for the project. Kimberly Parson served as Principal Investigator and principal author of this report. Field crew included Patrick Benintend and Jeffrey Scott Jones. Caleb Christopher prepared the historic background section in this report. In the laboratory, Brian Seidel processed and analyzed the recovered artifacts, prepared them for curation, and developed the resulting database. Lynda Bass created the graphics for this report, and Paul Elwork edited the text for style and consistency.



## II. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

### PHYSIOGRAPHY, DRAINAGE, TOPOGRAPHY

The Witter Street Recreation Complex project lies within the Coastal Plain physiographic province (Figure 2.1). The Coastal Plain consists of relatively flat-lying, dominantly unconsolidated rocks that are lower in altitude and younger in age than the surrounding provinces. Topography for the province consists of relatively level terraces interrupted by gentle drainage divides (William & Mary 1999).

Sites 44AX127 and 44AX128 are located in the Coastal Lowland subprovince of the Coastal Plain (see Figure 2.1). Topography in the Coastal Lowland is generally level to very gently undulating, although landforms consisting of rolling and hilly terrain do occur in proximity to large streams and rivers (Porter et al. 1963). Elevation across the project area measures approximately 40 feet (12 meters).

In the Witter Street Recreation Complex project, Sites 44AX127 and 44AX128 are drained by Taylor Run, which crosses the eastern corridor of the project area in an underground concrete culvert. Originating north of the project area, Taylor Run flows south past Sites 44AX127 and 44AX128, and then empties into the eastward-flowing Cameron Run, approximately 2,500 feet (762 meters) south of the project. Cameron Run drains into the Potomac River, approximately 1.5 miles (two kilometers) downstream from its confluence with Taylor Run.

### BEDROCK GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The Coastal Plain region was part of a large depositional basin that received erosional sediments from the adjacent Piedmont Uplands. Bedrock in the project area, where Sites 44AX127 and 44AX128 are located, has been mapped as the Potomac Formation, a Cretaceous-aged rock unit consisting of partly lithified marine clay, sand, and sandstone (Bailey 1999) (Figure 2.2). The Potomac Formation reaches a depth of 600 feet (183 meters) at the Potomac River and decreases in thickness to the west, eventually feathering out at the Fall Line (Earth Tech, Inc. 2002).

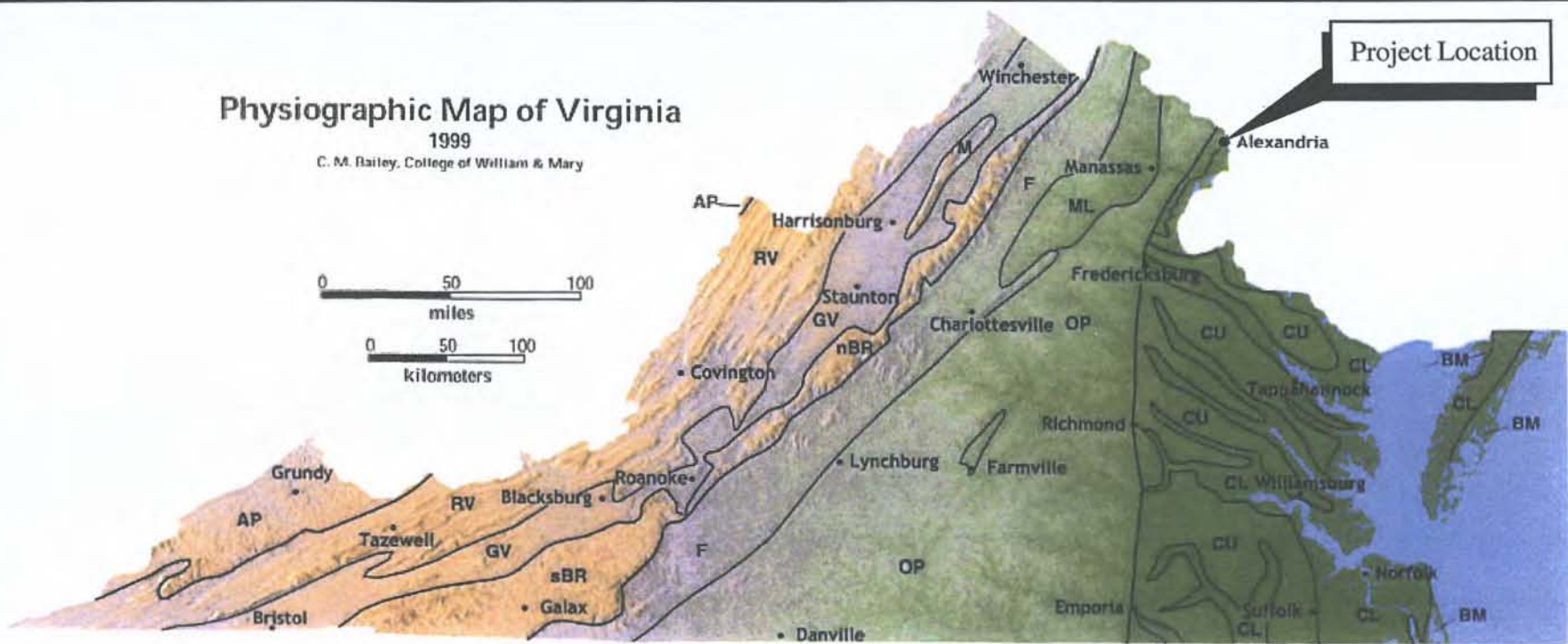
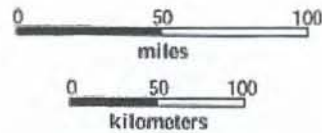
Bedrock formations west of the project area in the adjacent Piedmont province contain quartz, quartzite, and, to a lesser degree, cherts used by Native-American groups for stone tool manufacture. These commonly occur as outcrops in the adjacent uplands and as secondary materials deposited by Cameron Run and its tributaries (Petraglia et al. 1993).



# Physiographic Map of Virginia

1999

C. M. Bailey, College of William & Mary



## Appalachian Plateau province

AP- Rugged, well-dissected landscape with dendritic drainage pattern. Elevation- 1000' -3000' with High Knob rising to over 4000'

## Valley & Ridge province

RV- Ridge & Valley subprovince: long linear ridges separated by linear valleys with trellis drainage pattern. Elevation- 1000'-4500'

GV- Great Valley subprovince: broad valley with low to moderate slopes underlain by carbonate rocks. Elevation- 500'-1500' north of Roanoke, 1200'-2100' south of Roanoke

M- Massanutten Mountain: Series of long linear ridges that rise to 3000' above the Great Valley

## Blue Ridge province

nBR- northern Blue Ridge subprovince: rugged region with steep slopes narrow ridges, broad mountains, and high relief. Elevation 1500'-4200'

sBR- southern Blue Ridge subprovince: broad upland plateau with moderate slopes. Elevation 2400' - 3000' with higher peaks rising above upland, including 5729' Mt. Rogers

## Piedmont province

F- Foothills subprovince: region with broad rolling hills and moderate slopes. Elevation 400'-1000' with peaks rising to 1500'-2500'

ML- Mesozoic lowlands subprovince: region with modest relief and low slopes underlain by Mesozoic sedimentary and igneous rocks. Elevation 200'-400'

OP- Outer Piedmont subprovince: broad upland with low to moderate slopes. Elevation 600'-1000' in west gradually diminishing to 250' - 300' in east

## Coastal Plain province

CU- Upland subprovince: broad upland with low slopes and gentle drainage divides. Steep slopes develop where dissected by stream erosion. Elevation- 60'-250'

CL- Lowland subprovince: flat, low-relief region along major rivers and near the Chesapeake Bay. Elevation 0-60'

BM- Barrier Islands & Salt Marshes: low, open areas covered with sediment and vegetation in direct proximity to the Chesapeake Bay and Atlantic Ocean. Elevation 0'-15'

Figure 2.1 Project Location in Relation to Physiographic Provinces of Virginia.

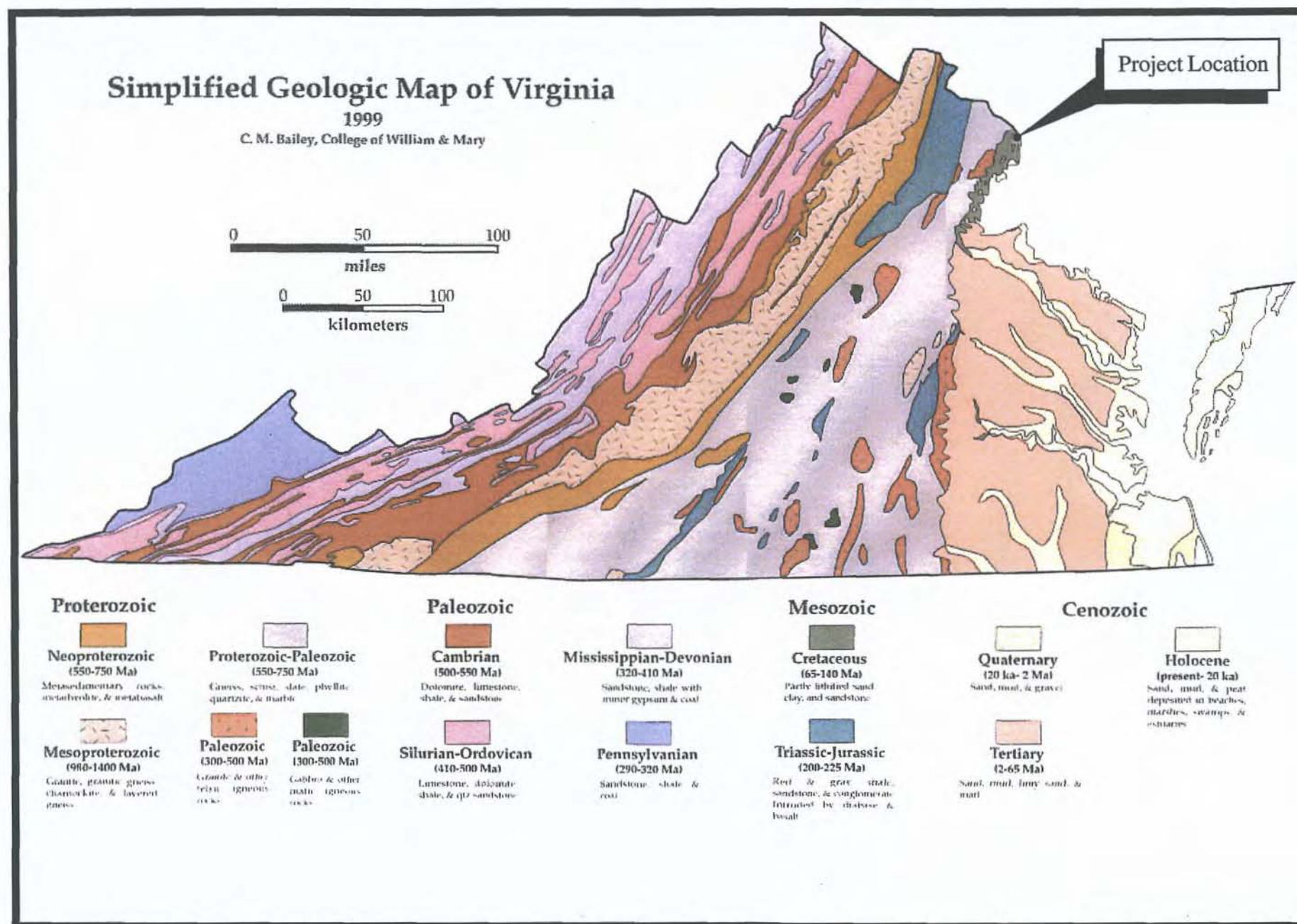


Figure 2.2 Project Location Within the Cretaceous Bedrock Section of Virginia.



USDA data on soil types are not available for the project area. Descriptions for soil types at Sites 44AX127 and 44AX128 were therefore obtained from ES' 1993 report summarizing soil profiles revealed during its Phase I investigations, where the sites were initially identified. According to ES, Phase I machine-excavated trenches revealed variably thick fill deposits over intact and partially intact soils (Petraglia et al. 1993).

The fill soils consisted of reworked materials of mixed loams, silts, sands, and gravels with railroad debris and concrete rubble. The thickness of these fill deposits generally increased southward towards Cameron Run, although the thickest profiles occurred across the eastern portion of the project area along the presumed course of Taylor Run (Petraglia et al. 1993). The basal portion of the trench profiles revealed a buried plowzone in most portions of the project area; this plowzone overlay partially truncated to severely truncated gray and orange silt and clay subsoils.

### PRESENT LAND-USE PATTERNS

Land encompassing Sites 44AX127 and 44AX128 is associated with urban growth, industry, and transportation, which have impacted the project area. Historically, the area belonged to the Fruit Growers Express Company, which utilized the property for the manufacture, maintenance, and repair of refrigerated railroad cars between 1926 and 1986. The area occupied by Sites 44AX127 and 44AX128 exhibits the effects of years of grading, infilling, and dumping activities. Spoil piles of various sizes are present over much of the surface, including two large stockpiles of soil located along the eastern and western edges of both sites. Vegetation consists of mixed grasses, brambles, and secondary hardwood trees. A rectangular concrete and gravel parking area (leased to the Land Rover dealership) occupies the northwestern quadrant of the project area, while an east-west running dirt access road bisects the project area north-south.



### III. CULTURAL HISTORY

The following synopsis of the prehistory and history for the Witter Street Recreation Complex project area is intended to provide a context within which the significance of Sites 44AX127 and 44AX128 may be evaluated. The first part of the overview summarizes the Woodland period of prehistory for the region. The relevance of this summary for the present study is based on the Phase II recovery of a Piscataway projectile point, indicating an Early Woodland component, and two unspecified Woodland ceramic sherds from Site 44AX127. This Woodland period review is followed by a discussion of the background history of the project area, with particular attention paid to that portion of the property encompassed by Sites 44AX127 (historic component) and 44AX128.

#### WOODLAND PERIOD (3000-400 B.P.)

The major characteristics of the Woodland period are population stability; sedentism, with most settlements inhabited throughout the year; increased reliance on horticulture; widespread interregional trade networks; and fired-clay ceramics. The Woodland period has traditionally been divided into Early, Middle, and Late subperiods.

##### *Early Woodland Period (3000-2500 B.P.)*

Early Woodland settlement patterns are not well known in the Eastern United States. Similar to the patterns identified for the Late Archaic period, Early Woodland settlement and subsistence patterns reflect a foraging subsistence focused on riverine and estuarine resources (Gardner 1981).

Traditional chronological schemes for the Eastern United States and the Middle Atlantic area have the Early Woodland period beginning with the inception of ceramic technology. In the middle to lower Potomac Valley, the Maryland Coastal Plain, and most of the surrounding Middle Atlantic region, Early Woodland ceramics begin with a ware known as Marcey Creek, a flat-bottomed vessel tempered with crushed steatite or, in the Eastern Shore region, other crushed rock temper (Manson 1948; Barse et al. 2004).

Marcey Creek is a short-lived ware group in terms of its position in the chronological record. Shortly after circa 2800 B.P., conoidal or barrel-shaped vessels with cordmarked surfaces in the Middle Atlantic region enter the record. Whether these vessels evolved from the flat-bottomed Marcey Creek ware or simply replaced it is unknown. Locally, such a ware has been designated Accokeek Cordmarked, first described from the Accokeek Creek Site in Prince George's County (Stephenson et al. 1963). Accokeek ceramics are tempered with both sand and crushed quartz, though any suitable stone may have been used for the grit source, including steatite.

The chronological range of these two wares (Marcey Creek and Accokeek) is on the order of 500 to 600 years. Marcey Creek likely falls within the first 200 years of the final millennium B.C. or, roughly 3000 to 2800 B.P. Radiocarbon dates for Accokeek place it between 2750 B.P. and approximately 2400 to 2300 B.P., when it is superseded by net-impressed varieties including



Popes Creek and related wares (Gardner and McNett 1971; Mouer et al. 1978; Mounier and Cresson 1988—the latter authors report dates for Teardrop/Piscataway points in association with an Accokeek-like ware). McClearen reports a suite of comparable early dates for Accokeek from the 522 Bridge Site in Warren County, Virginia (McClearen 1991).

Other material categories associated with Accokeek ware are not yet well defined. However, the lobate-based Piscataway point is definitely associated with Accokeek pottery at a number of sites. This point is dated between 3000 to 2500 B.P. and has been defined from Early Woodland contexts in the James River Valley sites (Mouer et al. 1978); at the 522 Bridge Site, along the Shenandoah River in Warren County (McClearen 1991); and at the Jones Point Park Site (44AX185), located approximately two miles (3.2 kilometers) east of the project area (Barse et al. 2004). Other temporally diagnostic artifacts include Adena Stemmed, Cresap Stemmed, and Robins stemmed projectile points (Justice 1987).

#### *Middle Woodland Period (2500–1000 B.P.)*

The Middle Woodland demonstrates a continuation of development associated with the Late Archaic and Early Woodland. The seasonal hunting and gathering pattern continued, but with greater emphasis on fishing. Diagnostic artifacts dating to the Middle Woodland include Rossville (Kinsey 1972) and Fox Creek (Ritchie 1980) projectile points.

The Middle Woodland is characterized by an elaboration in burial ceremonialism, widespread interregional exchange, and the increased importance of indigenous cultigens. Settlement patterns were similar to those described for Early Woodland. Settlements focused on the most predictable resources and the areas with the highest productivity. Semi-sedentary, very large base camps (characterized by shell middens) are situated in the floodplains of major drainages. Smaller microband and procurement camps testify to the continued use of a variety of resources on an occasional basis.

There are two ceramic trends that should be noted in examining the transition from the Early Woodland period to the Middle Woodland period in the Potomac Valley region. One—perhaps the best known—is the widespread inception of pottery with net-impressed surface treatments, coupled with the development of a wider range of vessel forms and sizes. This is a significant change that is used to define the Middle Woodland period in the Middle Atlantic region and, in particular, the Potomac Valley drainage. The shift from corded or cordmarked vessels—such as Accokeek—to net-impressed varieties has been documented for both the Maryland Coastal Plain and the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, suggesting that it was a region-wide phenomena in the greater Potomac drainage. A second trend, and one that is less remarked upon, is the continuation of cordmarking from Accokeek and related wares into what has become known as the Albemarle ware group (Evans 1955). The diagnostic ceramic types are Albemarle cordmarked, Popes Creek net-impressed, and shell-tempered Mockley wares with net-impressed and cordmarked motifs.

#### *Late Woodland Period (1000–400 B.P.)*

The Late Woodland period, beginning between A.D. 850 and 1000, was the result of a culmination of trends in subsistence, settlement, and ceramic realms. A trend towards sedentism and a subsistence system emphasizing horticulture, evident in earlier periods, eventually led to a



settlement pattern of floodplain village communities and dispersed hamlets reliant on an economy of both hunting and the planting of native cultigens. Social organization became more complex during the Late Woodland, which led to the emergence of tribal societies. The presence of palisades at villages suggests that hostilities and alliances characterized intergroup relations (Boyd and Boyd 1992).

Diagnostic artifacts of the Late Woodland include triangular projectile points and sand-, crushed-stone-, and shell-tempered pottery with a variety of surface treatments. The trend in projectile point style during the Late Woodland period was toward a reduction in size in triangular points. Ritchie (1980) calls these triangular points Levanna and Madison; Coe (1964) calls them Yadkin, Caraway, and Clarksville, preceding from the larger forms in the early Late Woodland to the smaller forms later in the period.

Ceramic continuity can be demonstrated between Middle Woodland Mockley ceramics and Late Woodland Townsend Ware ceramics. Townsend Ware ceramics exhibit fabric-impressed surfaces, which superseded the net-impressed and cordmarked applications found on Mockley pottery. In addition, a tremendous proliferation of incised and corded design elements, arranged in panels circling vessels below the rim crests, appear on Late Woodland ceramics.

The other major Late Woodland ceramic group characteristic of this period is Potomac Creek Ware (Stephenson et al. 1963). Unlike shell-tempered Townsend Ware ceramics, Potomac Creek pottery is tempered with sand and crushed quartz, and includes types with cordmarked or smoothed-over cordmarked surfaces.

The distribution of Potomac Creek and Townsend ceramics has significant implications for identifying Coastal Plain ethnic groups. These two Late Woodland wares have nearly mutually exclusive geographic distributions, with Potomac Creek centered in the Potomac Valley and Townsend found from the Patuxent River and Western Shore; minor quantities of Townsend ceramics are found in Potomac Valley sites, and vice-versa. It is more than likely that Piscataway and related groups in the Potomac Valley were the manufacturers of Potomac Creek ceramics, while the Patuxent, Nanticoke, and related groups of the Patuxent and Western Shore regions were responsible for Townsend pottery. Potomac Creek and Townsend ceramics have been documented at one site on Mason's Neck in discrete contexts, supporting an argument for deposition by single-family groups responsible for the wares (Michael Johnson, personal communication).

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

During the late seventeenth century, tobacco planters and traders were granted numerous patents to encourage speculation in Northern Virginia. Land in and surrounding the Witter Street Recreation Complex project area—including Sites 44AX127 and 44AX128—was granted to John Carr in 1678 as part of a larger grant (Figure 3.1). The land was likely unoccupied when it was resurveyed in 1694 and when John Simpson sold 313 acres of the patent in a subdivision to John West in 1698. The West family included several prominent landowners. The land was the subject of ownership disputes during much of the eighteenth century; Thomas West consolidated it in 1790. In 1790, West transferred the land to Alexander Smith, who sold 40 acres to James







Bloxham that same year. The eastern portion of this 40-acre parcel, which Taylor Run borders to the east, encompasses Sites 44AX127 and 44AX128.

Following James Bloxham's death in 1793, his wife Mary finished payments to Smith for the property in 1795. Mary's son James inherited a 10-acre unimproved lot, which contained the Bloxham graveyard, by the time of his own death in 1858. James resided in Georgetown and also owned a parcel of land north of the turnpike, along with seven slaves. After his death in 1858, Bloxham's property was sold off. His son James T. Bloxham purchased the parcel containing the graveyard, but was unable to make full payment. The land was placed for auction in 1860 (Figure 3.2). An advertisement in the *Alexandria Gazette* (February 10, 1860) noted that the land included a house and a lot (presumably to the north of the turnpike) and an additional lot of 10.5 acres, containing a quarter acre for the family cemetery. Rozier Catts, a local tavern owner, purchased the latter lot. James T. Bloxham filed an unsuccessful lawsuit in an attempt to regain control of the land; the lawsuit claimed that the trustee of the estate had sold the land for less than its full value to Rozier Catts. Depositions were taken from neighbors, who stated that the land had such low value because railroad tracks bisected it and it lacked a house or other improvements (Petraglia 1993: 13) (Figure 3.3). The use of the land during the Catts ownership is unknown. In April 18, 1893, Rozier Catts and his wife Fannie sold the Bloxham land (along with additional acreage) to William H. Hellmuth and Charles T. Hellmuth of Alexandria (Figure 3.4). The Hellmuths were successful butchers. An advertisement in the 1895 Alexandria directory stated that the Hellmuths sold "all kinds of meats, pure lard, vegetables and fruits in season" at a store at the northwest corner of King and Columbus streets in Alexandria, as well as in a stall in City Market. In 1922, the Hellmuth brothers sold the land to William Duncan, whose widow sold the land in 1926 to the Fruit Growers Express Company (Petraglia 1993: 19).

The increased use of railroads by farmers in Northern Virginia brought about the first signs of postwar recovery in the 1880s. A cooperative called the Potomac Fruit Growers Association began to send fruit via rail to Alexandria from areas as far north as Harper's Ferry. Alexandria experienced increased industrial development in the late nineteenth century as railroads were reorganized and the infrastructure was expanded (Petraglia 1993: 24). In 1920, the Fruit Growers Express Company was incorporated and financed by nine railroad companies with the purpose of operating refrigerated produce rail cars. Demand for fresh produce grew quickly, and the company rapidly outgrew its headquarters and rail yard in Washington, D.C. In 1926, the company spent \$250,000 on car production, repair, and refrigeration facilities at the new Virginia location, and replaced a wooden assembly shed following a fire in the 1940s. Demand for fresh produce decreased in the 1940s and post-World War II period due to competition from the frozen food industry (Petraglia 1993: 25). In response to these new developments, the Fruit Growers Express Company designed the first diesel-powered mechanical refrigeration car in 1949, and by the mid to late twentieth century, the company had expanded its customer base beyond the United States to include contracts with Mexico and the Middle East. In 1951, Alexandria annexed the Potomac Fruit Growers Express Company's property from Fairfax County; in 1989, the company became a fully owned subsidiary of CSX Transportation (Petraglia 1993: 26-27).

A search of historical maps and property records does not provide evidence of permanent structures directly within the project area prior to the development of the Fruit Growers Express



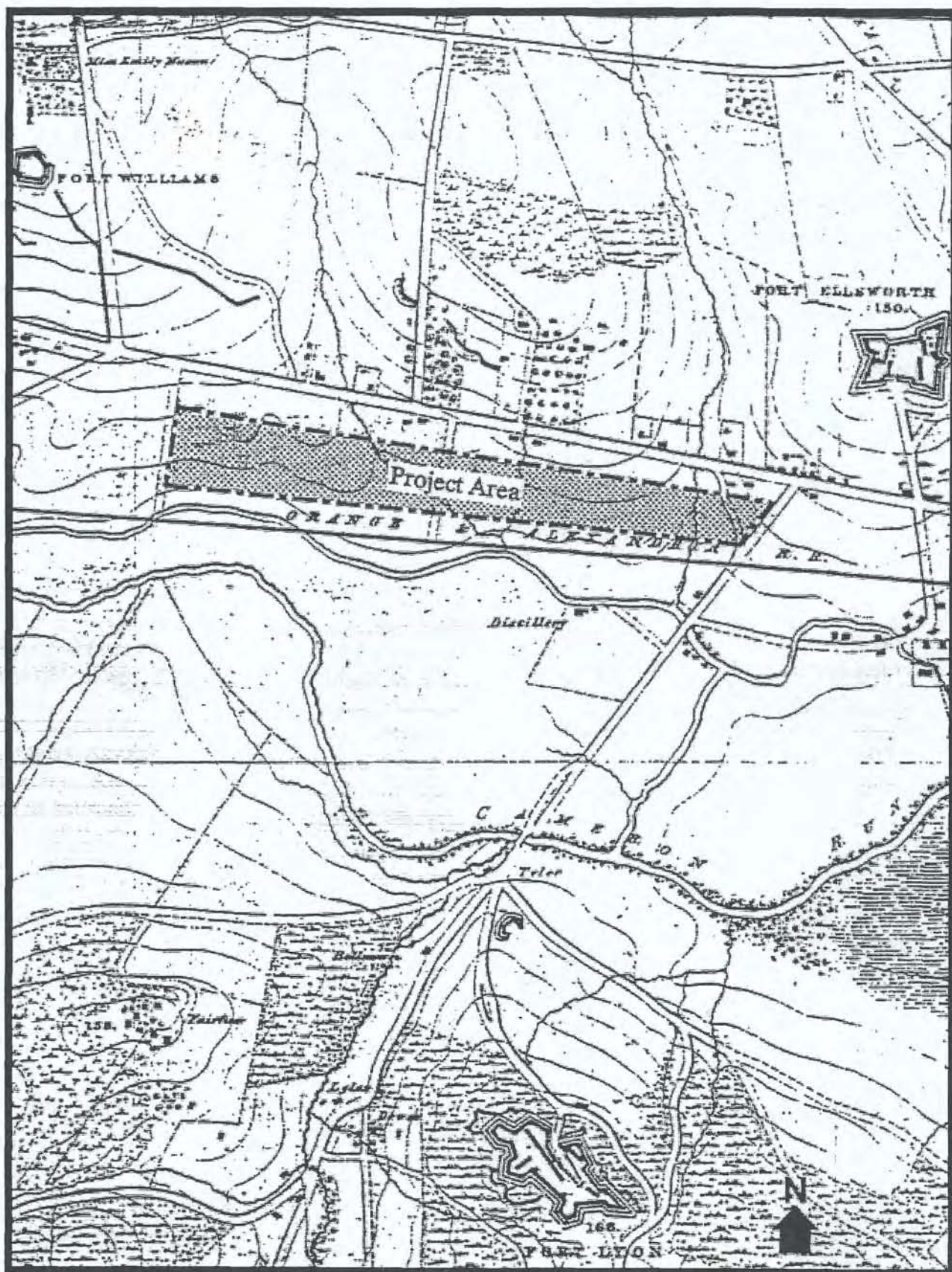


Figure 3.2 Environs of Washington Map, Circa 1861 (Petraglia 1993).







Figure 3.4 Plat of Bloxham Cemetery in 1893 (Petraglia 1993).

complex. It does not appear that there was substantial development or improvement to the land directly within the project area. It is possible that the Bloxham family used the land for agricultural or light industrial purposes, and that subsequent use, if any, was of a light industrial nature.



#### IV. PHASE II BACKGROUND AND METHODS

This chapter summarizes results of previous research at Sites 44AX127 and 44AX128, reviews research questions and methods developed to guide the Phase II evaluations, and presents the results of URS' Phase II archeological investigations at these sites for the Witter Street Recreation Complex Project. URS conducted this work during the period of April 17 through May 12, 2004.

The general goals of the Phase II evaluation of Site 44AX127 were to: 1) define the vertical and horizontal distribution of archeological remains and characterize their stratigraphic context and integrity; 2) characterize the age, cultural affiliation, and general function of the site; and 3) assess the site's potential to contribute important information on local and regional prehistory and history. The sole goal of the Phase II fieldwork at Site 44AX128 was to define the limits of the cemetery in order to fence and protect it from potential impacts. To achieve these goals, the Phase II work plan called for machine-excavated trenches to expose intact buried surfaces for deeper test unit excavations at Site 44AX127, as well as to define the presence or absence of grave shafts in order to delimit the cemetery boundaries at Site 44AX128.

##### PREVIOUS RESEARCH: SITE 44AX127

ES identified site 44AX127 during fieldwork for the proposed Alexandria Business Center, conducted in May 1990. This work involved the placement of machine-excavated trenches across the eastern portion of the project between the former course of Taylor Run and a pre-filled drainage located farther to the west (Petraglia et al. 1993).

Ten trenches were excavated at various locations across the eastern portion of the project area. Of these trenches, two (3B and 4) produced prehistoric and historic artifacts, revealing a low-density scatter of prehistoric lithic artifacts and a moderate-density scatter of historic artifacts in the northeastern quadrant of the project area. The remaining eight trenches lacked cultural materials. These investigations produced 38 nondiagnostic prehistoric lithic artifacts and 74 historic materials. The prehistoric artifact sample from Trenches 3B and 4 is composed of 19 waste flakes and 19 possible pieces of FCR. The absence of diagnostics in the artifact sample precludes assessment of the age of the prehistoric occupation.

Historic artifacts recovered from Trenches 3B and 4 included 19 ceramics (pearlware, whiteware, refined earthenware, ironstone, and stoneware), four pieces of flat glass, one light bulb fragment, nine bottle glass fragments (aqua, olive, and clear), 12 nails (wire, machine-cut), and 29 architectural and miscellaneous items (brick, coal, slag, ash, and oyster shell). The datable items in the artifact assemblage suggest that the buried ground surface exposed in Trenches 3B and 4 may date to the nineteenth through early twentieth centuries.

Profiles in Trenches 3B and 4 were characterized by numerous discrete fill episodes above an intact buried surface (Strata I and E, respectively). Strata I and E represented the original lawn surface and consisted of a well-preserved grass/root mat. This layer was observed overlaying an



approximately four-inch- (10-centimeter-) thick olive silty clay Apb horizon (Stratum J in Trench 3B; Stratum F in Trench 4). The basal portion of Trenches 3B and 4 consisted of intact subsoil deposits (Bt- and B/C-horizon soils) and consisted of mixed orange and gray silty clay grading to a cobbly clay with depth. In terms of vertical distribution, prehistoric and historic artifacts were concentrated in the Apb horizon, with lesser amounts in the uppermost portion of the underlying Bt horizon.

Based on the level of site integrity and the site's potential for intact cultural features, Parsons Engineering-Science, Inc. (ES) concluded that Site 44AX127 might contain additional important information regarding the prehistoric and historic occupation of the area (Petraglia et al. 1993). Because Site 44AX127 lies within the area that would likely be subject to direct impacts from construction, ES recommended additional archeological investigations to determine precise vertical and horizontal boundaries and to conclusively evaluate NRHP eligibility (Petraglia et al. 1993).

#### PREVIOUS RESEARCH: SITE 44AX128

Site 44AX128 was identified during the aforementioned Phase I fieldwork in May 1990. Analogous to methods employed at Site 44AX127, three trenches (designated Trenches 5 through 7) were excavated at the central portion of project area, where the city of Alexandria's survey office staked the presumed location of the Bloxham family (Petraglia et al. 1993).

Trench 5 was void of intact deposits and cultural resources, including artifacts, cemetery-related features, and the intact buried surface identified elsewhere in the project area. Oriented north-south and east-west, respectively, Trenches 6 and 7 exposed a pit feature and marble headstone (designated Feature 1), a coffin and partial human remains (Feature 2), a pit of loose brick (Feature 3), and a piece of wood planking with a handle (Feature 4). Additionally, these investigations produced a single prehistoric lithic waste flake and approximately 150 historic artifacts. The historic artifact sample was comprised of 70 items recovered from the intact buried surface, while the remaining 80 historic artifacts were found in Features 1 and 2. Collectively, these items included three ceramics (whiteware, stoneware, and porcelain), two bottle glass fragments, 63 nails (wire and machine cut), and 21 architectural and miscellaneous items (brick, coal, slag, ash, oyster shell, wood, and fabric). In addition, human skeletal remains, approximately 60 pieces of miscellaneous coffin hardware, and one marble gravestone engraved "W. H. W." were also recovered as part of Features 1 and 2. Most of these items are temporally nondiagnostic materials. The datable items in the assemblage suggest a manufacturing date range that extends from the nineteenth through twentieth centuries.

Profiles in Trenches 6 and 7 were similar to profiles observed at Site 44AX127, including several episodes of fill superimposed over the same intact buried surface (Stratum E in Trench 6, not labeled in Trench 7) identified in Trenches 3B and 4. Stratigraphy exposed beneath this surface included the aforementioned features. The basal portion of Trenches 3B and 4 consisted of truncated B/C-horizon soils of cobble-supported orange clay.



Of the identified features, most notable is Feature 2, which comprised a partially excavated grave containing human remains. Given the engraved marble gravestone (Feature 1) found immediately west of Feature 2, it was believed that the remains belonged to William H. Whaley, who died circa 1860–1870. Whaley was married to Jane Eliza Bloxham, who died in 1879 (Petraglia et al. 1993). An osteological examination further supported the identification of the remains as belonging to William H. Whaley (Owsley and Mann 1992). ES has temporarily curated the recovered remains at their facility in Fairfax, Virginia; they are currently in the process of returning the remains to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources for permanent curation (Carter Shields, personal communication 2004).

Based on Phase I investigations at Site 44AX128, it was anticipated that additional graves belonging the Bloxham family would be identified. Since the size of the cemetery and the number of individuals interred within the cemetery were unknown, ES recommended additional work at Site 44AX128 to delineate its boundaries (Petraglia et al. 1993).

## PHASE II GOALS

Phase II archeological investigations were carried out to fulfill two goals related to the proposed construction of the Witter Street Recreation Complex. First, in order to ensure compliance with federal and cultural resource management policies, archeological subsurface investigations were necessary to evaluate and document the NRHP eligibility of the multicomponent Site 44AX127. Second, it was necessary to delineate the boundaries of the Bloxham family cemetery (44AX128) in order to fence and protect the area. Determining the NRHP eligibility of the cemetery was not one of the goals of the investigation. However, based on the cultural sensitivity of the site, it was treated as if it were eligible.

Prior to NRHP evaluation of Site 44AX127, URS developed a series of research issues to guide the Phase II archeological testing and to provide a means of evaluating site significance and eligibility based on research potential:

- (1) What is the horizontal and vertical extent of prehistoric and historic materials at the site?
- (2) What is the age of the cultural materials and prehistoric cultural affiliation represented at the site?
- (3) Based on relative frequencies of different artifact classes, is functional variation represented between different areas of the site?
- (3) What is the range of activities represented at the site, and what implications does this have for site function in each case?
- (4) How does the prehistoric component (or components) represented in the project area relate to regional models of prehistoric settlement and subsistence?



## PHASE II METHODS

URS' Phase II investigations for the project employed both machine- and hand-excavation techniques. Machine excavations consisted of the use of a backhoe to mechanically strip the fill layers and expose the buried Ap horizon. An experienced backhoe operator was employed, and machine excavations were closely monitored at all times. Hand excavation, including test unit excavations (Site 44AX127) and manual clearing of exposed graveshafts (Site 44AX128), supplemented machine excavations.

Phase II investigations at Site 44AX127 included the excavation of 17 trenches. Trench excavations involved the removing the fill overburden and exposing the top of the buried Ap horizon. Once the original surface was exposed, URS commenced with hand excavations of 11 test units to comprehensively sample the area and explore locations of possible features. Test units measured 3.3 x 3.3 feet (1 x 1 meters) in diameter and were excavated according to natural and cultural strata and arbitrary levels. Initially, arbitrary four-inch (10-centimeter) levels were employed beginning at the top and continuing to the base of the excavated test units. Once it had been determined that the original ground surface consisted of a buried plowzone (A<sub>pb</sub> horizon), subsequent test unit excavations included the removal of the A<sub>pb</sub> horizon as a single natural stratum; the underlying subsoils were excavated in the arbitrary levels given above. Excavations extended into culturally sterile soils in each unit. All soils were screened through 0.25-inch (six-millimeter) hardware mesh for systematic artifact recovery.

During Phase II testing, recovered artifacts were bagged according to excavation level, soil stratum, and test unit provenience. Excavation data for test units were recorded on standardized URS forms. Following completion of excavations, URS recorded the profiles of one or two walls in each trench and test unit. Vertical control of the excavations was maintained by reference to elevations above mean sea level (amsl). After completion of Phase II excavations at Site 44AX127, URS backfilled all test units and trenches.

Phase II investigations at Site 44AX128 included the excavation of two trenches oriented northeast-southwest across the projected cemetery location. Once the fill overburden was removed and the buried Ap horizon exposed, machine excavations proceeded more slowly and carefully until the grave shafts were identified. Following the identification of two grave shafts, a large block was excavated in cardinal directions around the initial graves to full delineate the horizontal boundaries of the cemetery. No graves were excavated and no artifacts collected from burial contexts. Once the boundaries of the cemetery had been defined, URS recorded the location of the grave shafts with a total station and digital photography. Scaled plans were prepared illustrating the location of the individual grave shafts. Prior to backfilling, railroad ties were carefully placed at selected locations between individual shafts and along the edges of the cemetery and draped with strips of caution tape to mark depth. Backfilling commenced with the placement of clean soil and another layer of caution tape over the railroad ties, followed by use of fill soils to existing grade. To distinguish the cemetery's location at the surface, a total station



was employed to stake its corners; wooden hubs reinforced with rebar were hammered into the ground at those locations.

## LABORATORY METHODS

Following completion of field investigations, recovered artifacts were transported to URS' archeological laboratory in Florence, New Jersey, for processing and analysis. Before analysis, all specimens were washed, cataloged, and labeled. In regard to prehistoric artifacts, lithic materials were sorted into general classes (i.e., debitage, bifaces, FCR) and then classified in terms of specific types within artifact classes. Weight and dimensions of specimens were recorded as appropriate, and data on lithic raw material type and presence or absence of cortex were also noted. The analytical process resulted in a catalog of artifacts recovered during the Phase II study. Information in the catalog may be used to characterize the chronological position and functional associations of given depositional units within the site. Historic artifacts were first sorted into major artifact classes (i.e., ceramics, glass, architectural), at which point they were subjected to analysis. This analysis included basic description by material class, functional group, and relevant attributes, such as (when applicable) type, beginning and end dates of production, form, motif/decoration, color, manufacturing technique, functional group, maker's mark/manufacturer, material, and pattern class and subclass. The artifact inventory is presented in Appendix A.

## V. PHASE II FIELD RESULTS

URS excavated a total of 19 trenches in the project area during Phase II investigations (Figure 5.1). Seventeen trenches and 11 test units were excavated to evaluate Site 44AX127, while two trenches were excavated to determine the boundaries of Site 44AX128. In addition, a large block (designated Block 1) was excavated to further expose grave shafts discovered during trench excavations, uncover additional grave shafts (if present), and further delineate the boundaries of Site 44AX128. The total area excavated measured 4,845 square feet (1,477 square meters). Fieldwork for the Phase II investigations was conducted between April 17 and May 12, 2004, and resulted in boundary delineation for both Sites 44AX127 and 44AX128. In addition to delineating cemetery boundaries, this work revealed 12 grave shafts at Site 44AX128. No excavations were conducted beyond the identification stage.

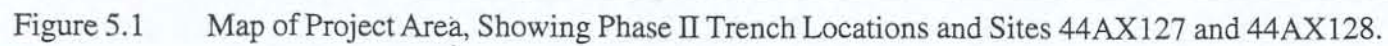
At Site 44AX127, the presence of positive test units served as indicators for determining site boundaries. Trenches excavated beyond the delimited site boundaries (Trenches 1, 11, 15, 16, 17, and 18) revealed severely disturbed profiles lacking intact deposits. Test units were generally placed along the eastern half of the project area, where intact soils were encountered during the machine excavations. In brief, trench/test unit excavations revealed an Apb-Bt-horizon sequence (test unit excavation) beneath massive fill deposits (trench excavation). Artifact densities were low to moderate; collectively, the test units yielded 575 artifacts. Evidence of an Early Woodland period occupation was indicated at the site in the recovery of a single Piscataway projectile point. The recovery of two pieces of prehistoric pottery further supports a Woodland occupation at 44AX127. One prehistoric cultural feature, designated Feature 1 and interpreted as a hearth, was identified at Site 44AX127.

### SITE 44AX128

Site 44AX128 is situated near the eastern terminus of the project area, approximately 120 feet (36 meters) west of the presumed course of Taylor Run (see Figure 5.1). Representing the Bloxham family cemetery, Site 44AX128 was initially recorded in ES' Phase I investigations for the project. As previously noted, these excavations resulted in the recovery of adult skeletal remains identified as William H. Whaley (Petraglia et al. 1993). Based on the potential for yielding additional burials, Site 44AX128 was subjected to Phase II investigations to determine the limits of the Bloxham family cemetery.

Prior to subsurface investigations, URS conducted a walkover to locate the trench (Trench 7) that yielded the remains of William H. Whaley. Disturbances and dense vegetation (Plate 5.1) precluded defining its precise location, although an exposed section of concrete pad was identified in the general location of previously excavated Trench 7. Based on its location, the concrete pad was believed to be the same pad described in ES' profile for Trench 7 (Petraglia et al. 1993), and was thus presumed to be the approximate location of the Bloxham family cemetery.







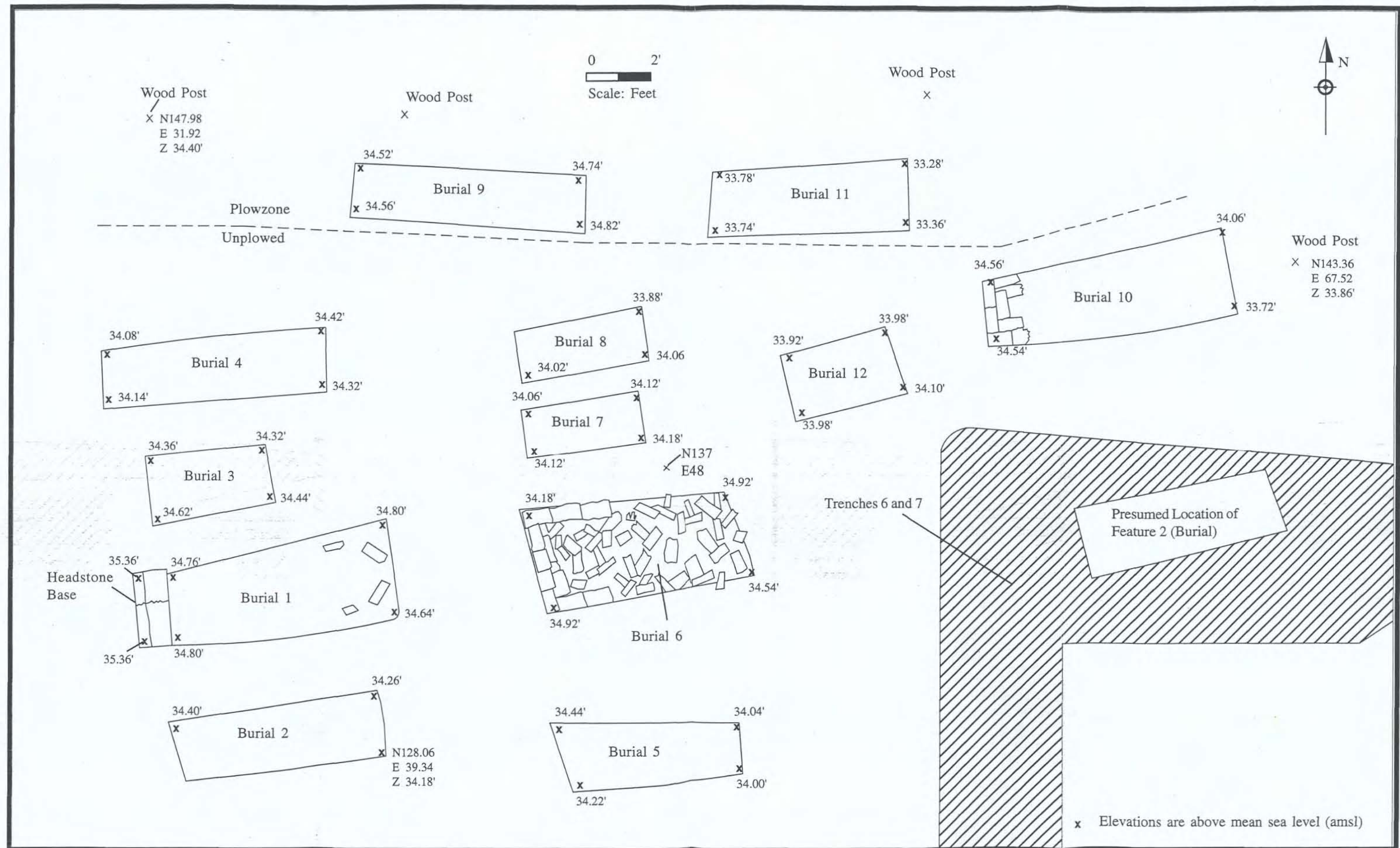


Figure 5.2 Site 44AX128, Bloxham Family Cemetery Plan View, Showing Exposed Grave Shafts (Burials 1-12).





Plate 5.1 Western Overview of Project Area, Showing Backhoe Clearing Vegetation and Preparing Surface for Trench Excavations.



Phase II investigations at Site 44AX128 involved the excavation of two trenches (designated Trenches 8 and 13) within the vicinity of the aforementioned concrete pad. In addition, a large block was excavated to expose additional grave shafts and determine the boundaries of the cemetery (see Figure 5.1). The total area excavated measured 2,709 square feet (826 square meters). Fieldwork resulted in the discovery of 12 grave shafts and seven wooden posts, interpreted as remains of a fence line and the possible boundary for the Bloxham family cemetery (see Figure 5.2). No artifacts were recovered during these investigations and no excavations were conducted on the burials.

Distinct profiles were documented during fieldwork at Site 44AX128. The northern two thirds of Trench 8 revealed successive layers of fill measuring approximately six feet (two meters) thick; this was underlain by a light olive brown gravelly silt loam Apb horizon (buried plowzone) and a mixed yellowish brown and strong brown clay (Bt horizon). This sequence varied somewhat in the southern portion of Trench 8, where the cemetery was located. Instead of an Apb horizon, the southern third of Trench 8 exposed an approximately 0.3-foot-thick (nine-centimeter-thick) black silt loam (Ab horizon) and a 0.7-foot-thick (21-centimeter-thick) dark grayish brown silt loam (BE horizon) beneath the fill strata, suggesting that the area encompassing the cemetery had never been plowed (Plate 5.2). The basal Bt horizon identified at the southern portion of Trench 8 consisted of manganese mottles in a mixed dark yellowish brown and olive brown sandy loam that terminated in sterile soils at a maximum depth of 31.06 feet (9.47 meters) amsl.

Aside from a small section along the eastern wall, Trench 13 lacked the intact Apb and Ab horizons identified in Trench 8. Instead, profiles in Trench 13 displayed massive fill deposits mixed with railroad debris over truncated Bt-horizon soils. During excavations, the presumed southern section of ES' Trench 6 and eastern section of Trench 7 was identified along the north-central wall of Trench 13 (see Figure 5.1). Clear plastic, probably used as a marker or protection layer, was observed at the fill-Bt contact—where previously excavated Trench 7 was located—and ostensibly represents the location of ES' Feature 2 (partial remains of William H. Whaley).

Initial trench excavations at Site 44AX128 resulted in the identification of two east-west oriented grave shafts (designated Burials 1 and 2) at the Ab/BE-Bt horizon contact, between 33.40 and 34.80 feet (10.18 and 10.60 meters) amsl (see Figures 5.1 and 5.2; Plate 5.3). Subsequent hand clearing revealed that these grave shafts represent adult individuals; a broken red sandstone headstone lay immediately east of the northernmost burial (Burial 2) at 35.36 feet (10.77 meters) amsl. Following the identification of Burials 1 and 2 and portions of ES' Trenches 6 and 7, URS modified the field scope by abandoning exploratory trench excavations and adopting a program of block excavation to determine the limits of the Bloxham family cemetery.

A single block (designated Block 1), encompassing Burials 1 and 2, was excavated in the southwestern portion of the project area to expose additional grave shafts. Block 1 measured approximately 40 feet (12 meters) east-west by 35 feet (11 meters) north-south, along the western boundary; the eastern boundary measured approximately 15 feet (4.5 meters). The profile encountered in Block 1 was virtually identical to the profile exposed in Trench 8, including an intact Ab-BE-Bt-horizon sequence found beneath approximately six feet (two meters) of fill and railroad debris. Variations occurred near the southern and eastern edge of





Plate 5.2 Trench 8, East Wall Profile, Showing Exposed Corner of Brick Burial Crypt (Burial 6). Note thin Ab horizon overlaying burial crypt and BE/Bt horizon (left and right), representative of an unplowed surface.



Plate 5.3 Adult Burials 1 (Right) and 2 (Left), View to the West. Note red sandstone headstone base directly behind Burial 1.



Block 1, where machine excavations revealed deposits identical to those encountered in Trench 13, including massive fill deposits with railroad debris and entangled pipes over truncated Bt-horizon soils. During excavation in the southeastern quadrant of Block 1, ES' Trenches 6 and 7 (initially identified in Trench 13) were fully delineated (see Figure 5.1).

Removal of the fill overburden and Ab/BE horizon in Block 1 revealed the horizontal extent of the 44AX128, including the identification of 10 additional grave shafts (designated Burials 3 through 12) (see Figures 5.1 and 5.2; Plate 5.4). Identified at depths between 33.28 and 34.92 feet (10.14 and 10.64 meters) amsl, Burials 3 through 12 represent five adults (Burials 4, 6, 9, 10, and 11) and five juveniles (Burials 3, 5, 7, 8, and 12), oriented east-west (see Figure 5.2). Burial 6 is noteworthy—it consisted of a partially collapsed rectangular vault of red brick that measured 6.5 x 3.4 feet (two x one meters) (see Figure 5.2; Plate 5.5). In addition, seven wooden posts were identified at Site 44AX128. These posts included three spaced eight feet (two meters) apart, along the northern edge of Block 1; a fourth located 16 feet (five meters) farther east; two spaced 10 feet (three meters) apart, along the eastern edge of the block; and one in the southwest corner of the block (see Figures 5.1 and 5.2). Given their alignment, these posts may represent the remains of a fence line marking the boundary of the Bloxham family cemetery. An alternative interpretation is that the posts may have been placed at a later time to denote an area of known graves, while additional burials may exist farther north, beyond the limits of Block 1 excavations. The presence of a large number of vehicles from a nearby dealership—which is renting the area from the current property owner, CSX—prevented additional testing beyond the northern limits of Block 1. Subsequent to exposing the extant grave shafts, URS terminated its excavations at Site 44AX128 and secured the burial location via methods described above.

#### SITE 44AX127

Site 44AX127 occupies the floodplain of Taylor Run, approximately 2,500 feet (762 meters) upstream of the confluence of Taylor Run and Cameron Run. Elevations at the site, where the buried surface was identified, range between 37.22 feet (11.34 meters) and 35.54 feet (10.83 meters) amsl. A concrete box culvert, which presumably channels Taylor Run underground, bounds the site to the east. A large spoil pile forms a steep upward slope from the eastern edge of the culvert. A dirt access road leads to the site from Witter Street.

Prior to fieldwork, URS conducted a walkover to evaluate site conditions. Aside from historic disturbances related to construction/demolition of the Fruit Growers Express rail yard and subsequent infilling of the property, more recent disturbances included additional grading and stockpiling since 1990. More recent grading at the site had obliterated any evidence (i.e., trench depressions) of ES' Phase I fieldwork. Additionally, spoil piles (composed of soils and modern trash) of various sizes were noted across most of the site. Vegetation on the artificially created surface consists primarily of young-growth deciduous trees and moderate to dense underbrush.

As part of the Phase II investigations, URS comprehensively machine excavated the project area to locate the buried surface (Apb horizon) followed by the excavation of 3.3-x-3.3-foot (1-x-1-meter) test units to more precisely define the horizontal extent of Site 44AX127 (see Figure 5.1). URS excavated 17 trenches and 11 test units at 44AX127; this work resulted in revised dimensions for Site 44AX127. Overall site dimensions measure 122 feet (37 meters) north-south and 96 feet (29 meters) east-west, though the site's historic component extends 24 feet (seven





Plate 5.4 Western Overview of Site 44AX128, Showing Burials 1 through 9. Burials 10 through 12 were not exposed. Red pin flags denote the corners of grave shafts.



Plate 5.5 Western Overview of Site 44AX128, Showing Burials 1 through 8. Note Burial 6 (red-brick crypt) in middle foreground.



meters) farther west along its northern edge. The site is bordered by gridlines N234 and N112 (north-south), E82 and E178 (east-west), and E58 and E178 (east-west) at the northern end of the site, which accommodates the western arm of the historic component (see Figure 5.1).

Phase II investigations yielded a total of 575 artifacts. The assemblage is comprised of 183 prehistoric artifacts (32 percent) and 392 historic artifacts (68 percent). Nine discontinuous artifact scatters within the overall site boundary represent the prehistoric component, with the highest-density peak occurring at the southeastern corner of the site. The majority of the prehistoric material was recovered from the buried plowzone (Apb horizon). The prehistoric assemblage is comprised primarily of lithic material: 146 lithics and 35 pieces of FCR. The artifact sample includes one Piscataway projectile point, three bifaces, 140 lithic waste flakes, two cobble fragments, and two pieces of prehistoric ceramics. Artifact densities ranged from one to 89 items per test unit and defined a discontinuous distribution of artifacts across the site. These artifacts were derived primarily from the buried plowzone, although some artifacts were recovered from the uppermost portion of the subsoil (Bt horizon). The recovery of a Piscataway projectile point (found in Test Unit 5) points to an Early Woodland period occupation. Though fragmentary, the two prehistoric ceramic sherds (one each from Test Unit 7 and Test Unit 11) support a Woodland occupation at Site 44AX127.

One prehistoric feature (Feature 1) was identified during Phase II investigations at Site 44AX127. Feature 1 was found in association with peak artifact densities in Test Unit 3, located at the southeastern corner of the site. Feature 1 represents a cluster of rock, interpreted as a prehistoric hearth; its location coupled with higher artifact densities represents a focus of prehistoric habitation in this portion of the site.

With regards to the historic assemblage, recovered items included mostly domestic ( $n=264$ ) and architectural ( $n=111$ ) materials. Hardware, personal, and faunal materials occurred much less frequently, numbering four, four, and 10, respectively. These artifacts were recovered in a discontinuous pattern within the site, exclusively from the buried plowzone. Artifact densities ranged from one to 84 items per test unit; the higher frequencies generally occurred in the central and west-central portions of the site. Although artifacts recovered from the site span the period from the mid-eighteenth through early twenty-first centuries, a machine-made fluted jar fragment (1895–1940) provides a TPQ of 1895. Phase II investigations did not encounter any historic features at Site 44AX127.

### *Stratigraphy*

Three basic profiles were identified during Phase II investigations at Site 44AX127 and the immediate vicinity. The first profile was identified in trenches (Trenches 1, 11, and 15 through 18) excavated south and west of the site. Except for Trench 1, these trenches consisted of severely truncated subsoil deposits overlain by variably thick fill deposits. Devoid of any intact soils, Trench 1 exposed a portion of the underground concrete box culvert that runs along the eastern boundary of the site; the culvert extended to the base of Trench 1, at 10 feet (three meters) below surface (Plate 5.6). Trenches 11 and 15 through 18 revealed profiles exhibiting massive fill soils consisting of railroad debris, industrial iron, concrete fragments, coal, and gravel in a loose black coarse loamy sand matrix (Plate 5.7). These fill deposits represent





Plate 5.6 Trench 1, West Wall Profile, Showing Concrete Box Culvert, Presumed Location of Taylor Run.



Plate 5.7 Trench 11, South Wall Profile, Showing Disturbance and Lack of Intact Soils.



demolition and subsequent infilling activities at the site. The basal portion of these trenches consisted of dark yellowish brown cobble-supported sands, representing channel lag deposits. Trenches 1, 11, and 15 through 18 were excavated to approximately 10 feet (three meters) below surface, these trenches failed to expose anticipated buried surfaces, as well as datable deposits related to occupation of the site.

Profiles encountered within the boundaries of Site 44AX127 revealed essentially the same upper stratigraphic profile as the trenches described above, consisting of several layers of fill representing demolition, infilling, and grading at the site. Machine removal of these approximately five- to six-foot- (1.5- to two-meter-) thick fill deposits revealed an intact topsoil layer measuring approximately two inches (five centimeters) and consisting of grass over a black organic sandy loam root mat. This surface was generally encountered at depths ranging between 37.22 feet (11.34 meters) and 35.54 feet (10.83 meters) amsl. Following the exposure of the original topsoil, URS archeologists commenced with hand excavations of Test Units 1 through 11.

Aside from Test Unit 1, test unit profiles typically define a single basic profile sequence for the site with some variations. Test Unit 1 revealed an Apb-C-horizon sequence (Figure 5.3; Plate 5.8). Test Units 2, 4, and 7 displayed an Apb-Btg-horizon sequence (Figure 5.4; Plate 5.9), while Test Units 6 and 8 through 10 revealed an Apb-Bt-horizon sequence (Figure 5.5; Plate 5.10). In Test Units 3, 5, and 11, the top of the profile consisted of two buried plowzones over Bt- and Btg-horizon soils (Figure 5.6; Plate 5.11). In Test Unit 4, a BE horizon was observed over the Btg horizon.

All test units revealed a surface layer comprised of a buried plowzone (Apb horizon) consisting of olive brown and dark grayish brown silt to fine sandy loams that measured between four and 12 inches (10 and 30 centimeters) thick. The presence of plowscars in several of the test units indicated plow disturbance at the site (Plate 5.12). In Test Units 3, 5, and 11, these scars were observed overlaying a second Apb horizon. Beneath the Apb horizon, at variable depths of approximately 35 feet (10 meters) and 37 feet (11 meters) amsl, dark brown and yellowish brown sandy loam, clay loam, to clay argillic Bt horizons were observed in Test Units 3, 5, 6, and 8 through 11. In Test Units 2, 4, and 7, the Apb horizon was underlain by gleyed argillic (Btg) horizon soils at approximately 35 feet (10 meters) amsl. These soils consisted of manganese mottles in an olive brown silty clay, fine sandy clay, to clay matrix. This Btg horizon was also exposed as the basal layer in Test Unit 3 (see Figure 5.6).

As noted, the Bt horizon was not present in Test Unit 1. Instead, URS archeologists identified an alluvial (AC) horizon consisting of gravel in a strong brown silt and coarse sand. The marginal organic content of the AC horizon may reflect a period of brief surface exposure prior to flooding of Taylor Run, or simple translocation of minerals through the soil from the overlaying Apb horizon. The northeastern corner of the site (Test Unit 1) was the only location exhibiting an AC horizon.



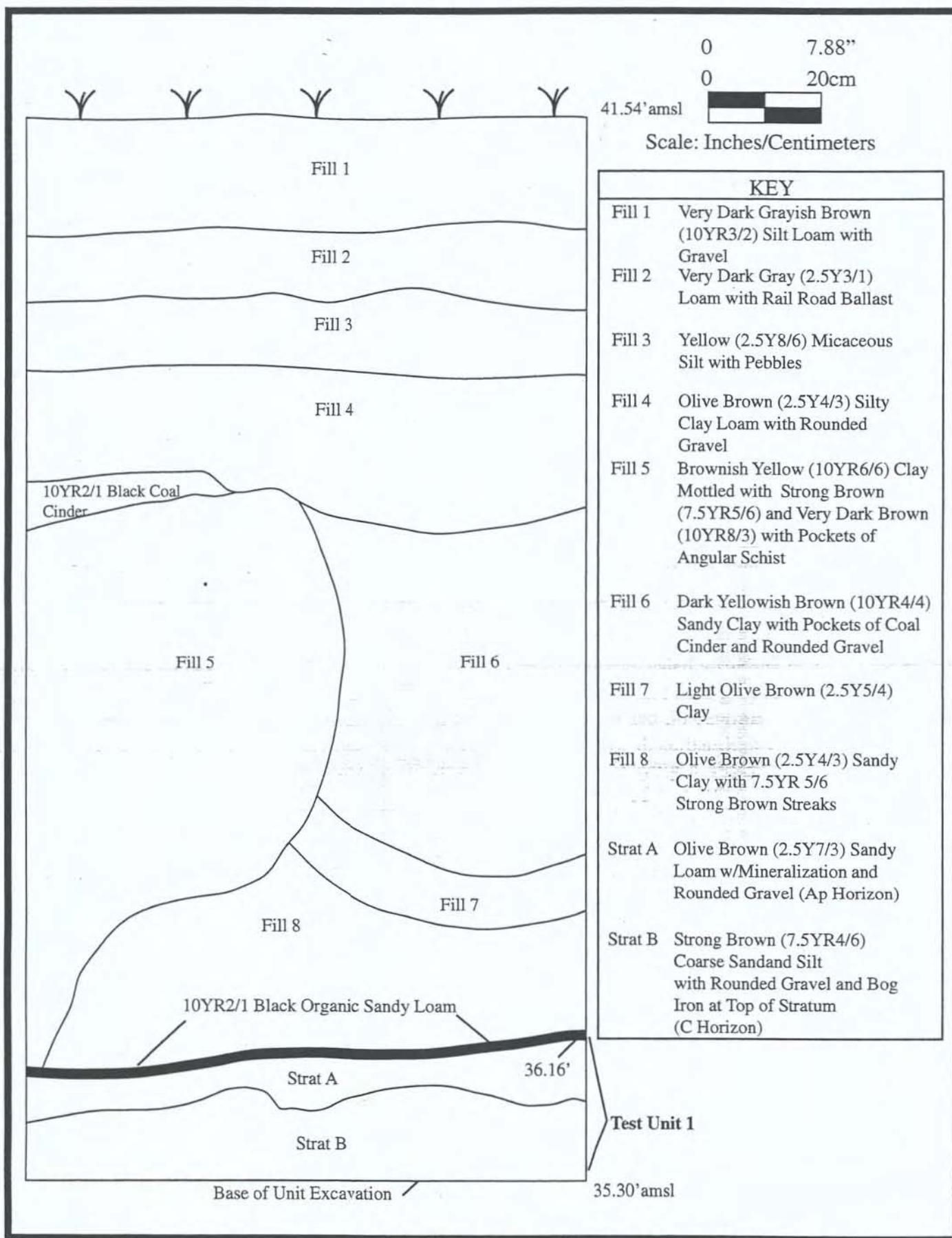


Figure 5.3 Site 44AX127, Trench 2, Test Unit 1, South Wall Profile.



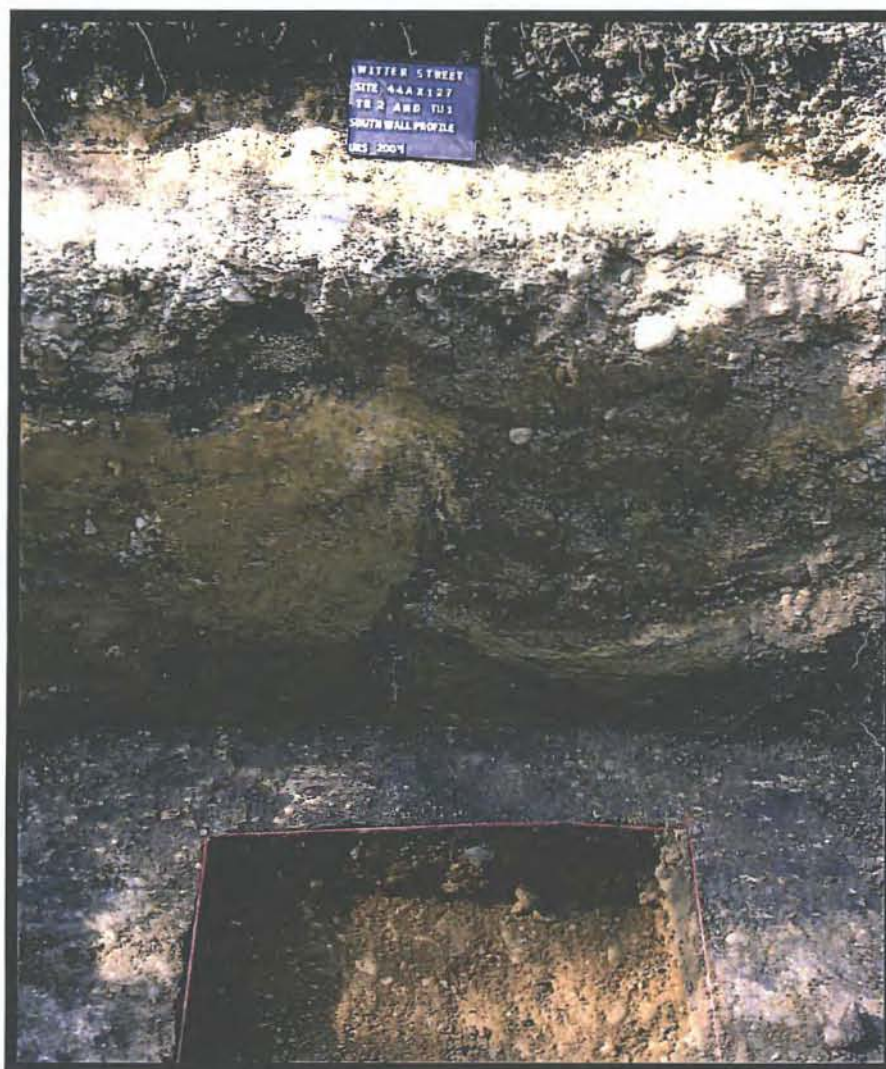


Plate 5.8 Trench 2, Test Unit 1, South Wall Profile,  
Showing Fill-Apb-AC-Horizon Sequence.



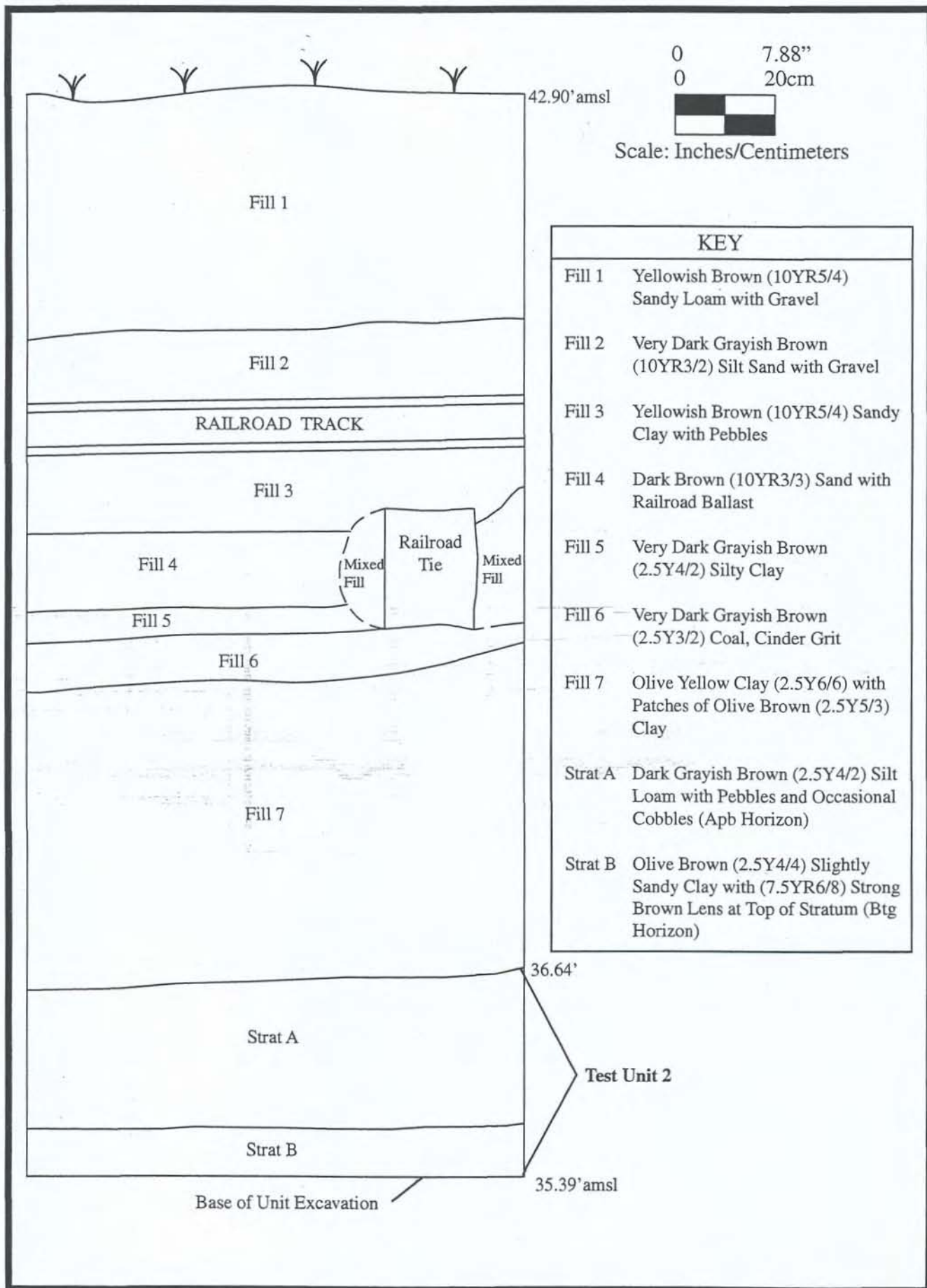


Figure 5.4 Site 44AX127, Trench 5, Test Unit 2, South Wall Profile.





Plate 5.9 Trench 5, Test Unit 2, South Wall Profile, Showing Fill-Apb-Btg-Horizon Sequence.



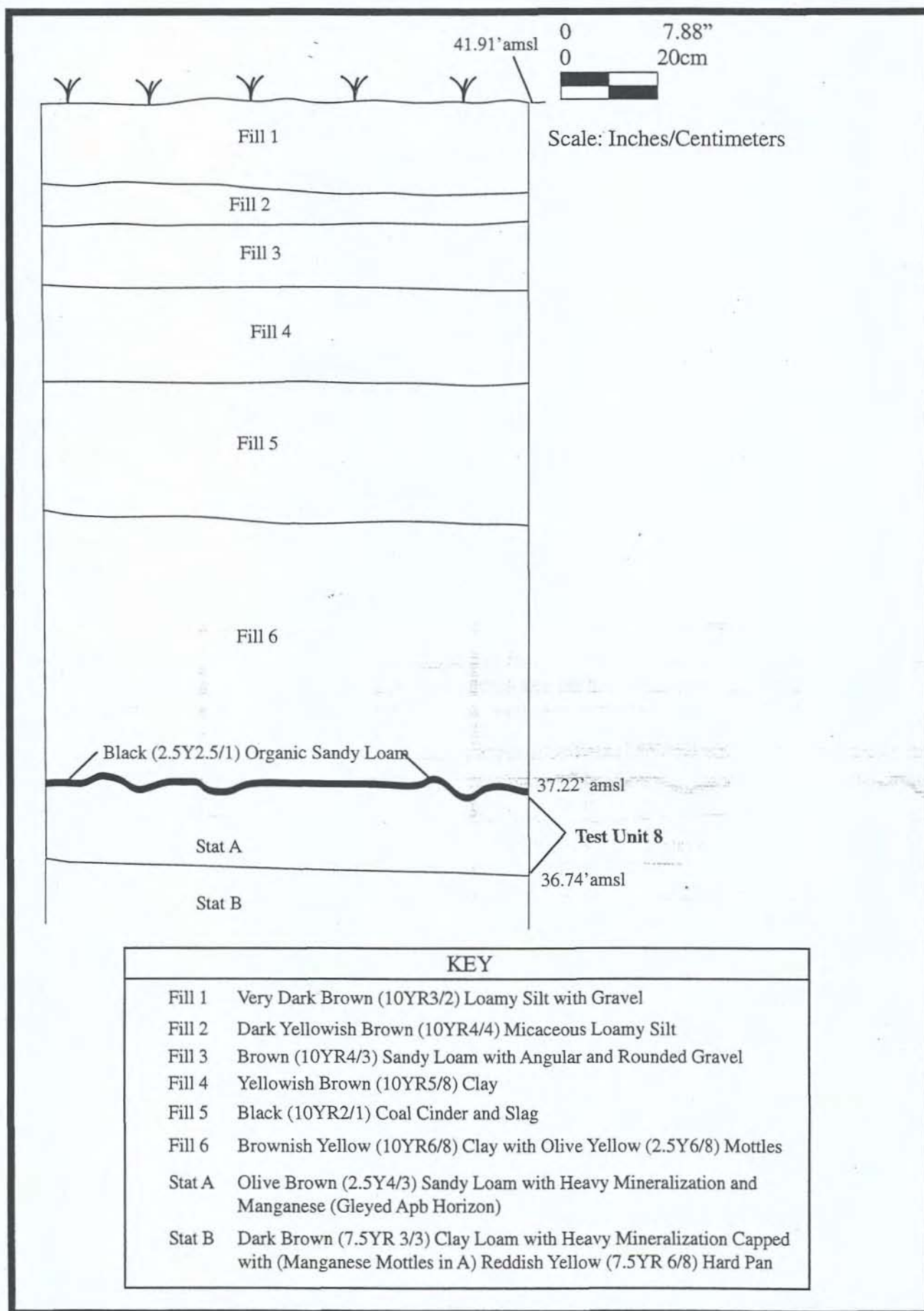


Figure 5.5 Site 44AX127, Trench 12, Test Unit 8, West Wall Profile.





Plate 5.10 Trench 19, Test Unit 10, South Wall Profile, Showing Fill-Apb-Bt-Horizon Sequence.

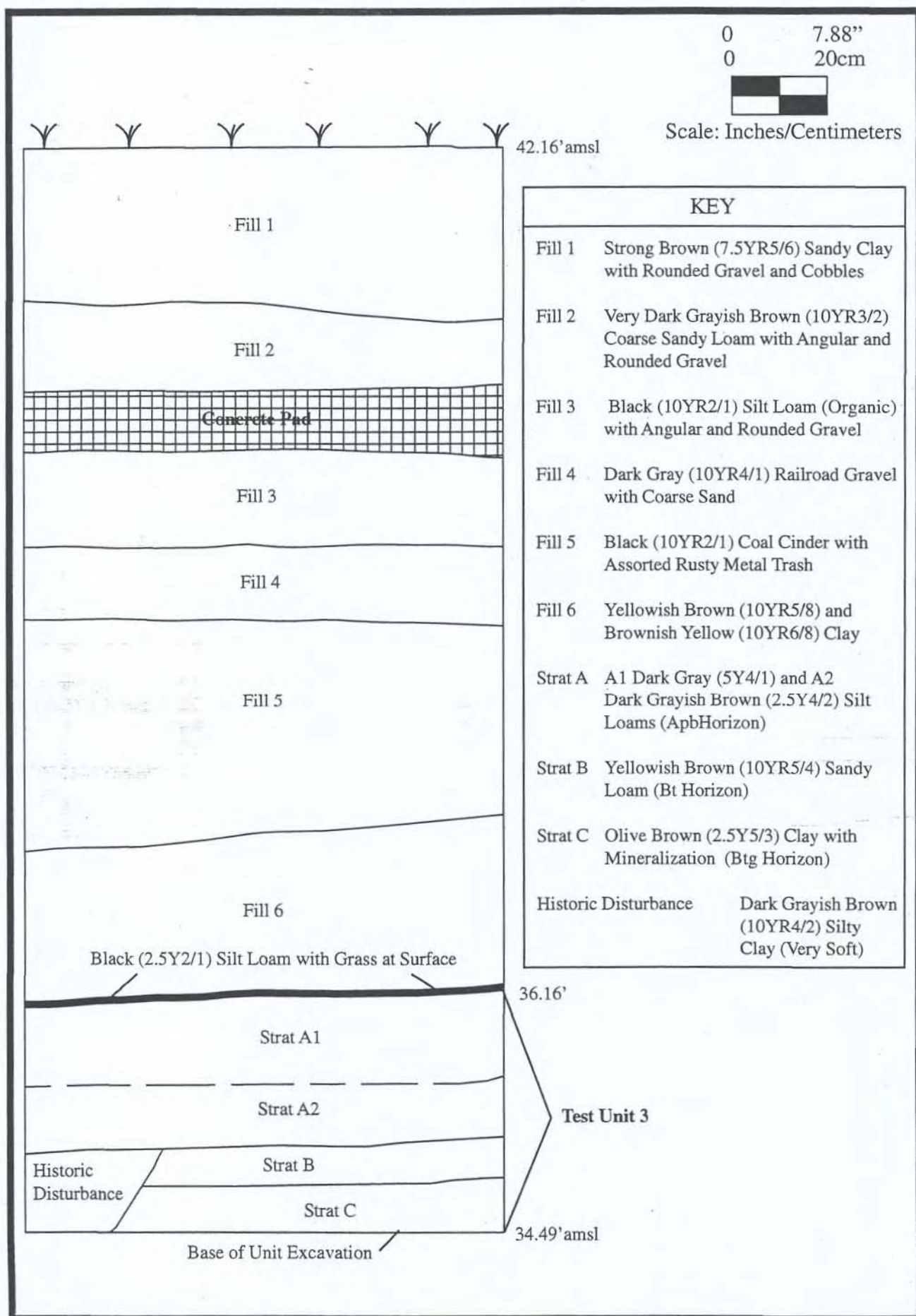


Figure 5.6 Site 44AX127, Trench 6, Test Unit 3, South Wall Profile.



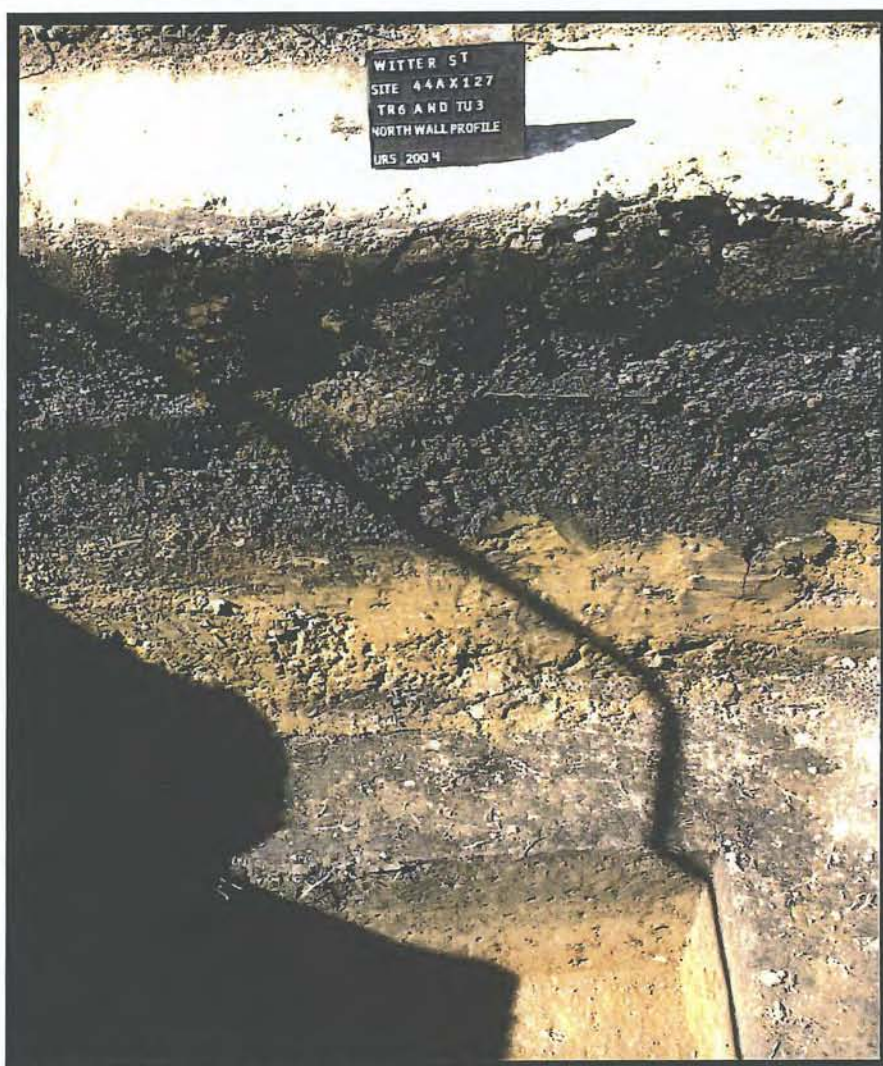


Plate 5.11 Trench 6, Test Unit 3, North Wall Profile, Showing Fill-Apb1-Apb2-Bt-Horizon Sequence.

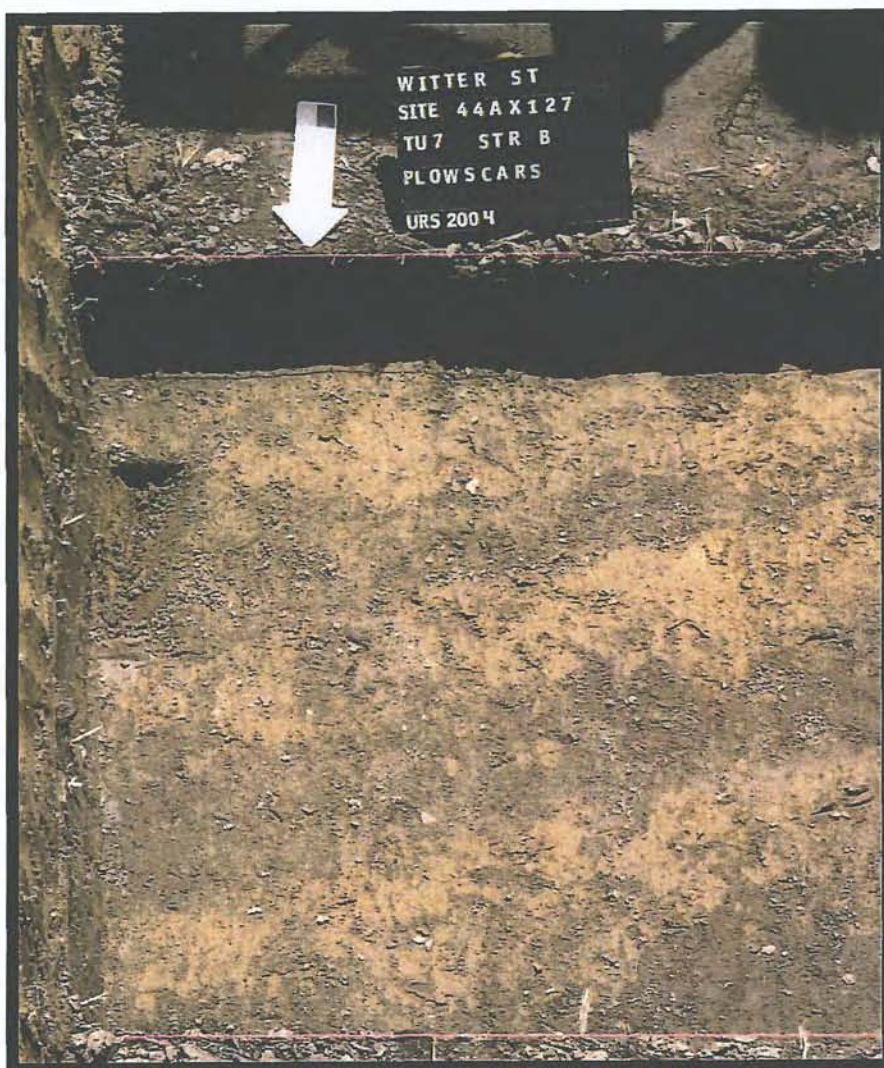


Plate 5.12 Test Unit 7, Showing Plowscars at Apb-Bt Interface.



Profiles described for test units excavated at Site 44AX127 are representative of mature soils formed in alluvium. Given the pedogenic development, soils at Site 44AX127 have been forming probably since the close of the Pleistocene or early Holocene period.

A review of the vertical artifact distributions of artifacts for test units at 44AX127 indicates that materials were derived almost exclusively from the buried plowzone (Apb horizon) (Table 5.1). Excluding materials found in Feature 1, 112 prehistoric artifacts (or 77 percent of the total sample) and all 383 historic artifacts were recovered from historic plowzone contexts. The Apb provenience of all the historic artifacts suggests these materials were redeposited during plowing of the site. The vertical distribution of prehistoric materials is consistent with the interpretation of the Site 44AX127 landform as dating to the late Pleistocene or early Holocene period, which predates the prehistoric occupation at the site. As a result, historic plowing has effectively disturbed the artifact distributions of this near-surface prehistoric lithic scatter.

**Table 5.1 Site 44AX127: Vertical Artifact Distribution in Phase II Test Units 1 through 11**

Unit	Excavation Level	Excavation Stratigraphy	Soil Horizon	Prehistoric Count	Historic Count
1	1	A	Apb	1	4
2	1	A	Apb	10	30
	2	A	Apb	2	16
	3	A	Apb	4	8
3	1	A	Apb	14	14
	2	A	Apb	15	9
	3	B	Bt	22	-
4	1	A	Apb	4	13
5	1	A	Apb	21	84
6	1	A	Apb	2	1
7	1	A	Apb	-	12
	2	B	Bt	11	-
8	1	A	Apb	-	38
9	1	A	Apb	-	42
10	1	A	Apb	3	76
11	1	A	Apb	32	34
	2	A	Apb	4	2

As noted above, one feature (Feature 1) was identified during Phase II investigations at Site 44AX127. Feature 1 was in the northeast corner of Test Unit 3 and consisted of a truncated loose cluster of FCR and non-FCR cobbles observed at the surface of the Bt horizon. The identification of several possible pieces of FCR in the lower portion of the Apb horizon in Test Unit 3 suggests that historic plowing disturbed Feature 1. This interpretation was confirmed by the identification of plowscars extending across the unit, as well as historic disturbances documented in the northwest corner of the test unit.

In plan view, Feature 1 was roughly circular in shape, with a dimension of 16 inches (40 centimeters) north-south and 18 inches (45 centimeters) east-west (Figure 5.7; Plate 5.13). Although the boundaries of Feature 1 appeared to extend northeast beyond the limits of Test Unit

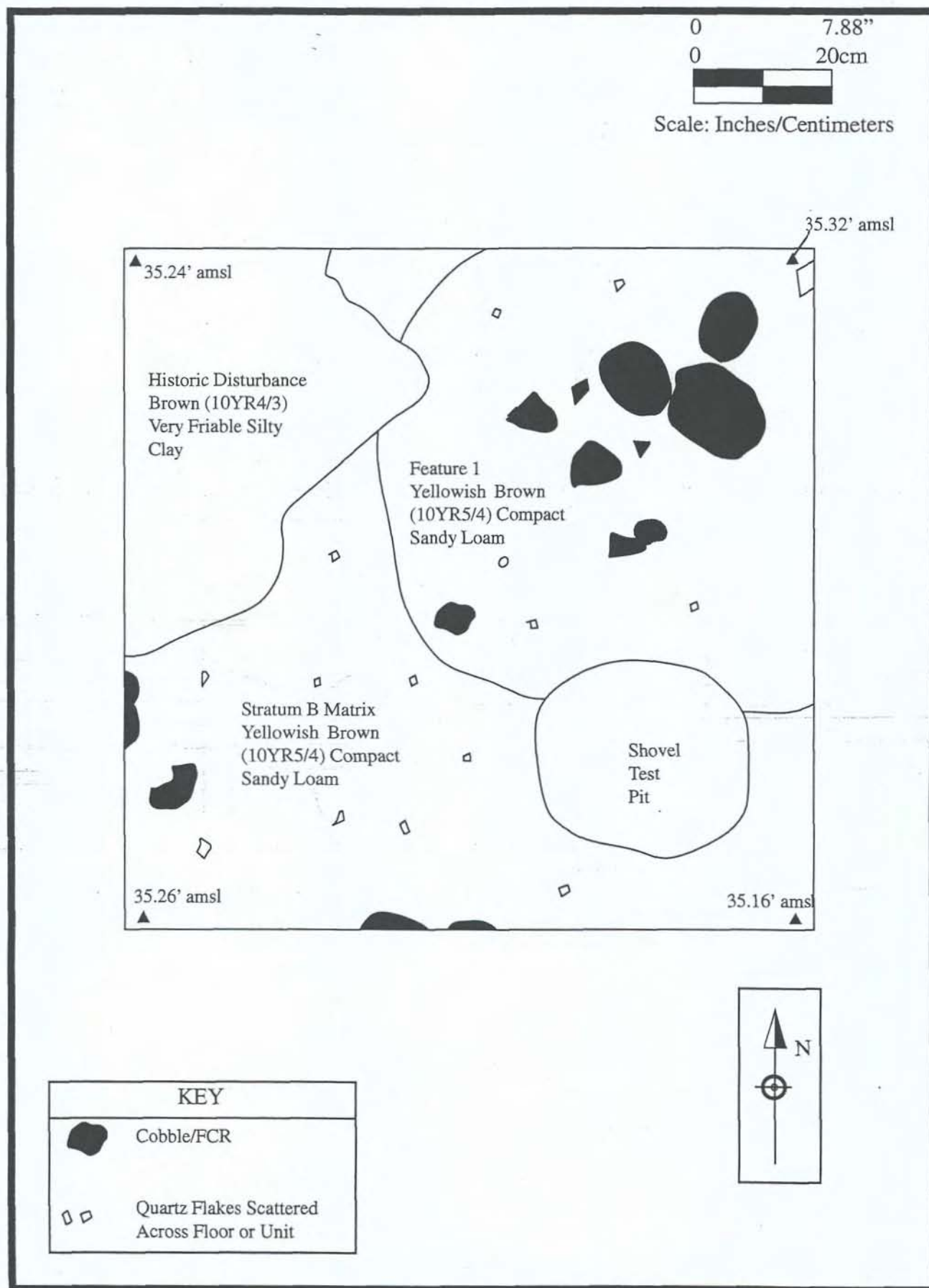


Figure 5.7 Site 44AX127, Test Unit 3, Feature 1, Plan View.



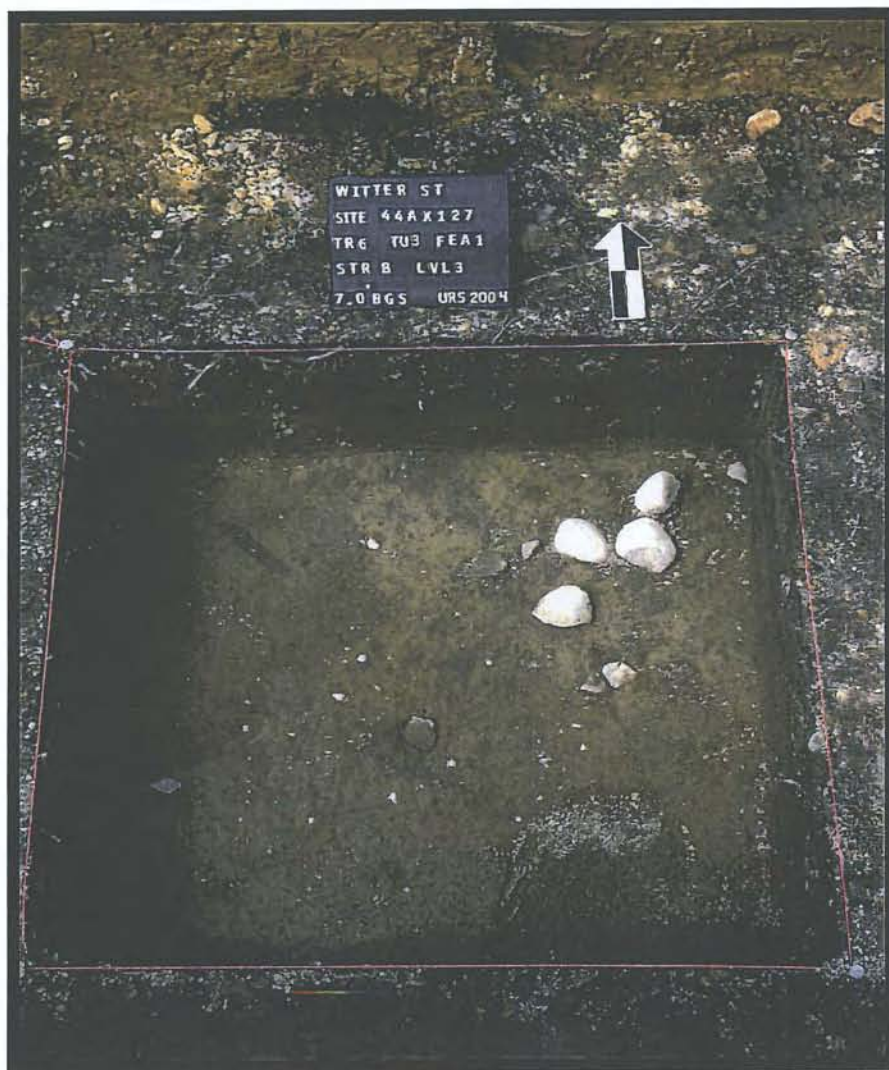


Plate 5.13 Test Unit 3, Feature 1 Plan View, Facing North.  
Note historic disturbance in upper left corner of  
unit.

3, expansion in this direction was prevented by the limits of machine-excavated Trench 6. The soil matrix in Feature 1, a yellowish brown sandy loam, was identical to that of the surrounding Bt horizon; consequently, the outlines of the feature were defined by the horizontal and vertical limits of the FCR. Sectioning of Feature 1, along an east-west line, revealed a shallow, basin shape with a maximum depth of 5.5 inches (14 centimeters) (Figure 5.8). Excavation of the feature produced a total of 12 pieces of FCR, 24 pieces of debitage, and two cobble fragments. Feature 1 lacked charcoal and diagnostic materials. Although Feature 1 is interpreted as a hearth, the lack of any association renders clear interpretation difficult.

#### ARTIFACT ANALYSIS: SITE 44AX127

This section reviews artifacts recovered from Site 44AX127 during Phase II archeological evaluations. Phase II investigations revealed a multicomponent site yielding a total of 183 prehistoric and 392 historic artifacts. Appendix A provides a complete inventory of all artifacts recovered from the site. Five artifact classes are represented in the historic inventory: ceramic, glass, metal, bone, and shell. The prehistoric Site 44AX127 inventory includes two flaked-stone artifact classes: bifaces and debitage. FCR was also represented. Prehistoric ceramics from Site 44AX127 are limited to two specimens; these artifacts suggest a Woodland period occupation at the site.

##### *Raw Material Types for Stone Artifact Classes*

Tables 5.2 and 5.3 provide a cross tabulation of lithic raw material types by class for lithic artifacts recovered during test unit (Table 5.2) and feature (Table 5.3) excavations at Site 44AX127. This data reveals one obvious trend: flaked-stone tools (as well as debitage from tool manufacture or resharpening) are represented almost exclusively by quartz, while FCR material is generally limited to sandstone. This pattern reflects raw material requirements determined by tool manufacture and function, as well as the proximity of sources for different materials. Quartz is necessary for projectile point manufacture and function; cobbles of this material could have been collected in drainages located near the site. Quartzite and sandstone, also easily obtained from nearby sources, are better suited for rough cobble tools or utilized for hearth construction. Although the remaining raw materials in the assemblage occur in low to extremely low quantities, these material categories appear to represent sporadic utilization of stones acquired from other sources.

**Table 5.2 Site 44AX127: Cross Tabulation of Lithic Raw Material Type by Class of Prehistoric Lithic Artifacts from Unit Excavations**

Lithic Type	Bifaces	Point	Debitage	FCR	Total	Percent
Quartz	3	1	101		105	73.42%
Quartzite			10	19	29	20.28%
Chert			2		2	1.40%
Rhyolite			3		3	2.10%
Sandstone				4	4	2.80%
Total	3	1	116	23	143	
Percent	2.00%	1.00%	81.00%	16.00%		100%



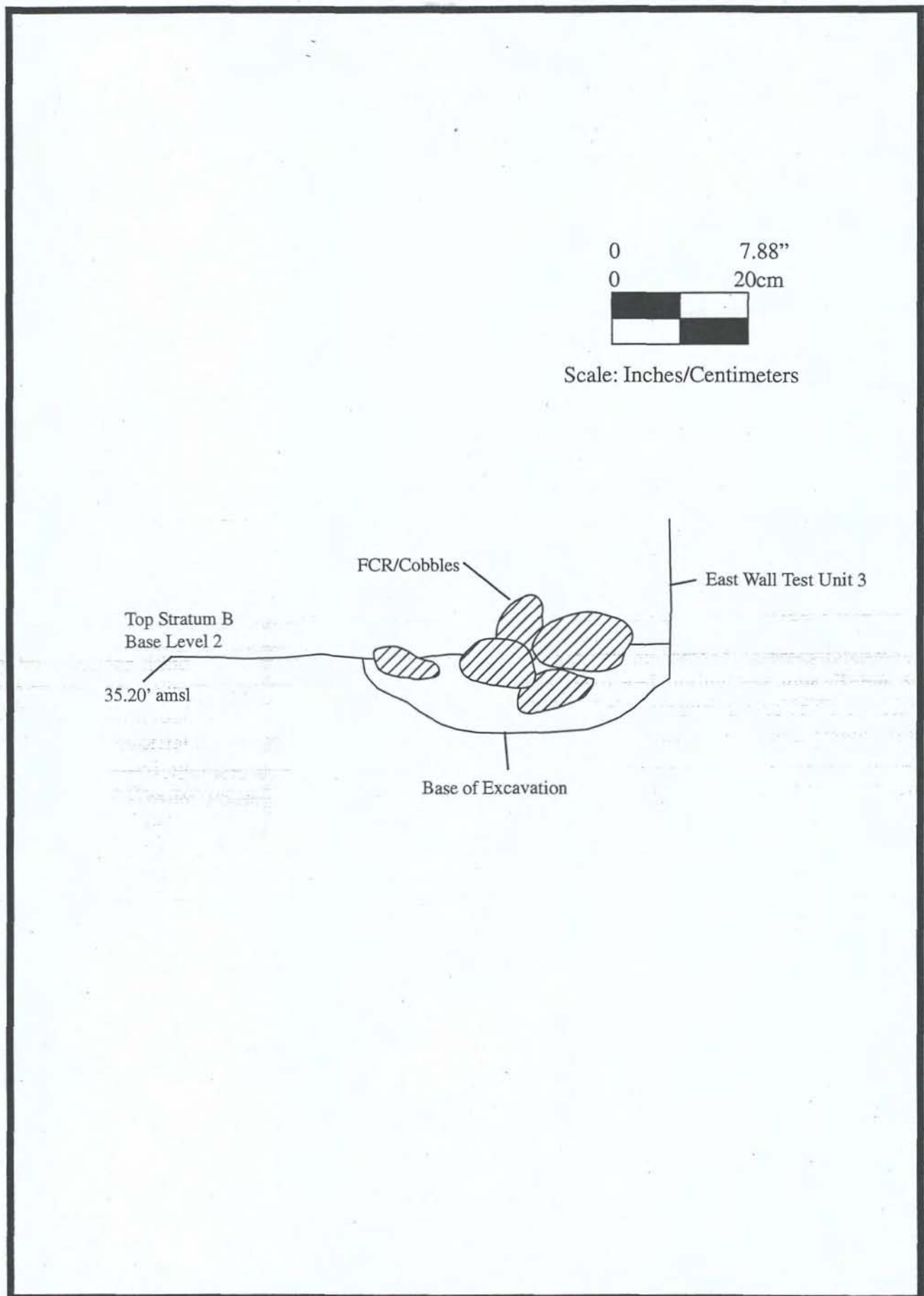


Figure 5.8 Site 44AX127, Test Unit 3, Feature 1, East Wall Profile.

**Table 5.3 Site 44AX127: Cross Tabulation of Lithic Raw Material Type by Class of Prehistoric Lithic Artifacts from Feature 1 Excavation**

Lithic Type	Debitage	FCR	Cobble Fragment	Total	Percent
Quartz	18	-	2	20	53%
Quartzite	6	9	-	15	40%
Sandstone	-	3	-	3	7%
Total	24	12	2	38	
Percent	63%	32%	5%		100%

### *Bifaces*

Phase II investigations yielded four bifaces, including one projectile point (FS 12) and three late-stage bifaces (FS 6, 8, and 19) of quartz (Plate 5.14). Projectile point FS 12 is a finished quartz specimen recovered from Level 1, Stratum A, in Test Unit 5. The point measures six millimeters thick; the length and width of this piece measures 35 and 17 millimeters, respectively (see Plate 5.14). This projectile point is classified as a Piscataway, dating to the Early Woodland period.

Two of the late-stage bifaces (FS 6 and 19) represent proximal fragments either from cobbles or flakes (see Plate 5.14). FS 6 was recovered from Level 2, Stratum A, in Test Unit 3; FS 19 was found in Level 1, Stratum A, Test Unit 11. Further classification of these bifaces is problematic due to their fragmentary condition.

The last biface (FS 8) is classified as a distal fragment recovered from Level 3, Stratum B, in Test Unit 3 (see Plate 5.14). Dimensions for this biface measure 39 millimeters in width and 16 millimeters in thickness. Measurements of length are unreliable due to its fragmentary condition.

### *Debitage*

Debitage, or waste flakes, are the most numerous artifact class from Site 44AX127; flakes comprise 81 percent of all artifacts in the Phase II assemblage (see Table 5.2). Debitage represents the debris produced during prehistoric stone-tool manufacture at the site; smaller specimens may represent flakes from resharpening of stone tools.

As illustrated in Table 5.4, quartz comprises 87 percent of thedebitage sample from Site 44AX127. The next most common raw material is quartzite, which makes up nine percent of the total count. Rhyolite and chert follow quartzite in descending order of frequency.

Table 5.4 also presents a breakdown of the four material categories by flake type. Exclusive of flake fragments,debitage types indicative of specific reduction activities most commonly consist of biface-reduction flakes, followed in descending order of frequency by block shatter and early reduction flakes. Early reduction and block shatter are representative of early stages of lithic reduction, in which unmodified stones are reduced during tool production. Biface-reduction flakes are indicative of middle-to-late-stage lithic reduction, typically associated with the manufacture of projectile points. Due to their fragmentary nature, flake fragments cannot be assigned to any of the diagnostic flake type categories.

Quartzdebitage represents most of the later-stage reduction activities. The recovery of 85 biface-reduction flakes supports this conclusion. For the remaining material types, biface-



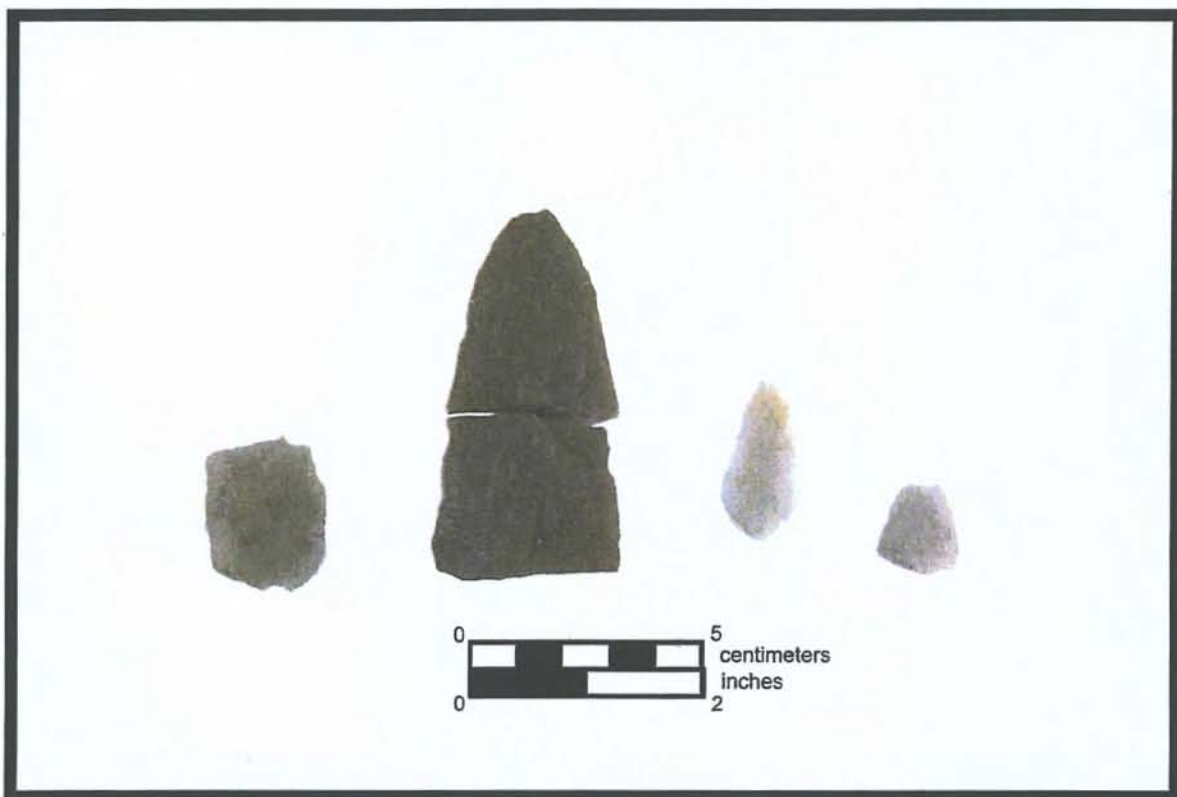


Plate 5.14 Quartz Bifaces from Site 44AX127. From left: FS 6, FS 8, FS 12, and FS 19.

reduction flakes are the exclusive flake types. While middle-to-late-stage lithic reduction for point manufacture is emphasized at Site 44AX127, a continuum from primary flaking to biface-finishing activities is represented in the quartz category, though, again, later stages of lithic reduction appear more important. This finding is consistent with the recovery of four bifaces—including one projectile point—of quartz material.

**Table 5.4 Site 44AX127: Cross Tabulation of Debitage Type by Lithic Raw Material Type from Unit Excavations**

Debitage Type	Quartz	Quartzite	Chert	Rhyolite	Total	Percent
Early Reduction	2	-	-	-	2	2%
Biface Reduction	85	10	2	3	100	86%
Block Shatter	14	-	-	-	14	12%
Total	101	10	2	3	116	
Percent	87%	9%	2%	2%		100%

### *Fire-Cracked Rock*

The FCR sample from Phase II investigations at 44AX127 includes 35 specimens, including 23 from test units (see Table 5.2) and 12 recovered from Feature 1 (see Table 5.3). A small number of pieces of FCR ( $n=4$ ) were recovered from Level 3, Stratum B (above Feature 1), in Test Unit 3. Combined with the feature sample, this group comprises 46 percent of the total FCR sample recovered at the site. Additionally, Test Unit 7 produced FCR from subsoil contexts, including six specimens from Level 2, Stratum B. The remainder of the FCR assemblage was uncovered in buried plowzone deposits in Test Units 5, 6, 10, and 11. Quartzite dominates the lithic raw materials in the assemblage ( $n=28$ ).

### *Prehistoric Ceramics*

Phase II testing of Site 44AX127 yielded two small Woodland ceramic sherds. Both specimens are body sherds; the interior surfaces appear to be plain. The exterior surfaces of both FS 15 and FS 20 are cordmarked; FS 15 is tempered with grit, while FS 20 is tempered with quartz. Because of their small size and condition, these two ceramic sherds cannot be classified according to specific ware types.

### *Comparison to Phase I Assemblage*

Comparison to the Phase I artifact assemblage from Site 44AX127 shows that, as expected, Phase II investigations yielded a higher number of prehistoric artifacts ( $n=183$ ), as well as a broader range of artifact classes. These artifacts included four bifaces, 140 pieces of lithicdebitage, 35 pieces of FCR, two cobble fragments, and two prehistoric ceramic sherds. The four bifaces (including one projectile point) support evidence fromdebitage of projectile point manufacture and replacement, along with other processing activities. The range ofdebitage types from the Phase II investigation is greater than that from the Phase I survey, although flake fragments comprise the majority of the Phase I assemblage. As previously noted, flake fragments cannot be typed due to their fragmentary nature. The high proportion of biface-reduction flakes in the Phase II assemblage indicates an emphasis on middle-to-late stages of lithic reduction.



Evidence for quartz procurement in both the Phase I and II assemblages varied little, with only three additional material types (chert, rhyolite, and sandstone) coming out of the latter work. Quartz comprises 60 percent of the Phase I sample and 69 percent of the Phase II sample. For both samples, quartzite makes up 24 percent of the total assemblages. Sixteen percent of the Phase I assemblage was unidentifiable as to material type. Although present in low numbers, sandstone, rhyolite, and chert—which comprise four, two, and one percent of the Phase II sample—were absent in the Phase I collection.

Collectively, the limited range of artifact classes represented at Site 44AX127 suggests short-term, small-group occupations at the site dating to the Woodland period. Recognizable activities inferred for the site are restricted to stone tool manufacture and maintenance, although the presence of a rock hearth feature suggests that processing of limited amounts of plant resources may have taken place, as well.

### *Pattern Analysis*

As described above, Phase II investigations resulted in delineating site limits for 44AX127 and clarifying the nature of internal artifact distributions. Based on this work, dimensions extend approximately 122 feet (37 meters) north-south and 96 feet (29 meters) east-west. With regard to internal artifact distributions, the prehistoric component at 44AX127 is defined as a low-to-moderate-density prehistoric lithic scatter. Artifact recovery was most common along a north-south corridor crossing the central portion of the site; the highest-density peak occurred at the southeastern corner. As noted, diagnostic artifacts were limited to one projectile point and two ceramic sherds. Projectile point FS 12, an Early Woodland artifact, was found in Test Unit 5 at the center of the site. The two ceramic sherds were recovered from Test Units 7 and Test Unit 11. These test units lie respectively at the east-central and northwestern portions of the site. Distributions suggest a broad Woodland occupation across the site.

Nondiagnostic stone tools occur in the southeastern and northwestern sectors of the site. Aside from a peak density in Test Unit 3, FCR was ubiquitous across the site. Seven pieces of FCR were found in Test Unit 5; six were found in Test Unit 7; four were recovered in Test Unit 11; and Test Units 6 and 10 each produced one. Given their low density and the absence of identified prehistoric features, the cultural status of these items is questionable. The location of FCR peak density in Test Unit 3, which produced 15 pieces of FCR, matches the location of Feature 1, defined as a prehistoric hearth. Bifaces include a late-stage specimen and the distal fragment of a biface found in Test Unit 3, located at the site's southeastern corner. A second late-stage biface was recovered from the northwest corner of the site in Test Unit 11. Based on this review, the occurrence of bifaces, ceramic sherds, and FCR predominantly in the southeastern and northwestern portions of the site creates an evident pattern, indicating that these two sectors may have been focuses of occupation for the prehistoric component. As the numbers of artifacts in each class are so small, however, the meaning of any such patterning is questionable.

The horizontal distribution of debitage, in terms of raw material and flake types, was examined for any pattern suggestive of lithic-reduction activity. For the most common lithic raw material type, the distribution of quartz correlates with overall density patterns. An identical situation was observed when flake types were plotted by provenience. Debitage from later-stage lithic reduction (biface-thinning flakes) occurred in virtually all sectors of the site. The one exception



to this pattern was the absence of any biface flakes in the low-density west-central sector of the site.

A consistent pattern of mid-to-late-stage lithic reduction using mostly locally derived quartz arises in all portions of the site. According to this interpretation, the nature of stoneworking activities was for the most part redundant among different areas of this continually occupied site. At the most general level, this data indicates that stoneworking activities were conducted at locations used in a range of other activities, including the construction and use of hearths. The only true spatial patterning evident is density driven, simply meaning that, from a cumulative standpoint, the greatest amount of lithic reduction activity from one or more occupations was carried out in the southeastern corner of the site.

### *Historic Artifact Assemblage*

As noted above, Phase II investigations of the historic component at Site 44AX127 produced a total of 392 historic artifacts, recovered exclusively from the Apb horizon. Pattern analysis of the combined assemblage (Table 5.5) demonstrates the functional characteristics of the recovered artifacts. The majority of the assemblage relates to household (67 percent) and architectural (28 percent) functions, reflecting the domestic character of the site.

**Table 5.5 Site 44AX127: Historic Artifact Pattern Analysis**

Artifact Group	Count	Percentage
Architectural	111	28.32%
Hardware	4	1.02%
Household	264	67.34%
Personal	4	1.02%
Other (faunal)	9	2.30%
Total	392	100%

The historic assemblage is dominated by ceramics ( $n=190$ ), which also includes lesser amounts of bottle/general glass ( $n=74$ ), window glass ( $n=60$ ), brick fragments ( $n=32$ ), metal ( $n=23$ ), animal bone ( $n=5$ ), shell ( $n=4$ ), one pipe stem fragment, a metal buckle, one metal button, and a metal button back (Appendix A). Undecorated pearlwares dominate the ceramic assemblage, followed by undecorated creamwares and undecorated pearlwares/whitewares. Lesser numbers of various painted and printed pearlwares and whitewares were also recovered. As Table 5.6 indicates, the datable items in the ceramic assemblage possess a manufacturing date range that extends from the mid-eighteenth century through the early twenty-first century. The TPQ for the recovered ceramic sample is 1830.

**Table 5.6 Site 44AX127: Historic Dating Analysis**

Description	Count	Percentage	Date Range
Clouded Glaze	1	0.6%	1740-1770
Creamware, Undecorated	31	18.34%	1775-1820
Pearlware, Painted, Blue	1	0.6%	1779-1830
Pearlware, Undecorated	40	23.60%	1779-1830
Pearlware, Dipt, Red, White, Brown	1	0.6%	1782-1810
CC Ware, Undecorated	5	2.95%	1790-1820
Stoneware, Castleford	1	0.6%	1790-1820
Pearlware, Holloware, Brown	2	1.18%	1795-1830
Pearlware, Painted, Polychrome	4	2.36%	1795-1830



Table 5.6 Cont'd

Description	Count	Percentage	Date Range
Pearlware, Painted, Polychrome	6	3.55%	1795-1835
Pearlware, Printed, Blue	1	0.6%	1810-1830
Pearlware, Shell Edge, Green	1	0.6%	1810-1830
Pearlware, Shell Edge, Blue	1	0.6%	1810-1840
Pearlware/Whiteware, Painted, Brown	2	1.18%	1810-1840
Pearlware/Whiteware, Printed, Blue	5	2.95%	1810-1840
Pearlware/Whiteware, Shell Edge, Blue	1	0.6%	1810-1840
Pearlware/Whiteware, Shell Edge, Green	1	0.6%	1810-1840
Pearlware/Whiteware, Undecorated	21	12.42%	1810-1840
Whiteware, Shell Edge, Blue	1	0.6%	1810-1840
Pearlware/Whiteware, Painted, Blue	5	2.95%	1810-1860
Pearlware/Whiteware, Printed, Blue	4	2.36%	1810-1860
Pearlware/Whiteware, Undecorated	21	12.42%	1810-1860
Pearlware, Painted, Blue	1	0.6%	1815-1830
Whiteware, Shell Edge, Blue	1	0.6%	1820-1840
Whiteware, Printed, Blue	1	0.6%	1820-1890
Whiteware, Undecorated	7	4.14%	1820-2004
Whiteware, Printed, Blue	1	0.6%	1828-2004
Whiteware, Shell Edge, Blue	1	0.6%	1830-1860
Rockingham	1	0.6%	1830-1940
Total Datable Ceramics	169	100%	
Jar, Machine Made, Fluted, Colorless	1	100%	1895-1940
Total Datable Glass	1	100%	
Nail, Cut	15	88.20%	1810-2004
Nail, Wire	1	5.90%	1860-2004
Barbed Wire	1	5.90%	1886-2004
Total Datable Nails/Wire	17	100%	

Phase II investigations at Site 44AX127 also recovered a clear machine-made fluted jar fragment (1895-1940), 15 cut nails (1810-2004), a wire nail (1860-2004), and a piece of barbed wire (1810-2004). Collectively, these artifacts span the period from the early nineteenth through early twenty-first centuries. Although artifacts recovered during Phase II investigations at Site 44AX127 span this period, the machine-made fluted jar fragment provides a TPQ of 1895. In addition to the fluted jar fragment, most of the ceramics contain end manufacturing dates prior to 1870 (see Table 5.5), suggesting that the historic ground surface may date roughly to the mid-nineteenth century to late nineteenth century.

#### *Comparison to Phase I Assemblage*

Comparison to the Phase I artifact assemblage from Site 44AX127 shows that, as expected, Phase II investigations yielded a higher number of historic artifacts ( $n=392$ ), though the range of artifact classes remained virtually the same. Ceramics comprise the majority of the Phase I assemblage; the range of types varied little in both collections, with undecorated pearlwares and painted pearlwares and whitewares dominating the assemblages. Notably different was the absence of creamwares in the Phase I sample, as compared to the moderate sample of this ware in the Phase II collection. The datable artifacts from the Phase I assemblage suggest a late-

eighteenth-century-through-early-twenty-first-century manufacturing date range, which generally corresponds to the Phase II historic assemblage. Collectively, the age and functional characteristics of artifacts recovered from Site 44AX127 indicate a historic component dating from the fourth decade of the eighteenth century to circa 1895. Although the historic assemblage represents a nineteenth century occupation at the site, the lack of any association (i.e., structural remains) renders clear interpretation difficult.



## VI. CONCLUSIONS

As noted earlier, the APE for the project involves construction of athletic fields and associated amenities situated between Witter Street and a section of the CSX Railroad (to the north and south, respectively), Telegraph Road to the east, and Roth Street to the west. The total APE for the proposed undertaking equals approximately 33 acres (13 hectares). For this project, the area subjected to Phase II investigation measures approximately 30,000 square feet (2,800 square meters) and includes previously documented Sites 44AX127 and 44AX128.

Phase II investigations at 44AX127 consisted of trench excavations to remove the site's overburden, followed by a program of test unit excavations to evaluate the NRHP eligibility of this multicomponent site. Phase II fieldwork provided a basis for preliminary assessment of the internal spatial arrangement of the prehistoric and historic components at the site. Subsequent laboratory analysis of the artifacts focused on identifying the chronological or cultural associations of the site's components, as well as determining site function. Phase II investigations at Site 44AX128 were limited to determining site boundaries of the Bloxham family cemetery.

### SITE 44AX127

Site 44AX127 is situated on the floodplain of Taylor Run. Overall site dimensions measure 122 feet (37 meters) north-south and 96 feet (29 meters) east-west, though the historic component extends 24 feet (seven meters) farther west along the northern edge. Investigations of the prehistoric component revealed that while Site 44AX127 constitutes a relatively broad lithic scatter, artifact distributions are of low-to-moderate density and discontinuous across the site, implying that multiple occupations of this landform are represented. The fact that the majority of these materials were derived from buried plowzone soils affects the site's integrity. In two exceptions, Test Unit 3 and Test Unit 7 produced artifacts in the uppermost part of the subsoil.

Assessments of age and cultural affiliation of site components are based on the recovery of diagnostic artifacts. One Piscataway projectile point, suggesting an Early Woodland component, was recovered from the central portion of the site. Two unspecified Woodland ceramic sherds were also recovered: one from the east-central portion and one from the northwestern sector of the site. No additional evidence on the age and cultural affiliation of the site was produced, leaving only evidence for a Woodland component at Site 44AX127. Analysis of the artifact sample reveals that lithic raw materials used for stone-tool manufacture were almost entirely comprised of quartz. Much more limited evidence for use of quartzite, chert, rhyolite, and sandstone was also noted.

Other than debitage, artifact classes recovered during Phase II investigations are limited to four bifaces, 35 pieces of FCR, and two ceramic sherds. FCR was mostly recovered from Feature 1, located in the southeastern corner of the site and interpreted as a prehistoric hearth, though the lack of any association renders clear interpretation difficult. The prevalence of debitage among artifact classes at the site and the flake types represented suggest that middle-to-late-stage lithic reduction was the dominant activity. Projectile-point manufacture was probably the focus of



lithic-reduction activity. No clear spatial patterns are indicated in these remains, suggesting that the site likely represents a series of short-term, small-group occupations dating to the Woodland period.

Based on the paucity of diagnostic artifacts and the simple nature of the artifact assemblage, the site is considered to have a low potential for yielding additional important information on Woodland period occupation in the Potomac Valley region. This observation, combined with the reduced integrity of the site from plow disturbance, leads to a conclusion of ineligibility under NRHP Criterion D. URS recommends that no further archaeological investigations be conducted at this site.

Phase II investigations of the historic component at Site 44AX127 revealed a nineteenth-century field scatter that possibly corresponds with the Bloxham family's occupation of the property. The historic component includes a diffuse artifact scatter consisting primarily of nondiagnostic materials recovered exclusively from plow-disturbed contexts. Diagnostic artifacts indicate manufacturing date ranges from the mid-eighteenth through early twenty-first centuries, though a machine-made jar fragment (1895-1940) provides a TPQ of 1895 for the assemblage. In addition, most of the datable ceramics contain end manufacturing dates prior to 1870, suggesting that the historic component at Site 44AX127 may date roughly to the mid-nineteenth century to late nineteenth century. No features or structural remains that might be associated with these materials were identified. Given the bulk of nondiagnostic materials and lack of structural information, the historic component's information potential is low; the site is unlikely to yield additional information on the historic utilization of the property beyond what has already been obtained during these investigations, and additional work would only produce redundant information. Due to its low potential for revealing new information, URS concludes that the historic component at Site 44AX127 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

#### SITE 44AX128

Phase II work at Site 44AX128 was limited only to boundary delineation of the Bloxham family cemetery. The determination of its NRHP eligibility was not a goal of the investigation. This work resulted in the identification of 12 grave shafts, including one brick burial vault. No graves were excavated and artifacts were not collected from the burial contexts. Subsequent to exposing the extant grave shafts and determining possible cemetery boundaries, the site was backfilled and its corners posted at the graded surface to denote its location. At present, the conceptual schematic design for the proposed Witter Street Recreation Complex indicates preservation in place for the cemetery (see Figure 1.2). However, since the cemetery is a culturally sensitive site located within the proposed Witter Street Recreation Complex, it should be treated as if it were eligible for listing in the NRHP. Therefore, URS strongly recommends the following measures to prevent any inadvertent impacts during construction activities: first, the creation of a 10-foot (three-meter) buffer around the eastern, western, and southern delimited site boundaries and a 45-foot (14-meter) buffer along the northern boundary (since this area was not fully delineated) to create a safe barrier between areas of construction and the cemetery site; second, the site's boundaries and its buffer zone should be clearly delineated on all construction documents as an archeologically sensitive area; and, finally, the placement of a temporary chain link fence around Site 44AX128. The Federal Highway Administration and the Virginia



Department of Transportation concur with these recommendations and will ensure that they are carried out in future phases of the Woodrow Wilson Bridge Project.

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## Appendix A: Artifact Inventory

## Appendix A

## Artifact Inventory 44AX127

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
1	Trench 2, TU 1, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic		Brick Fragment							
1	Trench 2, TU 1, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware/White ware	Printed		Blue	Body	1810	1840
1	Trench 2, TU 1, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Mold Blown		body sherd to a square bottle	Olive	Body		
1	Trench 2, TU 1, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Glass Fragment	Unidentified		Melted	Aqua			
1	Trench 2, TU 1, Strat A, Level 1	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartz	Flake	Biface Thinning				Complete		
2	Trench 5, TU 2, Strat A, Level 1	3	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic		Brick Fragment				Red			
2	Trench 5, TU 2, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Aqua			
2	Trench 5, TU 2, Strat A, Level 1	3	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Cut					1810	2004
2	Trench 5, TU 2, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Wire					1860	2004
2	Trench 5, TU 2, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Barbed Wire						1886	2004
2	Trench 5, TU 2, Strat A, Level 1	4	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Creamware	Undecorated	two mend		Rim/Body	1775	1820
2	Trench 5, TU 2, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Painted	Burnt	Brown	Body		
2	Trench 5, TU 2, Strat A, Level 1	6	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware/White ware	Undecorated	Burnt		Body/Base	1810	1840
2	Trench 5, TU 2, Strat A, Level 1	5	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Machine Made		late 19th to 20th century glass	Amber	Body		
2	Trench 5, TU 2, Strat A, Level 1	2	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Mold Blown		very tiny sherds	Colorless	Body		
2	Trench 5, TU 2, Strat A, Level 1	3	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Mold Blown			Olive	Body		
2	Trench 5, TU 2, Strat A, Level 1	8	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartz	Flake	Biface Thinning						
2	Trench 5, TU 2, Strat A, Level 1	2	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartz	Flake	Primary						
3	Trench 5, TU 2, Strat A, Level 2	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Cut					1810	2004
3	Trench 5, TU 2, Strat A, Level 2	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Sherd	Hard Paste Porcelain	Undecorated					
3	Trench 5, TU 2, Strat A, Level 2	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Plate Sherd	Whiteware	Shell Edge		Blue	Rim	1820	1840
3	Trench 5, TU 2, Strat A, Level 2	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Dipt	Burnt	Red, White, Brown	Body	1782	1810



## Appendix A

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FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
3	Trench 5, TU 2, Strat A, Level 2	3	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware/White ware	Printed		Blue	Body	1810	1840
3	Trench 5, TU 2, Strat A, Level 2	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware/White ware	Undecorated	Burnt		Body	1810	1840
3	Trench 5, TU 2, Strat A, Level 2	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Printed		Blue	Body	1820	1890
3	Trench 5, TU 2, Strat A, Level 2	3	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Machine Made		late 19th to 20th century	Amber			
3	Trench 5, TU 2, Strat A, Level 2	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Mold Blown			Colorless			
3	Trench 5, TU 2, Strat A, Level 2	2	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Mold Blown		most likely 19th century bottle glass	Olive	Body		
3	Trench 5, TU 2, Strat A, Level 2	2	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartz	Flake	Biface Thinning						
4	Trench 5, TU 2, Strat A, Level 3	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic		Brick Fragment							
4	Trench 5, TU 2, Strat A, Level 3	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Aqua			
4	Trench 5, TU 2, Strat A, Level 3	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Clouded Glaze			Green		1740	1770
4	Trench 5, TU 2, Strat A, Level 3	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Painted		Blue	Body	1779	1830
4	Trench 5, TU 2, Strat A, Level 3	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware/White ware	Printed		Blue	Body	1810	1840
4	Trench 5, TU 2, Strat A, Level 3	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware/White ware	Painted	Burnt, Mend	Brown	Body	1810	1840
4	Trench 5, TU 2, Strat A, Level 3	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Mold Blown		Square bodied sherd, most likely 19th century	Olive	Body		
4	Trench 5, TU 2, Strat A, Level 3	4	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartz	Flake	Biface Thinning						
5	Trench 6, TU 3, Strat A, Level 1	3	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic		Brick Fragment							
5	Trench 6, TU 3, Strat A, Level 1	2	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Aqua			
5	Trench 6, TU 3, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Staple	Wire						
5	Trench 6, TU 3, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Sherd	Hard Paste Porcelain		possible figurine part				
5	Trench 6, TU 3, Strat A, Level 1	3	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Undecorated			Body	1779	1830
5	Trench 6, TU 3, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Unidentified	Glazed		Brown	Body		

## Appendix A

## Artifact Inventory 44AX127

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
5	Trench 6, TU 3, Strat A, Level 1	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Stoneware	Sherd	Buff Body	Unidentified	one sherd unglazed, other unidentified brown glaze, but appears to be the same vessel	Brown	Body		
5	Trench 6, TU 3, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Mold Blown			Colorless	Body		
5	Trench 6, TU 3, Strat A, Level 1	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
5	Trench 6, TU 3, Strat A, Level 1	8	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartz	Flake	Biface Thinning						
5	Trench 6, TU 3, Strat A, Level 1	6	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartz	Shatter							
6	Trench 6, TU 3, Strat A, Level 2	2	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic		Brick Fragment							
6	Trench 6, TU 3, Strat A, Level 2	2	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Aqua			
6	Trench 6, TU 3, Strat A, Level 2	3	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware/White ware	Undecorated			Body	1810	1840
6	Trench 6, TU 3, Strat A, Level 2	2	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Mold Blown			Olive	Body		
6	Trench 6, TU 3, Strat A, Level 2	14	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartz	Flake	Biface Thinning						
6	Trench 6, TU 3, Strat A, Level 2	1	Prehistoric	Tool	Lithic	Quartz	Biface	Late Stage				Proximal Fragment		
7	Trench 6, TU 3, Strat B, Level 3	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Flake	Biface Thinning			Gray			
7	Trench 6, TU 3, Strat B, Level 3	11	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartz	Flake	Biface Thinning						
7	Trench 6, TU 3, Strat B, Level 3	5	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartzite	Flake	Biface Thinning						
7	Trench 6, TU 3, Strat B, Level 3	3	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Quartzite	FCR							
7	Trench 6, TU 3, Strat B, Level 3	1	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR							
8	Trench 6, TU 3, Strat B, Level 3	1	Prehistoric	Tool	Lithic	Quartz	Biface	Late Stage		broken in two pieces		Distal/Medial Fragment		
9	Trench 6, TU 3, Feature 1	2	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartz	Cobble Fragment							
9	Trench 6, TU 3, Feature 1	17	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartz	Flake	Biface Thinning						
9	Trench 6, TU 3, Feature 1	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartz	Shatter							
9	Trench 6, TU 3, Feature 1	6	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartzite	Flake	Biface Thinning						
9	Trench 6, TU 3, Feature 1	9	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Quartzite	FCR							



## Appendix A

## Artifact Inventory 44AX127

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
9	Trench 6, TU 3, Feature 1	3	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR							
10	Trench 6, TU 3, Feature 1 N Half	1	Organic	Sample	Soil		Sample			Not Floated				
11	Trench 9, TU 4, Strat A, Level 1	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Pearlware	Painted	Mend, single brown painted line	Brown	Body	1795	1830
11	Trench 9, TU 4, Strat A, Level 1	7	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Creamware	Undecorated			Body	1775	1820
11	Trench 9, TU 4, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Painted		Polychrome	Body	1795	1835
11	Trench 9, TU 4, Strat A, Level 1	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Undecorated			Body	1779	1830
11	Trench 9, TU 4, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Stoneware	Jug	Buff Body	Slip Decorated	mottled brown slip exterior, probably German	Brown	Base		
11	Trench 9, TU 4, Strat A, Level 1	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
11	Trench 9, TU 4, Strat A, Level 1	2	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartz	Flake	Biface Thinning						
11	Trench 9, TU 4, Strat A, Level 1	2	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartzite	Flake	Biface Thinning			Gray			
12	Trench 10, TU 5, Strat A, Level 1	9	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic		Brick Fragment							
12	Trench 10, TU 5, Strat A, Level 1	11	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Aqua			
12	Trench 10, TU 5, Strat A, Level 1	3	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Cut					1810	2004
12	Trench 10, TU 5, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Sherd	Redware	Slip Decorated			Body		
12	Trench 10, TU 5, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Plate Sherd	Pearlware/White ware	Shell Edge		Blue	Rim	1810	1840
12	Trench 10, TU 5, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Plate Sherd	Pearlware/White ware	Shell Edge		Green	Rim	1810	1840
12	Trench 10, TU 5, Strat A, Level 1	8	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Undecorated			Body	1779	1830
12	Trench 10, TU 5, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Painted		Blue	Body	1815	1830
12	Trench 10, TU 5, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Painted		Polychrome Colors	Body	1795	1830
12	Trench 10, TU 5, Strat A, Level 1	21	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware/White ware	Undecorated	Burnt		Body	1810	1860
12	Trench 10, TU 5, Strat A, Level 1	4	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware/White ware	Printed	4 vessels	Blue	Body	1810	1860
12	Trench 10, TU 5, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Teapot	Redware	Lead Glazed	Jackfield like lid fragment to a teapot		Lid		



## Appendix A

## Artifact Inventory 44AX127

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
12	Trench 10, TU 5, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Stoneware	Teapot	Castleford Type	Molded Pattern			Body	1790	1820
12	Trench 10, TU 5, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Mold Blown	Embossed	"...PS..."	Amber	Body		
12	Trench 10, TU 5, Strat A, Level 1	3	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Mold Blown			Olive	Body		
12	Trench 10, TU 5, Strat A, Level 1	15	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Mold Blown			Colorless	Body		
12	Trench 10, TU 5, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Personal	Metal	Copper Alloy	Buckle							
12	Trench 10, TU 5, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Personal	Metal	Copper Alloy	Button Back							
12	Trench 10, TU 5, Strat A, Level 1	1	Organic	Fauna	Bone	Mammal	Unid. Bone Fragment							
12	Trench 10, TU 5, Strat A, Level 1	8	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartz	Flake	Biface Thinning						
12	Trench 10, TU 5, Strat A, Level 1	3	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartz	Shatter							
12	Trench 10, TU 5, Strat A, Level 1	2	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartzite	Flake	Biface Thinning						
12	Trench 10, TU 5, Strat A, Level 1	6	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Quartzite	FCR							
12	Trench 10, TU 5, Strat A, Level 1	1	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR							
12	Trench 10, TU 5, Strat A, Level 1	1	Prehistoric	Tool	Lithic	Quartz	Projectile Point	Piscataway				Complete		
13	Trench 8, TU 6, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Mold Blown			Green	Body		
13	Trench 8, TU 6, Strat A, Level 1	1	Organic	Fauna	Bone	Mammal	Unid. Bone	Unidentified		small mamal bone, possibly rodent		Complete		
13	Trench 8, TU 6, Strat A, Level 1	3	Organic	Fauna	Bone	Turkey	Long Bone			one complete bone, and two mending pieces				
13	Trench 8, TU 6, Strat A, Level 1	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
13	Trench 8, TU 6, Strat A, Level 1	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartz	Shatter							
13	Trench 8, TU 6, Strat A, Level 1	1	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Quartzite	FCR							
14	Trench 7, TU 7, Strat A, Level 1	4	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic		Brick Fragment							
14	Trench 7, TU 7, Strat A, Level 1	3	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Aqua			



## Appendix A

## Artifact Inventory 44AX127

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
14	Trench 7, TU 7, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Cut					1810	2004
14	Trench 7, TU 7, Strat A, Level 1	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Undecorated			Body	1820	2004
14	Trench 7, TU 7, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Mold Blown			Olive	Body		
14	Trench 7, TU 7, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Mold Blown			Aqua	Body		
15	Trench 7, TU 7, Strat B, Level 2	4	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartz	Flake	Biface Thinning						
15	Trench 7, TU 7, Strat B, Level 2	4	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Quartzite	FCR							
15	Trench 7, TU 7, Strat B, Level 2	2	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR							
15	Trench 7, TU 7, Strat B, Level 2	1	Prehistoric	Storage	Ceramic	Grit Temper	Sherd	Unidentified	Cord Marked					
16	Trench 12, TU 8, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic		Brick Fragment							
16	Trench 12, TU 8, Strat A, Level 1	9	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Aqua			
16	Trench 12, TU 8, Strat A, Level 1	2	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified		very rusted				
16	Trench 12, TU 8, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified						
16	Trench 12, TU 8, Strat A, Level 1	4	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Sherd	Redware	Lead Glazed		Brown	Body		
16	Trench 12, TU 8, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Sherd	Redware	Unglazed			Body		
16	Trench 12, TU 8, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Sherd	Chinese Porcelain	Undecorated			Body		
16	Trench 12, TU 8, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Creamware	Undecorated	flared rim		Rim	1775	1820
16	Trench 12, TU 8, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Plate Sherd	Whiteware	Shell Edge		Blue	Rim	1830	1860
16	Trench 12, TU 8, Strat A, Level 1	5	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	CC Ware	Undecorated			Body	1790	1820
16	Trench 12, TU 8, Strat A, Level 1	7	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Undecorated			Body	1779	1830
16	Trench 12, TU 8, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Mold Blown		small fragment of a bottle with a kick-up	Olive	Base		
16	Trench 12, TU 8, Strat A, Level 1	2	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Mold Blown			Olive	Body		
16	Trench 12, TU 8, Strat A, Level 1	2	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Mold Blown			Colorless	Body		



## Appendix A

## Artifact Inventory 44AX127

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
17	Trench 12, TU 9, Strat A, Level 1	3	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic		Brick Fragment							
17	Trench 12, TU 9, Strat A, Level 1	5	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Aqua			
17	Trench 12, TU 9, Strat A, Level 1	4	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Cut					1810	2004
17	Trench 12, TU 9, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Wire							
17	Trench 12, TU 9, Strat A, Level 1	11	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Creamware	Undecorated			Body	1775	1820
17	Trench 12, TU 9, Strat A, Level 1	5	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Painted		Polychrome Colors	Body	1795	1835
17	Trench 12, TU 9, Strat A, Level 1	6	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Undecorated			Body	1779	1830
17	Trench 12, TU 9, Strat A, Level 1	2	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Mold Blown			Colorless	Body		
17	Trench 12, TU 9, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Mold Blown			Aqua	Body		
17	Trench 12, TU 9, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Mold Blown			Green	Body		
17	Trench 12, TU 9, Strat A, Level 1	2	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Mold Blown			Olive	Body		
17	Trench 12, TU 9, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Personal	Metal	Copper Alloy	Button		Undecorated	a little under 1" in diam.		Complete		
18	Trench 19, TU 10, Strat A, Level 1	2	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic		Brick Fragment							
18	Trench 19, TU 10, Strat A, Level 1	15	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Aqua			
18	Trench 19, TU 10, Strat A, Level 1	2	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Cut					1810	2004
18	Trench 19, TU 10, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Wire							
18	Trench 19, TU 10, Strat A, Level 1	3	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Sherd	Redware	Lead Glazed		Brown	Body		
18	Trench 19, TU 10, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Plate Sherd	Pearlware	Shell Edge		Blue	Rim	1810	1840
18	Trench 19, TU 10, Strat A, Level 1	8	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Creamware	Undecorated			Body	1775	1820
18	Trench 19, TU 10, Strat A, Level 1	3	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Painted		Polychrome Colors	Body	1795	1830
18	Trench 19, TU 10, Strat A, Level 1	14	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Undecorated			Body	1779	1830
18	Trench 19, TU 10, Strat A, Level 1	5	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware/White ware	Painted	5 vessels	Blue	Body	1810	1860



## Appendix A

## Artifact Inventory 44AX127

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
18	Trench 19, TU 10, Strat A, Level 1	3	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware/White ware	Undecorated	Burnt		Body	1810	1840
18	Trench 19, TU 10, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Rockingham				Body	1830	1940
18	Trench 19, TU 10, Strat A, Level 1	3	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Undecorated			Body	1820	2004
18	Trench 19, TU 10, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Printed		Blue	Body	1828	2004
18	Trench 19, TU 10, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Stoneware	Sherd	Gray/Buf Bodied Salt Glazed		Burnt		Body		
18	Trench 19, TU 10, Strat A, Level 1	2	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Mold Blown			Amber			
18	Trench 19, TU 10, Strat A, Level 1	5	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Mold Blown			Colorless	Body		
18	Trench 19, TU 10, Strat A, Level 1	4	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Mold Blown			Olive	Body		
18	Trench 19, TU 10, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Jar	Machine Made	Fluted		Colorless	Base	1895	1940
18	Trench 19, TU 10, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Tableware	Pressed			Colorless	Rim		
18	Trench 19, TU 10, Strat A, Level 1	2	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartz	Shatter							
18	Trench 19, TU 10, Strat A, Level 1	1	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Quartzite	FCR							
19	Trench 14, TU 11, Strat A, Level 1	3	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic		Brick Fragment							
19	Trench 14, TU 11, Strat A, Level 1	11	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Aqua			
19	Trench 14, TU 11, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Cut					1810	2004
19	Trench 14, TU 11, Strat A, Level 1	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Sherd	Redware	Lead Glazed			Body		
19	Trench 14, TU 11, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Plate Sherd	Pearlware	Shell Edge		Green	Rim	1810	1830
19	Trench 14, TU 11, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Plate Sherd	Whiteware	Shell Edge		Blue	Rim	1810	1840
19	Trench 14, TU 11, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Printed		Blue	Body	1810	1830
19	Trench 14, TU 11, Strat A, Level 1	7	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware/White ware	Undecorated			Body	1810	1840
19	Trench 14, TU 11, Strat A, Level 1	6	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Mold Blown			Amber			

## Appendix A

## Artifact Inventory 44AX127

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
19	Trench 14, TU 11, Strat A, Level 1	1	Historic	Personal	Ceramic	Ball Clay	Pipe Stem							
19	Trench 14, TU 11, Strat A, Level 1	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
19	Trench 14, TU 11, Strat A, Level 1	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Jasper	Flake	Biface Thinning			Brown			
19	Trench 14, TU 11, Strat A, Level 1	20	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartz	Flake	Biface Thinning						
19	Trench 14, TU 11, Strat A, Level 1	2	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartz	Shatter							
19	Trench 14, TU 11, Strat A, Level 1	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartzite	Flake	Biface Thinning						
19	Trench 14, TU 11, Strat A, Level 1	3	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Rhyolite	Flake	Biface Thinning			Gray			
19	Trench 14, TU 11, Strat A, Level 1	4	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Quartzite	FCR							
19	Trench 14, TU 11, Strat A, Level 1	1	Prehistoric	Tool	Lithic	Quartz	Biface	Late Stage				Proximal Fragment		
20	Trench 14, TU 11, Strat A, Level 2	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Undecorated				1820	2004
20	Trench 14, TU 11, Strat A, Level 2	3	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartz	Flake	Biface Thinning						
20	Trench 14, TU 11, Strat A, Level 2	1	Prehistoric	Storage	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Sherd	Unidentified	Cord Marked					



## Appendix B: Resumes of Key Personnel

**Education:**

M.A./1991/Lehigh University/History

B.A./1985/Kutztown University/Anthropology

**Experience:**

Ms. Parson has over 15 years experience in conducting and supervising all phases of cultural resource management projects. She has directed archaeological investigations involving prehistoric, historic, and industrial components in the Mid-Atlantic and Southeastern regions. Ms. Parson's additional expertise lies in mapping/surveying (EDM/Total Station) and prehistoric/ historic analysis. Projects include:

2001 to Present \* Archaeologist, URS Corporation

*Phase I/II Archaeological Investigations for the Proposed Paradise Rail Station Project, Leaman Place, Paradise Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.* Principal Investigator. Conducted for the Red Rose Transit Authority.

*Phase I/II Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Detroit Area National Cemetery, Holly Township, Oakland County, Michigan.* Principal Investigator. Conducted for the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, National Cemetery Administration.

*Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Parkview Ballfields Development Project, Mayfield Village, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.* Principal Investigator. Conducted for the City of Mayfield Village.

*Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Herman Road (S.R. 0588, Section B05) Bridge Replacement Project, Marion Township, Beaver County, Pennsylvania.* Principal Investigator. Conducted for Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, Engineering District 11-0.

*Phase IB Archaeological Survey Upgrade of a Portion of Route 2 in Jefferson, Randolph, & Coos Counties, New Hampshire, NHS-X-034-1(18), 13602.* Principal Investigator. Conducted for the New Hampshire Department of Transportation.

*Phase I Archaeological Resource Survey for the Proposed Swamp Road Culvert Replacement Project, Wrightstown Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.* Principal Investigator. Conducted for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, Engineering District 6-0.

*Phase IA Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Detroit Area National Cemetery, Holly Township, Oakland County, Michigan.* Principal Investigator. Conducted for the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, National Cemetery Administration.

*Phase IA Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Hathaway Park in Garfield Heights,*



*Cuyahoga County, Ohio.* Principal Investigator. Conducted for the City of Garfield Heights.

*Phase III Data Recovery, Prehistoric Site 36Al480 (Area 1), Leetsdale, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.* Assistant Principal Investigator. Conducted for U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, Pittsburgh District.

*Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations for the West Virginia Portion of the Greenbrier Pipeline Project, Fayette, Raleigh, Summers, and Mercer Counties, West Virginia.* Principal Investigator. Conducted for Greenbrier Pipeline Company, L.L.C.

*Phase I Archaeological Survey of Proposed Buchanan Power Plant, Buchanan County, Virginia.* Principal Investigator. Conducted for Allegheny Energy.

*Phase I and II Cultural Resource Investigations for a Proposed Electric Generating Facility, Cass Township, Muskingum County, Ohio.* Principal Investigator. Conducted for Dominion Resource Inc. and Consolidated Natural Gas.

*Phase IA Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Dominion Natural Gas Pipeline and Work Areas, Jackson Mill, Lewis County, West Virginia.* Principal Investigator. Conducted for Dominion Transmission, Inc.

*Phase I and II Cultural Resource Investigations for the Norfolk Southern Railroad's Saltsburg to Clarksburg Proposed Rail Spur (4.5 miles) and Shelocta Connection, Indiana County, Pennsylvania.* Principal Investigator. Conducted for Norfolk and Southern Railroad.

1996 to 2001 \* Field Director, GAI Consultants, Inc., Monroeville, Pennsylvania.

*Phase IB Archaeological Survey, U.S. Route 19/WV 41 Interchange, Nicholas County, West Virginia.* Conducted for West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways

*Phase IA Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed SR 1047 Culvert Replacement Project, South Strabane Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania.* Conducted for Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 12-0.

*Phase IA Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed SR4071 Bridge Replacement Project, Allegheny Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.* Conducted for Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 12-0.

*Phase I Archaeological Survey of Wetland Replacement Areas, Harborcreek Township, Erie County, Pennsylvania.* Conducted for Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 1-0.



*Phase II Archaeological Investigations and Phase III Data Recovery at Historic Sites 36AL487, 36AL488, and 36AL489, River Avenue Development Project, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.* Conducted for City of Pittsburgh.

*Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery of Prehistoric Site 36LR28, Coverts Crossing Bridge Replacement Project, Union and Mahoning Townships, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania.* Conducted for Frank B. Taylor Engineering and Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 11-0.

*Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery of Prehistoric Sites 46BR31 and 46BR60, U.S. Route 2 Follansbee-Weirton Road Upgrade Project, Brooke County, West Virginia.* Conducted for Whitney, Bailey, Cox, Magnani and West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways.

*Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Prehistoric Site 36LR75, Coverts Bridge Replacement Project, Union and Mahoning Townships, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania.* Conducted for Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 11-0.

*Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Historic Site 46FA258, Fayetteville Interchange, Fayette County, West Virginia.* Conducted for West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways.

*Phase I Cultural Resource Survey, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Project #7695, Proposed Natural Gas Pipeline Cathodic Protection, Sergeant, McKean, and Jones Townships, Elk County, Pennsylvania.* Conducted for R.K. Hite Company, Inc.

*Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Site Evaluation of Five Sites, U.S. Route 52-Kermit Bypass Project, Wayne and Mingo Counties, West Virginia.* Conducted for West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways.

*Phase I Archeological Survey of Melissa-Huntington Road/Route 10, Wayne County, West Virginia.* Conducted for West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways.

*Phase I Archeological Survey at Twelve-Pole Creek, Wayne County, West Virginia.* Conducted for West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways.

*Phase IB Archaeological Survey, U.S. Route 19/Lochgelly Interchange and WV 16 Reconnection, Fayette County, West Virginia.* Conducted for West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways.

*Phase I Cultural Resource Survey, Route 52 Forced Relocation Pipeline Project, Ceredo Township, Wayne County, West Virginia.* Conducted for Columbia Gas Transmission, Charleston, West Virginia.



*Phase I Cultural Resource Survey, Line Pat Cedar Run Reroute, Route 52 Forced Relocation Pipeline Project, Ceredo District, Wayne County, West Virginia.* Conducted for Columbia Gas Transmission, Charleston, West Virginia.

*Phase I Cultural Resource Survey, Mount Storm Lake and Dam Raising Project, Grant County, West Virginia.* Conducted for Virginia Electric and Power Company.

*Phase I Archaeological Investigations: SWM Pond SR 7/Milltown Road to SR 72, New Castle, Delaware; SR 82 Slope Stabilization, New Castle County, Delaware; Replacement Bridge 4A on US 13A at Derby Pond, Kent County, Delaware; Replacement Bridge 3-305, Sussex County, Delaware.* Conducted for Delaware Department of Transportation.

*Phase IB Archaeological Survey of the Fayetteville Interchange, Fayette County, West Virginia.* Conducted for West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways.

*Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Prehistoric Sites 46CB140 and 46CB156 for the Merrick Creek Connector Project, Cabell County, West Virginia.* Conducted for West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways.

*Phase II Archaeological Investigations, Determination of Eligibility for 28 Sites (Prehistoric and Historic) on the Tolsia Highway (U.S. Route 52), Wayne and Mingo Counties, West Virginia.* Conducted for Kimley Horn & Associates and West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways.

*Phase I-III Archaeological Data Recovery of Nineteenth-Century Urban Occupations, Lazarus Building Project, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.* Conducted for Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh.

*Phase II Archaeological Investigations, Smith Park Prehistoric Site 44RN218, Roanoke River Interceptor Project, City of Roanoke, Roanoke County, Virginia.* Conducted for Black & Veatch and City of Roanoke.

*Phase I Archaeological Investigations of the Brunner Island Steam Electric Station, Wetlands Mitigation and Soil Borrow Area, York County, Pennsylvania.* Conducted for Pennsylvania Power & Light Company.

*Phase II Archaeological Investigations of Prehistoric Sites 46WA116 and 46WA117, Tolsia Highway (U.S. Route 52) Projects 1-5, Wayne County, West Virginia.* Conducted for West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways.

*Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery of Prehistoric Site 46WA112, Tolsia Highway (U.S. Route 52) Projects 1-5, Wayne County, West Virginia.* Conducted for West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways.



1986 to 1996 \* Field Supervisor, Louis Berger Associates, Inc., New Jersey and Virginia.

*Phase II Archaeological Investigations, Determination of Eligibility for Nine Sites (Prehistoric and Historic) at Camp Lejeune, Jacksonville, North Carolina.* Conducted for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District.

*Phase II Historical and Archaeological Investigations of the Moses Myers, Lyceum and Gatewood Properties, MacArthur Center Project, the City of Norfolk, Virginia.* Conducted for Stokes and Timms, PLC, and the City of Norfolk, Virginia.

*Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for the Shoreline Stabilization Area, Neal Shoals Hydroelectric Dam Project, Chester County, South Carolina.* Conducted for South Carolina Electric and Gas Company.

*Phase I Cultural Resource Survey and Phase II Investigations Neal Shoals Hydroelectric Dam Project, Chester and Union Counties, South Carolina.* Conducted for South Carolina Electric and Gas Company.

*Phase I Cultural Resource Survey and Phase II Investigations Stevens Creek Hydroelectric Dam Project, Edgefield and McCormick Counties, South Carolina; Columbia County, Georgia.* Conducted for the South Carolina Electric and Gas Company.

*Phase IA Archaeological Assessment of Eleven U.S. Border Stations: Alburg Springs, Moses Line, West Berkshire, Richford, East Richford, North Troy, Bebe Plain, Derby Line, Norton, Canaan, and Beecher Falls, Vermont.* Conducted for U.S. General Services Administration.

*Phase I Cultural Resource Study Route 72, Laurens County, South Carolina.* Conducted for South Carolina Department of Transportation.

*Phase IB Cultural Resource Survey, Federal Bureau of Prison Environmental Impact Statement, Scranton Area, Lackawana County, Pennsylvania.* Conducted for U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

*Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed Bridge Removal, S.R. 2030, Section 10B, Centennial Bridge, Upper Saucon Township, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania.* Conducted for Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0.

*Phase I Historical and Archaeological Resource Survey for S.R. 2048, Section 02B, Becky's Drive-In Bridge Replacement, Lehigh Township, Northampton County, Pennsylvania.* Conducted for Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0.

*Phase IA Archaeological Assessment of Undercutting Locations and Replacement of Overhead Bridges Statewide for Conrail Pennsylvania Clearance Improvement Project.*



Conducted for Consolidated Rail Corporation.

*Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations for the Proposed Wetland Replacement Areas, Associated with the Exton Bypass, Chester County, Pennsylvania.* Conducted for Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 6-0.

*Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for the Proposed Sewer Easement Along T-358, Associated with the Can Do Corporate Center, Butler Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.* Conducted for Greater Hazelton Community Area New Development Organization, Inc.

*Phase I Survey for the Proposed Temporary Contractors Yard, Route 1 and Aaron Road, North Brunswick, New Jersey.* Conducted for Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation.

*Phase I Intensive Archeological Survey for the Canal Parkway Development Study, Allegany County, Maryland.* Conducted for Maryland State Highway Administration.

*Phase IA Cultural Resource Study, Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Metropolitan Detention Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.* Conducted for United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

*Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery, Prehistoric Site 36CO17, Mifflinville Bridge Replacement, S.R. 2028, Section 004, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.* Conducted for Modjeski and Masters and Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 3-0.

*Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery of the Three Guys Site, U.S. Route 113, Georgetown, Delaware.* Conducted for Delaware Department of Transportation.

*Phase II Archaeological Investigations at the Judson House, Waterford Township, Erie County, Pennsylvania.* Conducted for Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, Architectural Services Division.

*Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations, Selinsgrove State Farm Wetland Replacement Site, S.R. 011, Section 003, Perry County, Pennsylvania.* Conducted for Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 3-0.

*Phase II Archaeological Investigations at the Millersville Sanitary Landfill, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.* Conducted for Gresham, Brickner, & Bratton, Inc.

*Phase IA Historical and Archaeological Resource Survey for S.R. 0119, Section B11, Cheat River Bridge Replacement, Point Marion and Springhill Townships, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.* Conducted for Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 12-0.

*Archaeological Assessment for the Phase I Development of Windber/Scalp Level Coal Heritage Project, Borough of Scalp Level, Cambria County, Pennsylvania.* Conducted for

National Park Service, Denver Service Center.

*Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations, U.S. Routes 11/15, Perry and Snyder Counties, Pennsylvania.* Conducted for Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 3-0.

*Phase IA Cultural Resource Study, Environmental Impact Statement, Fort Dix, New Jersey.* Conducted for United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

*Archaeological Testing for Phase I Development, Saltsburg Canal Park, America's Industrial Heritage Project, Saltsburg, Pennsylvania.* Conducted for National Park Service, Denver Service Center.

*Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery for the Ramapo Basin Wetlands Replacement Site, Ramapo, New Jersey.* Crew Chief. Conducted for New Jersey Department of Transportation.

*Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery at Sites 18AG167 and 18AG168, Federal Correctional Complex, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland.* Crew Chief. Conducted for U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

*Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery at Two Locks on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, Mercer County, New Jersey.* Field Technician. Conducted for New Jersey Department of Transportation.

*Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery Program of the East Creek Mill Site, Cape County, New Jersey.* Field Technician. Conducted for New Jersey Department of Transportation.



### **Areas of Expertise:**

Federal Environmental  
Planning

Materials Conservation

Historic Preservation

### **Education:**

University of Maryland  
Urban Planning Department:  
"Transportation Planning and  
Decision-Making" seminar,  
postgraduate study, 2003

School of the  
Art Institute of Chicago:  
M.S., Historic Preservation,  
2000

University of Minnesota  
School of Architecture:  
Summer Program, 1998

Macalester College:  
B.A., History, 1998

### **Registrations/ Certifications:**

36 CFR 61 (Secretary of the  
Interior's Professional  
Qualification Standards)

*Mr. Christopher has extensive experience working with governmental agencies, state historic preservation offices and public consulting parties to develop effective design solutions which integrate project goals. Specific expertise includes condition assessment, hazard mitigation, transportation planning and interagency consultation.*

### **Representative Experience:**

**National Register Nomination and Tax Credit Report, Old Main/Chicago Post Office, Chicago, Illinois (Baldwin Historic Properties/Gensler).** Undertook research and preparation of a National Register nomination for the nation's largest post office; tax credits used to fund a rehabilitation and adaptive use project which includes telecommunications, commercial and hotel functions. With over 2.5 million square feet, the Old Main post office was once the world's largest postal facility.

**Historic Structure Report / Historic Resource Survey, Times Square Station Complex, New York City (MTA-NYCT).** Historic resource consultation for a phased \$150 million rehabilitation project of a National-Register eligible subway complex featuring five separate track lines. Work included the detailed documentation of historic features, conditions, and development of specific recommendations for design options to comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, as well as other mitigation alternatives. Interagency consultation and development of a draft Programmatic Agreement for the project was also undertaken.

**Long Island Historic Resource Study, Fire Island to Montauk Point (New York District of the Army Corps of Engineers).** Historic resource survey and detailed documentation of 1,600 hazard-prone historic sites across an 83-mile project corridor along the South Bay, currently underway. Project includes interagency consultation, integrated GIS development, public involvement, and development of a decision-making process for the Corps to evaluate impacts from multiple projects to a hierarchy of historic buildings.

**Dulles Airport Environmental Impact Statement, Loudoun and Fairfax Counties Virginia (Federal Aviation Administration).** Historic Resource Survey, evaluation, planning and public consultation process currently underway for proposed runway expansion of Dulles International Airport. Part of a multi-disciplinary planning team that is evaluating a variety of design options for impacts to historic and environmental resources, as well as socio-economic impacts of multiple project growth patterns.

**FEMA Decision-Making Guide: Seismic Retrofits for Historic Buildings (nationwide).** Co-author, with Wiss Janney Elstner Engineers, of decision-making guidelines for communities undertaking seismic retrofit projects for historic buildings, currently underway.

**Union Station Addition: Feasibility Study, Chicago, Illinois (Baldwin Historic Properties).** Undertook research and analysis for a proposed addition to a historic urban train station. Project work included an analysis of the new addition design for conformance to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

**FEMA Planning How-To Guide #6: Incorporating Historic Resources in Mitigation Planning (nationwide).** Principal author of nationwide How-To planning guide which allows for communities properly balance preservation of historic buildings with disaster mitigation projects.

**Postwar Historic Bridge Inventory and Statewide Evaluation Criteria (Maryland State Highway Administration).** Development of statewide



evaluation criteria used to determine significance of post WWII bridges for environmental review.

## PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

URS, Architectural Historian,  
2001-present

CG Consultants (Chicago),  
Architectural Historian  
1999-2001

The School of the Art Institute of  
Chicago, Teaching Assistant  
(Preservation Planning), 2000

Behles & Behles, Intern, April-  
September 1998

The Newberry Library, Research  
Assistant, 1997

## PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Consulting Historian, Historic  
House Trust of New York City /  
NYC Parks, ongoing

Federal Preservation Planning  
(Guest Lecture) Offices of Neal,  
Murdock & Leroy LLC for the  
Preservation Law graduate  
class, The School of the Art  
Institute of Chicago, 2003

*"Breaking the Cycle: Integrating  
Hazard Mitigation and Historic  
Resource Planning"*  
(Presentation), Association for  
Preservation Technology  
International, Toronto, Canada  
2002

*DC's Underground Metro - "The  
Architecture of Shadows:  
Weese & Boullee"*  
(Presentation), Society of  
Architectural Historians -  
Latrobe Chapter, Washington  
DC / University of Maryland,  
2002

*"Between Buildings & Words:  
The Rhetoric of Preservation"*

(Presentation), Organization of American Historians, Ames, IA 2000

**Governors Avenue Reconstruction, Dover, Delaware (DelDOT).** Historian for a supplemental intensive historic resource report. Intensive documentation and detailed historic context development for mid-century residential and commercial suburbanization.

**U.S. Route 13 Reconstruction, Smyrna, Delaware (DelDOT).** Historian for a supplemental intensive historic resource report. Intensive documentation and detailed historic context development for early residential suburbanization.

**Comprehensive Historic Resource and Hazard Mitigation Plan, Milton, Pennsylvania (FEMA).** Model demonstration project included survey of a 700-building historic district and development of a unique community-based planning process for flood-prone historic resources. Planning process included quantitative evaluation of multiple design alternatives, identification of integrated funding strategies, Benefit Cost Analysis and schematic development of new pre-disaster design projects for historic buildings which comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. <http://www.fema.gov/hp/milton.shtm>

**Historic Resource Survey, West Virginia (FEMA).** Fast-track documentation of over 400 flood-damaged historic buildings in southern West Virginia.

**Archival Documentation, Historic American Buildings Survey, St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington DC (Jacobs/Sverdrup)** Historian for archival documentation of historic farmsteads associated with the hospital - named to the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Most Endangered List. Documentation accepted by Library of Congress.

**Archival Documentation, Historic American Buildings Survey, Allen Park VAMC Hospital, Detroit, Michigan (Veterans Administration)** Historian for archival documentation of large-scale urban hospital complex. Documentation accepted by Library of Congress.

**Historic Fieldhouses of Chicago, Chicago (various), Illinois (McGuire-Igleski Architects/Chicago Park District).** Member of team preparing material condition reports, line-item cost estimates and review of itemized scope of work for over 180 historic park district fieldhouses in and near Chicago, Illinois. The project was used to prioritize funding for historic resources.

**Intensive Survey & Historic Preservation Plan, Motor Row, Chicago, Illinois (City of Chicago, Department of Planning).** Research, documentation, and planning for the nation's largest and oldest surviving row of automobile-related buildings on south Michigan Avenue, now Chicago's first commercial local landmark district. Conducted with Preservation Planning Class, The School of the Art Institute of Chicago, for the Commission on Chicago Landmarks.