

Final Report

January 2012

Archeological Investigations
of the

**COLROSS SITE
(44AX0197)**

Alexandria, Virginia

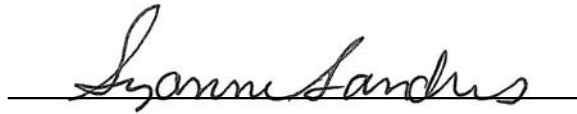
Prepared For:

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**ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE
COLROSS SITE (44AX0197)
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**

Final Report

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Suzanne Sanders", is written over a horizontal line.

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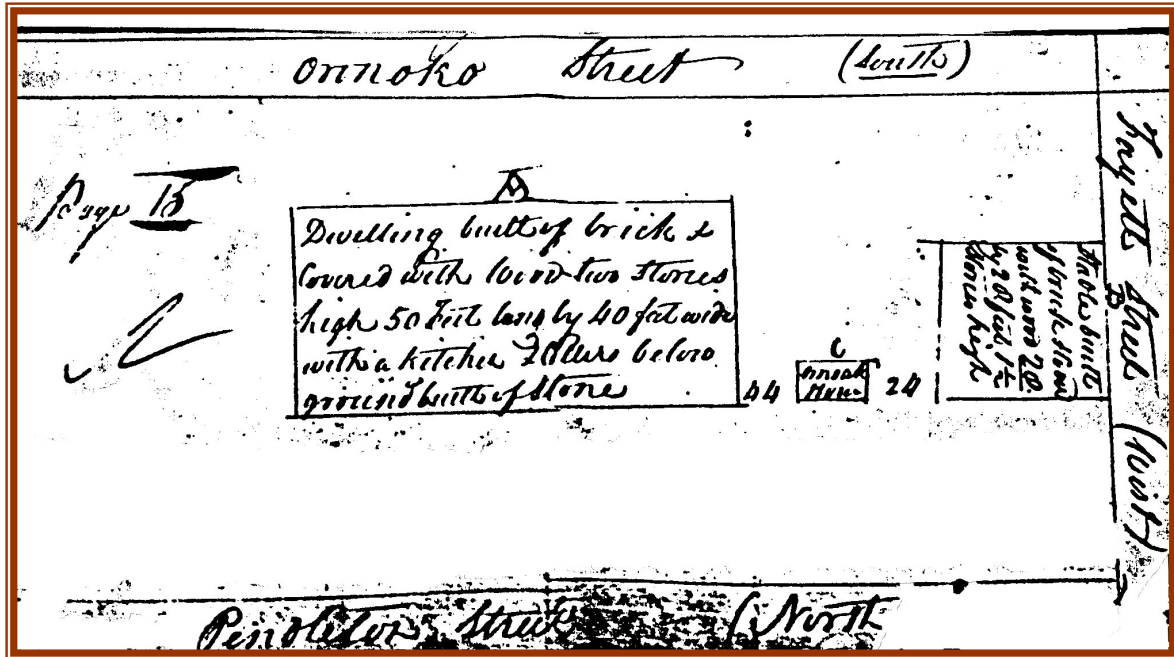
January 2012

for

**Diamond Properties, LLC
3919 Old Lee Highway, Suite 82A
Fairfax, Virginia 22030**

PUBLIC INFORMATION PACKET

THE COLROSS ARCHEOLOGICAL PROJECT



This 1803 sketch of the Colross block, done for a fire insurance policy declaration, shows that the only structures on the block were the 40 x 50 ft dwelling, a "smoak House, " and a two-story brick stable.

Prepared on behalf of:

Diamond Properties, LLC
Fairfax, Virginia

Alexandria Archaeology
Alexandria, Virginia

by

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc
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THE COLROSS ARCHEOLOGICAL PROJECT

Project History

Diamond Properties, LLC, first began to formulate plans for constructing their Monarch retail and condominium complex on the block bounded by Oronoco, Fayette, Pendleton, and Henry streets in northwest Alexandria, Virginia, in the winter of 2003. As part of its planning activities and as required under the Alexandria Archeological Protection Ordinance of 1989, Diamond Properties retained R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc, a cultural resource management and planning firm, to conduct the archeological studies that the city required or requested. Goodwin & Associates, Inc. continued to provide archeological services for Alexandria Diamond as specific site plans were submitted for city approval and as the archeological work revealed that many features associated with the former Colross estate still remained relatively intact on the block. All work at the site was closely coordinated with Dr. Pamela Cressey and the staff at Alexandria Archaeology.



Staff archeologists from the City of Alexandria confer with Goodwin & Associates staff about the on-going work at Colross in August, 2005.

Project Time Line and Methods

The developer of the block, Diamond Properties, LLC, funded a series of archeological studies, using a variety of methods and techniques, as their development project evolved.

- *Winter/Spring, 2004: Preliminary archival study and archeological assessment.* This preliminary study evaluated documentary sources and historic maps to predict where and what kinds of archeological resources might have survived within the targeted project area. In general, these archival investigations documented the property's history, including its chain of title; examined a series of historic maps that showed the evolution of the block; and, through census records and other primary and secondary sources, began to formulate a picture of the ways in which the former owners of this property had developed it.

The study concluded that there was a moderate to high probability of finding intact archeological features related to Colross, its dependencies, and its landscape features. Examination of historic maps showed that, except for a ca. 1951 car wash and the inevitable underground utilities, most of the modern construction on the block seemed not to have intruded into former ground surfaces to any great extent.

- Summer 2005: Formal Phase I identification and Phase II testing studies.* The objective of the Phase I archeological study was to determine through excavation whether archeological resources were indeed present, and where they might be located. The Phase II work expanded upon and investigated more closely areas of interest or specific features. At Colross, these stages of field work entailed performing several specific tasks, including:

 1. Monitoring demolition of the standing buildings and removal of the building debris from the project area, to minimize the potential for subsurface disturbance.
 2. After building demolition, mechanically excavating 13 exploratory trenches at intervals across the entire block to determine whether intact stratigraphy and/or features were present.
 3. Expanded testing, using a backhoe to remove large portions of debris, followed by manual clearing of exposed surfaces and features; systematic shovel testing within selected areas, and excavation or further examination of exposed features through manual excavation and testing. The amount, locations, and extent of testing were determined in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology.
- Autumn/winter 2005: Artifact analysis/report preparation.* Archeological field work typically comprises only about one-third to one-half of the time expended on a project. When the field phase was complete, the materials from the site and the features exposed by excavation were analyzed. Goodwin & Associates, Inc. then began to write the final report on the entire archeological project. The resulting document the artifacts recovered from the site, and all field and photographic records were deposited with Alexandria Archaeology. In the end, those products—and an historical plaque to be erected near the site—comprise the final record of the site that Diamond Properties' new Monarch Condominium complex now occupies.

The items recovered from the Colross site range in age from the early 19th century to the early 20th, and include not only domestic items, but also militaria from the Civil War period.



PROPERTY HISTORY

JOHN POTTS: MERCHANT Builder of Colross

John Potts acquired the block that today is occupied by the Monarch Condominiums through a lease with the property owners, Charles and Frances Alexander, in 1799. The deed recording this lease showed that Potts paid \$100 down in silver, and would be responsible for an annual rent of \$133.33 plus any taxes on the property. Potts, an eminent Alexandria merchant who hailed from Pennsylvania, pursued an active civic and mercantile career in Alexandria. He was a business partner with William Herbert until 1784; he was the Secretary of Washington's Potomac Canal Company, which constructed the first skirting canals around navigation obstructions on the upper Potomac River; he partnered with William Wilson, who owned a forge and foundry at Great Falls, Virginia, which burned in 1797; and he also was a partner in the firm of George North and Company.

By 1800, construction was underway on Potts' mansion, but he also had begun to experience some financial difficulties stemming from his business interests. In that year, he mortgaged his Oronoco Street property to secure a loan to provide additional capital for his business ventures. By the following year, he had placed his yet-unfinished dwelling, described as a "large and Handsome Brick Dwelling House, fifty by forty feet, with a Brick Stable, Smoke House and Well of Excellent Water" and a "paled"(fenced) garden and yard, up for sale.

JONATHAN SWIFT: MERCHANT, DIPLOMAT, FREEMASON

In December 1803, Jonathan Swift, another prominent Alexandria "gentleman," merchant, and émigré from Massachusetts, paid John Potts \$9,000 for the mansion complex and moved his wife, seven other people (probably his children), and three slaves, onto the Oronoco Street property, which became known as "Belle Air" or "Grasshopper Hall." His membership in Alexandria's Masonic Lodge No. 22, the group to which the region's most affluent and influential leaders (including George Washington) belonged, confirms his upper class status. Swift represented the Third Ward on the City Council, he was a member of America's diplomatic corps, and from 1822-1823, he presided over Alexandria's City Council.

Swift apparently modified and further developed the complex that he bought, particularly its dependencies. For example, the two-story, wood-"covered" (e.g., wood shingle roof) brick building, formerly designated only as a "smoak" house, was labeled on the 1805 fire insurance declaration as a "necessary" or outdoor privy. Other newspaper entries from this period suggest details of the landscape surrounding the house: there apparently was a pump and well in the yard, a garden of "fruit trees, shrubs, plants, etc.," and a "handsome clover lot" at the rear of the property, and a paled and gated wooden fence surrounded the complex.

Jonathan Swift died at his residence, then called "Belle Aire," on the 22d of August, 1824, and "was buried with Masonic honors on the 24th." Some sources have claimed that Swift was buried at Colross, however that fact has not been confirmed, despite a search of the Masonic Lodge archives. For at least two decades thereafter, tragedy dogged the Swift family. Two sons, Daniel and Foster, died within two years of their father, while their mother still lived in the mansion; Jonathan's widow Ann and his eldest son William both passed away in 1833, although documents indicate that they no longer lived at Colross by that date. The following year, Swift's surviving heirs sold the house in Alexandria.

THOMSEN MASON: JUDGE/MAYOR

In terms of his heritage and his position, Thomsen Mason may have been the most eminent owner of the Colross estate. Grandson of George Mason of Gunston Hall, he enjoyed a distinguished career as an attorney, jurist, judge of the Court of the District of Columbia, and two-term Mayor of Alexandria. Although his tenure at Colross was brief, Mason changed the configuration of the property significantly by expanding and enclosing some of dependencies west of the house to create a single elongated unified structure. A ten-foot high brick wall replaced the old wooden palisades; a “pleasant little court-yard” appeared at the front of the house; and a “spacious area, paved with marble in diamond shaped blocks” adjoined the rear of the house. The house acquired a slate roof, and a wing was added on the eastern end of the house. Unfortunately, only five years after acquiring “Colross,” Thomsen Mason died. He was buried in a vault at the end of the garden, “built of brick, mounded over with earth; at one end was a large iron door, with a marble slab above it, giving the name and date of erection.”

At first, Mason’s widow, four of their children, and two house slaves continued to live at Colross, and Betsy Mason continued to repair and expand the complex. During the Civil War, the family may have moved, perhaps to properties they owned in Fairfax or Loudoun counties, but Betsy Mason returned to Alexandria after the war. During the ensuing years, it is probable that a series of tenants occupied the house until Mason’s son, Arthur Pendleton Mason, disposed of the property in 1885.

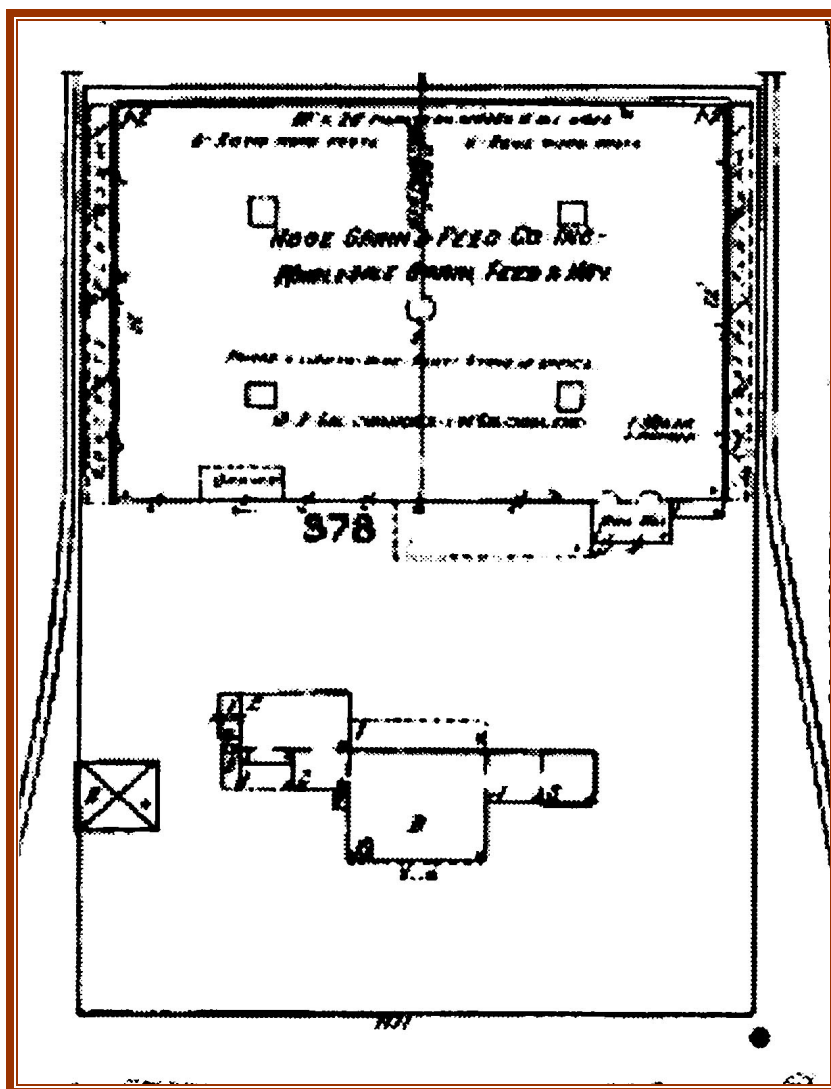
WILLIAM SMOOT: MERCHANT AND MAYOR

Colross was only one of numerous properties that William Smoot, a very successful lumber merchant, purchased after the Civil War. His other holdings, many of which were on the western edge of the city close to rail lines, included a parcel on Oronoco Street near Union (probably commercial-industrial), as well as other properties on Princess, Cameron, and Queen streets. His property in the vicinity of the project area included the next block south of Colross.

During the Smoot family’s nearly three-decade ownership of the mansion (1885-1917), many changes occurred in the landscape of the property. Perhaps most importantly, Thomsen Mason’s burial vault was “done away with,” and “the remains were removed to a cemetery.” Recent research has indicated that the entire Mason family is buried at Christ Church Episcopal Cemetery on Wilkes Street. Newspaper photographs of the house taken at this time depict the two-story brick structure east of the main house and its wood frame connecting “hyphen” that served as a greenhouse. Although Smoot may have used the brick building as his personal business office, the 1921 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company labeled it as a “store.” By that date, however, Colross had once again been sold.

WILLIAM HOGE: LUMBER MERCHANT

When Willie S. and Mary Hoge became the new owners of the “2-acre tract of ground” known as ‘Colross,’ in October of 1917, they immediately conveyed the entire property to their own corporation, the Alexandria Hay & Grain Company. The company’s takeover of the old Colross property marked the beginning of the block’s conversion from residential to industrial status. The most striking evidence of this conversion was the construction of a massive warehouse complex that occupied the entire northern half of the block, complete with loading docks served by railroad sidings on both the Fayette and Henry street fronts. Sanborn’s Fire Insurance map of 1921 (below) noted the structural details of the new building, as well as the details of the Colross house at that time. According to the 1920 census, Colross became a boarding house for workers at a local shipyard.



Sanborn's 1921 map shows that the concrete floor of the warehouse was supported by brick pilasters, and that the Hoges also modified the main house complex by modifying the wings at the western end of the house.

Both the house and the warehouse suffered significant damage from a tornado in 1927. In 1932, John Munn purchased the deteriorating main dwelling, dismantled it brick by brick, and transported it to Princeton, New Jersey. There it was rebuilt, and in 1956, it became the main building of the Princeton County Day School.

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESULTS



Archeologists from Goodwin & Associates, Inc. clean the elaborate herringbone pattern brick basement floor of Colross. Note the circular well in the lower right hand corner of the photograph.

When archeological work began in April 2005, expectations were that there would be some fragmentary reminders of Colross, but that the amount of modern development which had taken place on this property probably had obliterated most remains. The Phase I testing program, however, began to hint that a remarkable degree of preservation existed on this block. During that stage of work, the backhoe trenches that were opened exposed what appeared to be earlier ground surfaces beneath modern debris levels, as well as a series of postholes that could indicate where fence lines had divided the rear yard of the property into different functional areas. At the northern end of the property, the footings of Thomsen Mason's massive ten foot brick wall gradually were exposed. And in the northwest quadrant of the block, well away from the main house complex, a rectangular brick feature resembling a burial vault finally appeared; testing the interior of this feature verified that no human remains had been left inside.

The archeological "action" became much more intense near the Oronoco Street side of the block, where two of the Phase I test trenches came down on what appeared to be building foundations. After that discovery, the perimeters of the site gradually were expanded and cleared to expose nearly the entire Colross complex, including its stables, an outdoor kitchen, the eastern wing, a mid-nineteenth century cistern, and a pattern of elaborate brick paved walkways. Although time, demolition, and subsequent development had overwhelmed John Pott's elegant mansion; archeology brought it back once more.

ABSTRACT

This draft technical report details the findings of the archeological monitoring and documentation associated with the development of the Hennage Property in the City of Alexandria, Virginia. The project area encompassed one city block in the northwestern quadrant of the city (Block #378), occupied by commercial buildings and a Dominion Virginia Power electric substation. The city block included the former site of the Colross domestic site (44AX197). Planned improvements consisted of a combined residential and commercial complex. At the outset of the project, nearly all buildings were demolished, one building remained in the northwestern corner of the block, and the substation still stood in the southwestern corner.

Archeological investigations were conducted on behalf of Diamond Properties, LLC, and Diamond Alexandria, LLC, by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. of Frederick, Maryland. The project extended from April 2005 through September 2005, with final investigations in January 2006. The investigations were performed in compliance with the archeological ordinance of the City of Alexandria and in conformity with the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* and the Secretary of Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*.

The objectives of this project were to: 1) monitor the removal of the continuous raised concrete slab that served as a foundation for all the buildings on the block except the substation and a car wash to the east of the substation; 2) evaluate subsurface integrity; and, 3) perform further testing and documentation for areas of interest identified by the City. The first two objectives were accomplished during initial investigations in April and May 2005. The removal of the

concrete foundation slab revealed debris-filled soil in the northern half of the site as well as some areas in the southern half. Areas of gravel and machine compacted fill were revealed in the southern half. Preliminary mechanized testing to determine the depth of fill and the potential for intact soils, features or deposits revealed intact soil below debris levels in most parts of the site. Buried features included foundations and walkways were revealed in the southeastern portion of the site.

Based on preliminary findings, a plan for further investigations was developed in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology. In the northern portion of the block, the overburden was removed and a potential A horizon was shovel-tested at 10-foot interval. This level then was removed to reveal the subsoil and soil features, including a burial vault and the foundations of the extensive Colross domestic complex (44AXD197). All features were photographed, documented, and mapped. The burial vault was fully excavated; no human remains were present. A sample of additional features, selected in consultation with the City, also was excavated.

Overburden and fill materials were removed to expose either intact surfaces or subsoil. The foundation of Colross was cleared of fill and destruction rubble. The entire main house foundation remained largely intact, with evidence for both eastern and western dependencies. An historic cistern was included in the western wing. The eastern wing, composed of an estate office and connecting hyphen, also was largely intact. The rubble was removed from the basement of the main house to reveal intact architectural features that included a paved floor, a well, and a reinforced room that may have been a wine cellar. Additional features included floor

drains, two hearths and a feature identified as a stew stove.

Final investigations of the cistern and the well were accomplished in January 2006. The

cistern, including its filtration system, was documented. The well was excavated mechanically in one foot increments to below the depth of impact of construction

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Project Location and Description

This draft technical report details the findings of the archeological monitoring and archeological documentation of features and deposits within the Hennage Property, in Alexandria, Virginia. The project encompassed the city block (44AX197) bounded by Fayette, Oronoco, Henry and Pendleton Streets (Block #378) in the northwestern quadrant of the City of Alexandria, and included the former location of the nineteenth century Colross domestic complex. Prior to the project, the block was occupied by mid-century commercial buildings and a Dominion Virginia Power substation. At the outset of the project, all buildings but one, located in the northeastern corner of the block, had been demolished; the substation still stood in the southwestern corner.

Archeological investigations were conducted on behalf of Diamond Properties, LLC, and Diamond Alexandria, LLC, by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. of Frederick, Maryland. The field investigations for the project extended from April 2005 through January 2006. The investigations were performed in compliance with the archeological ordinance of the City of Alexandria and all work was completed following the *City of Alexandria*

Archaeological Standards and the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*.

Objectives

The objectives of this project were to: 1) monitor the removal of the continuous raised concrete slab that served as a foundation for all the buildings on the block, with the exception of the extreme southwestern corner, occupied by the substation the car wash to the east of the substation; 2) evaluate subsurface integrity; and, 3) document remnant features and deposits, and excavate selected features, in consultation with City archeologists.

Organization of the Report

Chapter I of this technical report explains the nature and objectives of the Diamond Alexandria project. Chapter II presents a summary of the historic context for this property in Alexandria. The methods of investigation for the monitoring project are described in Chapter III. Chapter IV presents the results of the investigations, and the entire project is summarized in Chapter V. Appendix I contains the artifact inventory and Appendix II presents resumes of key project personnel.

CHAPTER II

NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

Introduction

The major elements of the natural environment were important determinants of prehistoric and historic settlement and subsistence patterns. In particular, the earliest European settlers sought out soils with properties that were suited for particular agricultural practices, and they selected parcels that were close to major waterways to facilitate trade and commerce. Thus, in general, the factors of climate, distribution of fauna and flora, the nature and distribution of soils, terrain and topography, and proximity to water sources all have determined in part where people have settled and how they have exploited their surroundings (Evans 1978).

Natural Setting

The Diamond project is located on a 2-acre city block bounded by Henry Street (Rte.1) to the east, Pendleton Street to the north, Fayette Street to the west and Oronoco Street to the south (Figure 1). Alexandria lies near the transitional boundary between the Inner and Outer Coastal Plain. Strata of marine and fluvial silts, sands, gravels, and clays that overlie Piedmont Upland granite gneisses and schists (Porter et al 1963:2) characterize this geomorphic zone. Prior to this project, the property included industrial and commercial businesses with residential areas to the east and commercial facilities to its north, west and south.

Cultural Setting

Previously Identified Cultural Resources

According to the Data-Sharing System (DSS) cultural resources files maintained by

the Virginia Department of Historic Preservation (VDHR), no archeological sites or architecturally significant resources have been identified within or immediately adjacent to the Diamond properties block (Block 378). At least two dozen listed archeological or architectural resources lie within an approximately five-block radius of the property (Table 1). The majority of these are architectural resources associated with the Alexandria Historic District (VDHR #100-0121). The Alexandria Historic District, located two blocks east of the project area, was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1966, and subsequently was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984. The chronological range represented by the resources in the district begins in the first quarter of the eighteenth century and extends through to the early twentieth century. Although most of these resources are residential in character, a few industrial, religious, commercial and institutional buildings or sites also are included.

Immediately south of the project block is the Parker Gray Historic District, a much more recently established historic area that thus far has obtained only local designation.

Site-Specific Historic Context

The history and development of the Diamond Alexandria project area (Block 378) is best understood through a consideration of its successive owners during the past 200 years. Although this parcel initially was developed as a residential property at the end of the eighteenth century (in common with many other of the historic resources listed in

**Table 1. Previously Identified Cultural Resources in the Vicinity of the
Diamond Alexandria project area (Hennage Property)**

Site #	Site Name	Chronology	Function	Comments
<i>Architectural Resources</i>				
100-0121	Alexandria Historic District	1748-present	Historic District: residential and commercial	NR Listed: 1984 National Historic Landmark: 1966
100-0024	Lee Fendall House	1785	Urban domestic property	NR listed: 1979
100-0082	Potts-Fitzhugh House (Lee Boyhood Home)	1795	Urban domestic property	Federal period architecture NR Listed: 1985
100-0095	Old Club Restaurant	1790	Urban commercial property	No further information
100-0132	Old Quaker Cemetery	1725-1775	Mortuary	Original Quaker burial ground on St. Asaph St; probably extends into adjacent property
100-0133	Parker-Gray Historic District	Unknown	Historic district: residential and commercial	Adjoins project area on south and east
100-0079	Unidentified	1850-1900	Urban domestic property	Map identification only
100-0039	“Lighthouse Harry” Lee House	1795	Urban domestic property	Federal style urban residence
100-0012	Christ Church and Cemetery	1767	Religious; mortuary	Designed by James Wren. NR listed: 1969
100-0090	John Wise/Jacob Hoffman/Lloyd House	1797	Urban domestic property	Served as Benjamin Hallowell’s Quaker school. NR listed: 1976
100-0040	912 Cameron St.	Ca. 1805	Urban domestic property	Federal style, side passage urban dwelling
100-0164	RF&P Braddock Road Bridge	1904	Transportation	Associated with railroad realignment in early twentieth century
100-0050	1007 King Street	1805	Urban domestic property	Associated with Alexandria Historic District
<i>Archeological Resources</i>				
44AX43	Unidentified	19 th century	Urban dwelling	Pedestrian reconnaissance only
44AX101	Alexandria Jail and Police Station	Ca. 1827-1987	Government; institutional	Map identification only
44AX45	Portner’s	1847-1918	Industrial	Cotton factory turned brewery; used as Civil War prison
44AX48	Unidentified			No further information
44AX72	Unidentified	19 th – 20 th century	Urban dwelling	
44AX170	Sugar Factory	Early 19 th century	Industrial	Intact features and deposits present
44AX77	Unidentified	20 th century	Domestic	No further information
44AX34	Lloyd House Site	19 th – 20 th century	Urban dwelling	Intact features and deposits present
44AX145	F. J. Travers Fish Market	Unknown	Urban dwelling	No excavations undertaken
44AX83	Unidentified	1850-1925	Unknown	Numerous barrel and brick-lined shafts. On Henry St. south of Cameron
44AX86	William Reynolds Pottery	1800-1825	Industrial	Pottery kiln; wasters collected from surface

Table 1), several elements of its history set it apart significantly from other lot histories within the City. First, the block itself and the structures on it remained intact as a unit until the second quarter of the twentieth century, undergoing little, if any of the typical sequence of urban subdivision that occurred on nearly every other urban parcel in the City. Until the 1950s, the actual site of the house (known historically as “Colross”) and its domestic dependencies remained undisturbed in an archeological sense. Second, another unique aspect of the property’s history concerns the disposition of the main block of the house. Following a period of deterioration and damage due to severe weather, this structure was carefully dismantled, moved, and reassembled on a site nearly 200 miles away. Today, the reassembled structure, which retains much of its original fabric, is the centerpiece of the Princeton (N.J.) Day School (Figure 2).

The following section traces the sequence of ownership for Block 378 (Table 2), and, an examination of primary source documents,

attempts to assess the changes and modifications that each owner made to the various components of the property.

John Potts. John Potts, builder of Colross and a prominent Alexandria resident, originally hailed from Pennsylvania, where he formerly had been associated with mercantile interests in the town that bears the family name. While in Alexandria, he pursued an active civic and mercantile career. Until 1784, he was in partnership with William Herbert; he also served as Secretary of Washington’s Potomac Company, which constructed the first canal system to render the upper Potomac River suitable for navigation. Later, in partnership with William Wilson, he owned a forge and foundry at Great Falls, Virginia, which burned in 1797. Finally, he was a partner in the firm of George North and Company (Miller 1991; 1992a:47; Munson 1991:71). According to the 1799-1800 tax and census records, Potts had four children, a total of seven slaves and one female boarder, as well as two horses and one coach (*Virginia*



Figure 2. Photograph of reconstructed Colross as the headquarters of the Princeton Day School, Princeton, NJ (Courtesy Princeton Day School)

Table 2. Chain of title for Hennage Property, Alexandria, Virginia

Year	Grantor	Grantee	Record	Property/ Comments/Terms
1799	Charles Alexander	John Potts	Deeds K-2:502	2-acre property bounded by Oronoko, Henry, Fayette, and Pendleton Streets (one complete square); \$100 down payment; annual rent of \$133.30 payable to Alexander
1800	John & Eliza Potts	Ludwell Lee and Bank of Alexandria	Deeds M:261; Munson 1991:170	Uses property as security for loan from Lee to provide additional capital for George North & Co., of which Potts is a partner
1803-4	John Potts	Jonathan Swift	Deeds H:170; Wardell 1989:71	Property and terms as above. This is a sublease.
1815	Charles Alexander	Unknown heir	Wills Book 1	Alexander gives each of his children a "square" of his property in the city, but does not specify which "square" goes to which heir
(unknown)	Unidentified Alexander heir	Thomsen Mason	Deeds V-2:186	This later deed references an earlier (unspecified date or grantor) transaction in which Thomsen Mason acquires the rights to this property
1825	Ann Swift and other Swift heirs	Humphrey Peake	Deeds P-2:506-508	Swift heirs grant power of attorney to Peake and authorize sale of property; Peake does not conclude any transactions
1834	Mary D. Swift, Henry and Mary Selina Allison	Thomsen Mason	Deeds V-2:186	Swift's surviving heirs relinquish any right to the property, having not paid rent to Mason for some time, and decline to continue paying same
1838	Thomsen Mason	Betsy Mason and Heirs	Wills Book 4:188	Entire estate left to widow to be managed on behalf of the family. Widow instructed to divide estate at her demise among the children, with male children getting twice what each female child gets
1868	Betsy C. Mason	Heirs	Corp Court Wills Book 1:74	Divides property as directed in Thomsen Mason's will. Daughters get properties in Montgomery County, MD and Loudoun County, VA. Arthur P. Mason gets residue, including Alexandria block
1885	Arthur Pendleton Mason	Charles and Laura King	Deeds 16:120	"Colross," being part of the estate of Thomsen Mason (father) bequeathed by Betsy Mason to Arthur P. Mason
1885	Charles and Laura King	William A Smoot	Deeds Book 16:123	"Colross"
1917	William Smoot	Smoot heirs	Wills Book 2C:8	After cash bequests to his children, all real property and remainder of estate to his wife Betty; to be divided at her death among his children

Year	Grantor	Grantee	Record	Property/ Comments/Terms
1917	Betty Smoot, William and Hattie Smoot, Lewis and Mary Smoot, and Elizabeth S. Fuller (Heirs of Wm Smoot)	Willie S. and Mary Hoge	Deeds Book 66:366	2-acre tract of ground known as “Colross”
1918	Willie and Mary Hoge	Alexandria Hay and Grain Co.	Deeds Book 66:470	Entire block conveyed to the corporation for fee of \$10. Sanborn maps show Hay and Feed Store on northern half of block from 1921 through 1941.

Genealogist 1960a, 1960b). Insurance records show that in 1796, Potts occupied a property near the intersection of St. Asaph and Oronoko streets, where he maintained both a dwelling and an office (Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia 1796:I-13). This property adjoined a lot owned by his partner, William Wilson, so it is likely that the office served as the firm’s principal business address. Not until 1799, after the demise of the Potts and Wilson Foundry (and presumably the dissolution of their partnership), did Potts move to acquire the Block 378 property from Charles and Frances Alexander. At that time, the parcel lay well outside of the limits of the Town of Alexandria, in an area in which development was just beginning.

The metes and bounds of Potts’s new two-acre property began at the northwest corner of Henry and Oronoko Streets; ran west with Oronoko for a distance of 246 ft 10 in to Fayette Street; then ran north on Fayette Street for a distance of 353 ft 2 in (353.17 ft in 1963) to Pendleton Street; then east on Pendleton 246 ft 10 in back to the beginning. The deed stipulated that Charles Alexander was to establish the perimeter streets around the block. The land was leased, not sold, to John Potts, for a down payment of \$100 in silver, with an annual rent of \$133.33; the deed also stipulated that Potts was to pay the taxes on the property (Munson 1991:83; Alexandria Deeds Book K-2:502). Failure to pay rents would result in reversion of the entire property, including any improvements, to the Alexander family.

Potts began to construct his new residence within a year of the conclusion of this transaction. However, in the meantime, he had begun to experience some financial difficulties stemming from his commercial ventures. In 1800, his Oronoco Street property became one of several that he used to secure a loan from Ludwell Lee and the Bank of Alexandria, to provide additional capital for George North & Company, the business concern with which Potts was affiliated at the time. The terms of the loan stipulated that, if North and Company defaulted on their payments, Ludwell Lee was empowered to take as much of the collateral property as necessary to satisfy the debt (Alexandria Deeds Book M-2:261; Munson 1991:170).

Although it is unclear exactly how deep Potts’ financial difficulties were, by 1801, he was advertising in the local paper to sell the house. The advertisement provided an explanation of the seller’s motives: “(T)he subscriber, (was) contemplating a Removal from the District of Columbia, as soon as he can close his outstanding concerns. . .” The advertisement described the “not quite finished” dwelling as a “large and Handsome Brick Dwelling House, fifty by forty feet, with a Brick Stable, Smoke House and Well of Excellent Water” and a fenced (“paled”) garden and yard (quoted in Elliott n.d.:8 and Smith and Miller 1989). Potts found no takers for nearly two years after first offering the property for sale. Then, in December 1803, Jonathan Swift, another prominent Alexandria “gentleman,” merchant (Miller 1992a:168), and émigré from Massachusetts, purchased the

mansion complex “as built” for \$9,000, and assumed responsibility for paying the annual rent to the Alexander family (Alexandria Deeds Book H: 170). To this complex, Swift brought his wife, Ann Robedeaux, together with eleven other people including three slaves (Pippenger 2000:35).

Jonathan Swift. During his 21-year tenure on the property known variously as “Belle Air” or “Grasshopper Hall” (Elliott n.d.:9), Jonathan Swift compiled an impressive record of local and national public service. In the process, he rubbed elbows with members of Virginia’s social and economic elite. Between 1805 and 1806, he represented the Third Ward on the City Council, a position that he resumed in 1819 after a lengthy term as a member of America’s diplomatic corps, and from 1822 to 1823, he was President of the City Council (Miller 1992b:14-16; Alexandria Deeds Book N:275). He belonged to Alexandria’s Masonic Lodge No. 22, a group that counted among its members the area’s most affluent and influential leaders, including George Washington; in fact, one of Swift’s sons was named George Washington (Pippenger 2005:418). The Swift family were members of the First Presbyterian Church of Alexandria (Wright and Pippenger 1996:117); three of the Swifts’ infant children were buried in the cemetery at the Old Presbyterian Meeting house (Pippenger 1992:108), and Rev. James Muir, rector of the church, actually died at Colross in 1820 (Wright and Pippenger 1996:117).

Swift immediately moved to insure his new property, now valued at \$11,100, with the Virginia Mutual Assurance Society. The measured sketch that appeared on the original 1803 Declaration of Assurance (Figure 3) not only indicated that the complex contained all of the components advertised by Potts, but also provided more specific details. From this document, we learn that the kitchen of the two-story brick dwelling was located “below ground” inside the building’s stone basement foundation, and that the tiny “smoak” house was located 44 ft west of the main dwelling and 24 ft east of the 1½ story brick stable on Fayette Street (Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia 1803). Apparently, Swift modified parts of the

complex soon after he purchased the property. In 1805, a new Assurance Declaration indicated that the middle structure, described as a two-story, wood-“covered” (e.g., wood shingle roof) brick building, now served as both a “smoak” house and necessary (Virginia Mutual Assurance 1805)(Figure 4); its lateral dimensions were 8 x 9 ft. The new diagram also provided the relative locations of other buildings in the complex, noting that the distance between the front door of the dwelling and Oronoko Street was 60 ft, and that the distance between the “smoak” house/necessary and the main house had decreased to 36 ft.

Other documents also provided insights into the configuration of the remainder of Swift’s two-acre “estate.” For example, when Swift attempted to sell the property in 1804, the advertisement in the *Gazette and Daily Advertiser* noted that there was a pump and well in the yard, a garden of “fruit trees, shrubs, plants, etc.,” as well as a “handsome clover lot” at the rear of the property. The paled and gated wooden fence that was in place when Swift bought the property remained; Swift lamented the frequent theft of pieces of it in an 1805 public notice (Elliott n.d.:9).

Jonathan Swift died at Colross on August 23, 1824. Smith and Miller (1989) contend that he was buried on the property, although there is some question about this assertion. Swift’s obituary, which appeared three days later in the *Alexandria Gazette*, noted only his passing and that the poor and destitute of the city would have “ample cause” to mourn his death. Strangely (given Swift’s notoriety and long public career), neither his obituary nor local news items in the *Gazette* during the next month provided any particulars about the circumstances surrounding his death, nor did they identify his place of burial. Smith and Miller seem to have based their inference on an entry in Brockett’s (1899:127) *History of the Alexandria Washington Lodge*. The last sentence of Brockett’s entry for Jonathan Swift (which itself contains several inaccuracies) states that “He occupied the handsome residence. . . then called “Belle Air,” where he died on the 22d of August, 1824, and was buried with Masonic honors on the 24th.” The

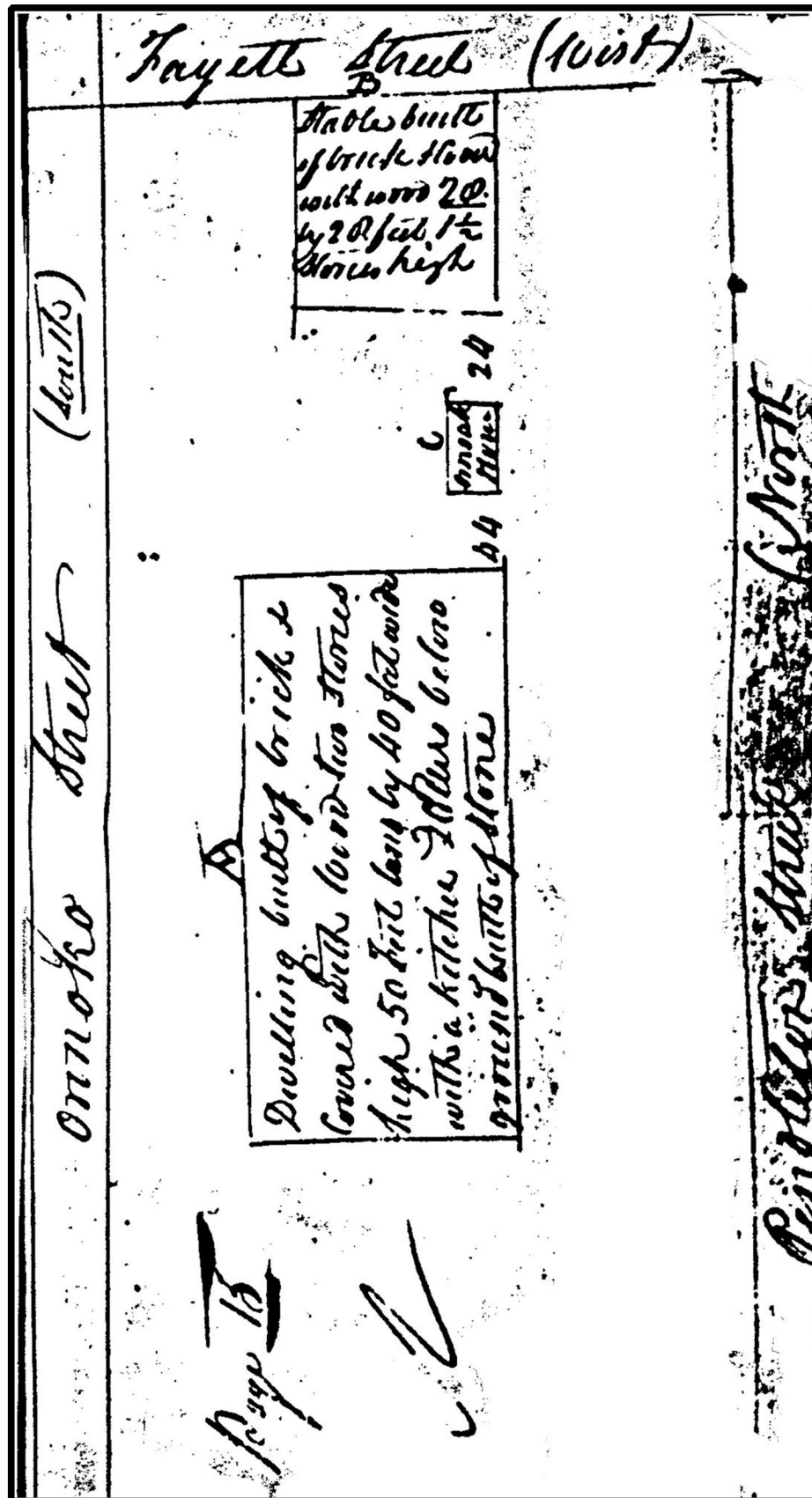


Figure 3. Virginia Mutual Assurance Society's records of Colross (1803)

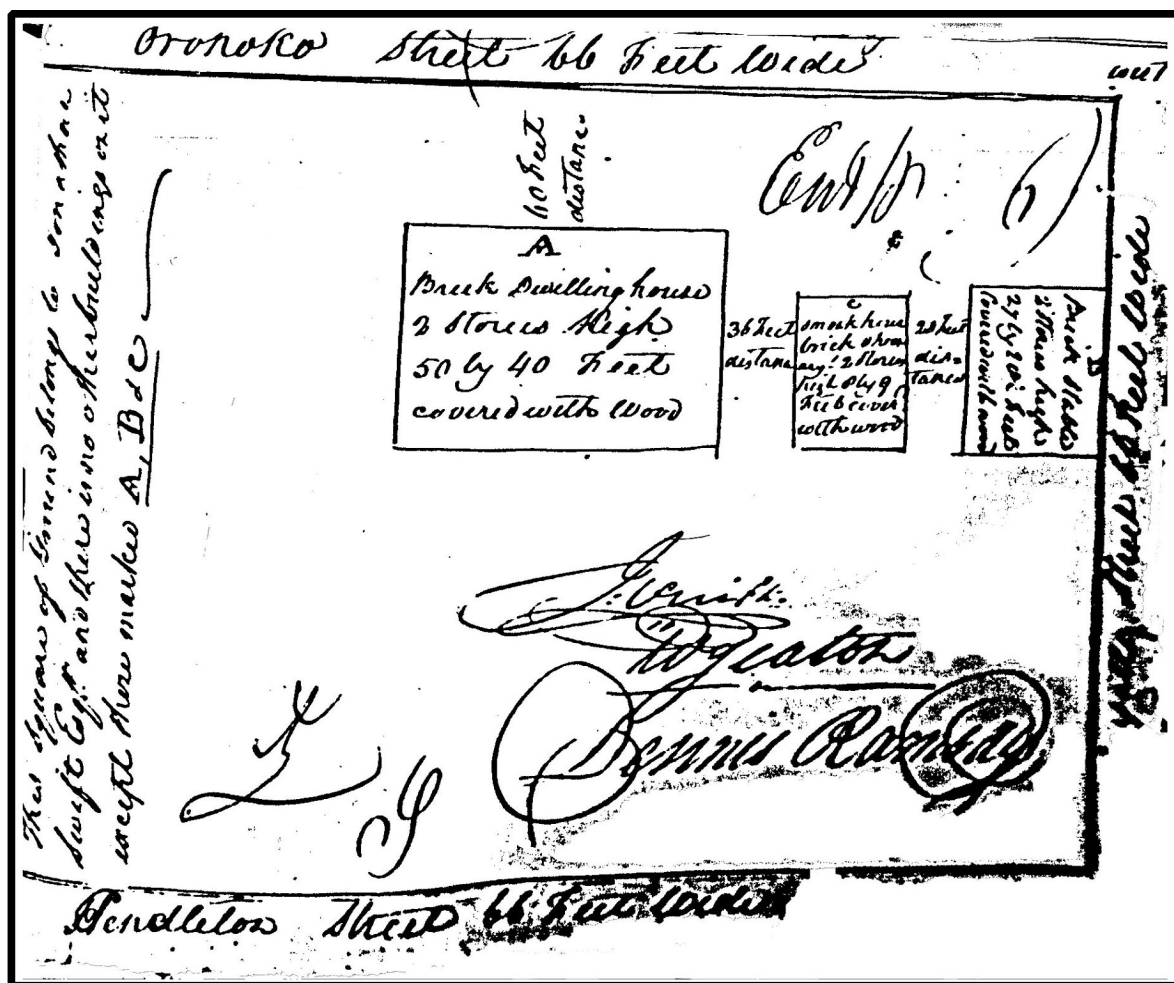


Figure 4. Virginia Mutual Assurance Society's records of Colross (1805)

punctuation in this sentence is important, for the placement of a comma following the date of death seems to separate the time and place of death from the circumstances surrounding his interment.

More recent research, undertaken by the present Grand Master of the Alexandria

Washington Lodge specifically for this project, has provided additional support for the view that Swift was not buried directly on the Colross property. Review of the Lodge minutes for August 28, 5824 (1824) produced the following entry, which is reproduced here in its entirety:

Alexandria Washington Lodge No. 22.

Augt. 24 5824

Lodge of emergency

The Master and Warden being absent the Lodge was called to order by the Junior Deacon who directed them to make choice Master P. (illegible) when Bro. Jno. B. Hammatt was unanimously called the chair, the Lodge being opened on the 1st degree

The W.M. states the object of the meeting was to pay the last Masonic honors to our late Bro. Jonathan Swift.

Present

John B. Hammatt, Robert Conway, Joseph Eaches, John H. Runnels, R. Ramsay, John Shakes, John Dunlop, M. T. Stribling, T. Mountyard, B. C. Wood, William A. Williams (all the above names are followed by initials which appear to designate offices held)

Members

Alfred P. Gilpin, Thomas J. Minor, Edw. Pittman, Robert Barry, George H. Smoot, A. Moore, Philip H. Minor, Thomas S. Martin, and Washington C. Page.

Visitors

(here there is a list of names)

Brother W. C. Page was appointed Marshall who made the following arrangements: Brother T. J. Minor bearer of the great light; Robert Brockett, T. L. Martin and Edw. A. May-bearers of the lesser lights

Brothers Alexander, Gilham, Thornton, Gilpin, Carson, Williams, Brockett and Hall, Pall-Bearers

At 4 o'clock the Lodge moved in procession accompanied by the military band to the dwelling of our deceased Brother and from there to the burial ground where the last Masonic obsequies were paid to his remains - The Lodge then returned their Hall and were called off from Labor to refreshments for a short time.

Labor being resumed, the following resolution was moved and seconded. Resolved that the thanks of the Lodge be returned to the gentleman composing the Band for their prompt and kind attention - which was unanimously carried.

This passage indicates clearly that Swift's burial took place at a venue away from his dwelling. It does not, however, resolve the issue of precisely where he was buried.

In fact, Swift could have been interred in a wide range of places. Various Alexandria and Fairfax County court records reveal much information about Swift's heirs and properties. In 1824, the Swift family included his widow Ann; two daughters, Ann F. [Patten] and Mary Selina [Allison]; and three surviving sons: Foster, Daniel, and William, who was married. Depositions filed in an 1842 Chancery case in Fairfax County Circuit Court (*Henry and Mary Allison vs. Robert R. Jackson and others* [cited as *Allison vs. Jackson*]) reflect the fact that personal tragedy continued to dog the family for at least two decades after Jonathan's death. Sons Daniel and Foster both died within two years of their father, while their mother still was living in the Colross mansion (Fairfax Deeds Book W-2:38; Pippinger 2005:135), thereby raising the possibility that the two could have been interred near their father. Jonathan's widow, Ann Robedeaux Swift, and their eldest son William both passed away in 1833, about a year before the surviving heirs finally sold the Alexandria house.

The numerous deaths in the Swift family within a relatively brief span of time, coupled with financial difficulties, left a tangled trail of litigation that dragged on for at least two decades thereafter. However, the documents that these legal struggles generated also expand the scope of our knowledge concerning Jonathan Swift and his properties. For example, Swift owned not only the Colross block, but also two contiguous blocks, described as "one other square opposite the said mansion house, bounded on the north by Oronoko Street [and] one square immediately west of the last and bounded on the north by the same Street." Swift's other Alexandria properties included an entire block east of Washington Street between Gibbon and Franklin, and a "lot of ground" on the west side of Water Street between King and Prince. Outside of Alexandria, Swift also had acquired a 1,357-acre estate in Fairfax County known as "Long Glade" (Elliott n. d.:8); a 356-acre tract

along Four Mile Run (Fairfax Deeds Book A-2:241); and a 171-ac property along the Leesburg Road five miles west of Alexandria (Fairfax Deeds Book W-2:38-39). Members of the Swift family potentially could have been interred on any of these holdings, although a brief, non-comprehensive review of the land records for these parcels failed to turn up any reference to a reservation of ground for a family cemetery (*Allison vs. Jackson* 1843: deed copies in Chancery files).

What transpired at Colross after the Swift family vacated the premises and before they actually sold the property is somewhat unclear. For part of this time, a Major Bradley Lowe reportedly operated the complex as a military boarding school (McCorkle n.d.). Montgomery B. Corse, later a Union general, apparently attended the school in 1829 when a "corps of boys" from the institution reportedly marched in President Andrew Jackson's second inaugural parade. Corse also claimed to remember that "cannon stood in the arches to the right of the building" (Corse 1969:4). Review of Alexandria deeds for this period indicate no rental agreements between Bradley Lowe and anyone associated with Colross, nor do census records for the years bracketing this period list a "Bradley Lowe" as a resident of Alexandria. Furthermore, a brief review of contemporary newspaper coverage of Jackson's second inauguration failed to identify any references to a parade, let alone to participation by a "corps of boys" from a military school. However, if the reference to the location of commemorative cannon "in the arches" is true, then Jonathan Swift had to have added the covered arched walkway that linked the formerly separate dependencies west of the house, as well as the addition that had been built at the northwest corner of the original dwelling (Figure 5).

Lee Massey Alexander/Susan Alexander Chapman. In 1798, Charles Alexander owned a vast amount of property in what became the far northwestern quadrant of the Town of Alexandria. The City's 1803 Tax Register noted that he owed taxes on "17 Squares North on Oronoko" with an aggregate value of over \$12,000 (Alexandria City/



Figure 5. Photograph of Colross taken ca. 1906, showing arched arcade and other additions to the house possibly added by Jonathan Swift (Courtesy, Special Collections, Alexandria Public Library)

County 1803). Alexander's will, probated in 1815, stipulated that each of his children would receive one of the squares of property that he owned in the City (Alexandria Wills Book 1[oc]). Although the brief document did not specify which "square" was to go to which child, an 1828 rental notice made it clear that Lee Massey Alexander had inherited the two-acre Colross lot. In 1832, Lee M. Alexander formally leased this property, also referenced as "Swift's Lot," to his married sister Susan Chapman, for a period of ten years. The deed indicated further that Mrs. Chapman "now" resided on the property. The terms stipulated an annual rent of only \$90, apparently "in consideration of the repairs made and done upon said lot and houses by Mrs. Chapman" (Alexandria Deeds Book U-2:172). When Lee Alexander died three years later, his sister inherited the property outright (Elliott n.d.:13-14).

The period immediately after the Swift family vacated the premises and the onset of

Susan Chapman's tenancy is potentially important for understanding the archeological features on the site. If indeed the house and grounds had been utilized as a military school, it is likely that some modifications or repairs would have been necessary to following the use of the complex as a military school for adolescent boys. By noting specifically that Mrs. Chapman had "made and done" repairs "upon said lot and houses," the Chapman rental agreement suggests strongly that the house had received hard usage as a military institution. Unfortunately, no records have been identified that document the nature and extent of the repairs and modifications that Susan Chapman undertook on the property during her tenancy there.

Thomsen Mason. The year 1834 marked the first time that both dwelling and grounds at Colross were brought together as an undivided property. The particulars were developed briefly in the deed that transferred the rights in the house from heirs of Jonathan Swift (who

apparently still could have claimed the dwelling if they had paid the back rent) to noted Alexandria attorney and judge, Thomsen Mason. The Swift-to-Mason deed (Alexandria Deeds Book V-2:186) noted that Mary D. Swift, Henry and Mary Selina Allison, and William Swift declined to continue paying the annual ground rent on, and relinquished any claim to, “a certain House and Lot . . . of which Jonathan Swift died seized.” The document furthermore noted that Thomsen Mason previously had acquired the Alexander interest in the property itself, possibly from Susan Chapman (despite the persistent rumors that Mason had won the property from Lee Massey Alexander in a card game [Gunston Hall Archives [Gunston Hall], Thomsen Mason Papers, Copeland to Marthinson 1973]). Regardless of the means, in 1834, Thomsen Mason became the owner of both the Colross dwelling and the lot on which it stood. Entries in Mason’s later account and receipt books indicate that he also leased from the Alexander family one or more lots behind (north of) the Colross block (Gunston Hall, Thomsen Mason Papers, Receipt Book #4 [1836]; Receipt Book #6 [1840]).

Thomsen Mason may have been the most eminent owner of Colross. Grandson of George Mason of Gunston Hall, he enjoyed a distinguished career as an attorney, jurist, and one-term Mayor of Alexandria from 1827 to 1830 (Bailey to Neild 1975). Prior to purchasing Colross, Mason lived at Pitt and Prince Streets (Greer 1834:13; Elliott n.d.:17), and he also maintained an elaborate estate at Huntley, a property that he had inherited from his father in 1820 (Robison 2003). His personal account books and other legal papers testify to the wide variety of business and civic enterprises with which he was involved. Mason’s immediate family consisted of his wife, Elizabeth Clapham Price, whom he married in 1817 (Pippinger 2005:79); their numerous children (Thomsen, Jr., Arthur Clapham, John F., Arthur Pendleton, Sarah Elizabeth, Ann Gardner, Virginia, Matilda and Caroline [Betsy]; the “Misses Price” (possibly Elizabeth’s sisters); and at least two household

slaves or servants (Gunston Hall, P. C. Copeland Papers, Emily Mason to Catherine Mason 1835). Mason’s family enjoyed an elevated standard of living, as befitted an important political and social leader. His account books record expenditures for “Indian China dishes” and “flint glass tumblers” as well as payments to cover “1/4 tuition in music for Miss Price” (Gunston Hall, Thomsen Mason Papers, Receipt and Account Books 1827-1840). An inventory of his personal property lists an array of elegant glassware, “gilt china” cups and saucers, Saxony Imperial carpets, two carriages and two pair of “matched horses,” and “2 men servants and four women” (Gunston Hall, Thomsen Mason Papers, Vertical File).

Mason’s tenure at Colross generated some of the most significant changes in the configuration of the property. Insights into the nature and extent of the improvements initiated by Mason and later by his widow can be gleaned from reviewing the family’s receipt books for the middle 1830s, the most relevant entries from which are summarized in Table 3. These receipts reflect the installation of a pump at an unknown location on the property; the stabilization of portions of the building, including the chimneys; the addition of such amenities as bell pulls and the like; and the replacement of the dwelling’s wooden roof with one of slate. The 1838 payment to John Hart for “columns, caps, and blocks” could reflect either repair or replacement of the portico at the front entrance, or perhaps installation of the “long pillared portico” at the back of the house to which Betty Smoot later referred in her memoir. Similarly, Edmund Hanley’s installation of “34 ft stucco cornice” may related to the upgrade of the fireplaces, with the large mantels of black and gray Irish marble and “deep cornices” (Miller 2000:II-12).

But it is the 1837 letter from Sheriff Mills of Alexandria to Mason that suggests most vividly the broad scope of Mason’s renovations to the house. This message mentions providing water for Mason’s “brickmaking enterprise” on the Colross block, suggesting clearly that substantial renovations

Table 3. Chronological log of inferred changes and repairs to Colross and/or Huntley made by Thomsen and Elizabeth Mason, based upon secondary and primary sources

Month/Year	Transaction	Source
July 1834	\$3.00 to George Thomas for “paving alley” and hauling brick and sand	Thomsen Mason Papers, Box II, folder 176a
1836	Payment to Wilkerson and Williams for paving bricks	Thomsen Mason Papers, Box II, folder 116C
	Bill (\$68) from Margaret Roth for iron architectural materials (rivets, hinges, large quantity of locks)	Thomsen Mason Papers, Box II, folder 116C
May 1836	Contractor receipt for \$5 “for deepening ice house, fixing floor, etc.” Location not specified	Thomsen Mason Receipt Book #6 (1836-1840), p. 9
December 1836	Receipt from John Huddleston for \$190: Payment in full for “slating his home on Oronoko Street, including the covering of 4 cornice ends above work done at rate of \$8.25 per square and an allowance of one foot at commencement and end of each side o roof and each side of roof of each dormer window.”	Thomsen Mason Receipt Book #6 (1836-1840), p. 25
March 1837	Receipt for \$30 “paid to William Greenwood for “work done on his house formerly Swift’s”	Thomsen Mason Receipt Book #6 (1836-1840), p. 31
June 1837	Letter from Wm. N. Mills (Alexandria Superintendent of Police), requesting that Mason open the dam “thrown across Ditch at the corner of your fence, Intersection of Henry and Pendleton Streets” because the water backed up behind that “endangers the health of that part of the Town.” Mills requests that some of this backed up water be passed off, but that enough remain to “leave you ahead of water quite Sufficient I hope for your Brick-Making Opporation [<i>sic</i>]”	Thomsen F. Mason Collection, Gunston Hall
September – November 1837	\$75 paid to E. D. Withers for “stone sold and delivered to him”	Thomsen Mason Receipt Book #6 (1836-1840), p. 53
	\$127.50 to Edmund Hanley for “34 ft stucco cornice @ .37½/ft	Thomsen Mason Receipt Book #6 (1836-1840), p. 53
	\$2.75 to Peter Henderson for 8 loads oyster shells and hauling to brick kiln (and) riching poles for brick kiln	Thomsen Mason Receipt Book #6 (1836-1840), p. 53
	\$20 to Edward Latham for 16 bu calcined plaster	Thomsen Mason Receipt Book #6 (1836-1840), p. 54
October 1837	Bill from Huddleston for slate on the roof	Thomsen Mason Papers, Box II, folder 116D
	\$10.80 paid to Campbell and Coyle for 24 pr tumbuckles	Thomsen Mason Papers, Box II, folder 116D
December 1837	\$37.76 paid to John Hart for “putting in pump, etc. at my house, formerly Swift’s Lot”	Thomsen Mason Receipt Book #6 (1836-1840), p. 56
	\$5.50 to Joseph Nicholas for “cleaning, bronzing and lacquering candlesticks, 8 eyes and hooks for chimney, 1 key and ring for door lock, (and) one crank and bell rope	Thomsen Mason Receipt Book #6 (1836-1840), p. 58

Month/Year	Transaction	Source
	\$3.75 to W. Colgate for 125 bu oyster shells	Thomsen Mason Receipt Book #6 (1836-1840), p. 58
	Accounting to Greenwood and Huddleston for payment of \$301.56 for roofing all buildings (including stable and smokehouse) and for altering "gutter irons." Huddleston apparently provided the slate; Greenwood installed it	Thomsen Mason Receipt Book #6 (1836-1840), p. 59
October 1838	\$17.00 to Oliver Field for "bars for chimneys, hooks, etc."	Thomsen Mason Receipt Book #6 (1836-1840), p. 85
	\$59.20 to John Hart for "turning columns, caps, blocks, etc."	Thomsen Mason Receipt Book #6 (1836-1840), p. 87
	To Thomas Berry for a load of sand (price not specified)	Thomsen Mason Receipt Book #6 (1836-1840), p. 89
	To Thomas Berry for a load of white gravel (abt 500 bu)(Price not specified)	Thomsen Mason Receipt Book #6 (1836-1840), p. 89
	N. B.: All transactions after this point are part of the estate settlement after Thomsen Mason's death in December 1838, and are made by Mason's wife and estate executrix, Elizabeth C. Mason	
March 1839	To Benjamin Greenwood for "making 28 buttons and plates for window shutters"	Thomsen Mason Receipt Book #6 (1836-1840), p. 90
April 1839	\$34.47 to George Swain "for work done in the garden at Colross"	Thomsen Mason Receipt Book #6 (1836-1840), p. 118
	\$20 to R. H. Rudd to paint window blinds at Colross	Thomsen Mason Receipt Book #6 (1836-1840), p. 118
May 1839	\$40 to Greenwood and Skidmore for "work done on enclosure"	Thomsen Mason Receipt Book #6 (1836-1840)
	\$50 to James Phillips "on account of work done on vault at Colross	Thomsen Mason Receipt Book #6 (1836-1840)
	\$20 to B. Sharon (??) for "work on enclosure"	Thomsen Mason Receipt Book #6 (1836-1840)
June 1839	\$20 + \$30 to Greenwood and Skidmore for carpenter's work on fence	Thomsen Mason Receipt Book #6 (1836-1840)
	\$13.00 to Mrs. Chawn? For plaistering vault, etc., and materials	Thomsen Mason Receipt Book #6 (1836-1840)
July 1839	Paid additional \$ on account to James Phillips on account of vault	Thomsen Mason Receipt Book #6 (1836-1840)
August 1839	Payment to Greenwood for superintending vault construction	Thomsen Mason Receipt Book #6 (1836-1840)
	Payment for "iron work done for buildings at Colross"	Thomsen Mason Receipt Book #6 (1836-1840)
February – March 1840	Several entries mention work or payment for "services on a greenhouse"	Thomsen Mason Receipt Book #6 (1836-1840)

were underway at the time. Although it is not exactly clear what Mason constructed with the bricks that he was making on the property, G. M. Hopkins' *Atlas of Alexandria* (1877)(Figure 6) shows that the configuration of the Colross dwelling had been altered with the addition of a wing on the east side of the house. The stepped façade of this addition shows clearly on a photograph of Colross (Figure 7), probably taken during the later years of the Smoot's occupancy of the property. Although this addition apparently was entered from Henry Street, a frame hyphen connected it to the main dwelling. The overall appearance of this building's, its different orientation, and its semi-segregation from the rest of the dwelling complex suggests that it served a commercial rather than residential function. It later may have been William Smoot's business office, since Hill's *Alexandria City Directory* (1915:304-305) designated the #1111 Oronoco Street address as Smoot's "residence." The 1921 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company identified the east wing as a "store" (Sanborn 1921) (Figure 8), but John Munn referred to it as the "office of the estate" when he described Colross in 1929 (Miller 2000: II-13).

Betsy Mason, who was executrix of her husband's estate (Alexandria Wills Book T1:1), completed the repairs that her husband had initiated. Some of the payments made in the months after Thomsen's death clearly represent charges incurred before his death in December 1838, but others clearly represent Mrs. Mason's own initiatives. The records demonstrate that it was Mrs. Mason, rather than her husband, who supervised the construction of the earth-covered brick burial vault in which Thomsen Mason originally was interred. A correspondent for the *New York Evening Post*, writing during the Civil War, pinpointed the location of the Mason family tomb "at one corner of this garden" (quoted in Elliot n. d.:24). Betty Smoot, mistress of Colross through 1918, further described the structure, noting that "at one end was a large iron door, with a marble slab above it, giving the name and date of erection" (Smoot 1934:127).

Betsy Mason also continued to improve the Colross property after her husband's death. For example, Elliott (nd:16) had noted that, after ordering the construction of the burial vault, the "enterprising owner" of Colross early the next year ordered from R. W. Brown of 360 Greenwich Street, New York, "considerable marble for interior adornment." The ensuing correspondence included bills of lading for two shipments of Chimney Pieces and tiles, also a plan of the tile "accurately laid down." That enterprising owner must have been Betsy Mason rather than Thomsen. The payment to several contractors for "work on the enclosure" may have related to the construction of the ten-foot high brick wall noted by Elliott (n.d.:16). The *New York Post* correspondent described a "pleasant little court-yard" at the front of the house and a "spacious area, paved with marble in diamond shaped blocks" at the rear of the house. Touches like these, as well as an obvious emphasis on gardening and a greenhouse, clearly reflected Mrs. Mason's continuing emphasis on style and embellishment. The greenhouse, later termed a "conservatory" by Betty Smoot (Miller 2000: II-12), was housed in the frame hyphen that connected the office with the main dwelling. In some quarters, Betsy Mason's apparent extravagance occasioned negative comment; for example, Emily Mason (possibly a cousin) noted in 1844 that "the lady of Colross" evidenced "so much effort, so much display—such determination to take all by storm. . . ." (Gunston Hall, P. C. Copeland Papers).

Both personal tragedies and joyous events occurred at Colross in the decades that followed Thomsen Mason's death. These included the death of the Masons' eldest son at West Point in 1841; the accidental death of son Arthur Clapham in 1844 (Pippinger 1992:106); the marriages of three daughters (Sally, Ann Graham, and Matilda) in 1850; and the accidental drowning of three servants/slaves in the upper Potomac near Point of Rocks (Elliott n.d., 18; Smith and Miller 1989; Pippinger 1992:106). By 1850, the Mason household in Alexandria included only Betsy, four children (John F., Virginia, Caroline, and Arthur), and two black servants, Sally and Martha Pitts

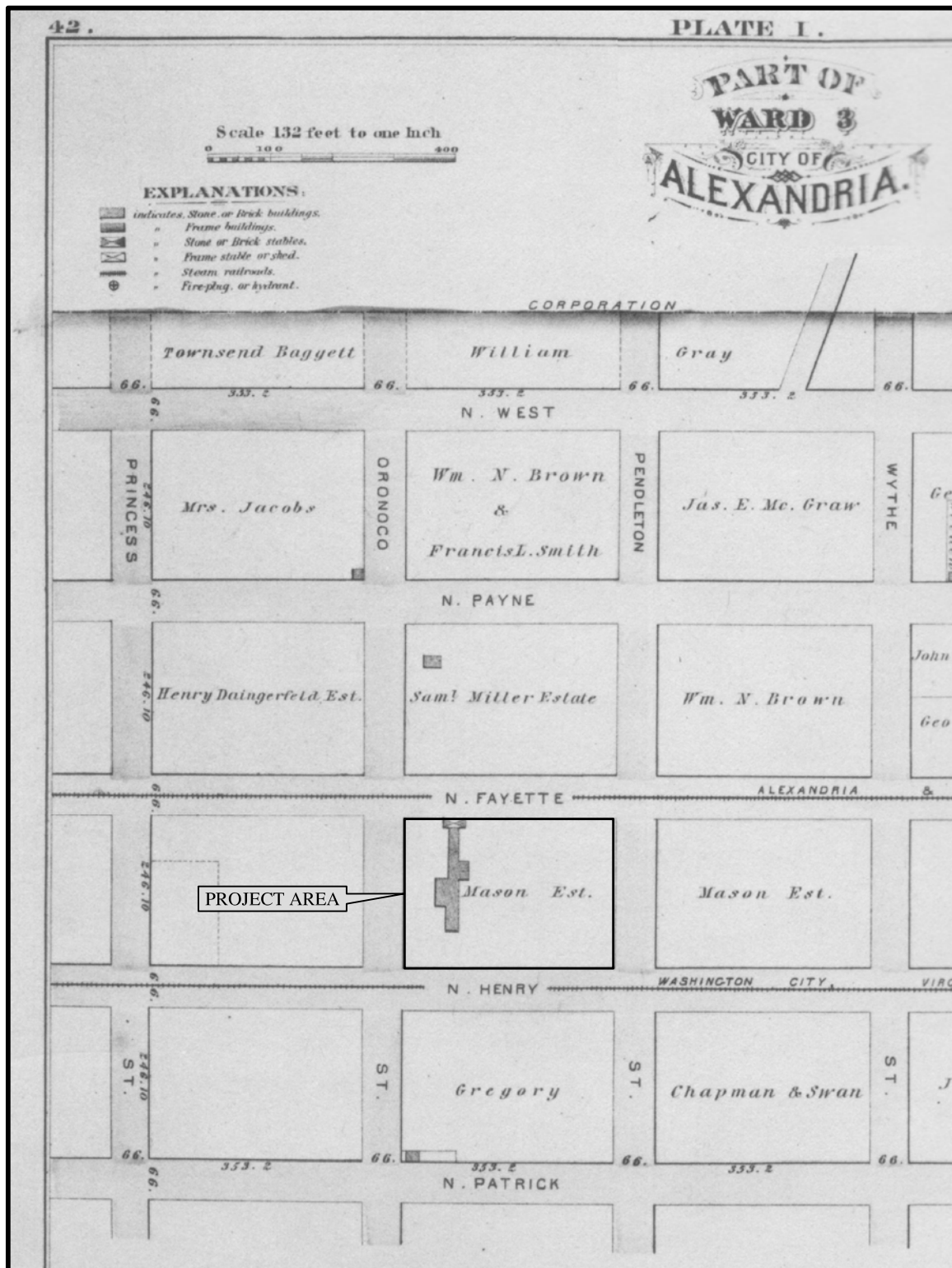


Figure 6. Excerpt from G. M. Hopkins 1877 *Atlas of Alexandria*, showing the Colross block and adjoining properties as parts of the Mason estate



Figure 7. Photograph of Colross, taken approximately 1906, showing the east wing with its connecting hyphen, both added during the Mason period (Courtesy, Special Collections, Alexandria Public Library)

(Tallichet 1986). In 1860, Betty Mason appears to have moved to one of the family's two properties in northern Loudoun County, for no Mason household appeared in the 1860 census lists for Alexandria. However, the slave census for that same year indicated that a family of eight slaves belonging to Betsey Mason resided independently within the City of Alexandria, while three other Mason slaves apparently were hired out to other residents of the city (United States Bureau of the Census [Census] 1860 [Slave and Population schedules]).

In common with other properties in Alexandria, Colross was impacted during the Civil War, although its exact function during that period and the events that transpired there are only dimly perceived, generally through secondary sources. The Union forces that occupied the city almost certainly commandeered the spacious house at some time. There are tales of executions having taken place "against the brick wall" that surrounded the yard (Smith and Miller 1989; Miller 2000: II-11). Wartime correspondents alluded to the fact that the mansion was at one time "hired by an army officer," and suggested that, like many Alexandria houses, the Mason residence may

have been used as a hospital because "their fine large cool apartments make admirable hospital wards." The same author noted that "a very large tent hospital [was] located near the Mason mansion" (quoted in Elliott n.d.:24). However, maps from this period depict, not a tent hospital west of the property, but an encampment of the "Pa. Reserves," as well as the substantial Union army bakery that was erected immediately across Orinoco Street from the house (Figure 9)(Magnus 1863).

The Census of 1870 indicted that Betsy Mason had returned to Colross after the war. She was listed in the Census as "B.C. Mason," and her household included her single daughter, Caroline, and "T. T. Rhett," a 40-year old female who may have been related to C. H. Rhett, the husband of her daughter Matilda. Matilda herself died in 1871 and was buried from Colross (Gunston Hall, Thomsen Mason Vertical File, Matilda Rhett obituary 1871); Betsy passed away later the same year. Betsy Mason's will (Alexandria Wills Book 1[cc]:74) divided the remaining Mason family holdings among her surviving children. She already had given Huntley to two sons, J. F. and Arthur P., who in 1859 had mortgaged that

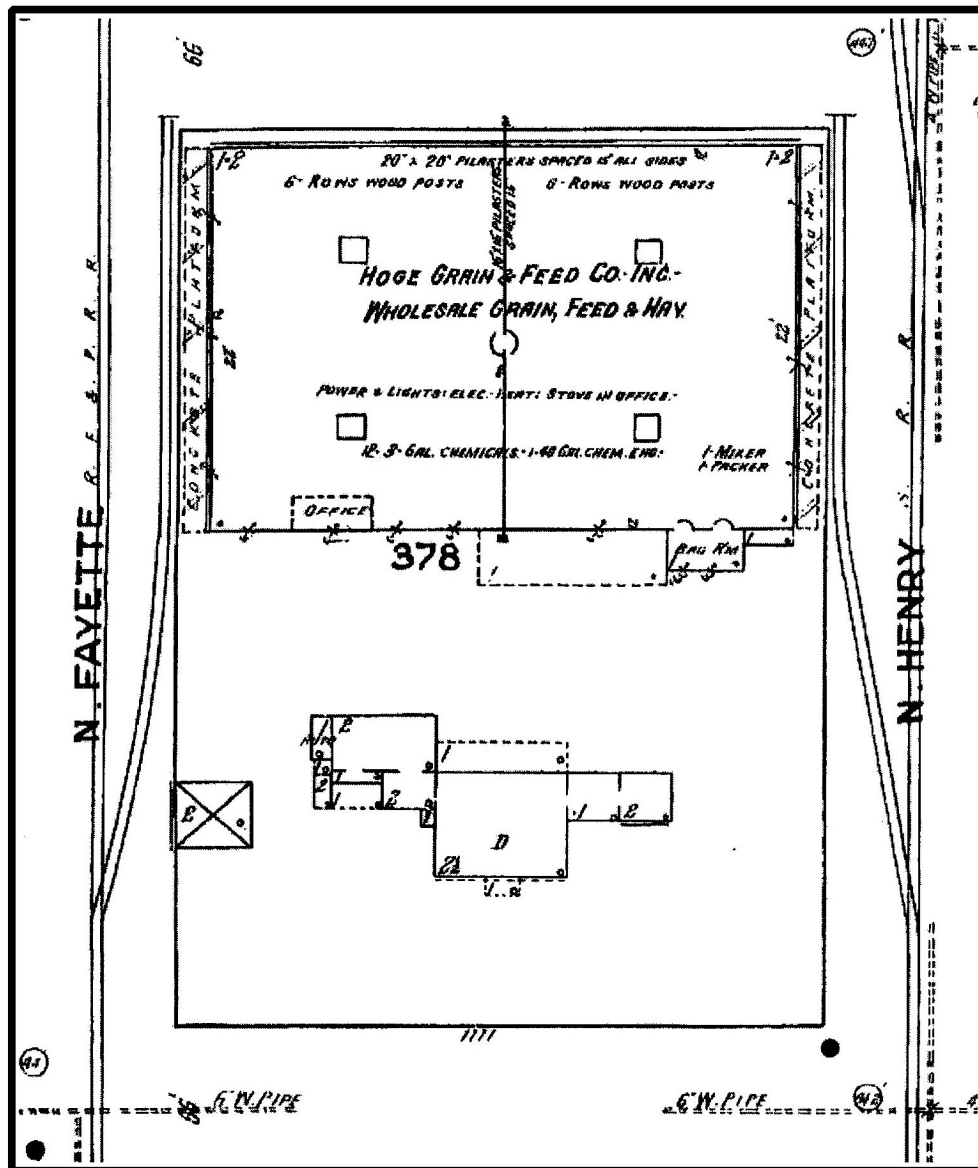


Figure 8. Sanborn's 1921 Fire Insurance Map of the Colross property, showing the Colross house and the east wing labeled as a "store"

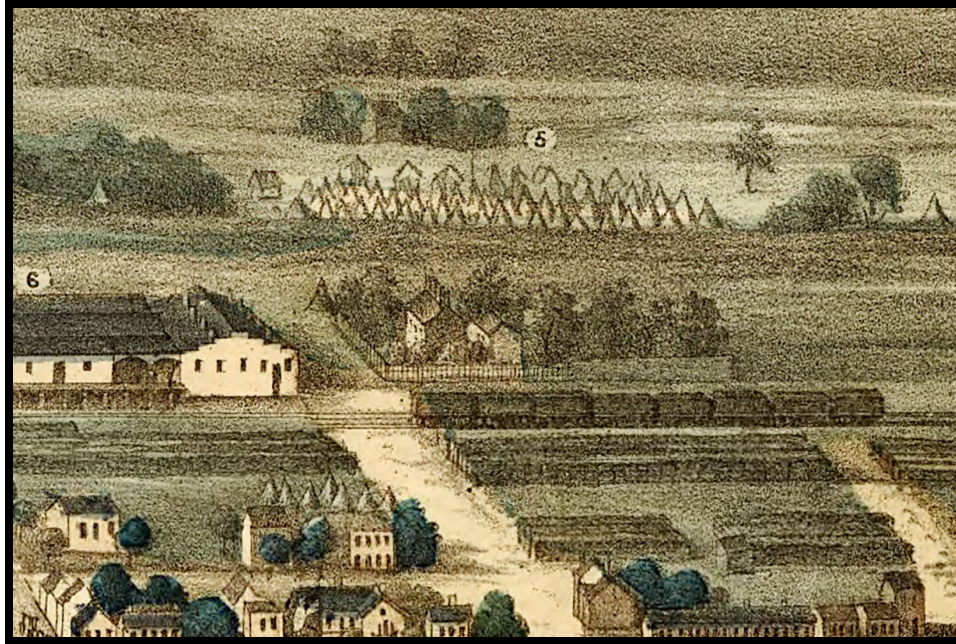


Figure 9. Excerpt from Magnus' 1863 Panoramic View of the City of Alexandria, showing the Colross property, with the Union bakery in the next block and a tent encampment west of the complex

property (Fairfax Deeds Book E-4:195) and ultimately lost it. Betsy Mason bequeathed the “remainder, rest and residue” of Thomsen Mason’s former estate, including Colross, to Arthur Pendleton Mason, who by the 1870s was living in New Orleans (Elliott n.d.:18). Other properties, which apparently had been acquired by Betsy herself, included lands within or adjacent to northern Loudoun County: “Fair Island” in the Potomac River (technically in Montgomery County, Maryland); “Eagle’s Rest,” “Little Island” in the Potomac River; and Chestnut Hill Farm, where she herself had lived during the war.

Colross may have proved something of a financial albatross for its absentee owner. City directories of the period suggest that the neighborhoods surrounding the block may have begun to decline slightly; at least two entries in a ca. 1881 city directory note that houses in adjacent blocks south and east of Colross were occupied by African-American laborers (Chataigne 1881-1882:102, 113). The same source indicates that William C. and William K. Lathim occupied a dwelling on the “north side of Oronoko” at the corner of Henry

Street, but whether the Lathims lived at Colross or on another property cannot be determined. At least one reference documented the fact that Arthur Mason rented the estate; an 1884 entry in the *Alexandria Gazette* noted that J. W. Marshall, the “newly appointed postmaster general,” was occupying “the dwelling known as Colross” (*Alexandria Gazette* 1884). Nonetheless, by July of 1885, Arthur Mason had sold “Colross, being part of the estate of Thomsen Mason” to Charles King (Alexandria Deeds Book 16:120). Less than a month later, Charles and Laura King conveyed the Colross tract (#1111 Oronoko Street) to William A. Smoot, a successful Alexandria coal and lumber merchant (Hill 1915:304-305; Smith and Miller 1989).

William Smoot. Colross was one of many real estate transactions to which William Smoot was a party during the late nineteenth century. His properties, many of which were on the western edge of the city close to rail lines, included parcels on Oronoko Street near Union (probably commercial-industrial); on “the north side of Princess Street;” at Cameron and West streets; at Queen and Fayette streets;

and the block immediately south of Colross bounded by Oronoco, Henry, Princess and Fayette streets (Alexandria Deeds Book 12:581; Book 15:25; Book 16:30; Book 17:544, 568; Book 18:533).

Smoot's second wife, Betty Carter, later recalled her "Years at Old Colross" in her book *Days in an Old Town* (Smoot 1934), and she painted a vivid and detailed picture of the people and the landscape at Colross during the family's three-decade tenure on the property. Her reminiscences speak (somewhat patronizingly, judged by today's standards) of trusted African-American "retainers," some of whom had been Carter and Smoot family slaves before the Civil War. They worked as housemaids, caretakers, valets, waiters, and cooks; one named Wellington, was an "outdoor man" who mowed the grass, tended gardens and drove the family carriage (Smoot 1934:149-154). Evidently, several of them lived on the property.

In terms of the setting, Mrs. Smoot also recalled the "semi-circular walks" at the front entrance porch of the house that were "paved with granite;" an "ancient brick wall 10 ft in height" that surrounded the property; and the "large portico" that spanned the rear of the dwelling (quoted in Smith and Miller 1989). Her recollections of the gardens spoke of many flowering species and "fine old trees" and boxwoods, the product, she insisted of Swift's "noble plan" for the property. Her account of an incident involving some errant family horses revealed that the back lawn of the house apparently was used for pasture (Smoot 1934:123). She also pinpointed the location of Thomsen Mason's burial vault "in a corner of the garden at its farther end," indicating that, because the structure had begun to collapse, "the remains were removed to a cemetery [and] the vault was done away with" (Smoot 1934:127). The Mason family plot is now in the Christ Church Episcopal Cemetery on Wilkes Street (Pippinger 1992:106).

The Smoots seem to have made relatively few changes to the buildings at Colross, judging from the available historic photographs; one view, possibly taken around the beginning of the twentieth century, shows that the dwelling and property apparently were

in very good condition during the early years of the Smoot residency (Figure 10). Several details of this photograph are of note, since they provide clues to the later chronology of the house. For example, what appears to be a wooden or picket fence with wooden columns spaced at regular intervals defines the Oronoco Street perimeter of the property. The appearance of this feature suggests that the "ancient 10-ft brick walls" or the "enclosure" that had surrounded the property in Mason's day may have been removed and replaced. These features, however, change in succeeding years. Somewhat later photographs of Colross (Figures 5 and 7) show a wrought iron fence surrounding the property and white paint also has been applied to accentuate the arches of the colonnade west of the house.

Another improvement involved establishing a connection between the city's public water system and the Colross property. A sketch in the blueprint files of the Virginia Alexandria Water Company (Figure 11), dated December 1918, notes the installation of a meter at "sidewalk NW cor[ner] Orinoko and Henry Street for Colross residence." Notations on this document clearly indicate that Colross had city water prior to 1918, however, since both "old" and "new" meters and piping were identified on this sketch. This implies that the use of internal water sources within the Colross property, including the cistern and the well, probably was discontinued during the Smoot period. Oddly, Colross is not one of the "First 1,000 pipers" listed in Erickson's (1988) compendium, wherein the latest entry is 1922.

When William Smoot died in 1917, he bequeathed to each of his three children a substantial amount of cash, but he left all of his real property and the remainder of his estate to his wife, Betty. At her death, he instructed that this "residue" be divided equally among his children, except for a farm that he owned in King George County, which he left jointly to his sons, William and Lewis (Alexandria Wills Book 2C:8). Smoot's heirs lost little time in selling Colross. By October 17, 1917, Willie S. and Mary Hoge had become the new owners of the "2-acre tract of ground" "known as 'Colross'" (Alexandria Deeds Book 66:366). The Hoges in turn immediately conveyed the



Figure 10. Late nineteenth or early twentieth century photograph of Colross house, showing possible brick and wrought iron fence and dark-colored lintels and window sills (Courtesy, Special Collections, Alexandria Public Library)

entire property to their own corporation, the Alexandria Hay & Grain Company (Alexandria Deeds Book 66:470).

Alexandria Hay and Grain and Subsequent Owners (1917 – present). The Hoge's acquisition of Colross signaled a significant change in the history and fortunes of the Colross property, in that the transition marked the beginning of Block 378's conversion from a residential to an industrial parcel. The most striking aspect of this conversion came with the construction of the Hoge's massive warehouse complex on the northern half of the block, complete with loading docks served by railroad sidings on both the Fayette and Henry street fronts (Sanborn 1921)(Figure 8). The concrete floor of this building, part of which may have remained standing in the northwestern corner of Block 378 until 2005, was supported by brick pilasters. Although the Hoges also apparently modified the Colross house by removing some of its additions, it is unclear whether they actually resided in the structure, since it does not bear Sanborn's usual designation as a dwelling ("D"). Photographs from the post Smoot era (Figure 12) demonstrate that the house itself suffered from neglect, even before it sustained significant damage from the 1927 tornado

(Figure 13) (*Alexandria Gazette* 1977). After the dwelling was dismantled in 1932, the warehouse was the only structure on Block 378 (Hill 1932; Sanborn 1941: Plate 23) (Figure 14).

Within the next decade, the commercial development of Block 378, which had been rezoned "industrial" during the 1930s (Works Progress Administration 1939), was virtually complete. As the 1951 Sanborn map demonstrates (Figure 15), a 50-truck private garage, constructed with steel columns and beams and a metal deck, had replaced the eastern half of the Hoge warehouse; the remaining warehouse space was divided between a tire and a furniture business. Visual inspection of the buildings within the project area at the onset of this project suggested that some of these early to mid-twentieth century structures apparently still stood, albeit in somewhat modified condition. In addition, several automobile-related businesses, including what may have been Alexandria's first car wash ("Auto Laundry"), had begun to encroach on the southern half of the block. The entire southwestern corner of the once-unified Colross property was occupied by an electric company transformer.

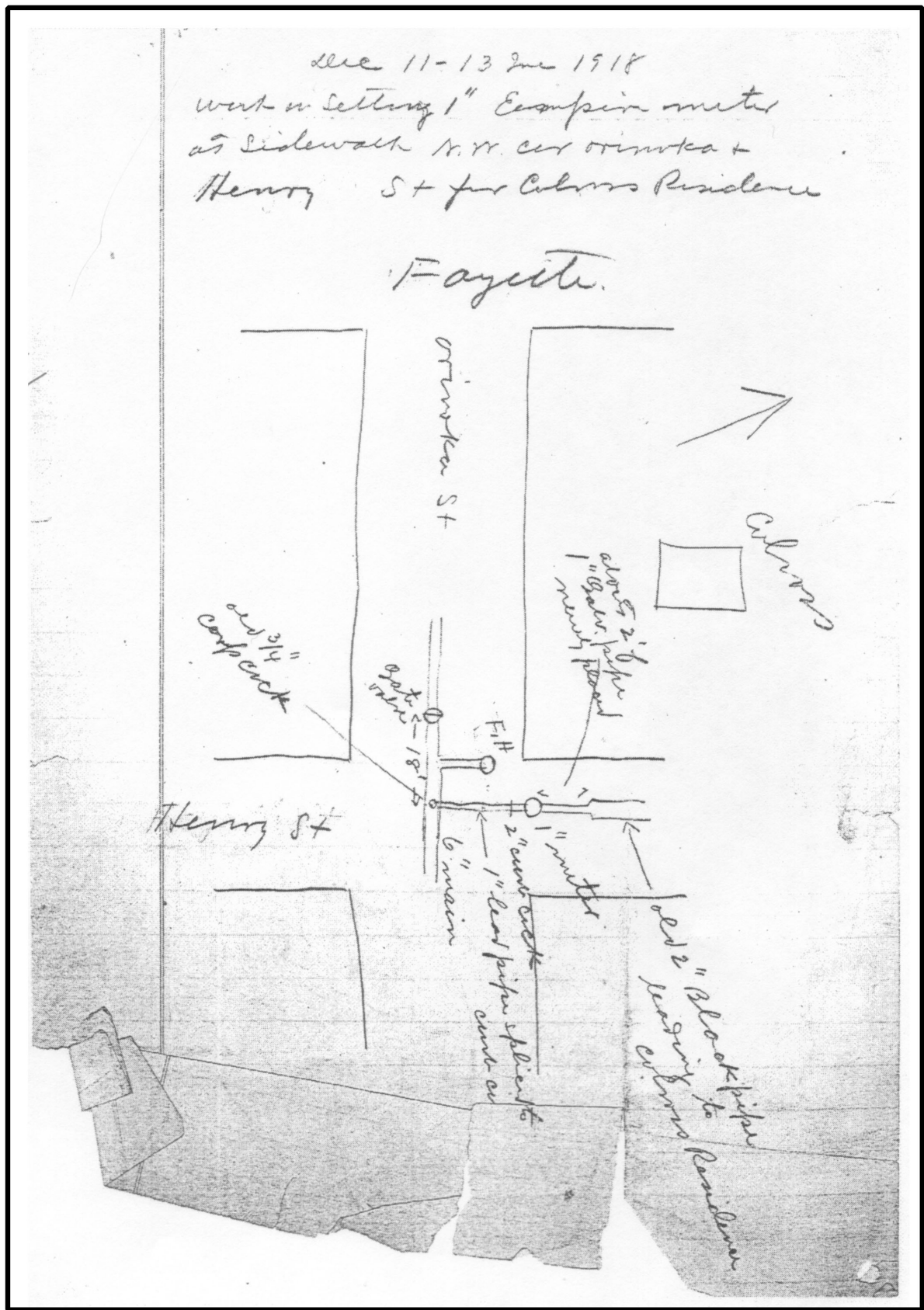


Figure 11. Page from Virginia American Water Company's 1918 Drawings and Blueprints files, showing the replacement of water connections to the Colross house



Figure 12. Post-1918 photograph of Colross, following Smoot sale of the property, showing deteriorating condition of house (Courtesy, Special Collections, Alexandria Public Library)



Figure 13. Post-1927 photograph of Colross, showing damage wrought by tornado (Courtesy, Special Collections, Alexandria Public Library)

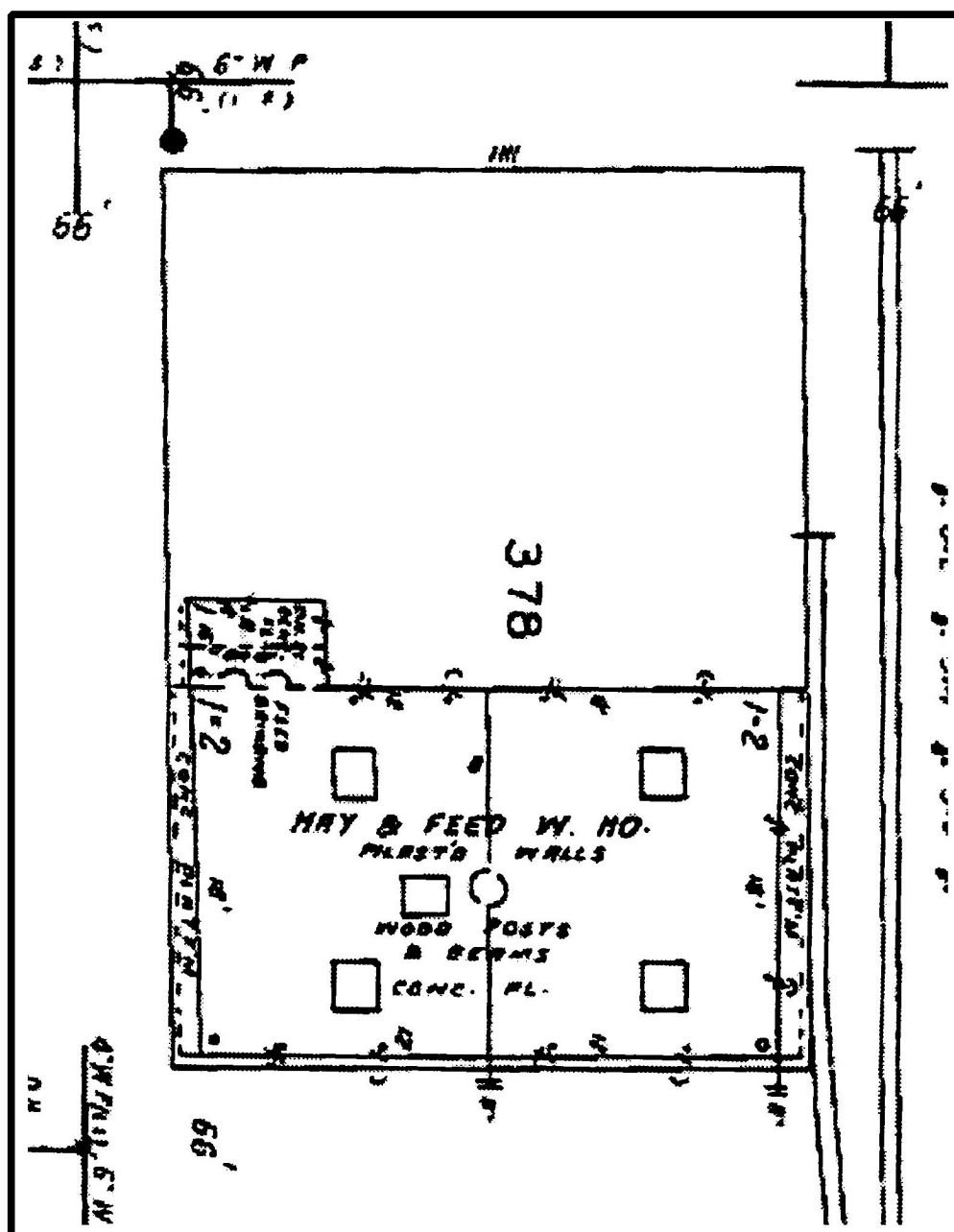


Figure 14. Sanborn's 1941 Fire Insurance Map of Block 378, showing the configuration of the Hay, Feed, and Grain warehouse on the northern half of the block

Photographs from the post-Smoot era (Figure 12) demonstrate that the house itself suffered from neglect, even before it sustained significant damage from the 1927 tornado (Figure 13)(*Alexandria Gazette* 1977), and subsequently was dismantled and moved to Princeton. However, recent census research has helped to fill in the previously undocumented gap in usage that occurred after the Hoge's acquired the property, and may explain the poor condition of the house even prior to 1927. Research now has revealed that Willie and Mary Hoge did not themselves occupy the property, but instead rented it out. The rental seems to have capitalized on the growth of the Federal presence and the attendant housing pressures experienced within the town of Alexandria after the United States entered World War I in 1917. One of the principal employers during that period would have been the large shipyard located at Jones Point. The 1920 Census for Ward 3 shows that Colross (1111 Oronoco Street) served as a boarding house, and that its boarders were almost exclusively young white male workers at the shipyard. Of particular interest are the varied national origins represented within this work force (Table 4).

After the dwelling was dismantled in 1932, the warehouse was the only structure on Block 378 (Hill 1932; Sanborn 1941: Plate 23) (Figure 14). Within the next decade, the commercial development of Block 378, which had been rezoned "industrial" during the 1930s (Works Progress Administration 1939), was virtually complete. As the 1951 Sanborn map demonstrates (Figure 15), a 50-truck private garage, constructed with steel columns and beams and a metal deck, had replaced the eastern half of the Hoge warehouse; the remaining warehouse space was divided between a tire and a furniture business. Visual inspection of the buildings within the project area at the onset of this project suggested that some of these early to mid-twentieth century structures apparently still stood, albeit in somewhat modified condition. In addition, several automobile-related businesses, including what may have been Alexandria's first car wash ("Auto Laundry"), had begun to encroach on the southern half of the block. The entire southwestern corner of the once-unified Colross property was occupied by an electric company transformer.

Table 4. Early Twentieth Century Boarders and Landlords at Colross*

Name	Age	Place of Birth	Entry Date	Employment
Charles Beidell	22	Pennsylvania	N/A	Moulder in shipyard
Josephine Beidell	26	Spain	unknown	Keeps Boarding House
John Lambert	19	New York	N/A	Ship Fitter, Shipyard
Louis Braff	21	New York	N/A	Tank Tester, Shipyard
Nathaniel Shafer	19	New York	N/A	Ship builder, Shipyard
James Russell	30	New York	N/A	Bolter up, Shipyard
Lawrence Hatch	22	North Carolina		Helper, U. S. Torpedo Factory
Albion Daughwarof (?)	39	Spain	1900	Bolter up, Shipyard
Andrew Smith	33	Ireland	1888	Ship Fitter, Shipyard
Joseph Riban	25	Mexico	1898	Reamer, Shipyard
Nicholas Palomar	20	Mexico	1918	Laborer, Camp Humphrey
Frank Jirca	19	Mexico	1917	Bolter up, Shipyard
Leon Baldomar	35	Porto (sic) Rico	N/A	Bolter up, Shipyard
Giles Edge	27	South Carolina	N/A	Bolter up, Shipyard
Fay Bartugi	29	Vermont	N/A	Bolter up, Shipyard
Lloyd Chipen	32	Michigan	N/A	Bolter up, Shipyard
Harry Hoffman	19	New York	N/A	Bolter up, Shipyard
George Luksie	24	Pennsylvania	N/A	Bolter up, Shipyard
George Edwards	53	New York	N/A	Bolter up, Shipyard
Ray Griffith	20	New York	N/A	Helper, Shipyard
Thomas Berger	21	Virginia	N/A	Reamer, Shipyard
Charles DuBois	59	Indiana	N/A	Laborer, Shipyard

*(U. S. Census, Population Schedule, City of Alexandria, Third Ward)

CHAPTER III

METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

Archival Methods

Initial background and property-specific archival research was conducted at a variety of repositories. The DSS on-line cultural resources database maintained by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) provided information on previously identified cultural resources within and in the vicinity of the Alexandria Diamond project area (Table 1). The on-line Sanborn map series at the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress supplied block-specific coverage of the project area, which was supplemented by the map and photographic collections, secondary sources, and site specific vertical files housed in the Special Collections Branch of the Alexandria Public Library. Land records, wills, and chancery cases for the Town of Alexandria and Alexandria County and City were accessed at the Clerk of Court Office in Alexandria; similar documentation was obtained from the Judicial Archives maintained by Fairfax County. These legal records and historic map data were utilized to create a chain of title for the property (Table 2), develop a history of the project block, and facilitate assessment of the parcel's potential archeological resources.

Supplementary primary and secondary source materials were reviewed at several other repositories. Papers related to Thomsen Mason's occupancy of his Huntley estate were reviewed at the Cultural Resources Division of the Fairfax County Park Authority, which owns and manages the historic Huntley house. The records of the Mutual Assurance Society, available on microfilm, were accessed at the Virginia State Library and Archives. the

collections of Thomsen Mason related papers housed in the archives at Gunston Hall were most helpful, since these collections contained Mason's receipt and account books for the period during which he owned and resided at Colross. Reports and comparative data concerning the excavation of cistern features elsewhere in the City of Alexandria were obtained at the offices of Alexandria Archaeology.

Field Methods

Archeological investigations were conducted in several stages over the course of approximately 18 months. The initial investigations comprised the monitoring of removal of the concrete slab and mechanized testing. Upon completion of initial testing, a plan was developed in consultation with the City archeologists for testing and investigations of features and deposits. This research design was planned to coincide with grading and construction sequences. Upon removal of fill material from across the site pre-modern features and deposits were examined and documented. The final stages were the investigations and documentation of features including the well and cistern and the building foundation that reflects the former location of the Colross dwelling. The methods employed for these several stages are summarized briefly below.

Initial Testing

Initial investigations consisted of mechanical excavation of a series of trenches designed to expose and document the stratigraphic sequence of soils present beneath

the concrete slab. Data from this stage of testing was used to guide and focus later testing and documentation. For this portion of the fieldwork, fill materials were removed in controlled increments within soil strata. Archeological monitoring forms were used to record soil characteristics, artifacts and features, current construction objectives, and other pertinent information. Black and white and color 35 mm photographs and digital photography were supplemented by hand drawn plans and profiles that depicted representative stratigraphic sequences within the excavations. Soil characteristics were described using standard soil nomenclature and Munsell (2000 revised) Soil Color Chart designations.

During this stage of investigations, 10 x 1m (32.8 by 3.3-ft) and 20 x 1m (65.6 by 3.3-ft) trenches were excavated mechanically to investigate vertical soil integrity, as well as to identify any subsurface features (Figure 16). A datum, designated N1000 E1000, was established at the southwestern corner of the city block, at the intersection of Fayette and Oronoco Streets. The southwestern corners of the trenches were given coordinates based on the site datum. After fill material had been removed mechanically, trenches were cleaned by hand to better expose features and soil profiles. The vertical soil profiles of the trenches were recorded, as well as the locations of any features exposed on the floor of the trench. Black and white and color photographs were taken of features and representative soil profiles.

Several initial trenches were enlarged to examine features exposed in the floor of the trench. Because of the presence of brick flooring, Trench 15 was expanded mechanically to a 5 by 8-meter (16.4 by 26.2-ft) area (Figure 16), and then the brick paving was hand-cleaned. Due to the presence of foundations, pathways and soil stains, Trenches 5, 6, and 7 were expanded and the enlarged area was identified as Block A (Figure 17).

During this portion of field investigations, in addition to mechanical removal of fill materials and general manual cleanup to expose features, one test unit (TU1) and one

feature (F5-01) were hand-excavated within Block A (Figure 17). In TU1, a surface debris level was removed in one natural level, and then the remainder of the unit was excavated in 10-cm (0.33-ft) arbitrary levels, within natural levels. Feature 5-01 was removed in one natural level. Soils in TU1 and F5-01 were screened through 1/4-inch (0.625 cm) hardware cloth and the artifacts collected. These artifacts were bagged and labeled with their provenience. General and specific features of Block A and Trench 15 were documented photographically.

Subsequent Excavations

Based on the results of test trenching, a work plan was developed that required the removal of fill material from most of the block, followed by documentation and closer examination features. These more detailed investigations required monitoring the backhoe during mechanical removal of fill materials and recordation of exposed features. For added horizontal control, an Electronic Distance Meter (EDM) was used to establish a site grid tied to the datum (N1000/E1000) at the southwestern corner of the block (Figure 16). In the northern portion of the block, features were numbered and their locations and dimensions were recorded (Figure 18). Next, they were drawn, photographed, and plotted with the EDM. In consultation with Alexandria Archaeology, a sample composed of representative and/or unique features were selected for further investigation. Features that comprised the sample were bisected and the soils removed were screened through 1/4-inch (0.625-cm) hardware cloth and the artifacts collected. All collected cultural materials were bagged and labeled with their provenience. Features 1, 2, and 25 were bisected first, and then excavated completely.

In the southern section, monitored mechanical soil removal exposed a series of features and disturbances. Features included soil features or structural features associated with either the main dwelling or its dependencies. Soil features, including postholes, root stains, and disturbance features,

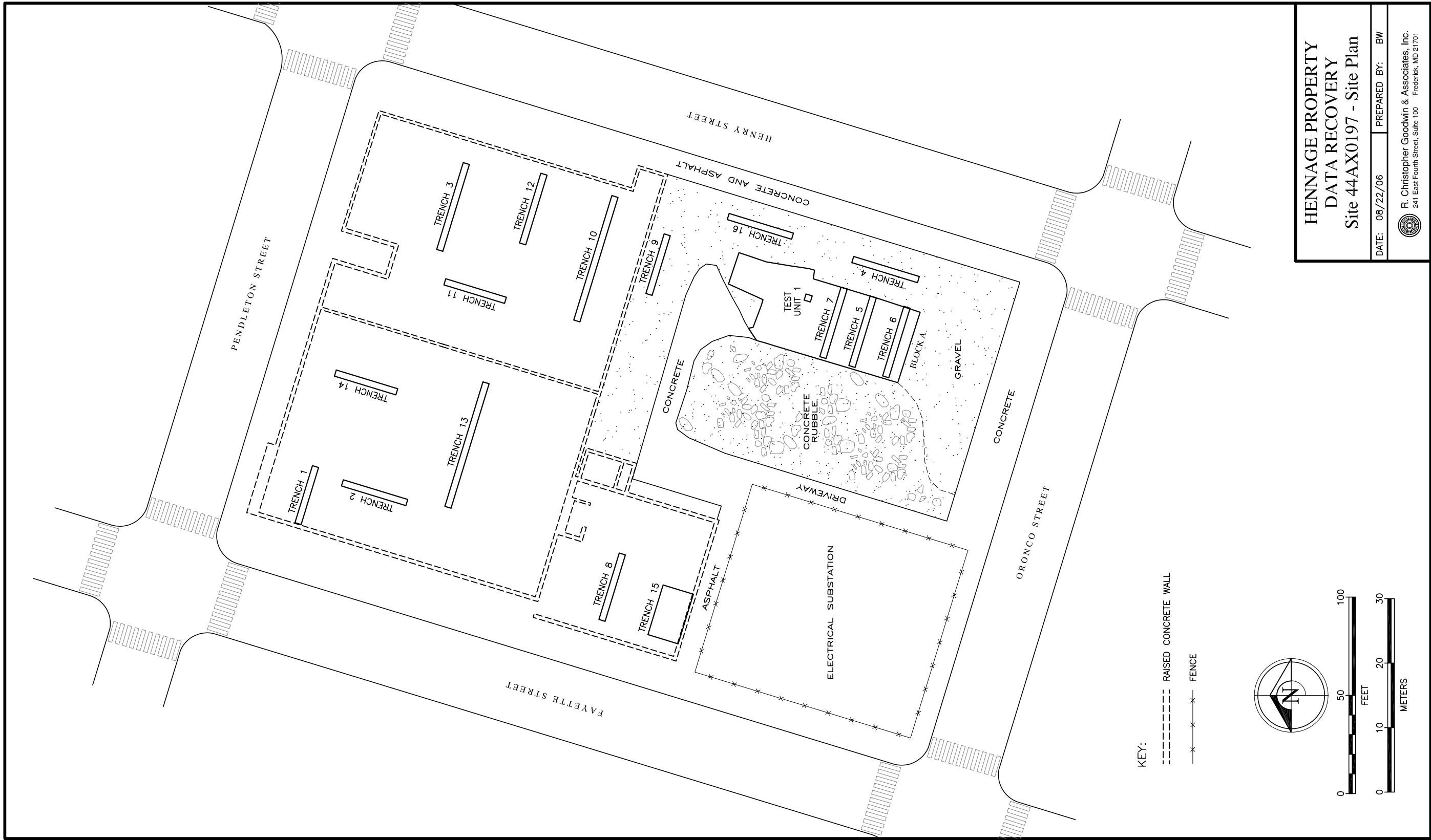


Figure 16. Site plan showing the locations of identified landscape and structural features, test trenches and test units

were investigated using the same methods as in the northern section. Structural features including the cellar of the main dwelling, the well and the cistern, along with the remnants of outbuildings and landscape features, were mechanically and manually cleaned, mapped and photographed (Figure 17). In the cellar, the brick paving was removed in the corners and in doorways and 2 by 2-foot (0.61 by 0.61-meter) units were established and excavated in natural levels.

To complete final investigations of the well, following investigation and documentation, the cellar walls and floor to the south, east and west of the wellhead were removed mechanically. The well lining and fill material were documented at basement floor level. The well shaft subsequently was removed mechanically in one foot increments to a depth of several feet below the depth of planned construction, and its contents and the surrounding soil matrix were documented.

For the cistern, standing water was removed using a pump, then the dome top was removed and the interior rubble and muck were removed mechanically. Filtration boxes and the very bottom of the cistern were still not visible; the cistern was refilled with rubble and reopened at a later date, when the surrounding area could be excavated to expose the cistern. At that time, the walls of the cistern were removed to one foot above the floor and the configuration of the filtration boxes in the floor was examined and documented.

Laboratory Methods

All cultural materials were transferred to the laboratory of R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. in Frederick, Maryland, for cleaning, cataloguing and analysis. Laboratory procedures were performed in accordance with state and federal curation guidelines. The condition of individual artifacts was assessed for degree of stability prior to carrying out any of the processing procedures. Artifacts first were sorted into those that could be wet washed or dry-brushed by hand; these then were air dried and sealed in clean, archival, re-sealable plastic bags. Provenience data were recorded on the outside of each bag as well as on acid-free paper tags placed inside each bag.

Analysis was directed at establishing the chronology of features or archeological deposits identified within the project area. Only historic period materials (with two exceptions), including some faunal remains, were collected during this study; the procedures for inventorying and analyzing the recovered historic materials and faunal remains are summarized below.

Analytical Methods

The coded catalogue system for historic artifacts incorporates artifact attribute data, artifact counts, comments, and manufacture date range information, in a manner that allows for more accurate and detailed analysis of parts or all of the artifact data. The hierarchically-arranged artifact classification system includes four major classification levels: the Category, the Group, the artifact Type, and the Subtype. The initial classification, the **Group**, separates each sub-assemblage by raw material types, including Biological, Ceramic, Glass, Metal, Stone, Synthetic and Manufactured. In the second category, **Class**, artifacts within each material type category are subdivided to refine the classification further; for example, ceramics are divided based on ware type (i.e. earthenwares and stonewares). In the next two classes, Type and Sub-type, the identification becomes more detailed and the artifacts are classified based on more detailed criteria, including glaze types, manufacture techniques, and decorative treatments. For example, vessel form for ceramics and glass is described in the Sub-type category. The criteria for classifying kitchen ceramics and glass in the Type and Subtype categories have been developed using a variety of current reference literature, including Miller (1980, 1991), Noël Hume (1976), Worthy (1982), and others. More detailed classifications, based on manufacture date ranges and functional classifications, follow the identification of these main groupings. When determining manufacture date ranges, standard references are used, and where possible, manufacturer's marks are used in conjunction with ceramic type and manufacture techniques to refine temporal associations.

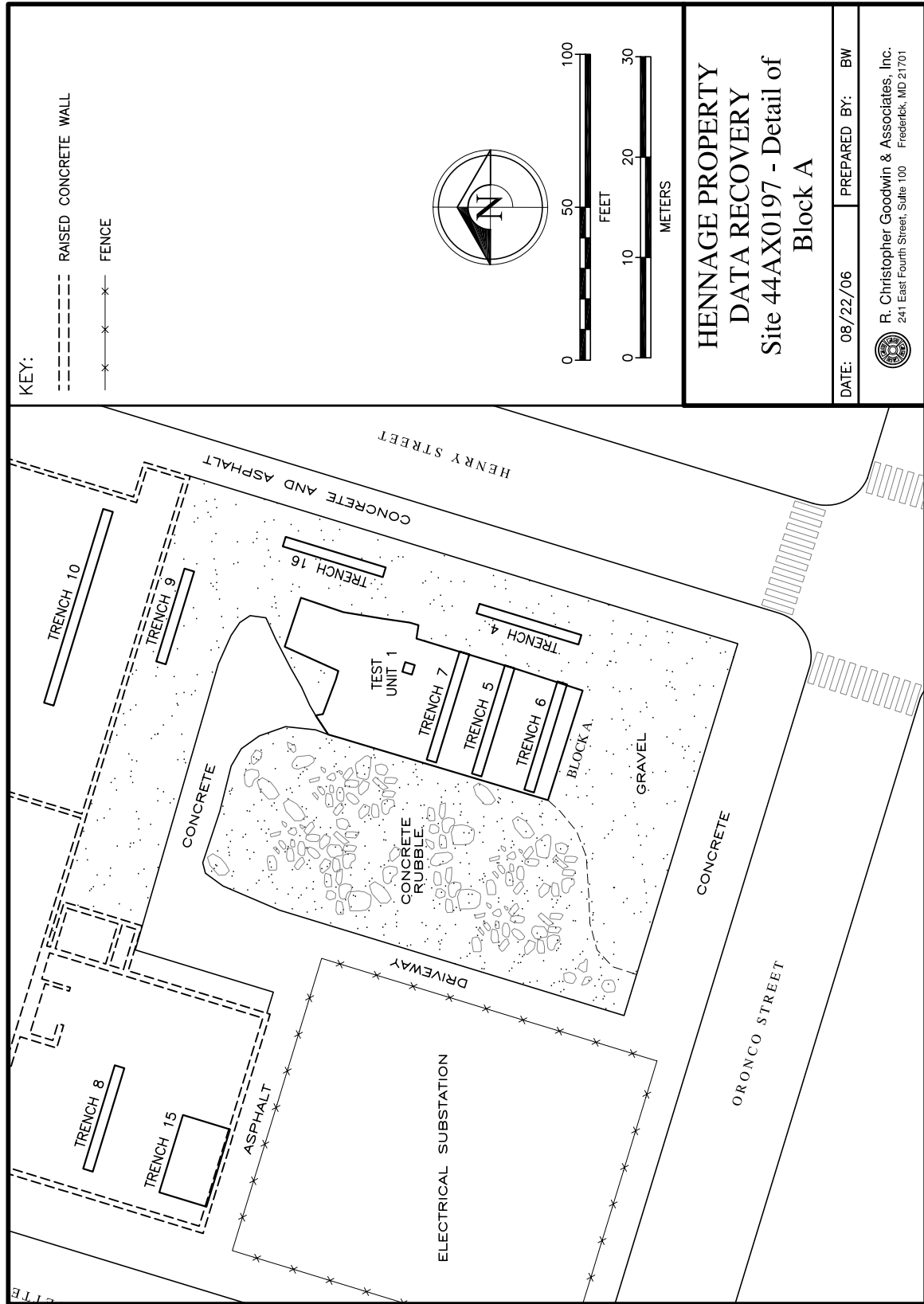


Figure 17. Plan of Block A, showing landscape and structural features, and locations of test trenches and units

Where applicable, a modified version of South's (1977) functional classifications also is used to supplement the analysis of historic period artifacts. For the purposes of analysis and interpretation, the Architectural group includes objects related to the construction or maintenance of buildings and structures, such as brick, mortar, window glass, nails, and construction hardware. Nails were categorized as hand wrought, cut, or wire, depending upon manufacturing method. The Kitchen functional group includes any objects related to the preparation, service, consumption, or storage of food, such as ceramic and glass. In addition, materials such as faunal remains, shell (oyster, clam, egg, etc.) also are represented in this category. The classification of kitchen glass is predicated on the identification of manufacturing techniques used to produce the vessel, after models established in Jones and Sullivan (1989) and others.

The Clothing group includes materials for clothing manufacture such as pins and needles, scissors, fabric, thread, as well as fasteners and decorations, such as snaps, hooks, buttons, and buckles. Material types for these sorts of artifacts include bone, shell, various types of metal, and plastic. The furniture-functional group consists of materials and objects related to household furnishings. Archeologically, this group is typically composed primarily of furniture hardware such as hinges, drawer pulls, locks, keyhole escutcheons, and tacks.

Objects classified as Personal include those products used for personal hygiene, as well as jewelry, coins, and other personal possessions. Items for hygiene include grooming products such as combs and brushes, curlers, toothbrushes, chamber pots, as well as pitchers, basins and other vessels used for personal hygiene. Objects related to the use of

tobacco, such as pipes and associated equipage are also typically included in this category.

Transportation-related materials include items related to transportation, such as harness equipage and horseshoes, wagon and carriage parts, and automobile parts. The Arms group includes any objects related to arms or weapons, such as gun parts, ammunition, and tools for gun or weapon repair and maintenance.

The Activities group is comprised of artifacts related to non-domestic activities. These may include toys, tools, or products related to recreation, hobbies, non-architectural construction, repair and maintenance. Miscellaneous artifacts include non-cultural stone and various metals whose function cannot be ascertained.

Osteological Analysis

Faunal remains were analyzed following currently accepted zooarchaeological procedures. First, the skeletal elements were identified as specific anatomical elements. Then element identification was confirmed by comparing it to anatomical texts (Olsen 1964; Gilbert 1990). If a fragment could not be identified as a specific element it was listed as an unidentified fragment. Next, the element was assigned to the most specific taxonomic classification possible. These classes include class, order, family, genus and species. Both taphonomic modifications and evidence of butchering procedures were when they were encountered.

Curation of Cultural Materials

Upon completion of the project, all cultural materials will be turned over to Diamond Properties, LLC, with recommendations that the cultural materials be curated with Alexandria Archaeology.

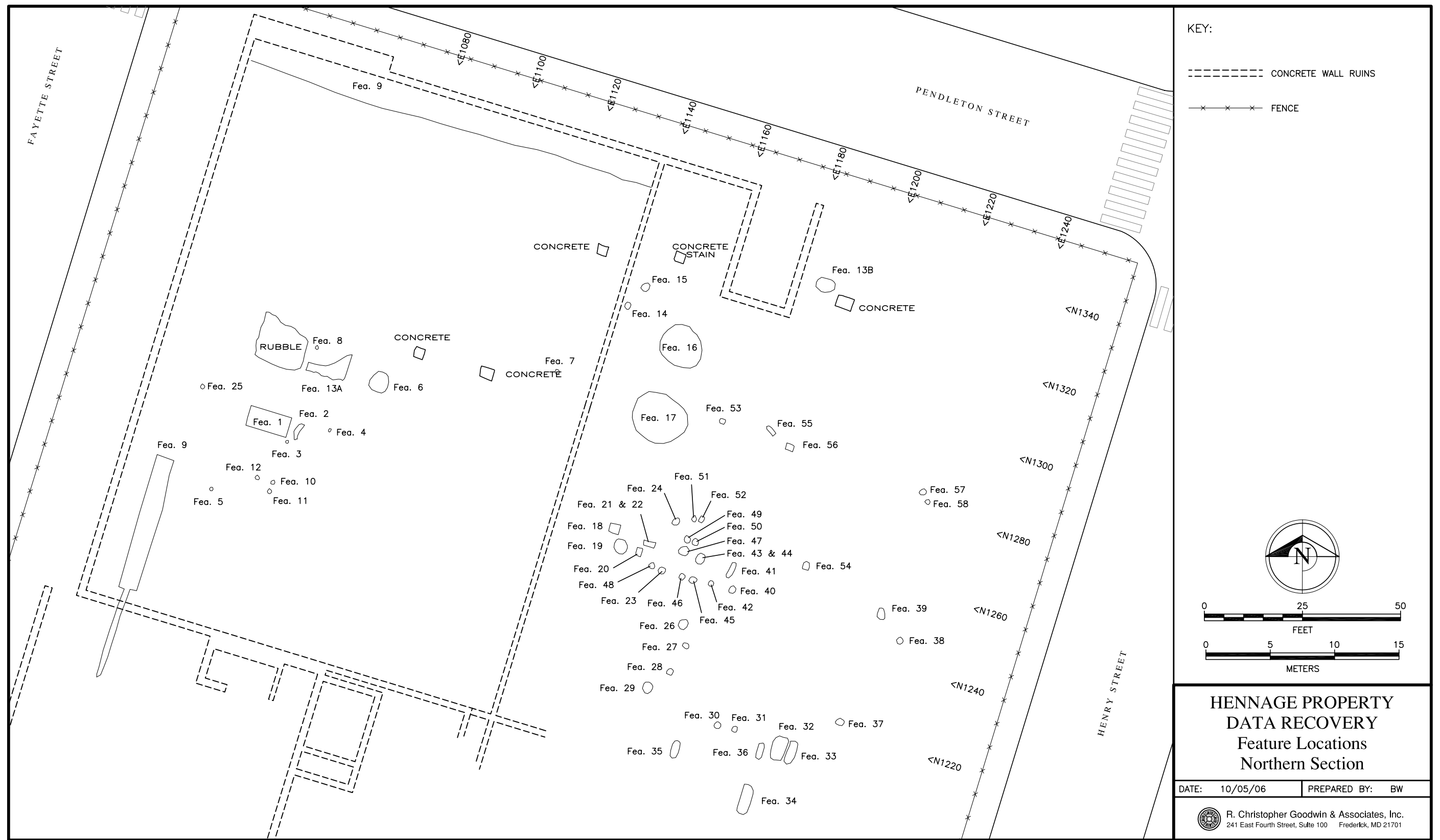


Figure 18. Plan of the northern portion of the block showing the configuration of features

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

Northern Portion of the Block

Historic documentation suggested that this northern portion of the block had accommodated a variety of functions prior to 1915, including a clover field, a garden and an orchard; Smoot (1934) also indicated that the Mason family burial vault, subsequently removed, also was located in this general area. After ca. 1918, a large hay/feed warehouse occupied this half of the block; this building eventually was converted into a private garage and a warehouse.

Initial Testing

Demolition of the commercial buildings that occupied the lot at the beginning of the project, and subsequent removal of the underlying concrete slab, exposed a concrete/cinder block foundation wall that ran east-west across the block at approximately 160 ft (48.8 m) south of the northern edge of the block, effectively dividing the northern portion (approximately one third) of the block from the remainder. This artificial boundary was used during investigations to distinguish the northern and southern portions of the block.

Removal of the concrete slab revealed that historic fill material covered this entire section. This debris layer was composed of soil/sand and brick and concrete fragments; the matrix included oyster shell, historic glass, metal and ceramics. The artifact assemblage suggested an approximate date of the last half of the nineteenth century. Diagnostic ceramics included abundant whiteware, porcelain and ironstone, but late eighteenth/early nineteenth-

century types such as pearlware, creamware or tin-glazed ceramics were absent from the assemblage. There were machine-cut nails, but no wire nails. Mold-blown bottles with hand-tooled lips were observed, as was solarized manganese glass; both indicate dates spanning the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. These artifacts probably were associated with fill used during the construction of the ca. 1918 hay/feed warehouse (Figure 19). Although the area apparently had been filled, this structure rested on concrete piers and wooden beams (Figure 20), and its construction had not seriously impacted the integrity of soils beneath the fill.

The northern portion of the block divided further by a north/south running concrete/cinder block foundation wall (Figure 16). The differential modification of the eastern and western portions had affected the archeological record differently. By 1951, the eastern half of the warehouse building had been renovated extensively, and its original wooden beams had been replaced with steel beam construction. Below the concrete pad in the eastern half was a complicated tangle of metal piping that was extremely difficult to extract, even mechanically. In contrast, the western half of the building footprint had been less extensively renovated and did not include any of the piping. The remains of wooden beams were found within the destruction layer, and portions of an intact wooden floor that had been constructed using cut nails were present between the top and bottom layers of the concrete slab (Figure 21).



Figure 19. Photographs of structural features in the Northern portion of the block

To determine the depth and character of fill materials, eight trenches were placed in the northern half of the block. The purpose of these preliminary tests was to investigate subsurface integrity and to identify any features present below the destruction level and the warehouse fill (Figure 16). These tests indicated that approximately 1.6 ft of fill/destruction debris was present across most of the northern portion of the block. The presence of concrete support piers in the stratum indicated that the materials were fill, probably placed at the time of construction of the warehouse. Several buried features, including postholes were observed in undisturbed soil below the fill. A variety of cultural materials was present in the fill and destruction levels, and was visible on the surface of buried features.

This preliminary testing indicated subsurface integrity in some areas of the site, below the destruction/fill level. Trenches 1, 2, 13 and 14 were located in the northwestern quadrant of the block. Across most of this area, these trenches revealed the presence of approximately 25 to 20 inches of fill above

several strata of natural sandy loam and clay loam soils. The fill was characterized as a loose, coarse sandy matrix that included varying percentages of rubble, gravel and crushed concrete. The underlying natural strata ranged from 3 to 8 inches in thickness and consisted of sandy or clay loam with varying percentages of sand. Subsoil tended to be a fine to medium textured sandy clay loam that tended toward yellowish hues.

Trench 1, located in the extreme northwestern corner of the block, was oriented east- west, and paralleled Pendleton Street. Four soil strata were noted above subsoil. The uppermost stratum was an historic debris level; this was underlain by fill material (Strata II and IIa). The underlying strata, below these fill deposits, appeared as naturally occurring, undisturbed horizons. This soil sequence was composed of two strata (Stratum III and Stratum IV) above subsoil. Stratum III was composed of yellowish brown (7.5YR 4/6) sand; Stratum IV was a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clayey sand mottled with strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) clay; and subsoil (Stratum V) consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6)

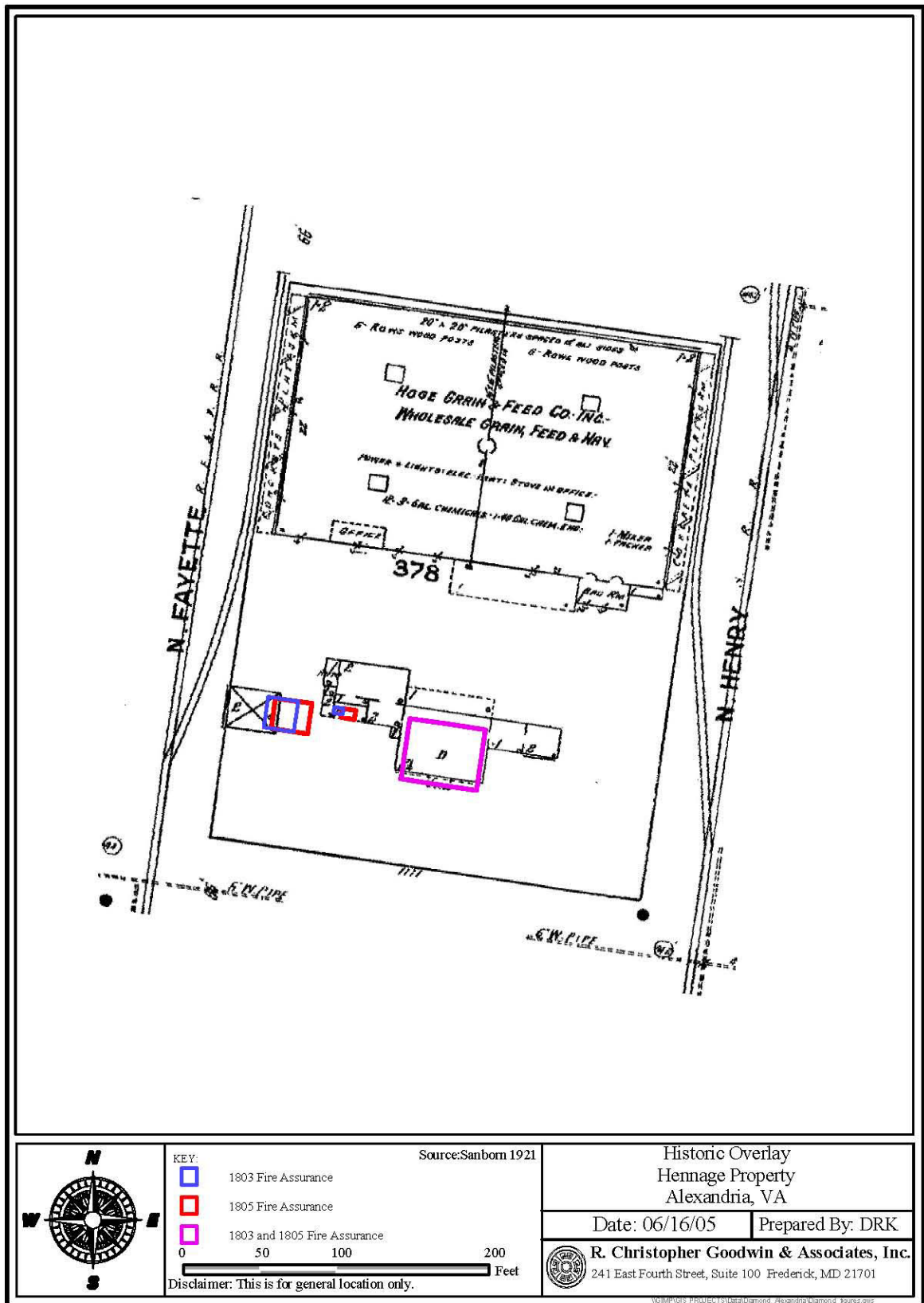


Figure 20. Sanborn 1921 showing the configuration of the Hay and Feed warehouse



Figure 21. Photograph of wooden floor from beneath the concrete slab in the eastern half of the warehouse platform

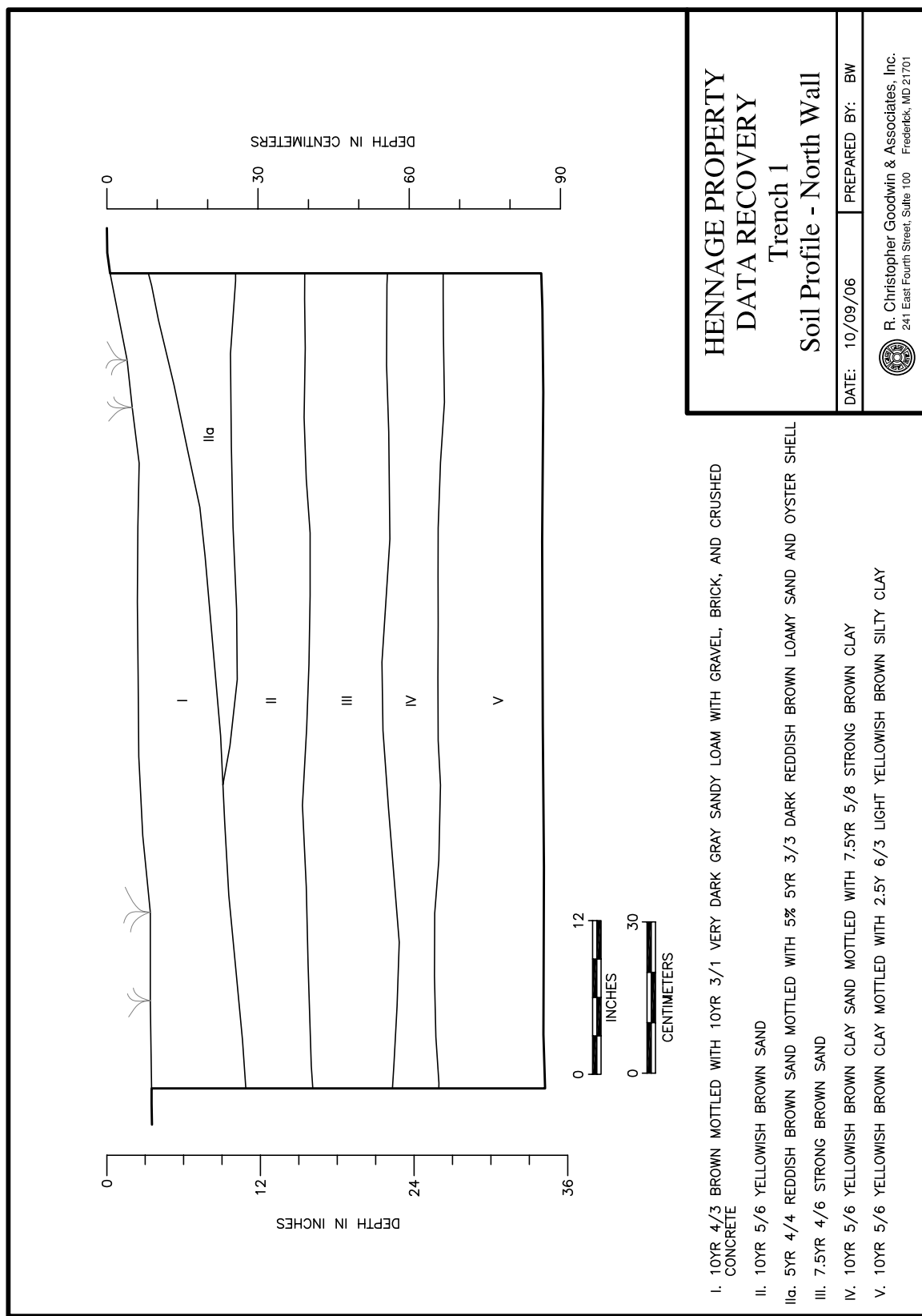
clay mottled with light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) silty clay (Figure 22). Trench 14 was located east of TR1, near Pendleton Street, but was oriented north-south. This trench was very shallow, with a single level of fill above soil that appeared to be subsoil. The brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) fine sandy loam fill contained no features (Figure 22).

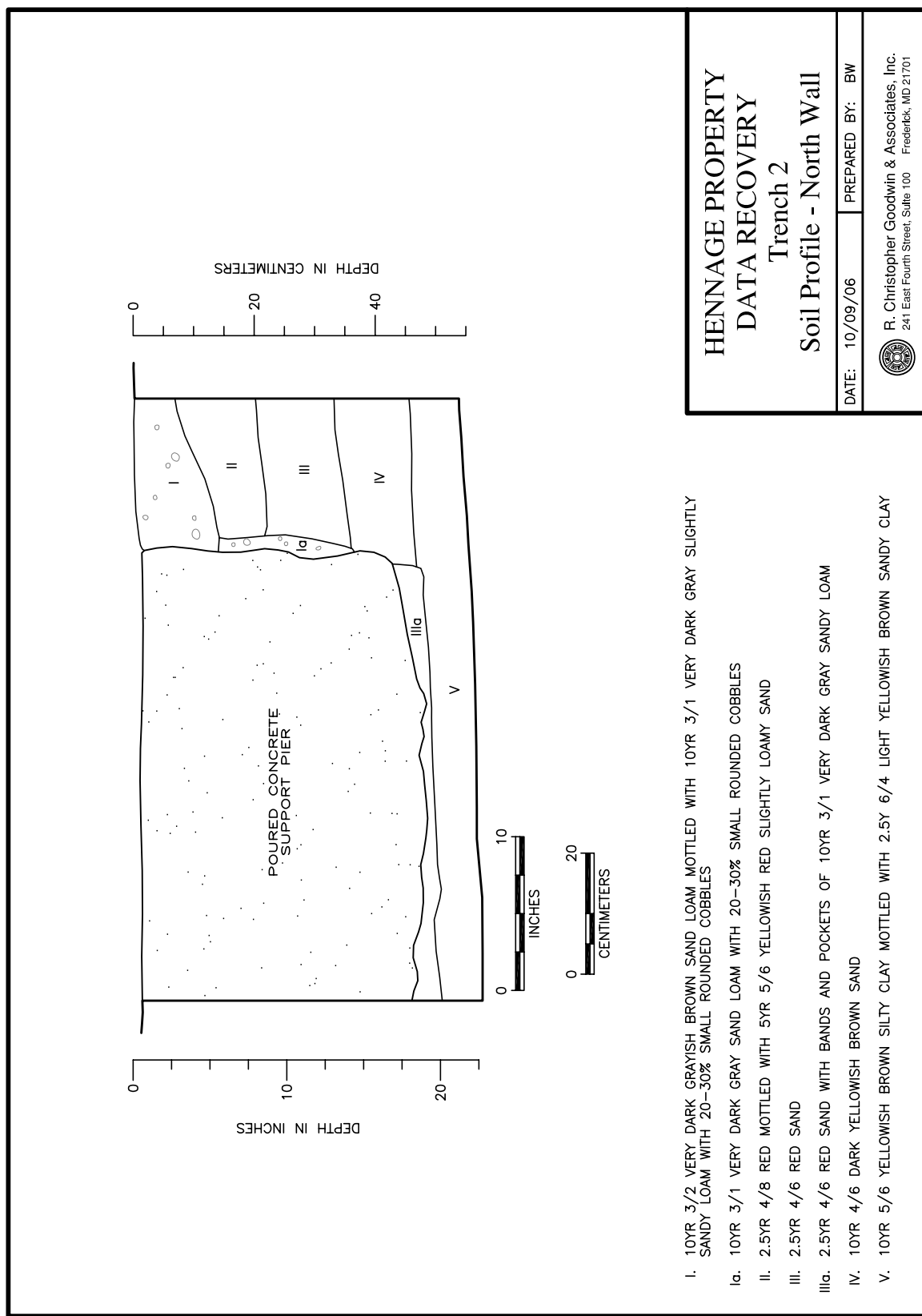
Trench 2, located south of TR1, also was oriented north-south, parallel with Fayette Street. Excavation of this trench revealed essentially the same soil profile as TR1 (with redder soils below the fill layers), but also exposed a concrete support pier, with some associated soil disturbance. The support pier had been excavated through Stratum IV, but it did not extend into subsoil (Stratum V) (Figure 22).

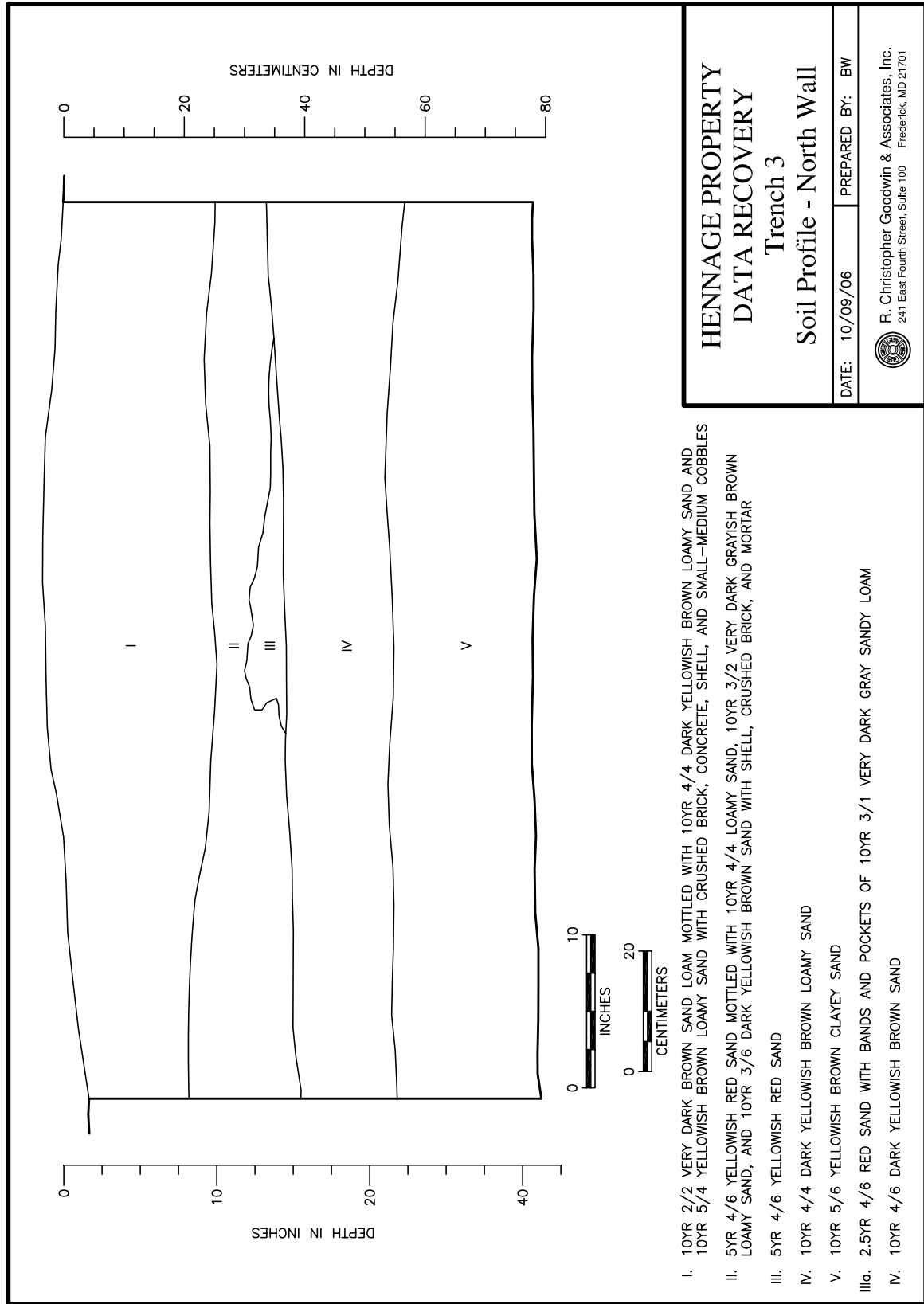
Trench 13 was located south of TR14 and was oriented east-west. The stratigraphic sequence in this trench differed slightly from that noted in the other trenches. Beneath the uppermost fill layer, there were two strata that may or may not have been undisturbed (Stratum II: yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) fine sandy loam; Stratum III: strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) sandy loam). In this test, subsoil was pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4) clay mixed with light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) clay; two concrete piers and

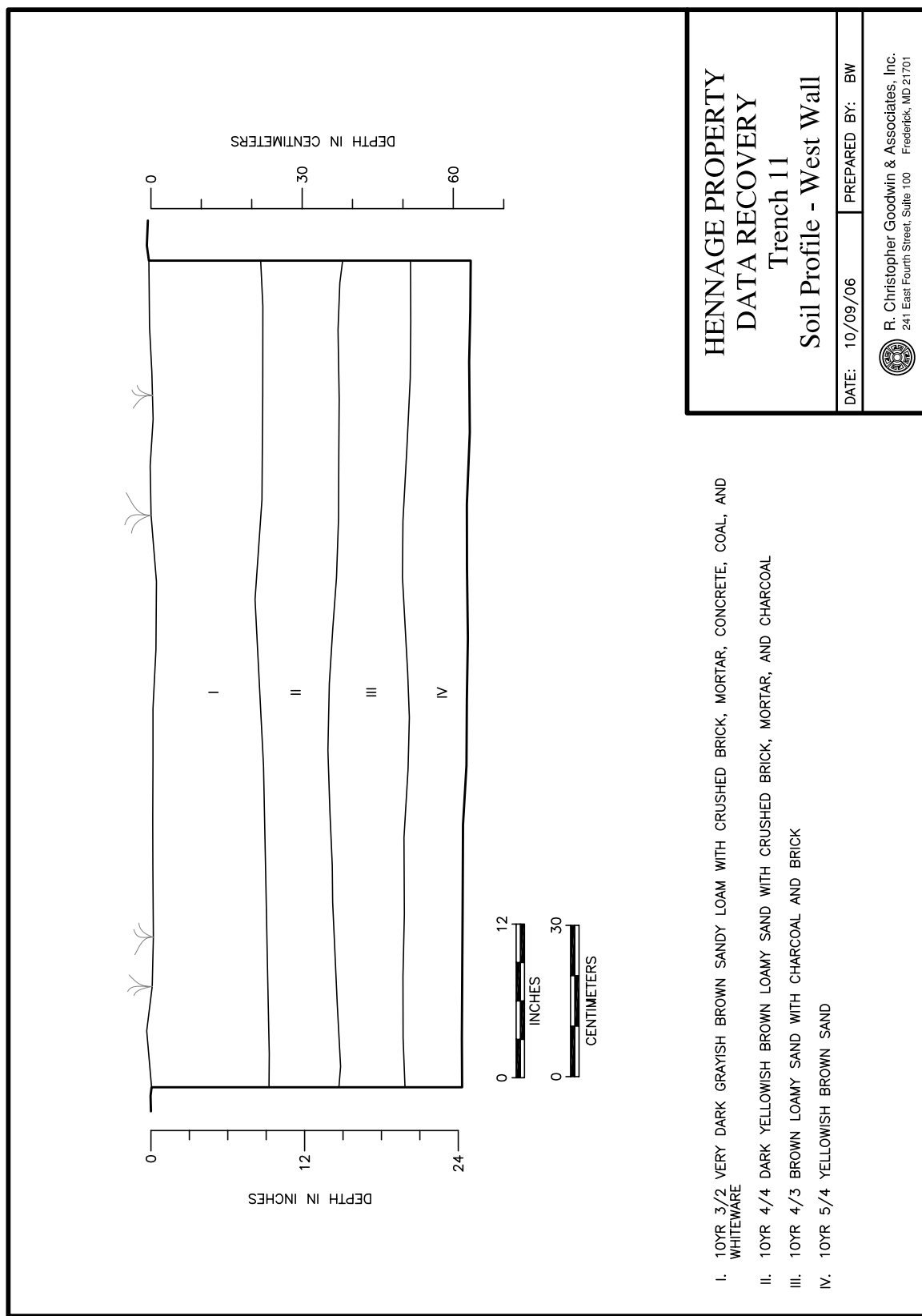
a post mold were present in this trench (Figure 22).

Trenches 3, 10, 11 and 12 were in the northeastern portion of the block. Trenches 3, 11 and 12 exhibited a soil profile (three strata above subsoil) that corresponded roughly to that for TRs 1 and 2 in the northwestern corner. In these trenches, the upper two strata appeared to be fill material, while the lower stratum (a possible buried A horizon), directly above subsoil appeared undisturbed by demolition/construction. In common with TRs 1 and 2, the fill materials consisted of a loose, sandy matrix with varying percentages of destruction rubble inclusions; unlike TRs 1 and 2, there were two strata of fill in this area ranging from 4 to 8 in thick. Beneath the fill there was a stratum interpreted tentatively as a buried cultural deposit that had not been affected by later construction activity. This stratum was approximately 7 inches thick and consisted of brown medium coarse sand loam. The subsoil beneath this layer was yellowish brown sandy or sandy clay loam, very similar to that identified in the northwestern quadrant. Trench 10, placed in the southeastern portion of this area (Figure 22), was abandoned after extremely disturbed soils and fill materials were encountered.









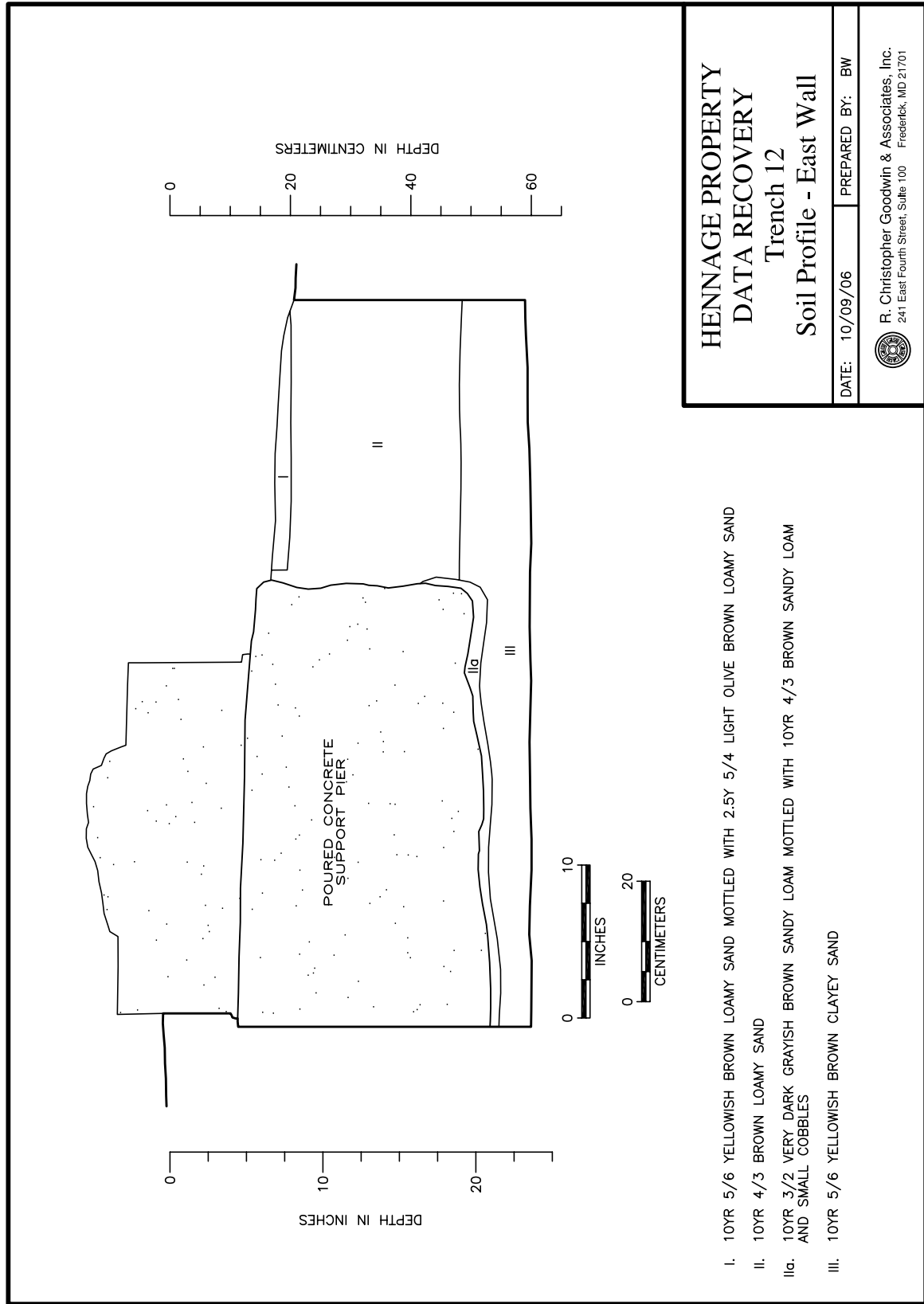


Figure 22e. Profile drawing for Test Trench 12

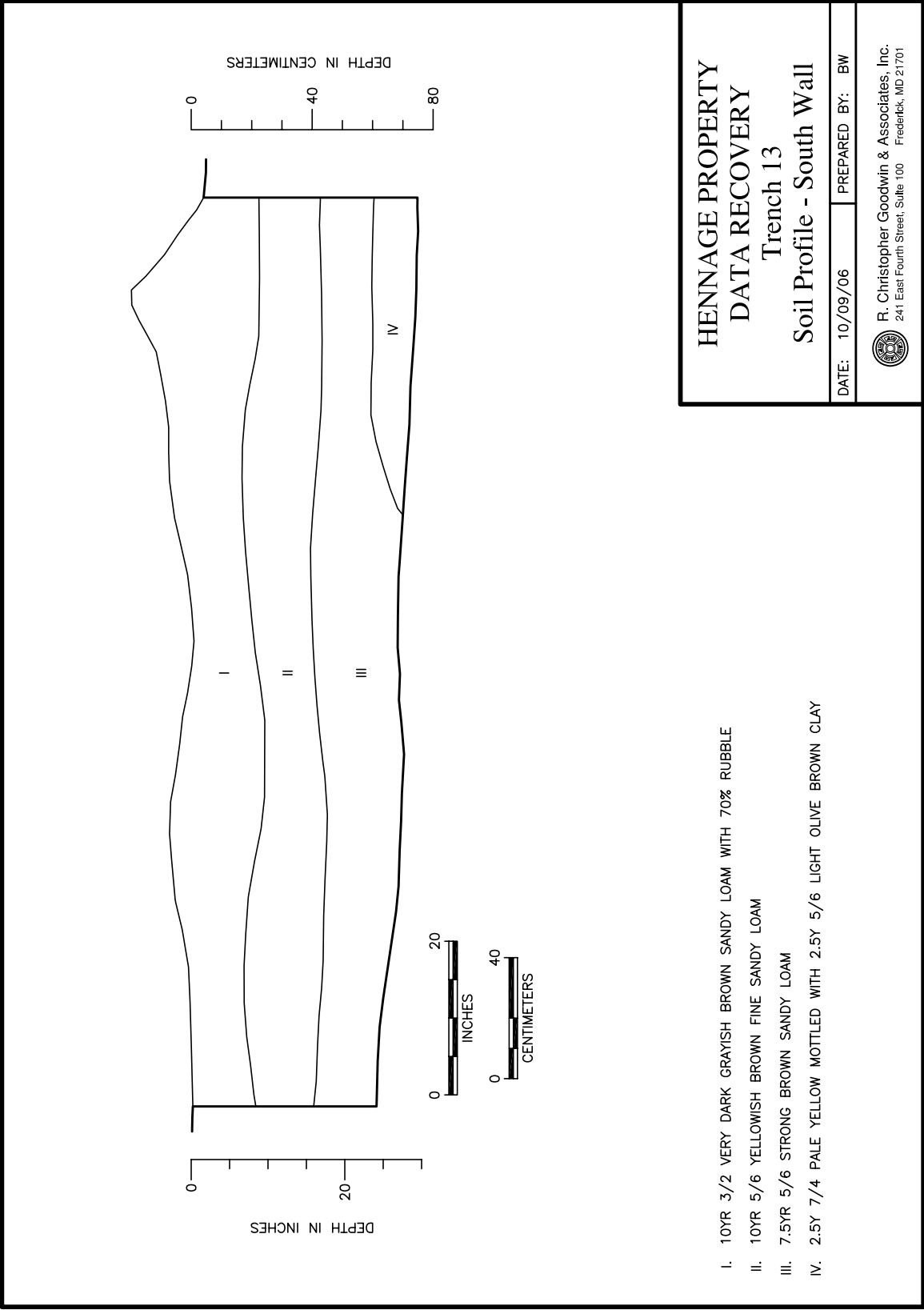


Figure 22f. Profile drawing for Test Trench 13

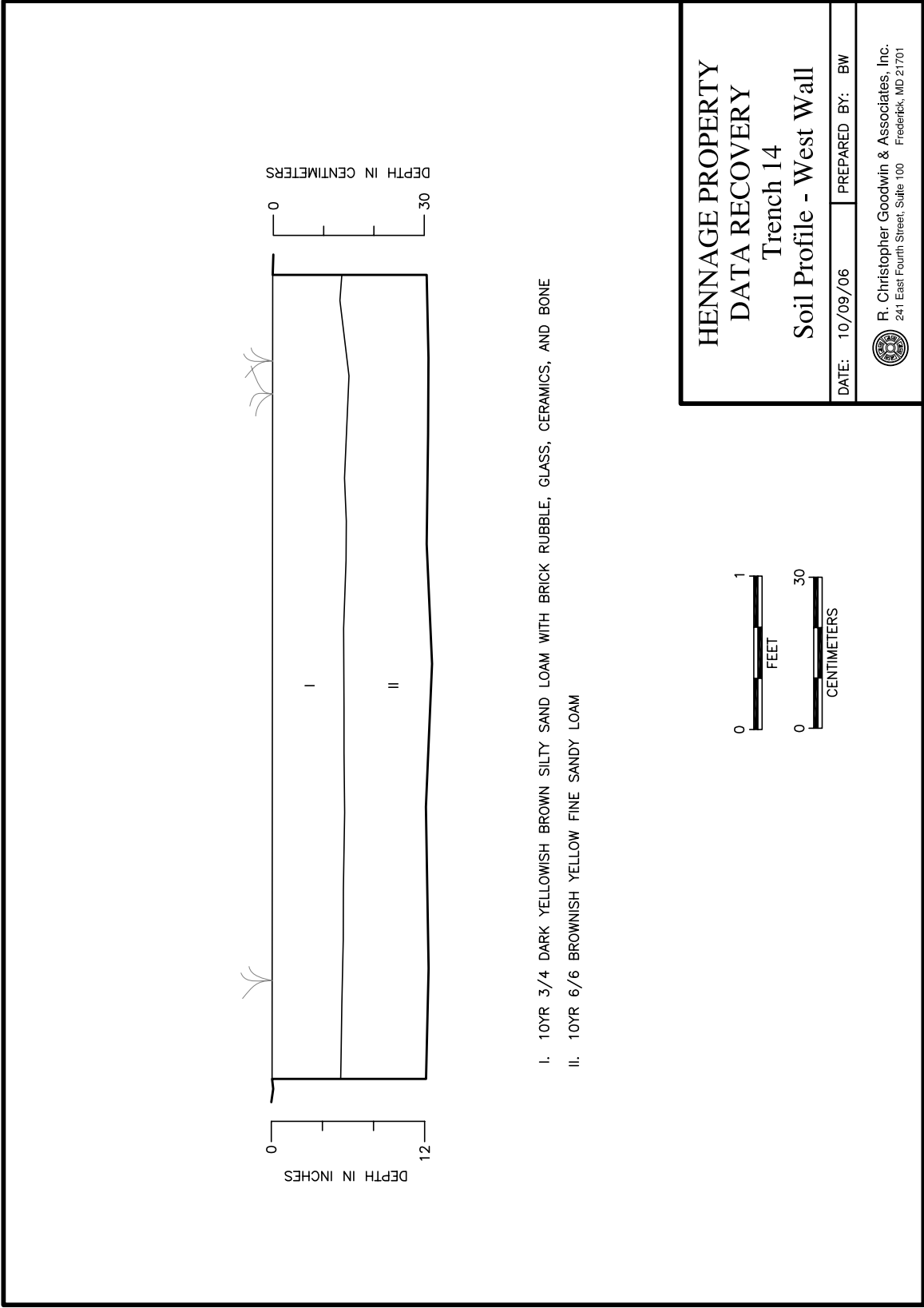


Figure 22g. Profile drawing for Test Trench 14

Trench 3 was in the northeastern corner of the block, oriented east-west parallel to Pendleton Street. In this trench, a 16-foot (5-m) rectangular concrete foundation feature filled with rubble was present just below the fill material. A few pipes ran along its side, but its function is unclear. Stratigraphy on either side (east and west) of the concrete feature was intact (Figure 22). Two fill levels overlay Stratum III, a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sand loam sand, interpreted as an intact soil horizon, and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam subsoil (Stratum IV) subsoil. A posthole was observed at the top of Stratum IV. Trench 11 was south and west of TR3, and was oriented north-south. As in TR3, two fill levels overlay a buried intact soil deposit of brown (10YR 4/3) sand loam with charcoal and brick flecking, and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam subsoil (Figure 22). No features were present.

Trench 12 was located south of TR3, on the eastern edge of the block; this trench was oriented east-west, perpendicular to Henry Street. In this test, two fill levels overlay Stratum III, brown (10YR 4/3) sand loam with brick, charcoal and mortar flecking, and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay subsoil (Stratum IV) (Figure 22). Two features were noted in this test: a concrete support pier for the former warehouse building divided the trench in the center, and a posthole was noted in the eastern half of the trench.

The results of preliminary tests for the northern portion of the block indicated that a relatively thin deposit of post-occupation destruction rubble or fill material overlay natural or undisturbed soils. In the northwest, a single deposit of fill material directly overlay subsoil, while in the northeastern quadrant, two strata of destruction rubble or fill material overlay what appeared to be buried soils that may have been natural or may reflect historic activities and are unaffected by later filling and construction/demolition. This stratum was approximately seven to eight inches thick and directly overlay subsoil across most of the northeastern quadrant.

Subsequent Investigations

Because the preliminary testing had indicated that the remnant soils and depositional sequences were different in the northeastern and northwestern quadrants of the block, the northern area was subdivided further using the concrete footer as a rough boundary. The Northeastern and Northwestern Quadrants then were examined using strategies that were selected on the basis of preliminary test results.

Northeastern Quadrant

Since naturally-formed strata or minimally disturbed historic deposits (including what may have been an intact A horizon) appeared in the trenches in the northern portion of the quadrant, the research design for investigation of this portion of the block, developed in consultation with City archeologists, focused on more extensive manual investigations following the mechanized removal of fill overburden. The intent was to determine, if possible, the nature and character of the soil deposits, and to sample cultural materials from the potentially intact soils. To expose intact deposits, 0.5 to 0.67 feet (15-20 cm) of fill material was removed mechanically from the entire northern portion of the block. Once exposed, the remnant A-horizon was systematically shovel-tested at 10-ft (3.05-m) intervals to ascertain the stratigraphic integrity (Figure 23), determine the presence or absence of features, and to obtain a sample of cultural materials.

Upon removal of the destruction rubble and fill material, a baseline was established along the eastern side of the block; 13 transects were placed along this baseline and shovel tests were dug at 10 ft intervals. Since the potentially intact deposits were in the northeastern quadrant of the block, most of the shovel testing was concentrated in that area. Two transects of shovel tests also were placed in the northwestern section. Out of 153 possible shovel tests on eleven transects in the northeastern quadrant, 96 were excavated (Figure 23). A typical soil profile consisted of 0.8 feet (0.2 m) of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sand loam (or olive brown [2.5Y 4/3] silt loam) over yellowish brown (10YR

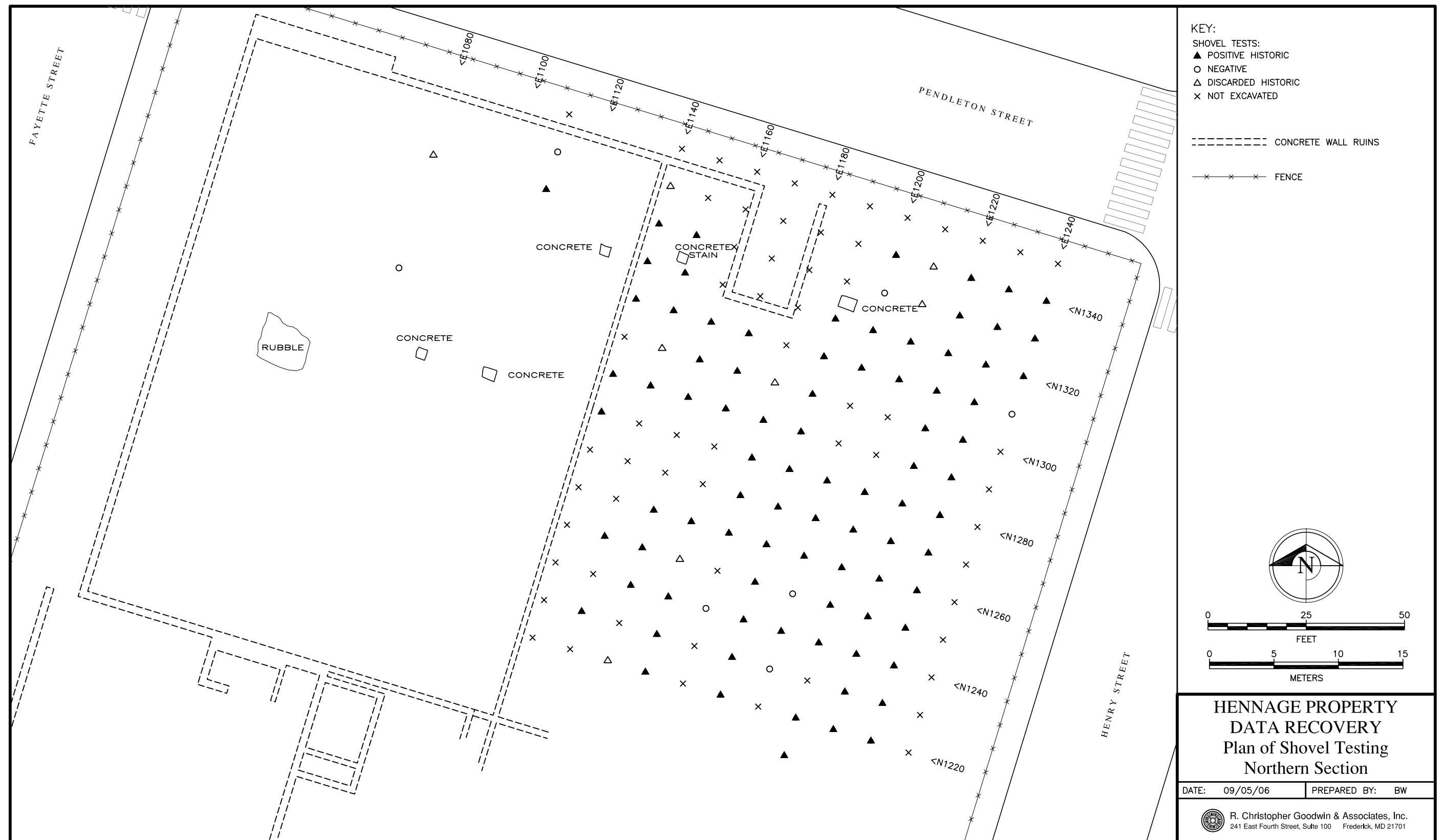


Figure 23. Plan for shovel testing in the northeastern quadrant of the block

5/6) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 24). None of these tests contained prehistoric artifacts, but 91 contained historic cultural materials, most of which were from the upper stratum.

Cultural Materials

There were no dense artifact concentrations and few large fragments. The positive shovel tests resulted from sampling a thin scatter of artifacts over this portion of the site (Figure 23), identified as a thin sheet midden. There were a few light concentrations of materials; one in the extreme northeastern corner of the block, one in the southeastern portion of the tested area, one in the northwestern portion of the tested area and one in the southeastern quadrant. The three in the northwest, northeast and southeast were light scatters that were not associated with features; the two in the northeast and northwest seem to be associated with the loading dock that was located on the north at Pendleton Street. The concentration in the southwest was denser and more horizontally extensive, and was found to be related to a cluster of features (identified in subsoil when soils were removed). A total of 512 artifacts were collected in the shovel test sample (Table 5); 58 per cent were kitchen ceramics and 24 per cent were glass. The remaining 18 per cent was composed of manufactured, metal, organic, stone and synthetic items. Most of the ceramics (n=306) were white body earthenwares, including 68 whiteware, 81 pearlware, and 57 creamware (Table 6).

A total of 274 of these artifacts were datable; most (n=261) were ceramics including white body earthenwares, pearlware, creamware, ironstone, yellowware and whiteware. An example of agate ware (1810-1840) also was included. Additional datable materials included small numbers of cut, hand wrought and wire nails, and mold made glass. These

provided a mean manufacture date of 1812.36 for the sheet midden in the northwestern area of the block. For the ceramics, the manufacture date range extended from 1762 to 1930. Start dates for manufacture range from 1762 to 1842 and end dates range from 1790 to 1930. The overlap period for all manufacture date ranges is 1790 to 1842. The shortest manufacture date range was for a specific creamware type (1795 to 1815). For other materials (mold blown glassware and nail manufacture techniques), because only general classifications can be made, manufacture date ranges are very broad. One piece of Bakelite (1907-1930) was included in the assemblage, but it was found in association with the cinder block wall that divides the northern portion of the block.

The general manufacture dates for creamware ranged from 1762 to 1830 the sample included undecorated creamware, as well as one example each of hand painted overglaze (1762-1820) and underglaze (1795-1815) decoration. The overglaze decoration is a thin orange line; the underglaze is a leaf or fragment of a floral pattern. The few fragments of ironstone date from 1813 to 1903 and are undecorated. A larger portion of the sample is pearlware, most is undecorated and has been assigned a date range from 1762 to 1830. Some of the more popular decorative types are included in the sample including annular banding (1790-1820), shell (1780-1830) and feather edged (1765-1820) (Figure 25). Some examples of hand painted

Table 5. Cultural Materials from Shovel Tests

Material	Count
Ceramic	306
Glass	123
Indeterminate	1
Manufactured	2
Metal	30
Organic	45
Stone	3
Synthetic	2
Total	512

Table 6. Variety and Count of Ceramic Types from Shovel Tests

Ware Type	Count
Agateware	1
Buff Body earthenware	2
Creamware	57
Ironstone	3
Pearlware	81
Red Earthenware	8
White Body Earthenware	39
Transitional Pearl/White	12
Whiteware	68
Yellowware	4
Porcelain	17
Stoneware	8
Tobacco Pipe	6
Total	306

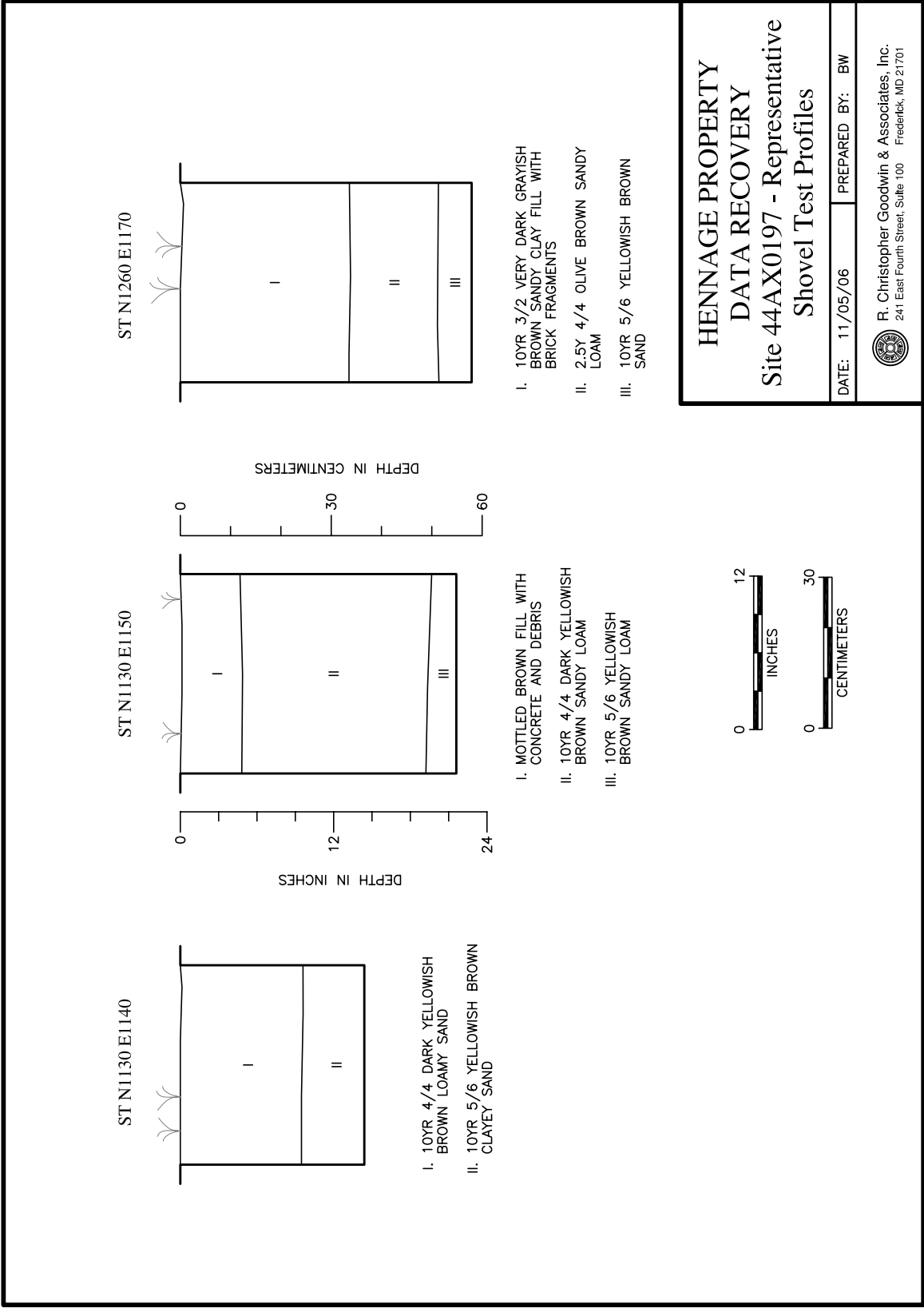




Figure 25. Photograph of representative ceramics from shovel tests.

Top Row: Pearlware: L-R: undecorated (FS#88), under glaze transfer printed blue bowl rim, probably Willow pattern (1792-1820) (FS#74), transfer printed blue (U), and undecorated (L)(FS#38). *Row 2:* Whiteware transfer printed black (Post 1828) (FS#35), undecorated whiteware (FS# 32), white body earthenware with interior and exterior transfer printed blue (FS# 57)

underglaze (1779-1820) decoration also were collected (a blue garland of leaves, blue spearhead design and a green leaf pattern). Some exhibit molded or stamped decoration (maker's mark). Several examples of transfer printing also were collected, fragments of some decorations were too small to be clearly identifiable, but there was one example of a version of the Willow pattern (1792-1820).

A portion of the sample consisted of white body earthenwares for which a more clear identification of glaze type could not be made, or which may have been transitional between pearlware and whiteware. These pieces also exhibited a variety of decorative treatments including shell-edged, hand painted underglaze, and transfer printing. One example was transfer printed brown (1762-1930), the rest exhibited a variety of blue transfers including geometric and floral designs (Figure 25). Some of these wares probably were transitional (1810-1840) and exhibited examples of shell edging and transfer printing. Decorative treatments on whitewares

(1820-1930) included annular banding (1820-1860), gilding, hand painted underglaze decoration, and transfer printing (Figure 25). However, the small size of the individual sherds made more specific identification of decorative type difficult. Hand-painted underglaze decorations included polychrome and blue floral or botanical patterns. Transfer printed decorations were mostly blue, but included one example each of mulberry and black transfers. Identifiable motifs included botanical or floral and geometric designs. A few fragments of yellowware (1830-1930) also were collected, one of which exhibited molded decoration in the form of turned lines; the others were undecorated (Figure 26). One example of Chinese export porcelain (1690-1790) was included in the sample (Figure 26); this piece probably was an example of Canton (1785-1853) porcelain and exhibited hand painted underglaze decoration. Only three fragments of marginally datable glass were included in the collection; these consisted of a fragment of a patent lip manufactured from



Figure 26. Photograph of representative ceramics from shovel tests

Row 1: Porcelain: L - Chinese Export hand painted under glaze blue, probably Canton (1785-1853) (FS# 36), R- (hand painted under glaze blue, probably Chinese export (FS# 65). *Row 2:* L - Brown stoneware (FS#43), R-red earthenware (FS#80). *Row 3:* Yellow ware: L – with turned lines (FS#86), R – Annular (FS#63)

aqua glass (Post 1880), and two fragments of colorless glass for which a more specific classification could not be made.

Less clearly datable ceramics included two examples of undecorated buff body earthenware, and several fragments of red earthenware. The red earthenwares exhibited either a clear or dark brown lead glaze (Figure 26). One sherd exhibited a transfer printed pattern and a thin brown lead glaze; this fragment was assigned a manufacture date range of 1792 to 1840. Porcelains which could not be dated included several small, undecorated examples that could not be classified precisely. This sample also included some that may be Chinese export but the fragments are too small to make a clear determination. Some examples exhibited hand painted decoration, either underglaze or overglaze; most are blue, one is Chinese-style. Domestic stonewares included examples of brown, buff and grey types; most exhibit a salt

glazed exterior, and one included a portion of cobalt decoration.

Most of the glass could not be precisely dated; since the sample included a variety of glass types ranging from colorless, aqua and light green to dark green and amber (Table 7). Colorless glass included some examples of table glass and lamp glass, as well as some window or mirror glass. Some of the glass

Table 7. Glass Types from Shovel Tests

Type	Sub-type	#
Indeterminate	Light green	63
	Aqua	7
	Colorless	26
	Green	1
	Dark green	17
Molded,	colorless	4
	amber	2
	aqua	2
Non-machine made	colorless	2
Total		123

may be older; including a few fragments of devitrified olive glass (Figure 27).

A small number (n=7) of nails were included in the sample; one was hand wrought and the remaining six that could not be clearly identified as either hand wrought or machine cut (Figure 27). Other metal artifacts included a carriage bolt and a metal alloy tube. A total of 45 faunal samples were collected. These mainly were very small bone fragments that represented large or small mammals; the sample included a fragment of a possible pig tusk. The single piece of chert may be a portion of gun flint, but it also was so small that it was difficult to clearly classify (Figure 27, top left). Ceramics included fragments of kaolin tobacco pipe stems and bowls (Figure 27 and Figure 28).

No intact historic cultural features were present in the A-horizon soil in the northeastern quadrant. After the shovel-testing and sampling was complete, the overburden soil in the northeastern quarter was removed mechanically to expose the subsoil. The northwestern quadrant also was cleaned to remove any remaining debris and overburden and clearly expose the underlying subsoil. At this point an inventory was made of all possible features present in subsoil across the entire northern portion of the block, including both the Northeastern and Northwestern Quadrants. A total of 122 features were recorded; these were classified into four categories: modern or late historic disturbances; construction features; historic cultural features; and natural features (Figure 29). Forty-five features were classified as soil stains or disturbance features; these included patches of overburden soils that had accumulated in depressions, some of which derived from 20th century historic disturbances related to the construction or demolition of the hay and feed warehouse. Nineteen features, most of which were identified in the eastern half of the area, were identified as tree or root stains that may reflect the locations of voluntary growth or intentional plantings in the pasture/clover field that formerly occupied the northern portion of the block; unfortunately there were not enough of them to provide any

definitive information concerning the historic landscape.

Only four features were identifiable as structural features. One concrete pier that is a remnant of the Hay and Feed Warehouse was located in the northeast (Figure 29). Three additional features were located in the western quadrant and will be discussed below. These include the footer for the burial vault, the soil stain that marked the former location of a brick wall along the northwestern edge of the block, and a pit or landscape feature associated with the burial vault.

Nearly half of the identified features were identified as postholes or remnants of postholes (n=54). Although some were contained within and around the burial vault, most were contained in the northeastern quadrant, especially in the southwestern portion of that area near the center of the block (Figure 29). Most of these were small in diameter and round and have been interpreted as representative of landscape or garden plantings or features. However some were rectangular and may reflect the former locations of fence lines, including two east/west lines of postholes at N1250 and N1247 and a NW/SE line of postholes connecting with the N1247 line (Figure 29).

A sample of features, including some posthole features were bisected (Features 16, 17, 33, 42, 48, 55, and 64A). These are described briefly below.

Features 16 and 17, spaced approximately 20 feet (6 m) apart, were particularly notable due to their size. These distinct mottled stains were round and approximately 10 feet (3 m) in diameter; they contained concrete and historic artifacts (such as glass insulators) on the surface (Figure 30). Although no structural remains were evident, they were similar in appearance to slumped wells observed elsewhere in Alexandria (Francine Bromberg, personal communication). Because of their size, the features were bisected mechanically. The basin-shaped profiles extended to subsoil, slightly shallower than three feet (Figure 30); the sides and bottoms of the features were fairly regular and 'clean'. The mottled fill contain bottoms of each of the features,



Figure 27. Photograph of selected cultural materials from shovel tests.

Row 1: Possible gun flint; olive and green bottle glass (L-R: FS#84, 39, 51). *Row 2:* Fragment of large mammal bone (Fs# 83). *Row 3:* examples of hand wrought or cut nails. *Row 4:* fragment of kaolin pipe stem (FS#51)



Figure 28. Photograph of selected cultural materials from the northeastern and northwestern quadrants.

Top: Fragment of kaolin tobacco pipe bowl molded floral design from shovel tests in the northeastern quadrant (FS#70; N1220E1190); *Center Left:* whiteware transfer printed black (post 1828) from Test Unit 2 (FS#112); *Center Right:* Mocha pearlware from surface collection in the area of the cistern (FS#125); *Bottom:* pearlware rim with hand painted blue under glaze floral decoration from TU8, Level 1 (FS#132)

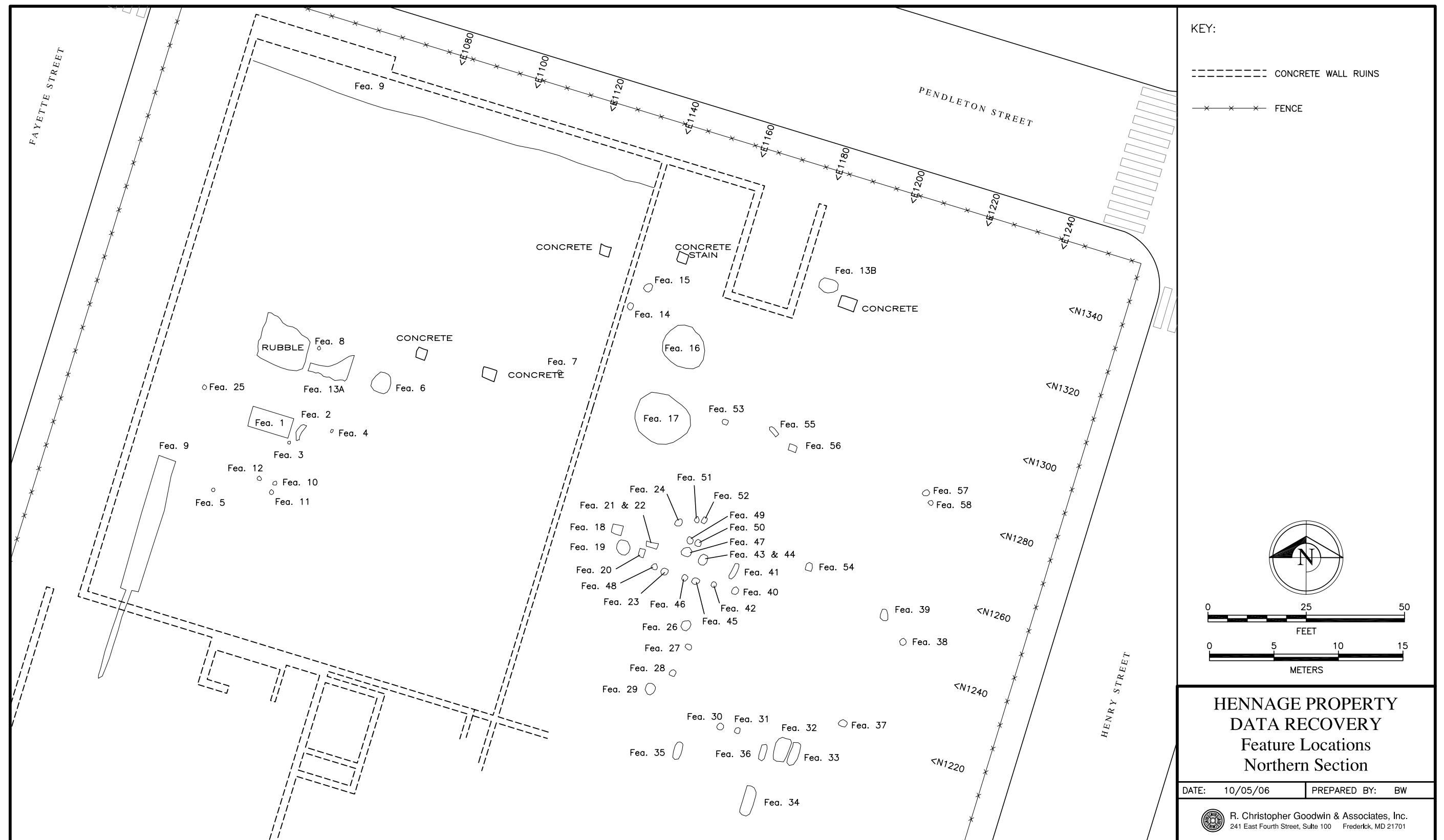
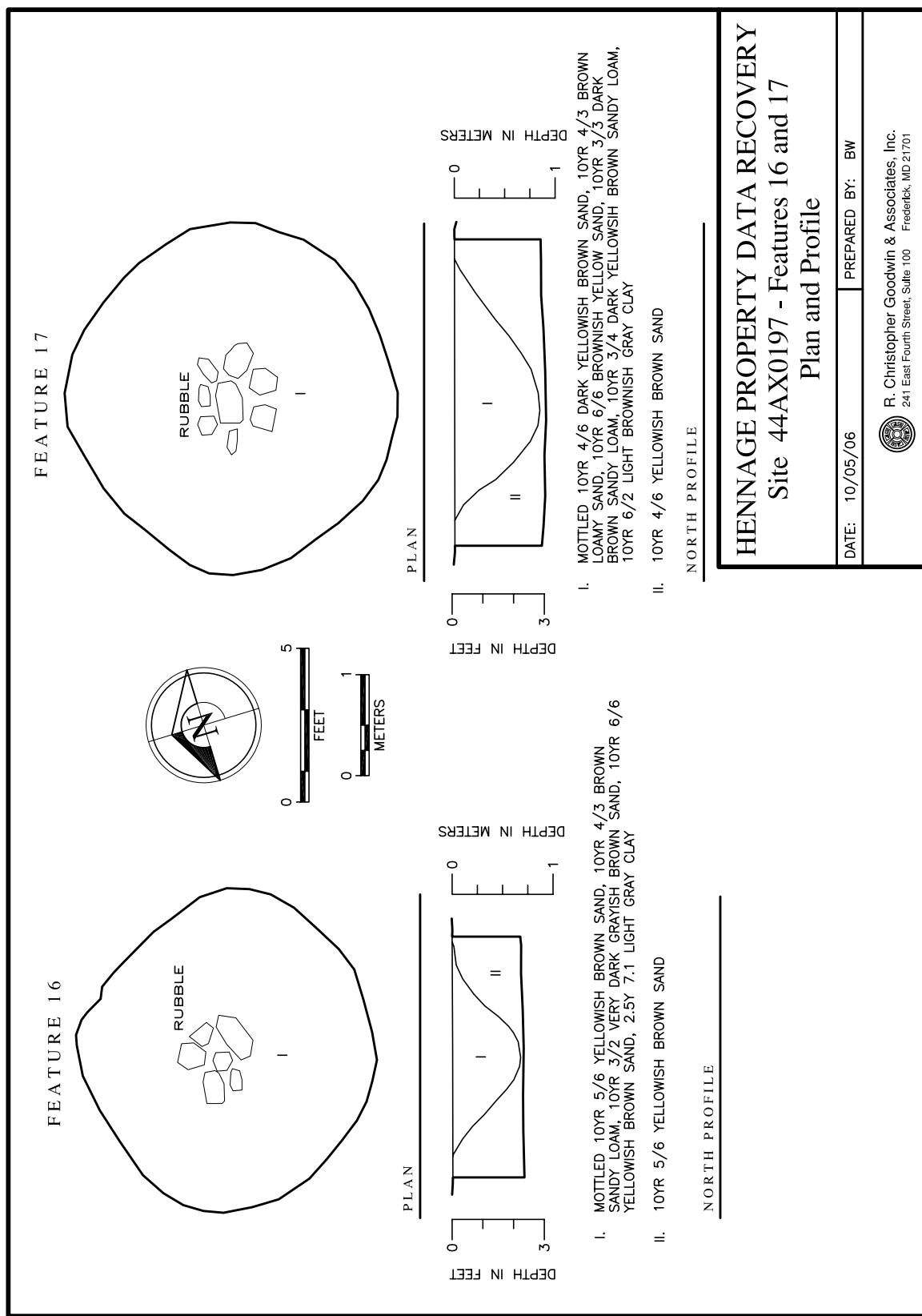


Figure 29. Plan showing the distribution of features and configuration of postholes in the northern portion of the block



with root staining throughout; directly beneath these features, subsoil consisted of strong brown and light grey mottled clays. The interface of the sides and bottom of these basin-shaped features with surrounding soils were too clearly defined to be tree roots, but they also were not wells; their origin and function still are unclear. They may be the result of relatively modern construction or demolition disturbances.

Feature 33 was a 6.7 by 2.2 foot (2.0 by 0.7 m) rectangular stain of mottled dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/6) clayey sand mixed with grey (10YR 6/1) clay, and light grey (10YR 7/1) clay and dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand loam (Figure 31). Although the long axis was oriented north/south, the stain resembled a grave shaft in shape and size, so it was bisected along its short axis and excavated. The northern half was excavated to 2.3 feet (0.70 m) below surface with no change in soils. No evidence of human remains or funerary or mortuary materials was observed, but a small (n=10) assemblage of historic and modern artifacts were found. The ten items included ceramics, glass, metal and organics (Figure 32). Ceramics comprised one example each of creamware (1762-1820) and pearlware (1779-1830). Glass consisted of one example each of flat glass and amber bottle glass. Metal included unidentifiable metal fragments as well as four nails (two wire [1890-P], one unidentifiable and one hand wrought [1600-1815]). The organic material was a small fragment of mammal bone for which the species could not be clearly determined. Although the few cultural materials indicated a nineteenth century date for the feature, it was interpreted as a modern disturbance; the feature was documented and no further investigation was undertaken.

Feature 42 was a posthole aligned with four others (Figure 33). This feature was bisected and the southern half was removed. The feature was roughly square, and measured 1.3 x 0.9 ft; it extended to a depth of 0.88 ft (27 cm) below the exposed surface of subsoil. A roughly oval postmold was present within the posthole. Soils in the excavated portion of the feature were yellowish brown sand loam

with charcoal flecking in the posthole and brown sand loam in the postmold. The five items from this feature consisted two examples of ceramic, one fragment of glass, and two metal objects. The ceramics comprised a single example each of pearlware (1779-1830) and whiteware (Post 1820). One shard of dark green bottle glass identifiable only as non-machine made (Pre-1898) was included in the feature, along with one nail identifiable only as either hand wrought or machine cut (1600-1890). Based on these few items, a generalized date range for this feature would be in the mid-nineteenth century (possibly second quarter).

Feature 48 also was a posthole that included a postmold (Figure 34), and was similar in size to F42 (1.3 x 1.0 ft). The central postmold had a diameter of approximately 0.5 ft. The southern portion of the feature was removed; soils were yellowish brown sand loams; there was no color difference in the postmold; which was differentiated on the basis of texture and compaction. Shell, brick, coal and charcoal fragments and flecking were noted in the soils. One unidentifiable metal object and one fragment of light green flat glass were retained.

Feature 55 was an L-shaped group of three overlapping postholes; these included three postmolds. The entire feature measured 2.9 x 0.5 ft. A bisection line that ran lengthwise across the feature intersected two of the postmolds, each of which was approximately 0.6 ft in diameter. The posthole matrices were composed of yellowish brown sand loam that contained approximately 15% decayed brick; the postmolds consisted of dark brown sand loam (Figure 35). The eight ceramics comprised one white-bodied earthenware; four pearlware, two creamware, and one whiteware (Figure 36). Although there were only a few artifacts in this pair of postholes, they provided a consistent mean date range (1791-1820), with mean dates of 1805 for three pearlware types. The earliest date was for two fragments of creamware, and the latest was for one fragment of whiteware. Even accounting for the fragment of whiteware which skewed the average to a slightly later date, the mean



Figure 31. Photograph of Soil Feature 33



Figure 32. Photograph of selected cultural materials from Feature 33 (FS#117)

Top Row, L-R: Undecorated creamware, undecorated pearlware, small unidentifiable bone fragment; *Center:* wire nail; *Bottom left:* mold-blown bottle glass



Figure 33. Photograph of Posthole Feature 42



Figure 34. Photograph of Posthole Feature 48



Figure 35. Photograph of Posthole Feature 55



Figure 36. Photograph of representative ceramic types from Feature 55 (FS#120)

Top Row, L-R: Whiteware, transitional white body earthenware, creamware; *Bottom Row*: pearlware (L-R) hand painted under glaze green leaves (1795-1815), transfer printed blue (1792-1840), green shell edge (1780-1830), and brown banded (1790-1820)

for the feature was 1802 (with the whiteware sherds the date becomes 1824). Two sherds, one pearlware and one whiteware were identifiable as portions of hollowware vessels; three were classified as flatwares (two pearlware and one white earthenware) the remaining fragments were too small to classify a vessel type clearly. The examples of creamware and whiteware from this feature were undecorated. The pearlware exhibited a variety of popular patterns including: hand painted underglaze decoration, (1795-1815); the flatware exhibited transfer printing (1792-1840) and green shell edge (1780-1830); the hollowware had banding with blue and brown slip (1790-1820). The white body earthenware was burned, but was classified as either a pearlware or whiteware type with a combination of molded decoration and painted lines.

Feature 64 was a group of similarly sized and shaped postholes that formed a square. Each individual posthole was roughly square and sizes ranged from 0.5 to 0.6 ft; none exhibited any clear evidence for a postmold. The southwestern posthole (F64A) was bisected and the southern half was removed. The feature was a very shallow, remnant of a posthole; soils consisted of dark yellowish brown silt loam that exhibited shell, coal, brick and charcoal flecking (Figure 37). This feature contained seven artifacts: two fragments of pearlware, two of metal, one porcelain fragment, a bone fragment identifiable only as mammal and a caramel-colored gunflint, indicating a possible French or Danish origin for the lithic material. Only the pearlware had an identifiable date of 1779-1830.

Feature 67 appeared on the surface of the subsoil as a 3.2 x 2.8 ft concentration of oyster shell and brick fragments (Figure 38); some historic ceramic fragments and a quartz biface also were noted. When the feature was bisected it appeared basin-shaped and extended 0.16 feet (.05 m) below the exposed surface of the subsoil. The quartz biface was tentatively identified as a Piscataway point (Figure 39), suggesting a general Late Woodland to the early historic period date range. The historic ceramics were pearlware and creamware, with

a hand wrought nail (1600-1815) and two fragments of window glass (Figure 39). Like Feature 55, the few temporally diagnostic artifacts in this feature suggest a tight date range, with manufacture dates from 1762 until 1820, and a mean of 1769. The example of creamware was undecorated (1762-1820) and appeared to represent a flatware vessel. The example of pearlware exhibited hand painted under glaze decoration (1779-1820). The origin or function of this concentration is unclear; it may have been associated with landscaping, brick or mortar production, food processing, or may have been dumped as fill material from elsewhere. However, the general time frame coincides with the initial construction of the dwelling on the southern portion of the block, and Swift's early improvement and development program.

Summary

In the northeastern quadrant, preliminary testing had indicated the presence of remnant soils and depositional sequences, not present in other portions of the block. This stratum appeared to be a buried A horizon, minimally disturbed by subsequent construction and demolition activities. Upon removal of the overburden of destruction rubble, a series of shovel tests was excavated at ten foot intervals to sample the a-horizon soils. A typical soil profile consisted of dark yellowish brown sand loam above yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil. A thin sheet midden of cultural materials was present in the upper soil stratum and several light concentrations of materials were identified. One of these concentrations, in the southwestern portion of the area was denser and more horizontally extensive, and was found to be associated with a cluster of features.

A total of 512 historic period artifacts were retained from these shovel tests. Slightly more than half of the cultural materials were kitchen ceramics and slightly less than one quarter were glass. Most of the ceramics were white body earthenware. Datable materials included white body earthenwares, nails and mold made glass; these indicated a mean of 1812.36.

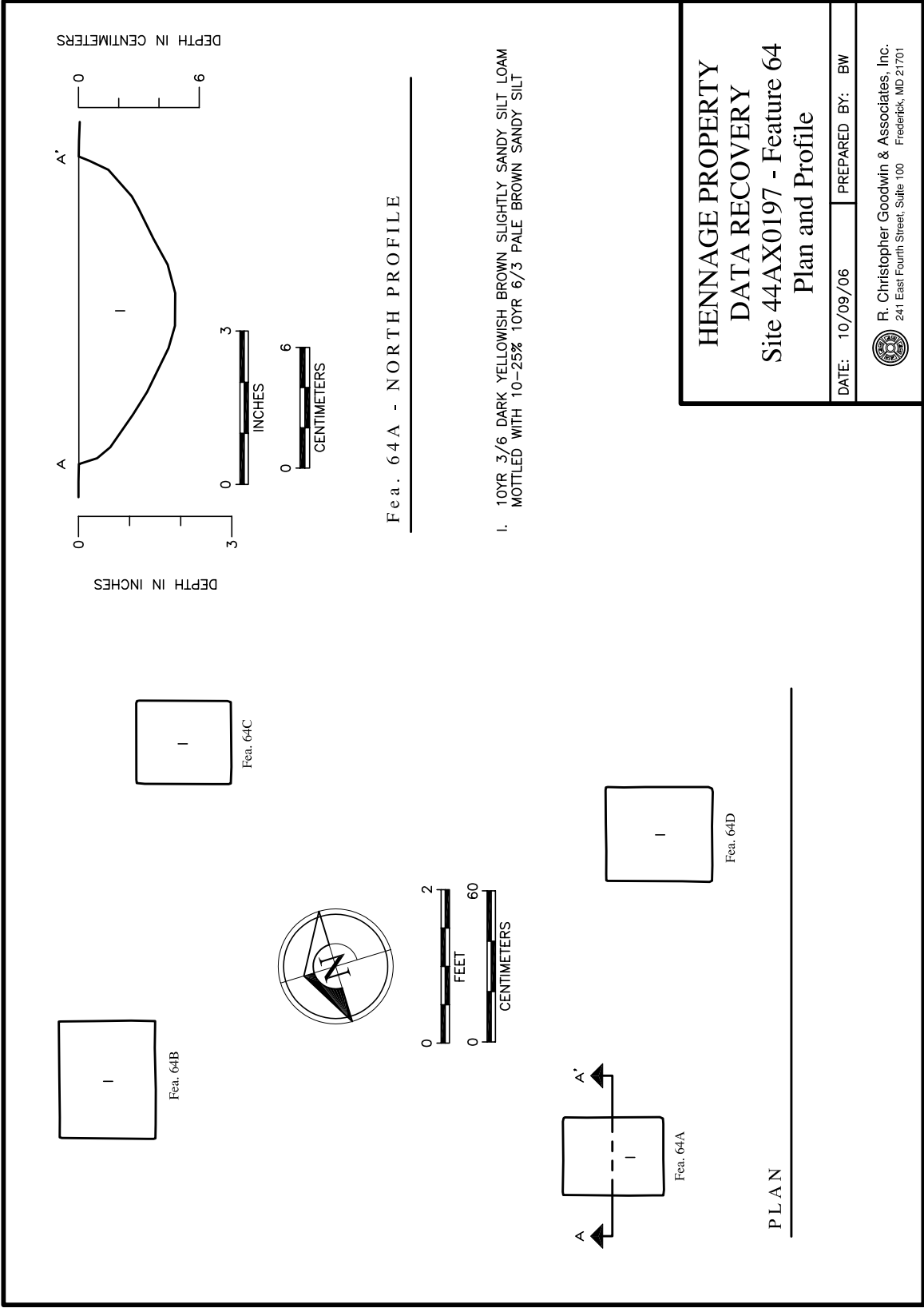


Figure 37. Plan and profile of Posthole Feature 64



Figure 38. Photograph of Soil Feature 67



Figure 39. Photograph of selected cultural materials from Feature 67.

Top: hand wrought nail (burned); *Center Left:* Pearlware, polychrome hand painted under glaze (1779-1820); *Center Right:* undecorated creamware; *Bottom:* quartz biface (possible Piscataway form)

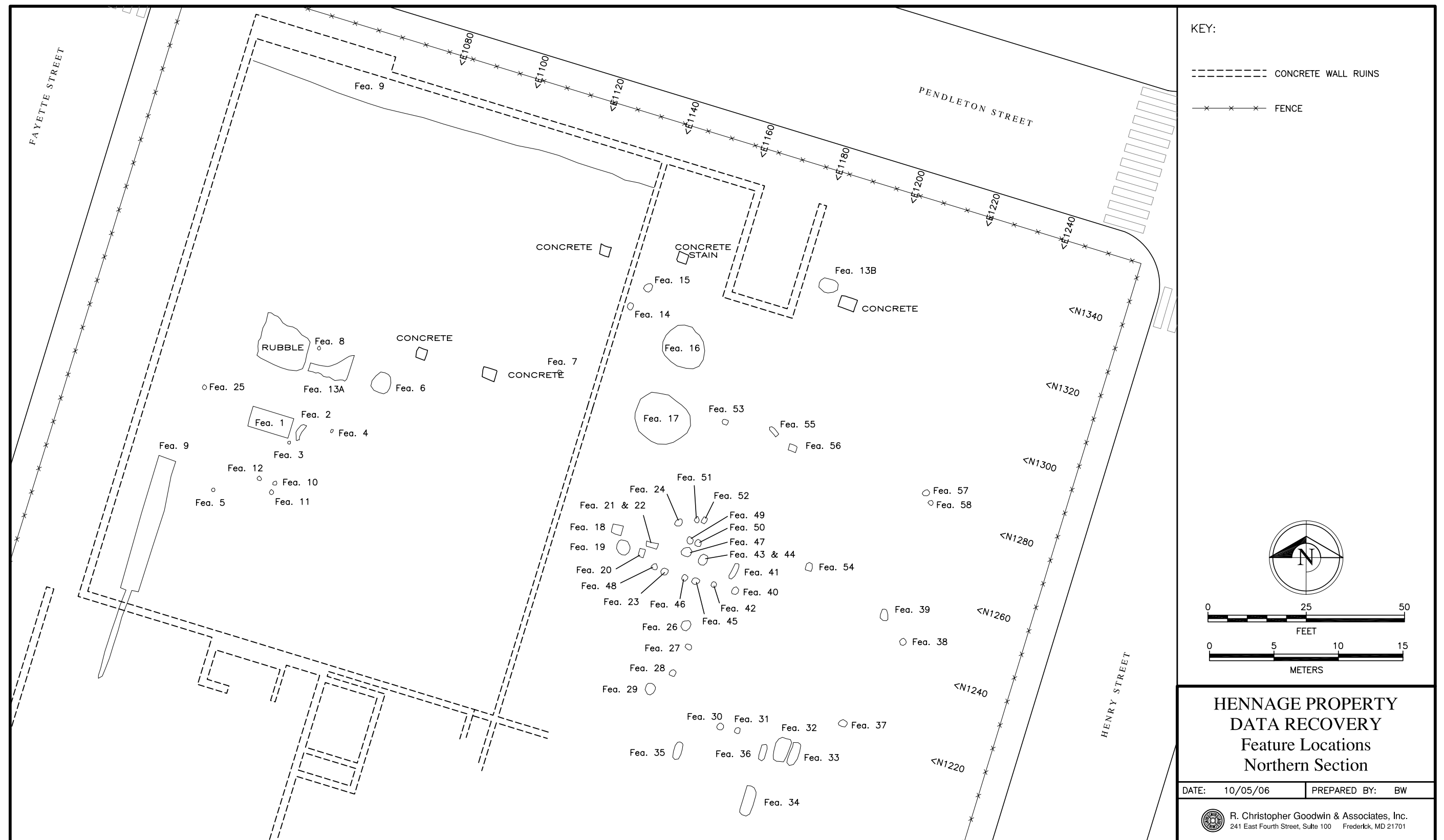


Figure 40. Plan of the northwestern quadrant showing the locations of features

No intact features were present in the buried A-horizon soils, and upon completion of shovel testing the A-horizon was removed to expose the subsoil and an inventory of features was made. A total of 122 features were recorded, classified into four categories. Just under half were disturbance features, four features were structural, and the remaining features were postholes or remnants of postholes. A sample of features was selected for investigation. Two large, round soil features (Features 16 and 17) were examined to determine if they indicated the locations of wells or privies, but their function could not be determined clearly. Feature 33 was a rectangular soil stain that was examined to determine if it reflected the location of a burial; although it was not a burial, the function of this feature was not clear. The remaining features were interpreted as representative of landscape or gardening activities. Features 42, 48, 55 and 64 were single postholes or configurations of two or more postholes. Feature 67 was a soil feature that contained a variety of historic period artifacts along with one of only two prehistoric artifacts from the site, a quartz biface tentatively identified as a late Woodland Piscataway point.

Northwestern Quadrant

The buried soil stratum did not extend into the northwestern quadrant of the block; for most of this area, fill material directly overlay subsoil. Like the northeastern quadrant, subsoil consisted of yellowish-brown sandy loam. To verify that this was natural subsoil and not another fill layer, three shovel tests were excavated at 30 ft (9.1 m) intervals within this quadrant to confirm the stratigraphic sequence. One hand-wrought nail was recovered from one of these three shovel tests.

Clearing the overburden from the northwestern quadrant also revealed postholes and tree stains, as well as a rectangular brick feature (Feature 1) (Figure 40). Most of the postholes and tree stains were less concentrated than in the northeastern quadrant, and provided little patterning or sequencing information. One landscape feature was noted along the extreme northern edge of the block.

This feature, a well-defined linear brick stain that included a moderately dense scatter of small and very eroded brick fragments, was present along the interior side of the concrete foundation wall that is a remnant of the more modern buildings which covered the block in the late historic period. A rectangular brick footer was interpreted as the location of Thomsen Mason's burial vault.

The postholes and soil features in the northwestern portion of the block, including the brick concentrations that may reflect the former location of the brick garden wall along Henry Street, were mapped and documented, but none were selected for additional investigation. Hand excavation in this portion of the block focused on the burial vault and the soil features associated with it.

Feature 1 (Burial Vault)

With the overburden removed, the base of the burial vault, identified as Feature 1, was found within the northwestern quadrant, approximately 110 feet (33.5 meters) south of Pendleton Street and 55 feet (16.8 meters) east of Fayette Street (Figure 40). Its north/south location coincided roughly with the east/west running lines of postholes in the northeastern quadrant, as well as postholes found in the subsoil beneath the feature. During the era of Jonathan Swift's occupancy, there was an orchard/garden and a clover field behind the house part or all of which were enclosed within a "paled" fence (Elliott nd: 39). These lines of postholes could reflect the location of Swift's wood paling fence, if that fence enclosed only the garden, and not the clover field. After the removal of the wooden fence and the construction of a brick wall around the property during Mason's occupancy, the burial vault may have been constructed in a location that still was the northwestern corner of the garden, even if by that time the brick wall enclosed the entire city block.

The remains of the burial vault (Feature 1) consisted of an 11.3 by 5.8 ft (3.4 by 1.8-m) rectangular brick foundation with walls one brick thick that rested on a concrete footer (Figure 41). Only the lowest four courses of brick remained; there was no floor or paving on the interior, but the inside of the footer



Figure 41. Photograph showing the remnant of the burial vault before hand excavation

showed evidence of having been plastered. The long axis of the feature was oriented east/west. At the exposed surface of subsoil, the fill soil atop the bricks was a mottled sand loam, with colors that ranged from olive brown (2.5Y 5/4; 2/5Y 4/3) to olive yellow (2/5Y 6/8). This soil stratum included approximately ten per cent oyster shell, brick and charcoal. Some historic cultural materials were present.

Feature 1 was hand excavated to ensure that no human remains or funerary or mortuary materials were present. The area inside of the burial vault foundation was designated as Test Unit 2 (Figure 42), but because the area inside of the vault foundation measured 5.0 by 10.5 ft, the soil was removed in two halves, identified as the eastern and western halves.

Excavation was begun with the removal of Stratum I in arbitrary levels of 0.33 ft (10 cm), within natural strata. For all Strata, the eastern half of the unit was excavated first, followed by the western half. Stratum I was composed of a very thin (0.04 ft; 1 cm) layer of compacted soils; this deposit was removed in one level that separated easily from the underlying soils (Stratum II). This stratum contained an extremely high density of historic cultural materials for such a thin level (Table 8).

Nearly sixty-eight per cent of the cultural materials were ceramics and glass. All but four of the ceramics were earthenwares; three were porcelain and one was black basalt stoneware.

The earthenwares included 18 fragments of tobacco pipe, and a variety of nineteenth century kitchen ceramics including creamware, pearlware, red earthenware, whiteware and yellow ware. Red earthenwares (n=68) were the most numerous, followed by pearlware (n=25), whiteware (n=13), yellow ware (n=7) and creamware (n=1). The earthenwares mostly were flowerpot fragments; nine fragments were from other hollowware vessels. Pearlware included three fragments of a teacup handle; the remaining 22 fragments were from flatwares. Whiteware included nine flatwares, two hollow wares, and two indeterminate. All of the yellow wares were hollowware; the single example of creamware was a flat form, as was the basalt.

Table 8. Cultural Materials from TU2, Stratum I

Material Type	Count
Ceramics	136
Glass	154
Manufactured	12
Metal	28
Organic	39
Stone	3
Total	389

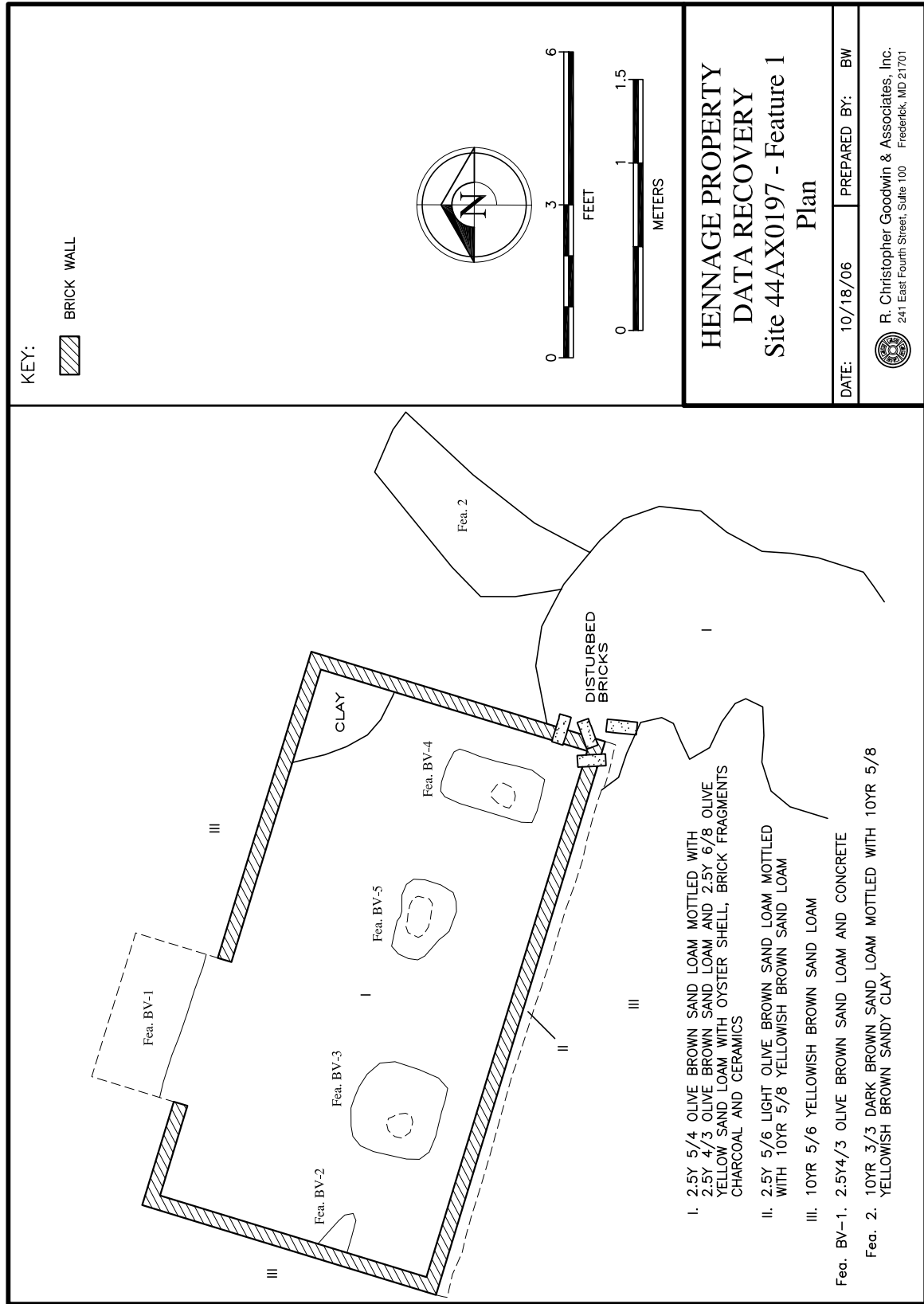


Figure 42. Plan of Feature 1 and Test Unit 2, showing the locations of Features BV-1 - BV-5

Eighteen ceramic sherds exhibited some form of decoration, including transfer print, hand painted underglaze, embossed and shell edged decoration on pearlware. Six whiteware sherds were transfer printed; two yellow ware sherds were hand painted underglaze; the black basalt exhibited molded decoration in the form of beading around the edge.

The 154 glass fragments either were colorless, light or dark green or aqua. A large percentage (n=130; 84 %) was flat glass, probably either mirror or window glass; for most of the bottle glass the manufacture technique was unclear. Thirteen shards were identifiable as molded rather than machine made, these were colorless, dark green and aqua.

The 45 pieces of metal included a carriage bolt, a metal fragment, and 43 nails or nail fragments. Twenty-five nails were identifiable only as either machine cut or hand wrought; sixteen were machine cut, and for two fragments the manufacture technique was unclear. Other architectural items included fragments of plaster and manufactured (vinyl or asbestos) floor tiles and a piece of tongue-and-groove wooden flooring. Thirty seven very small fragments of mammal bone were collected, along with one bird bone. (Figure 43).

The 59 datable materials from this level included ceramics and nails (Table 9). With a manufacture start range from 1762 to 1830 and a manufacture end range from 1880 to 1930, and mean manufacture dates ranging from 1792 to 1912, these materials indicate a mean manufacture date of 1834.57. This date falls near the end of the very narrow manufacture overlap range from 1820 to 1830 (the time period in which all of the datable materials were in production). This was the early period of occupancy by Jonathan Swift, during which many changes were made to the dwelling and the surrounding landscape, and predates the Mason occupation of the property, when the burial vault was built.

The presence of the potentially earlier materials inside of the vault built during the Mason occupancy, argues for redeposit of the materials. The soil stratum separated easily from the underlying soils, a characteristic of

historic fill deposits. In addition, the number of cultural materials and their small size indicate some kind of post-depositional disturbance. The type and number of artifacts and the nature of the soil deposit indicate that these cultural materials initially may have been deposited previous to the construction of the vault and re-deposited at some time during the construction, use, or demolition of the structure.

Stratum II consisted of approximately 0.5 ft (15 cm) of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam mottled with brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sand loam. This stratum also contained a high frequency of historic artifacts. For the entire stratum a total of 713 artifacts were collected (Table 10), this assemblage consisted mainly of ceramics and glass, but included metal objects, as well as organics, manufactured items and slate. Organic and metal items included clothing fasteners: two whole and one fragmentary bone button, two copper alloy shank buttons, and one copper alloy shank fastener, probably from a kitchen utensil. Although the ceramics included three tobacco pipe fragments and a porcelain doll's leg, the vast majority were kitchen ceramics. This category included examples of a variety of wares including the more common whiteware, pearlware and yellowware types, as well as examples of the more uncommon Jackfield and lusterware styles (Figure 44). Earlier ceramics included one or two examples each of creamware, black basalt, and tin enameled earthenwares.

Nearly half (48 per cent) of the ceramics were red earthenwares, like the upper level, mostly flower pot fragments; 32 fragments were other hollowware vessels. The next most common were whitewares (n=81; 25 per cent), followed by pearlware (n=51; 16 per cent), yellow ware accounted for less than four percent (n=14); seven were identifiable as hollow wares. The whiteware was mostly flatwares (n=44), with 12 hollow wares. Ten of the flat form whitewares exhibited some type of decoration; these included transfer printed, decalomine, and hand painted overglaze. Hollow whitewares exhibited transfer printing, hand painted underglaze and molded decoration (rouletted and annular). Of



Figure 43. Photograph of selected cultural materials from Test Unit 2.

Top Row, L-R: Bone buttons (FS#112), bottle glass (FS# 109), colorless table glass with diamond pattern (FS#112); *Center Row L-R:* red earthenware flower pot fragment (FS#101), kaolin pipe stem (FS#107), devitrified bottle glass (FS# 112); *Bottom Row:* hand wrought/ machine cut nails (FS#107)

Table 9. Datable Cultural Materials from TU2, Stratum I

Material Type	Date Range	Mean	Count	Product
Creamware	1762-1820	1791	1	1791
Pearlware	1779-1830	1800	14	25,200
Pearlware	1792-1840	1816	6	10,896
Whiteware	1820-Present	1912	10	19,120
Yellowware	1830-1930	1870	7	13,090
Cut/Wrought nail	1600-1890	1745	7	12,215
Cut nail	1815-1890	1852	14	25,928
Total			59	108,240
Mean				1834.57

Table 10. Cultural Materials from Burial Vault TU2, Stratum II

Material Class	Count
Ceramic	357
Glass	190
Manufactured	3
Metal	86
Organic	74
Stone	3
Total	713



Figure 44. Photograph of representative ceramics from Test Unit 2

Top Row (L-R): green shell edged pearlware handle (tureen?) (FS#112), undecorated whiteware (FS#109); *Second Row:* molded white body earthenware (FS#108), yellow ware (FS#112), porcelain (FS#108); *Third Row:* buff stoneware (FS#112), domestic gray stoneware (FS#108), tin glazed earthenware (FS#108); *Bottom Row:* brown stoneware (FS#108), Rockingham/Bennington earthenware (1830-1900) (FS#112), red body earthenware (FS#107)

the pearlware 26 were examples of flatware, 15 were hollow ware. Eight of the flatwares exhibited some type of decoration. These included hand painted underglaze and shell edge. Hollow forms included 13 decorated sherds, with examples of transfer print, annular, other banding, shell edge, and mocha. One yellow ware exhibited annular banding. Most of the porcelain was later types; some were identifiable as flatwares and a few of these exhibited decoration in the form of overglaze gilding, hand painted underglaze, and transfer printing. One sherd was clearly identifiable as an example of Canton porcelain; this was a fragment of a large platter that

exhibited a hand painted under glaze decoration. The two fragments of American gray stoneware were portions of a hollowware vessel and both exhibited cobalt decoration on the exterior. The lustreware fragments were from a hollow ware vessel; these had a hard, refined red body with a thick dark brown/black glaze; one included molded decoration in the form of a series of dots.

There were 190 fragments of glass; seven dark green shards were identified as non-machine made, one aqua fragment was manufactured using a post-bottom mold. Most (n=104) were colorless, and the vast majority were too small to determine with any accuracy

the manufacture technique. As in Stratum I, a large percentage of these were flat glass, either window or mirror glass.

Architectural materials included mortar and cut and wire nails. Miscellaneous items included slate, slag and unidentifiable cuprous and ferrous metals. Metal items included a shanked composite button with a cuprous sleeve over a ferrous core; the cover had a floral pattern. The 74 faunal items comprised 68 small bone fragments from indeterminate mammals, three clam shell fragments and three bone buttons.

The datable cultural materials in this stratum suggest a mean manufacture date of approximately 1837, based on 195 datable items (Table 11). The upper portion of the stratum had a mean of 1857, based on 120 items, while the lower levels of the stratum had a mean of 1840, based on 71 datable items. Although these dates would infer some degree of stratigraphic integrity in the fill, the beginning and ending dates for materials in these strata indicate some disturbance and mixing of cultural materials. The earlier mean date for the lower level is influenced by a relatively large number of hand wrought nails, despite the presence of materials that post-date 1880 (wire nails). The beginning dates for manufacture range from 1754 to 1890, while the finite end dates (those that do not extend to the present) for manufacture range from 1815 to 1930; this indicates an overlap period that extends from 1815 to 1890 with a median date of 1852 and a TPQ of 1890. The TPQ is based on the beginning date for the manufacture of the two wire nails that were included in the assemblage from this stratum. It was after 1885, during the Smoot tenancy of the property that Thomsen Mason's remains were removed from the crypt and re-interred in the graveyard at Christ Church Episcopal Cemetery on Wilkes Street.

In Stratum II, the flower pot fragments increased in number (n=122), while a greater percentage of the white-bodied earthenwares were whiteware, followed by pearlware and yellowware; there was no creamware in this stratum. While most of the nails were either cut or wrought, two were of wire manufacture. Fewer clay pipe fragments were recovered,

along with three fragments of Rockingham pottery (1830-1900).

This mixture of materials may reflect both the construction of the crypt in a portion of the garden that was the site of some ancillary domestic activity, and its later removal and the maintenance of the area as a garden until the construction of the Hay and Feed warehouse and the later construction of the auto repair shop (by 1951). The presence of the slab on which the Hay and Feed Warehouse and the auto repair shop were built would have protected the feature and the deposits from all but moderate disturbance. Although the density of cultural materials is relatively high it is unclear whether the soil matrix is later fill material associated with the construction of the later nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings, or the result of disturbance from the construction and subsequent demolition of the crypt. As a result it is difficult to make any but general inferences.

Below this level was subsoil (Stratum III), a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clayey sand loam, with increasing sand content as depth increased. A substantially lower number of artifacts (n=9) were recovered from the top of Stratum III, suggesting that artifacts may be "traveling" downward from upper levels.

Five additional features were recorded in association with the foundation of the vault. These features consisted of two soil features (BV-1 and BV-2) that reflect post-occupational disturbance, and three postholes (BV3-BV5) that probably predate the construction of the vault.

Feature BV-1 was visible at the surface as a dark stain with concrete chunks that broke through the northern foundation wall (Figure 42). It extended through the two upper strata of soils within the foundation, and has been interpreted as the remnant of a modern disturbance that occurred after the dismantling of the burial vault. Along with the concrete within the matrix were a variety of nineteenth-century materials. These 14 items consisted of examples of pearlware, whiteware and black basalt (1750-1820), colorless flat glass; a carriage bolt fragment, a cut nail fragment and an unidentifiable fragment of metal (Figure

Table 11. Datable Cultural Materials from Stratum II in TU 2

Material	Type	Date Range	Mean	Count	product
Pearlware	Undecorated	1779-1820	1800	18	32,400
Pearlware	Undecorated	1779-1830	1805	1	1805
Pearlware	Annular	1790-1820	1805	2	3,610
Pearlware	Hand Painted Underglaze	1795-1815	1805	1	1805
Pearlware	Mocha	1795-1890	1842	2	3,684
pearlware	Shell-Edged	1780-1830	1805	14	25,270
Pearlware	Transfer Printed	1792-1840	1816	4	7,264
White Body Earthenware		1762-2005	1883	6	11,298
White Body Earthenware	Slipped	1762-2005	1883	1	1,883
White Body Earthenware	Other	1785-1890	1887	1	1,887
White Body earthenware	Transfer Printed	1792-2005	1898	1	1,898
Rockingham/Bennington		1830-1900	1865	3	5,595
Rockingham/Bennington	Molded	1830-1890	1860	1	1,860
Whiteware	Undecorated	1820-2005	1912	57	108,984
Whiteware	Banded	1820-1860	1840	4	7,360
Whiteware	Decalomania	1880-2005	1942	1	1,942
Whiteware	Hand Painted Overglaze	1820-2005	1912	1	1,942
Whiteware	Hand Painted Underglaze	1820-2005	1912	2	3,824
Whiteware	Rouletted	1820-1860	1840	1	1,840
Whiteware	Transfer Printed	1820-1860	1840	14	25,760
Yellow Ware	Undecorated	1830-1930	1880	13	24,440
Yellow Ware	Annular	1840-1930	1885	1	1,885
Late Porcelain	Gilded	1810-2005	1907	1	1,907
Porcelain	Transfer printed	1754-2005	1879	4	7,516
Stoneware	American Gray	1790-1900	1845	2	3,690
Glass, Aqua	Post-Bottom Mold	1850-2005	1896	1	1,896
Nail	Cut/Wrought	1600-1890	1745	20	34,900
Nail	Hand Wrought	1600-1815	1707	10	17,070
Nail	Machine Cut	1815-1890	1852	5	9,260
Nail	Wire	1890-2005	1947	2	3,894
	Total			195	358,369
	Mean				1837.78

45). A fragment of a mammal bone also was included. Historic ceramics included examples of pearlware, whiteware and black basalt (1750-1820). The two pearlware sherds were identified as flat vessels; one exhibited shell edge decoration (1780-1830). The whiteware was classified as a hollowware and exhibited a transfer printed decoration. The basalt sherd was identified as a foot ring from a flatware vessel that exhibited molded beading around its edge. The datable materials provided a manufacture time frame between 1750 and 1890, with an approximate mean of 1835.

Feature BV-2 was also visible at the surface of Stratum I as an amorphous stain

(Figure 46). No definite identification could be made for this feature, but it may be a result of the dismantling of the burial vault. A variety of nineteenth-century artifacts also were found in this feature, including pearlware, pipe stems, cut/wrought nails, window glass and butchered mammal bones. These 46 items consisted of examples of ceramic, glass, and a single fragment each of metal and stone (Figure 47). Six small bone fragments including a mammal vertebra, exhibited evidence of having been cut/butchered. Twelve of the items were ceramic, including pipe stems, pearlware, red earthenware and whiteware.



Figure 45. Photograph of selected cultural materials from Level 1 in the western half of Feature BV-1 (FS#116).

Top Row (L-R): transfer printed whiteware, molded black basalt (1750-1820), blue shell edge pearlware (1779-1820); *Center:* bone fragment; *Bottom:* carriage bolt



Figure 46. Photograph of Soil Feature BV-2



Figure 47. Photograph of selected cultural materials from Feature BV-2.

Top Row (L-R): mammal vertebra, devitrified, dark green bottle glass, hand wrought/ machine cut nail; *Bottom Row:* kaolin tobacco pipe stem fragment, red earthenware, hand wrought/machine cut nail

One of the two pipe stems was stamped with “MURR...” on one side and “...ASCOW” in the opposite side. One of the pearlware sherds exhibited hand painted underglaze decoration. Thirteen of the 15 glass fragments were flat glass; of these two were colorless and eleven were classified as light green. The metal consisted of a fragment of a machine cut nail. The five datable items provide an approximate date range of 1779-present, with a mean of 1860. The late date is influenced by the long time frame for whiteware; a date more reflective of the actual time frame for the burial vault may be indicated by the very narrow overlap for the pearlware and whiteware examples, when both were in production. For this feature that date range is between 1820 and 1830.

Features BV3- BV5 were postholes visible at the surface of the subsoil (Stratum III) inside of the burial vault foundation (Figure 42). The presence of these postholes in the subsoil within the burial vault suggested that a fence-line or other landscape feature may have been present prior to the construction of the vault (Feature 1). As mentioned above, these postholes follow roughly the same east/west line as a series of postholes noted in the northeastern quadrant of the block. Features BV-3, -4, and -5 were bisected; one fragment of porcelain and one cut/wrought nail were found in BV-4, but the other postholes contained no cultural materials.

No evidence of grave shafts or burials was observed in EU2. No funerary or mortuary materials, such as wood fragments, coffin

nails, shroud pins, clothing remains (such as buttons), were present. Mason's body was exhumed, so grave items may have been moved with him. The walls were very thin to be any type of substantial structure, like an outbuilding, but if the vault was low and partially covered with earth, the walls would not have to be thick enough to support a great deal of weight.

Southern Portion of the Block

Introduction/Background

The Colross dwelling complex, which included a main structure, several dependencies and landscape features such as walkways, occupied the southern half of the block beginning around 1799 until ca. 1930. The main block of the house measured 40 by 50 feet (12.2 by 15.2 meters), stood 60 feet (18.3 m) north of Oronoco Street, and was centered east-west between Fayette and Henry Streets; a series of additions and dependencies formed wings that extended both east and west of the core of the house. Although the complex began as a main dwelling and two dependencies, by 1825 several additions had been made, and by 1850 most of the outbuildings had been connected to the main dwelling in some fashion, including the construction of a covered arcade with brick arches. Many of these modifications were attributable to Thomsen Mason and his wife Betsey, who acquired the property in 1835. Household accounts dating from 1837 to 1840 document many of the changes to the structure and the surrounding landscape (Table 3).

An overlay of historic maps shows the probable sequence of construction, modification and addition (Figure 48). The final configuration of the complex of dependencies west of the main dwelling included a brick stable that opened onto Fayette Street; a 2-story brick smokehouse/necessary located between the stables and the house; and, two additional two story brick outbuildings (Figure 48). To the east of the main dwelling, a nineteenth-century office building stood about 60 feet (18.3 meters) from Henry Street. This building was connected to the main structure by a hyphen, used as a greenhouse during the later years of

occupancy (Figure 48). With minor alterations, this configuration seems to have been maintained throughout the Smoot ownership of the house, until it was sold to the Hoges in 1917, who for a time rented it for use as a boarding house. Although the Sanborn for 1921 does not indicate the presence of the brick arcade that connects the outbuildings, this feature still was present in photographs taken after the tornado in 1927. Following several years of vacancy, and extensive damage as a result of the 1927 tornado, the house was purchased by John Munn, who had the superstructure dismantled and moved to Princeton, New Jersey. By 1951, a car wash and an electric substation had been built on the former house site.

Initial Testing

During the initial investigations, the site of the main house complex was occupied by a pile of brick and concrete rubble at the location of the former car wash, an asphalt surfaced drive and parking area; and portions of the electrical substation, which occupied approximately one third of the area. In order to determine the depth of fill and extent of disturbance, eight mechanized trenches and one manually excavated test unit were placed within the exposed areas of the southern half of the block (Figure 16). In most areas where the concrete pad had been removed, soils below the concrete and brick rubble appeared to be extremely disturbed. The substation yard, which had not yet been removed, comprised about a third of the southern portion. The asphalt around the substation and the surfaces surrounding it were not removed due to staging and erosion control requirements.

Three trenches were placed in the western portion of the area, north of the substation (Figure 16). Trench 9, the northernmost trench, and Trench 8, revealed machine-compacted cinders and fill levels over natural strata. The southern trench, Trench 15, was located between a recent cinder block foundation wall on the south and the remnant of an older brick foundation or boundary wall on the north; this wall separated Trench 8 from the area identified as Trench 15. the exposed

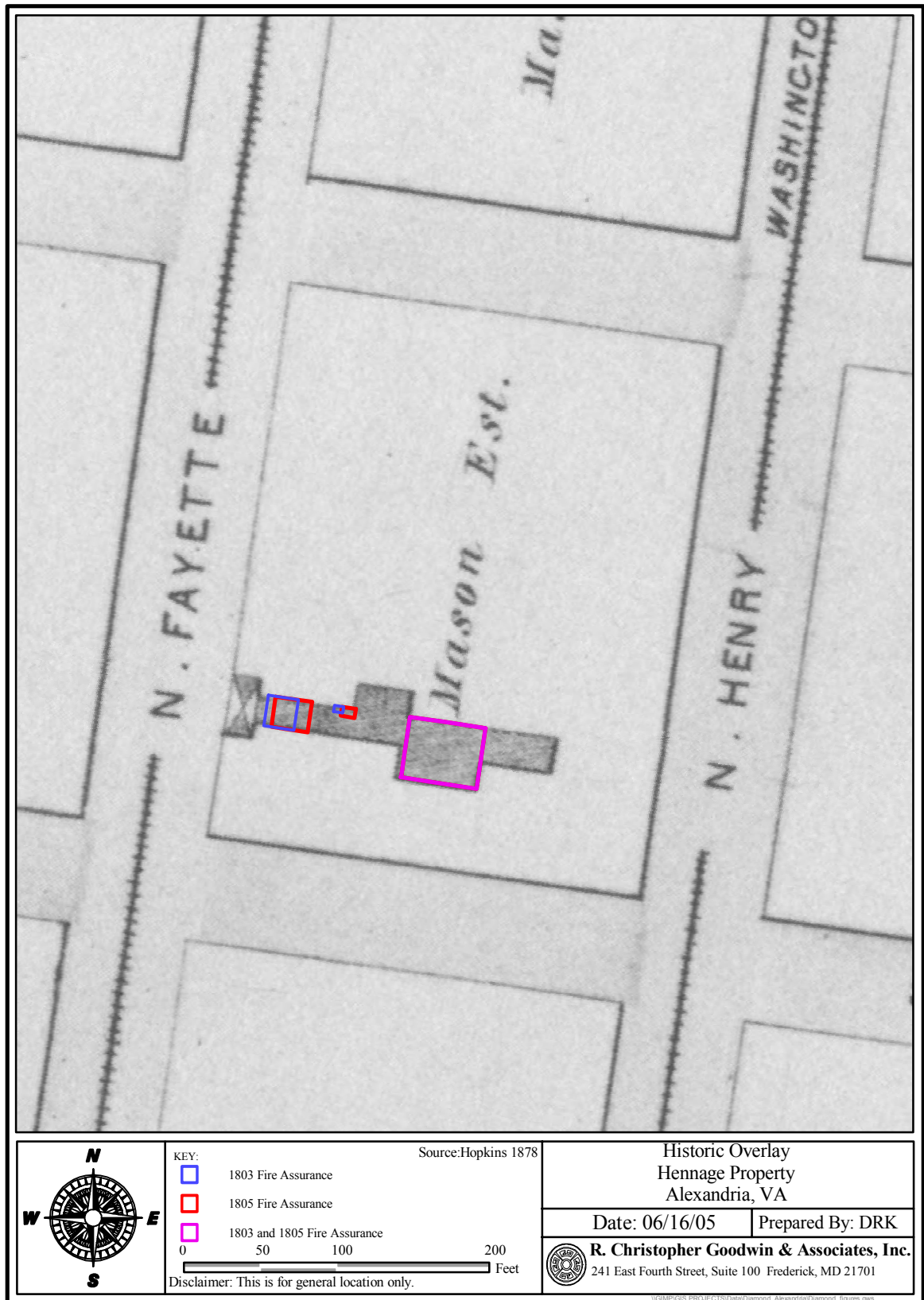
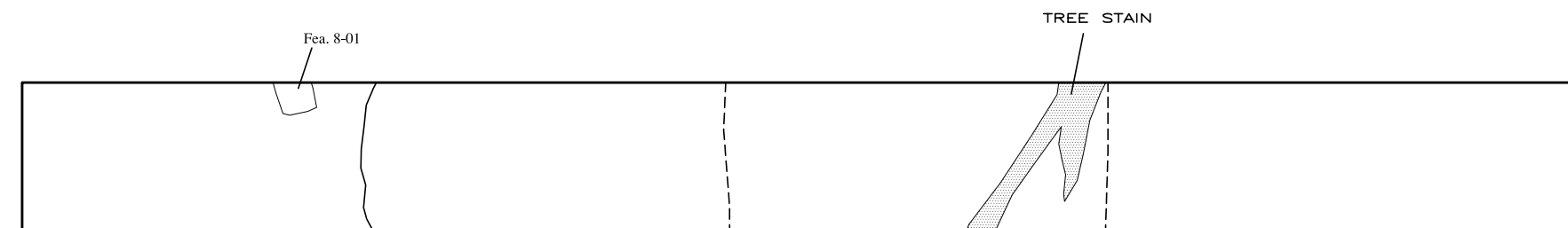
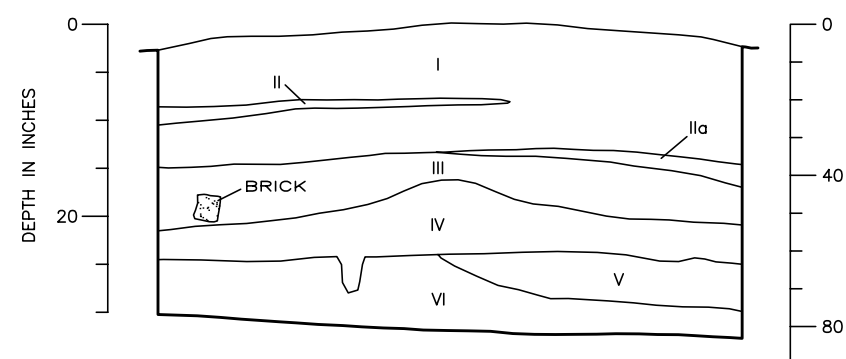
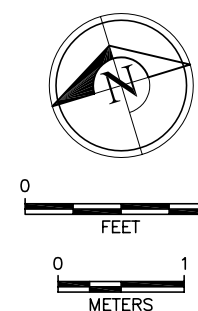


Figure 48. Overlay of historic maps showing the original configuration of the main dwelling and dependencies



PLAN



NORTH WALL PROFILE

- I. 10YR 2/1 BLACK VERY COMPACT GRAVEL AND SAND WITH CRUSHED BRICK, SMALL-MEDIUM COBBLES, AND COAL
- II. 2.5Y 3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN COMPACT GRAVEL AND SAND WITH SMALL COBBLES AND CRUSHED BRICK
- IIa. 2.5Y 3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN AND 2.5Y 4/2 VERY DARK GRAY COMPACT GRAVEL AND SAND WITH SMALL COBBLES AND CRUSHED BRICK
- III. 10YR 3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN CLAYEY SAND WITH CRUSHED BRICK, MORTAR, SMALL COBBLES, METAL, AND BONE
- IV. 10YR 4/3 BROWN SANDY LAOM MOTTLED WITH 10YR 5/4 YELLOWISH BROWN SAND LAOM WITH CRUSHED BRICK, MORTAR, SMALL-MEDIUM COBBLES, COAL, GLASS, METAL, CHARCOAL, AND CERAMICS
- V. 2.5Y 5/4 LIGHT OLIVE BROWN LOAM WITH CRUSHED BRICK, MORTAR, BONE, GLASS, CERAMICS, AND METAL
- VI. 10YR 5/6 SANDY CLAY

**HENNAGE PROPERTY
DATA RECOVERY
Site 44AX0197 - Trench 8
Plan and Profile**

DATE: 10/03/06 PREPARED BY: BW

 R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

Figure 49. Plan and profile for Trench 8

area revealed an area of brick paving tentatively identified as a courtyard; a domed feature with a hole at the top was found on the southern edge of the brick (northern) foundation; this feature eventually was identified as a brick cistern covered with thick mortar and plaster.

Trench 8: Four levels of mottled fill, debris and historic artifacts were observed above two levels of potentially undisturbed soil (Figure 49). The four upper strata were composed of coarse sandy loam mixed with broken cobbles, gravel and crushed brick; the strata were distinguished from one another by the varying percentages of gravel, brick, and cobbles. These fill strata included brick fragments, coal and charcoal, metal objects, and historic ceramics (mainly white body earthenwares). All of these materials were present in extremely small fragments reflecting disturbance or re-deposition. Below these post-destruction fill levels were soils that may have originated during times of historic activity. Stratum V was a light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) loam, that also included very small and crushed fragments of brick, mortar, bones, glass, ceramics and metal. Stratum VI was a level of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay, interpreted as subsoil.

Two features were recorded in Stratum IV: a historic post mold (F8-01) in the western portion of the trench and a soil stain identified as a remnant of a tree root located further east. The exposed portion of the post hole (F8-01) measured approximately 24 inches square, the feature matrix consisted of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) slightly sandy clay loam that contained glass fragments, crushed brick, mortar, and metal items. The tree root appeared as an amorphous dark, organic soil stain. Between the posthole and the tree root stain, there was an area of dense destruction rubble. Not designated as a feature, this concentration was interpreted as a fill episode associated either with the demolition of the structure or with subsequent filling and construction.

Trench 15: Although the soils in the vicinity of Trench 15 appeared to have been disturbed, but a trench was placed in that area because older historic artifacts (e.g.,

creamware, pearlware, whiteware, etc.) had been observed at the surface. Intact brick paving was present beneath approximately two feet (60 cm) of extremely compacted fill; a brick-lined drain ran northwest to southeast across the exposed portion of the paving (Figure 50). The trench was expanded southward to the edge of the foundation and eastward toward the cistern. The paving was cleaned and photographed from several angles. Because these features were situated north of the former location of the stables, they were interpreted tentatively as the remnant of a paved exterior courtyard associated with that building.

Trench 9 was excavated between the remaining concrete strip and the east/west running concrete wall that bisected the entire block. Because a dark stain with artifacts (i.e., a pipe stem) at its surface appeared right below the fill strata in this trench, excavation was suspended at the level of the stain. However, further manual investigation revealed an area of gravel fill and a broken PVC pipe along the northern edge of the trench. This pipe apparently leaked into the soil, creating a dark stain; the associated artifacts probably came from the overlying fill.

On the eastern edge of the site, removal of the concrete slab was revealed a deposit of gravel and broken concrete fill that was 1.6 feet (50 cm) deep at the extreme eastern edge of the slab. Two north/south-running trenches (TR4 and TR16) were placed in this area to investigate soil integrity and to try to relocate building foundations, if they still existed.

Trench 4 was located 72 feet (22 m) north of Oronoco Street. In this trench, destruction rubble was present below the concrete and gravelly fill (Figure 51). These fill strata were similar to those encountered in the northern portion of the block. The underlying soils consisted of three largely intact strata. Stratum VI, an olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) silty clay loam with historic ceramics, glass, oyster shell, coal, mortar, brick, and nails/metal likely was an original ground surface at the time of occupation of the house. Stratum VII was less disturbed and consisted of dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) clay with brick and coal flecking,



Figure 50. Photograph of brick paving northeast of Trench 15

and Stratum VIII, interpreted as undisturbed subsoil, was an olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) clay loam that contained no cultural materials or features.

In Trench 16, which extended in a north/south direction between 141 and 174 feet (43 and 53 m) north of Oronoco Street the stratigraphic sequence was entirely different from that recorded for Trench 4. The profile in this trench consisted of six levels of concrete and gravelly fill (Figure 51). This fill was visible on the surface in Block A to the west.

The last area for preliminary testing lay west of Trenches 4 and 16, and east of the brick and concrete destruction debris (Figure 16), at the former location of the car wash. Designated as Block A, this area measured approximately 984 square feet (300 sq. m) and incorporated initial test Trenches 5-7 and TU1. Initially, Trench 5 was excavated to test soil integrity. However, when the gravel was removed, a dark stain was revealed that exhibited linear pockets of soil with porcelain at the surface. To investigate this apparent linear pattern, two parallel trenches, Trenches 6 and 7, were placed north and south of Trench 5. Although the apparent linear patterns proved false, an intact brick feature was present in Trench 7. Because this location corresponded with the probable location of the

east wing of the main Colross structure, the fill overburden subsequently was removed for a distance of about 98 feet (approx. 30 m) from just south of Trench 6 northward, and from the rubble pile on the west to the raised gravel area on the eastern edge of the block; this expanded area of investigation was designated as Block A (Figure 52). The north end of Block A was west of Trench 16 and had exposed gravel fill on the surface that seemed to be similar to that found in Trench 16. A hand excavated unit was placed nearer to Trench 4, in the hope of encountering undisturbed features or deposits.

The removal of overburden from this area revealed a complex of intact foundations and pathways (Figure 53). The main feature was a rectangular brick building foundation. The feature included a granite block that was probably a threshold or stoop on the eastern side. Paths and smaller brick courses ran along the eastern side and eastward toward Henry Street. All foundations were cleaned, mapped and photographed (Figure 53).

Feature 5-01: The dark circular stain first observed when Trench 5 was excavated measured 1.8 feet (56 cm) deep (Figure 54). It was filled with gravel and a large number of artifacts, particularly unidentifiable metal fragments. All artifacts were noted, but only a sample of diagnostic artifacts was retained,

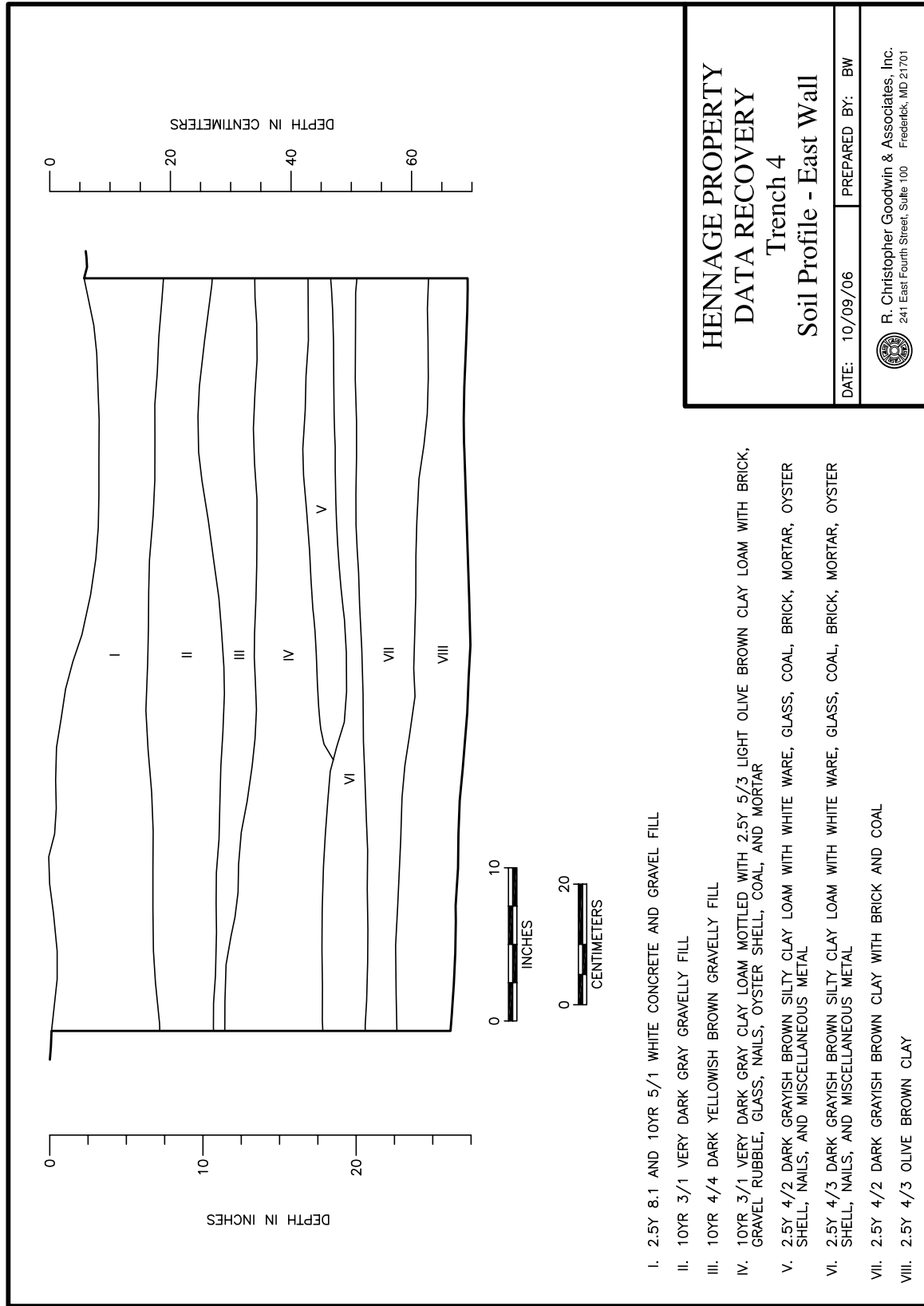
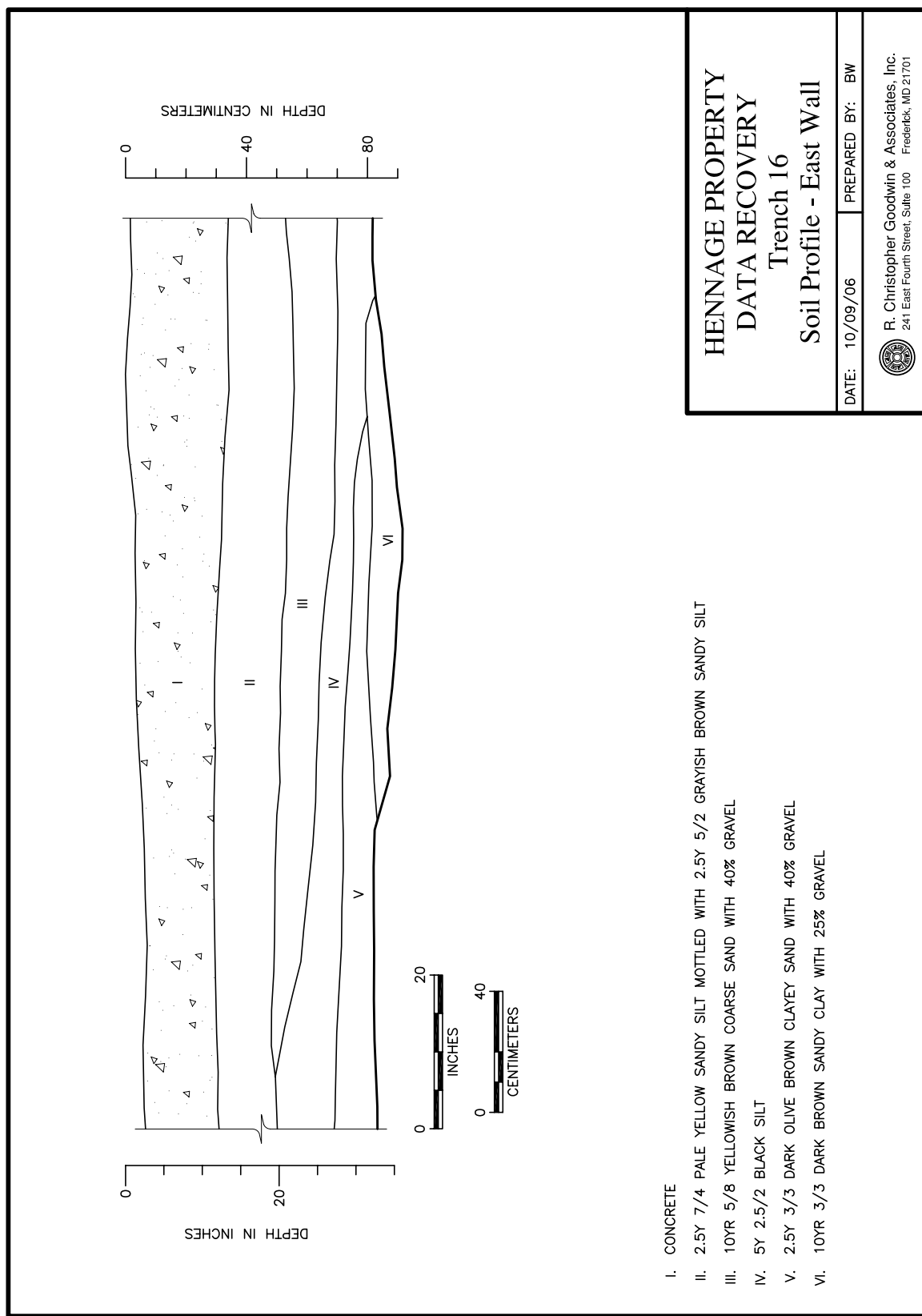


Figure 51a. Profile for Trench 4



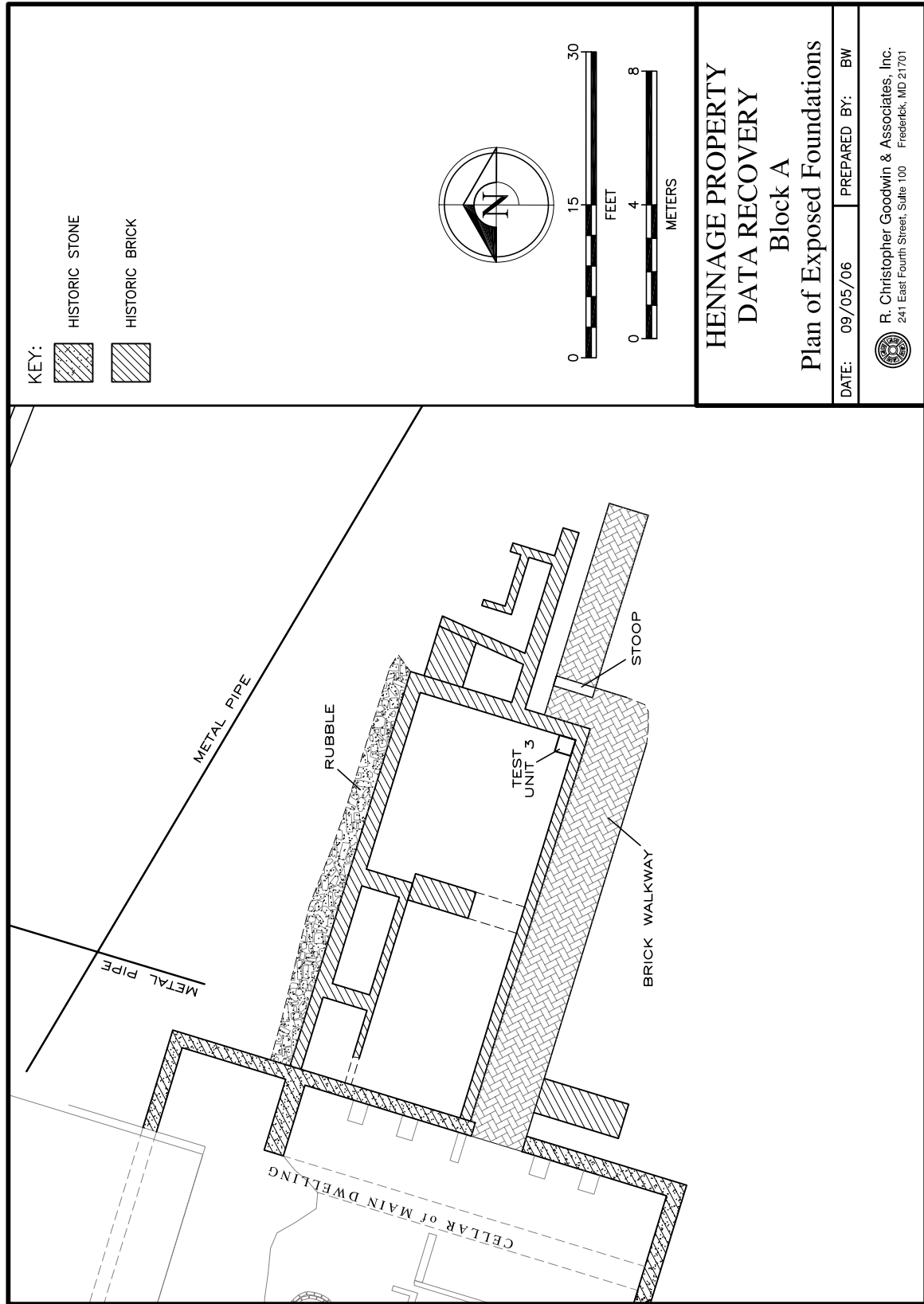


Figure 52. Plan drawing of exposed foundations in Block A



Figure 53. Photograph of the foundation of the eastern wing or Colross



Figure 54. Photograph of soil Feature 5-01

particularly historic ceramics, bottle glass, tableware, cut bones and marbles.

Feature 5-01 appears to be a 20th century trash pit. Most of the datable artifacts are later than the end of the nineteenth century and some are positively post-1920. There are also indications from some of the historic photos that there may have been a tree in the approximate location of Feature 5-01 (Figure 17). However, none of the photos detail that end of the eastern wing, so some other landscape feature may have been removed from that location and the resulting hole filled with 20th century debris.

A total of 90 artifacts were retained as a sample of diagnostic materials from this fill feature. These comprised 14 ceramics, 41 glass fragments, 32 metal objects, two fragments of cork stopper, three glass marbles, and a modern rubber shoe sole. Ceramics comprised examples of ironstone (1842-1930), whiteware (1820-P) and late porcelain (1921-P) (Figure 55). The glass sample included one fragment of flat glass, probably from a window or mirror, and examples of jar and bottle glass in a variety of colors, including milk glass jar and lid fragments and table or bottle glass. Twenty of these fragments were examples of machine made bottles and jars (Figure 56). The twelve examples of molded or non-machine made bottle glass included examples of cobalt, colorless, aqua, and light green glass. Metal objects included assorted examples of hardware, wire nails and spikes, a bottle cap fragment and a table fork labeled with a "Nickel Silver" stamp (Figure 57). Hardware included a variety of screws, washers and hooks.

Ceramics were mostly later types including ironstone, whiteware and late porcelain. The ironstone was hotel ware, and consisted of three plate fragments with rolled rims and green lines (1896-1930). The whiteware included four fragments of hollowware and one flatware fragment, but none was decorated. The porcelain was transfer printed and one sherd was marked "Japan," which dates after 1921. Datable glass included a patent bottle labeled "Illinois Glass Company" (1916-1929) and a canning jar with a spring bail closure (post 1881).

Sixty-one items from this sample were datable, with date ranges that spanned the mid-eighteenth through late twentieth centuries. These included date ranges from 1750 through 2005, with a mean date of 1936. The most confined date range was for a patent bottle with an Illinois Glass Co. makers' mark; this bottle has a date range from 1916 to 1929, and is within seven years of the mean date for the sample. Using the TAQ and TPQ for the datable materials, the overlap in manufacturing dates spans the period from approximately 1880 to 1930; the Illinois makers' mark falls within this time frame. During this period, the Mason family sold the property in 1885 to the Kings, who almost immediately conveyed it to William Smoot, who occupied the place until his death in 1917. Few substantial physical changes were made to the structures that comprised the dwelling complex. However, city water was extended to the property in around 1918, which may have ended the domestic use of the cistern.

Excavation Unit 1 was placed north of Trench 7 to gain a more accurate profile of the soil sequence in this portion of the block. The exposed surface in this unit was 0.3 feet (10 cm) higher than the foundations; the additional deposits were fill materials that overlay intact soil (Figure 58).

Beneath the fill, at the interface with Stratum II there was a deposit of loose bricks. Stratum II, an olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) coarse silt loam, appeared to be an intact ground surface that contained a low density of small fragments of historic cultural materials. The soils in both Stratum III and Stratum IV were a light olive brown (2.5Y 5.4) silty clay; both of these lower strata were culturally sterile.

The majority of artifacts were recovered from Stratum I, the debris level, and included ceramics, glass, pipe fragments, nails and wire. Stratum II contained a similar variety of materials, but the counts were lower, and counts lessened with increased depth. Of the 176 historic period artifacts collected from this test unit 79 were ceramic, 60 were glass, 27 were bone, and nine were metal. Ceramics consisted of tobacco pipe fragments and kitchen ceramic sherds. The tobacco pipe



Figure 55. Photograph of selected ceramics from Feature 5-01 (FS#114).

Upper and Lower Left: Ironstone hotel ware with rolled rim and green lines (1896-1933); *Center:* late porcelain, blue transfer printed, “Japan” mark on the reverse; *Left:* whiteware footring



Figure 56. Photograph of selected glass from Feature 5-01



Figure 57. Photograph of selected manufactured and metal artifacts from Feature 5-01 (FS# 5).

Upper Left: Child's rubber shoe heel with wire nails; *Lower Left:* plated metal table fork, stamped "Nickel Silver"; *Upper and Lower Right:* wire nails

fragments comprised two bowl and one stem fragment. Ceramics included 26 pieces of white body ware that either were too small or were too badly decomposed and could not be clearly classified as a specific ware type. The identifiable kitchen ceramics included creamware, pearlware, whiteware, late period porcelain and stoneware (Figure 59). Stoneware included examples of American brown, gray and buff wares.

Glass included some examples of flat glass that probably represent window or mirror glass. Kitchen glass types included aqua, colorless and dark green (Figure 60). The manufacture technique was identifiable for one fragment of aqua glass identified as mold made, and one fragment of amber glass that appeared to have been free blown. One small, thin fragment of colorless glass was tentatively identified as either light bulb or lamp glass. Metal artifacts included fragments of iron and wire, along with seven nail fragments. One nail fragment was from a wire nail, two were either cut or hand wrought, two were cut and two were hand wrought. Several bones and teeth were collected from this unit. The 27

items included two pig teeth, one cow femur, two indeterminate and 22 bones from very large mammals; three showed signs of having been butchered, one was burned or stained. One piece of coal was found in the unit as was one quartzite bifacial reduction flake.

The majority (n=108) of the cultural materials were from the upper level of the unit, identified as a remnant of later filling or disturbance. This assemblage included ceramics, glass, metal, organics and stone. Ceramics included examples of earthenwares, porcelain and stoneware, metal comprised examples of various nail types, organics consisted of faunal materials; stone was a fragment of coal.

The 49 ceramics included one tobacco pipe bowl fragment and one tobacco pipe stem fragment. The rest were red and white body wares, porcelain and stoneware. The five fragments of red body earthenware include four unglazed hollowware fragments and one refined sherd. The white body earthenwares were mainly white body wares for which a glaze type could not be clearly determined

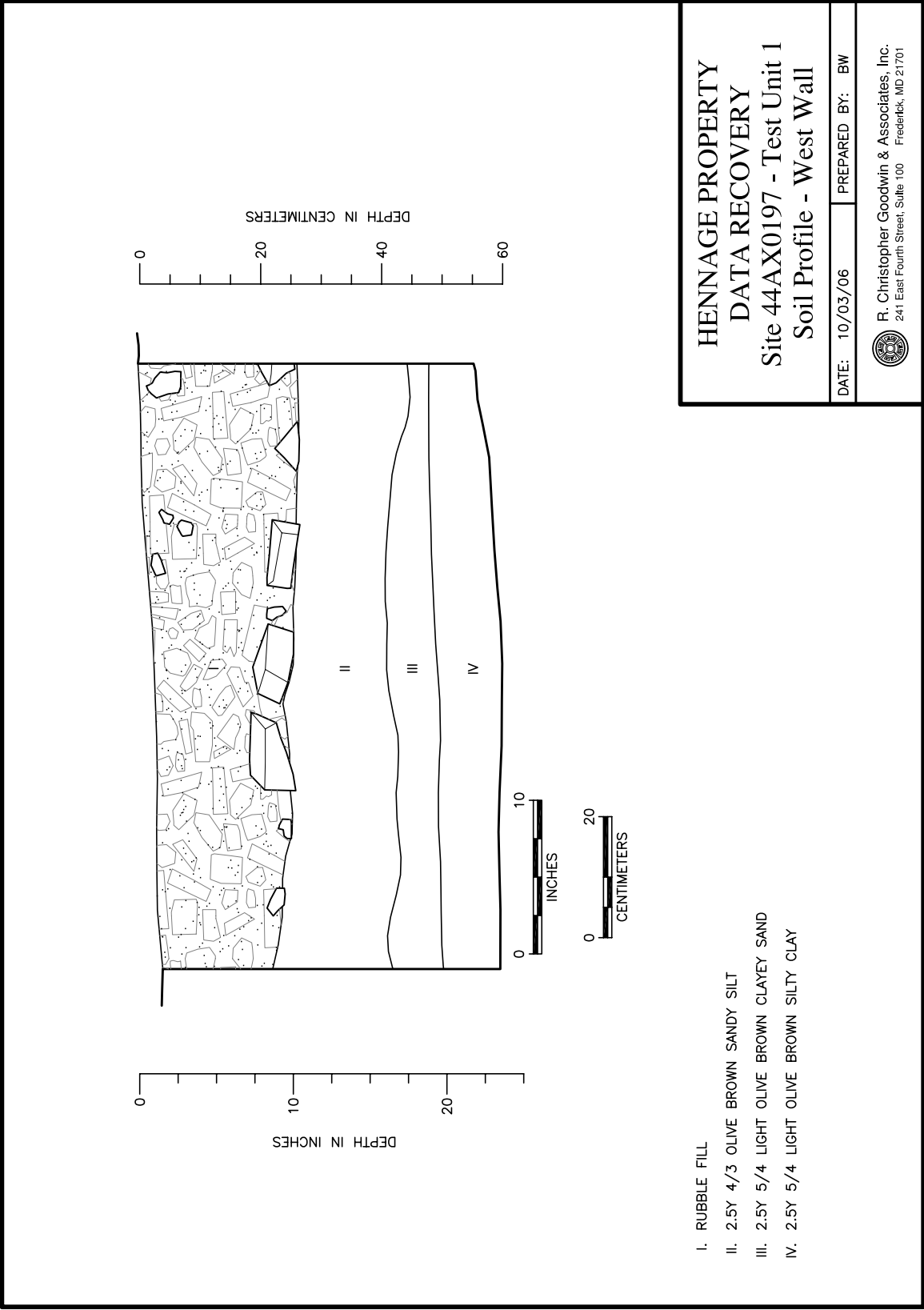


Figure 58. Profile of Excavation Unit 1

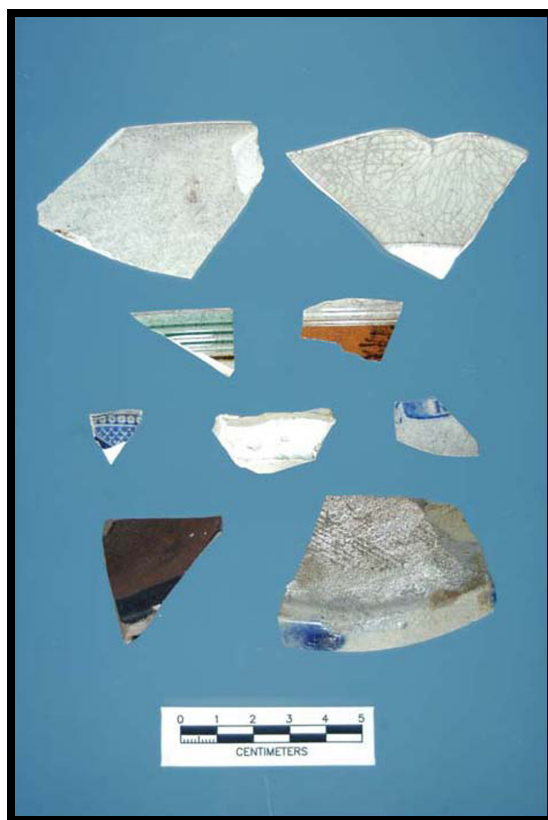


Figure 59. Photograph of representative ceramics from Test Unit 1.

Top Row: undecorated whiteware (FS#1), creamware with Royal-type rim and molded rib (1762-1820) (FS#3); *Second Row:* Turned/annular whiteware, brown band and green glaze (c.1820-1895) mocha whiteware (1795-1890) (FS#2); *Third Row Left:* pearlware rim with scalloped edge, transfer printed blue with fish roe and dot and diaper pattern; *Center:* pearlware foot ring; *Left:* transfer printed pearlware base with portion of makers mark (FS#1); *Bottom Row:* poorly or partially fired stoneware FS#2, domestic gray stoneware (FS#1)



Figure 60. Photograph of selected glass, bone and metal artifacts from Test Unit 1 (FS#1).

Top Row: dark green non-machine made bottle glass; *Second Row:* kaolin tobacco pipe fragments; *Third Row:* large mammal bone with evidence of having been cut/butchered; pig tusk; *Bottom Row:* hand wrought or machine cut nail, wire nail

and whiteware; a slightly smaller number were pearlwares. Eight sherds were identified as representative of either hollow (n=7) or flat (n=1) vessel forms. The flat form exhibited blue shell edge decoration (1780-1860). One flat and one hollow form were included with the pearlware sherds; the flatware sherd exhibited hand painted underglaze polychrome floral decoration (1795-1815). The hollowware sherd was decorated with a transfer printed blue botanical design that appeared to have been patched; this may have served as a decorative piece. Two additional pearlware sherds, one base and one rim exhibited transfer printed patterns; one may be a portion of a maker's mark, a blue banner with an "R."; the other is a border pattern with the fish roe pattern combined with the dot and diaper patterns. Six fragments of undecorated whiteware were identifiable as representative of hollowware vessels; the form for the remaining eight sherds was indeterminate. Four of the whiteware sherds exhibited blue transfer printed decoration. Of the six porcelain fragments, one was identifiable as a hollow vessel and exhibited overglaze gilding. Four of the porcelain sherds probably are Chinese export types that have blue hand painted underglaze decoration (1690-1790). One flatware rim probably is a later porcelain type, and exhibits a combination of polychrome hand painted underglaze and

overglaze decoration. The two fragments of stoneware are hollowware fragments and include one buff and one brown; the brown stoneware exhibits hand painted band around the rim and has a salt glazed exterior with iron oxide glaze in the interior. The buff earthenware has a salmon colored paste, with an unglazed interior and a salt-glazed exterior.

Forty-three items in Stratum I were datable, with manufacture start dates that ranged from 1600 to 1792 and end dates from 1790 to present; finite manufacture dates end in 1890. These provide a mean manufacture date of 1843.18 the greatest overlap of manufacture dates spans a one hundred year period between 1790 and 1890. The most finite dates are for pearlware and whiteware types with 20 to 40 year time spans for manufacture between roughly 1790 and 1840. The mean date corresponds to the period in which the Mason family occupied the property, and in which improvements begun by Thomsen Mason were continued after his death by his wife.

The most logical explanation for the apparent age of the material in a stratum that clearly was a fill episode is that the material was re-deposited, possibly from elsewhere on the site, upon demolition of the structure.

Stratum II appeared to be undisturbed; although this portion of the profile contained much far fewer cultural materials, it may

Table 12. Datable Cultural Materials from Stratum I in Excavation Unit 1

Ware	Type	Date range	Mean	Count	Product
Pearlware	Hand Painted Underglaze	1795-1815	1805	1	1805
Pearlware	Transfer printed	1792-1840	1816	4	7264
White Body Earthenware	Undecorated	1762-2005	1883	5	9415
White Body earthenware	Undecorated	1779-2005	1892	6	11352
White Body earthenware	Shell Edge	1780-1860	1820	1	1820
White Body Earthenware	Trailed Slip	1779-2005	1892	1	1892
Whiteware		1820-2005	1863	13	24218
Whiteware	Transfer printed	1820-2005	1863	1	1863
Porcelain	Gilded	1810-2005	1858	1	1858
Porcelain	Hand Painted Underglaze	1690-1790	1740	4	6960
Nail	Machine Cut	1815-1890	1852	2	3704
Nail	Machine Cut/Wrought	1600-1890	1745	1	1745
Nail	Hand Wrought	1600-1815	1707	2	3414
Nail	Wire	1890-2005	1947	1	1947
Total				43	79257
Mean					1843.18

reflect historic period activity. The 65 artifacts from this soil stratum included 29 ceramics, 19 glass, one metal, and 16 faunal items; 29 items were in the upper portion of the stratum, including most of the ceramics, about half of the glass and only one of the faunal items. The lower portion of the stratum contained most of the faunal items.

Ceramics in both the upper and lower portions of the stratum included examples of creamware, pearlware, whiteware and stoneware; whiteware was slightly more prevalent in the upper level. Due to their small size vessel form, more precise than hollow ware or flatware, could be clearly assigned to only a few of the ceramics. One pearlware, two whiteware, and one stoneware sherd were classified as unspecified hollowwares; one creamware sherd was identifiable as the rim fragment of a plate (Figure 59, top left); this example exhibited a form similar to the royal pattern with a single molded rib along the rim, and was assigned a manufacture date from 1762 to 1820. One fragment of pearlware was classified as hollowware; this sherd included a small portion of blue decoration that may be transfer print. Two of the sherds classified as white body hollowwares exhibited specific decorative types: annular banding/mocha and blue floral transfer print (Figure 59, center top and bottom). Whiteware sherds also included two hollowware fragments, one body fragment and one rim fragment; both exhibited engine turning. One also had Mocha decoration and was assigned a date range from 1795 to 1890. One porcelain fragment exhibited hand-painted

overglaze decoration along with the ghost of gold leaf.

Of the 19 fragments of glass, the eight shards in the upper level were flat aqua glass; the 11 fragments in the lower portion of the stratum included eight flat glass (seven aqua and one colorless), and three bottle glass (two colorless and one dark green). Notably, none of the nails were included in this stratum; one fragment of unidentifiable metal was included in the lower level. Although 16 of the 25 mammal bones from the unit as a whole were in this stratum, only one was in the upper level of this stratum, the rest were in the lower portion of the stratum. None of the glass in this stratum was clearly datable. Both flat glass and bottle/jar glass were present in several colors, but all were very small fragments for which manufacture method or vessel form could not be determined clearly.

Other materials from the upper portion of the stratum included one burned mammal bone and one tobacco pipe bowl fragment (Figure 60, row two, left). The pipe bowl had a molded decoration around the edge. Most of the glass was from the lower portion of the stratum as were most of the bones. The bones were identified generically as cut/butchered and represented medium or large mammals.

This stratum included 23 datable items, 16 were in the upper level and seven were in the lower level. Diagnostic ceramics in the both levels included examples of creamware, pearlware whiteware, and white body earthenware; there were slightly more ceramic sherds in the upper level (Table 13). The 23

Table 13. Datable Cultural Materials from Stratum II in TU1

Ware	Type	Date range	Mean	Count	Product
Creamware		1762-1820	1791	2	3,582
Pearlware		1779-1820	1800	1	1,800
Pearlware		1779-1830	1805	2	3,610
White Body Earthenware		1762-2005	1883	12	22,596
Whiteware	Annular	1762-2005	1883	1	1,883
Whiteware	Transfer Printed	1762-2005	1883	1	1,883
Whiteware		1820-2005	1863	1	1,863
Whiteware	Engine Turned	1820-1895	1857	1	1,857
	Engine Turned Mocha	1795-1890	1842	1	1,842
	Transfer Printed	1820-2005	1863	1	1,863
Total				23	42,779
Mean					1859.99

datable ceramics from both the upper and lower levels provide a mean manufacture date of 1859.99; 1862.0 for the upper level and 1855.1 (based on only seven datable ceramics) for the lower level. Some white body ceramics could not be identified as either creamware, pearlware or whiteware, and a broad manufacture date range was assigned (1762 to 2005); finite manufacture dates ranged from a TPQ of 1762 to a TAQ of 1895. For all datable items there is a very short overlap period from approximately 1810 to 1830 when all of these materials were in production. The mean date coincides with the period of occupation by the Mason family that followed the death of Thomsen Mason and may reflect activities, disturbances or deposits that took place during the intensive construction and modification undertaken by Betsy that encompassed the main dwelling, the outbuildings and the surrounding landscape.

There were four artifacts in the upper horizon of the subsoil (Stratum IV) below the historic deposit; these comprised one fragment of buff-bodied stoneware, one cow femur one mammal bone and the quartzite flake.

Subsequent Investigations

Following the preliminary investigations described above, all modern fill material was removed mechanically from across the southern portion of the block, exposing an area that extended southward 60 feet (18.3 meters) from the concrete wall footer that was used as a reference to distinguish the northern and southern halves of the block. This process revealed that the entire foundation of the main dwelling of Colross was present and largely undisturbed (Figure 61). The worst disturbance had occurred in the northern wall of the main house, where a large utility excavation, including telephone manholes, had broken up the northern wall of the basement and the foundation of the portico at the north side of the main house.

Post-occupation fill material and destruction rubble were removed from the foundations and the basement. This debris consisted of hard-packed, coarse sand loam with a high percentage of cobbles, mortar,

concrete and brick fragments, and other architectural debris. A sample of this material was retained that included a door knob, a spoon, and a fragment of a marble latch (Figures 62, 63, and 64). Once all of the foundations were exposed it was apparent that both the eastern and western wing foundations were connected to the walls of the main block. This configuration corresponds closely to the historic photographs that show a hyphen/greenhouse connecting the originally separate 'estate office' building that faced Henry Street with the main house.

Test Unit 3 was established in the southeastern corner of the east wing foundation to determine if there was a basement or crawl space beneath this originally separate building. The findings for TU3 indicated that there was no basement, cellar or crawl space beneath the eastern wing of the building. In this unit there were two relatively shallow soil strata that consisted of destruction rubble and fill above subsoil (Figure 65). Stratum I consisted of less than one-half foot of destruction rubble or fill that included concrete brick and gravel; below the fill the subsoil consisted of fine yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam mixed with light olive brown (2.5Y 5.4) silt loam. A builder's trench of brown (10YR5/3) silty clay mixed with dark yellow (2.5Y 6/6) silty clay approximately 10 inches wide was found to extend along the interior face of the foundation.

At nine inches, the builder's trench was relatively shallow, but it did contain a moderate number of historic materials (whiteware). The presence of brick fragments, coal and shell fragments was noted and one whiteware fragment was retained. The upper portion of the subsoil also contained brick, coal, oyster shell and mortar, as well as bone, glass, whiteware, pearlware and Westerwald stoneware. The whiteware from the builders' trench was identified as a flat, undecorated fragment and assigned a manufacture date range of 1820 to the present.

The 20 artifacts from the subsoil included both decorated and undecorated creamware, transfer printed pearlware, and German

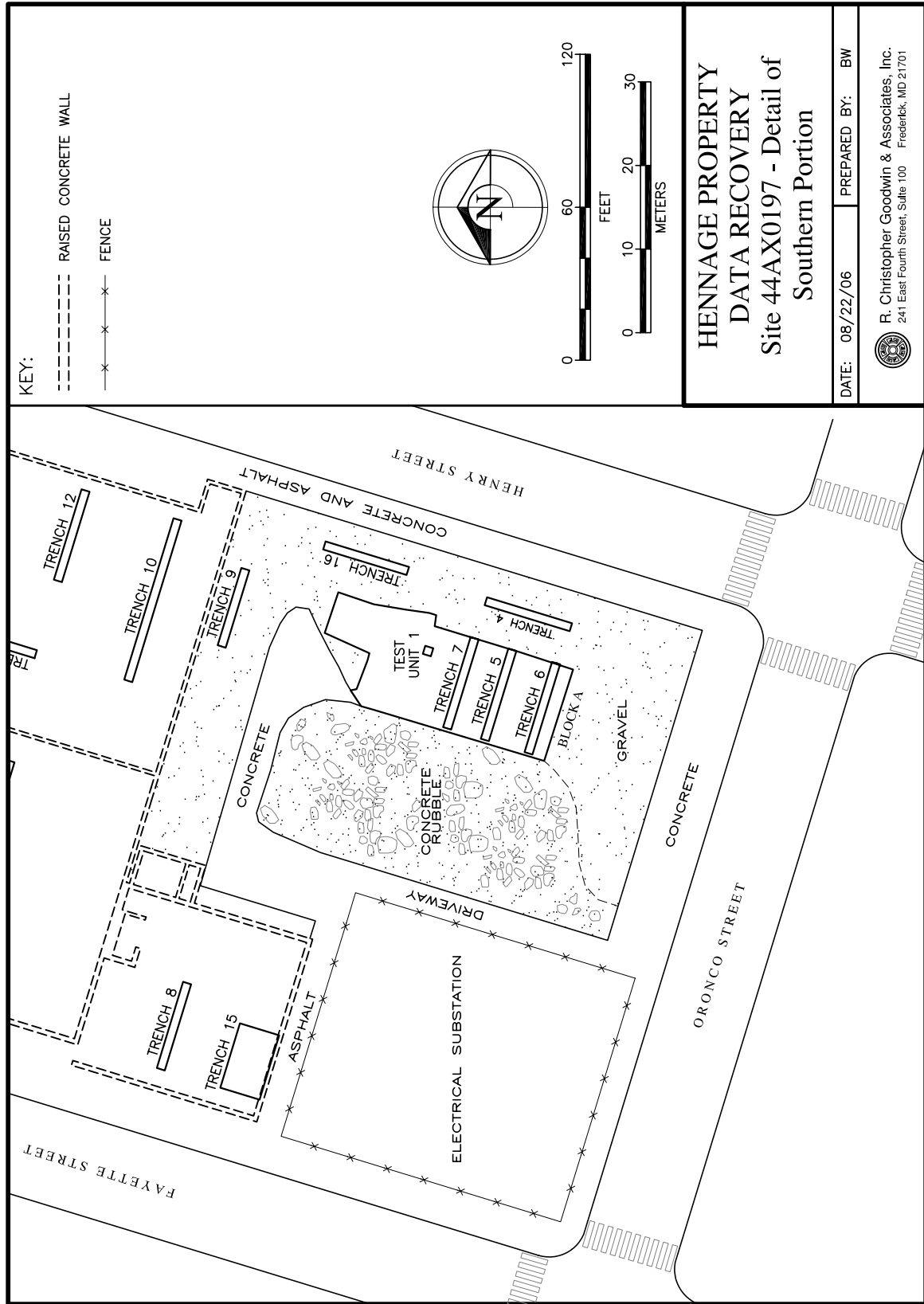


Figure 61. Plan of the southern portion of the block



Figure 62. Photograph of copper alloy spoon and brass door handle from cellar fill (FS#133)



Figure 63. Photograph of a door or gate latch from cellar fill

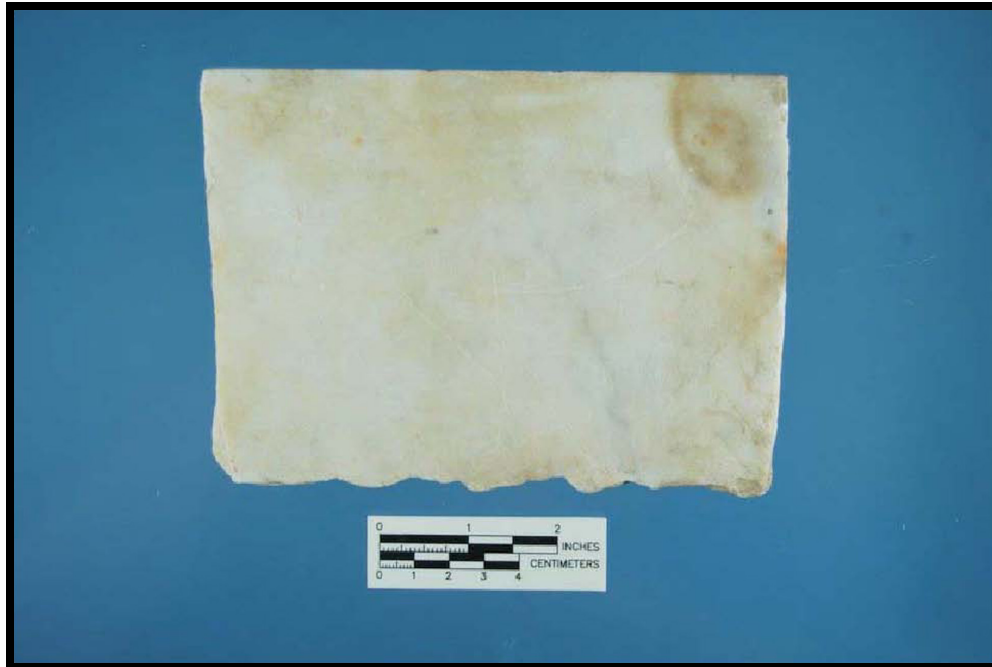


Figure 64. Photograph of a portion of marble shelving from cellar fill

(Westerwald) Stoneware (Figure 66, top and bottom, second from left). Pearlware included a transfer printed pattern that probably is Willow pattern (1792-1840) (Figure 66, center top and bottom). Whiteware also included examples of blue transfer printed decoration (1820-1930). The Westerwald sherds exhibited a combination of incised decoration and cobalt glaze typical for the ware type. Most of the glass comprised bottle glass for which the manufacture technique could not be determined, and colorless flat glass that probably is window or mirror glass. Two fragments of the knuckle bone from a large mammal, probably a cow, also were present (Figure 66, far right)].

The 13 datable ceramics indicate a mean manufacture date of 1817.69, with manufacture TPQ dates that range from 1650 to 1820, and TAQ from 1775 to 1930. The overlap range for manufacture dates is from 1775 to 1830, and this deposit probably reflects activity in this portion of the yard area before the additions were made to the original core block of the dwelling, and may coincide with the initial construction following John Potts' acquisition of the property in 1799 or

Jonathan Swift's activity in around 1805. Aside from this light scatter of cultural materials, and the builders' trench, however, no intact features or deposits were present.

Historic photos indicate that the foundations in this portion of the site are those of the estate office and the connecting frame hyphen (Figure 7). The hyphen is composed of a large room in the front with two smaller ones in the back, aligned with the back of the office. It is unclear if these were rooms for storage or if they connected to the hyphen or the office itself, during the later period the hyphen was used as a greenhouse. A fireplace footer was present in the center of the wall connecting the hyphen and the office. This chimney is visible in historic photos. The granite stoop located in Block A (Figure 67) was the Henry Street entrance to the estate office. Historic photographs (Figures 7 and 13) seem to show a small building to the east of the office. This may be some a small storage building and its location may be indicated by the narrow brick courses mapped in Block A. However, the archeological expression of this feature is too fragmentary to make a clear association.

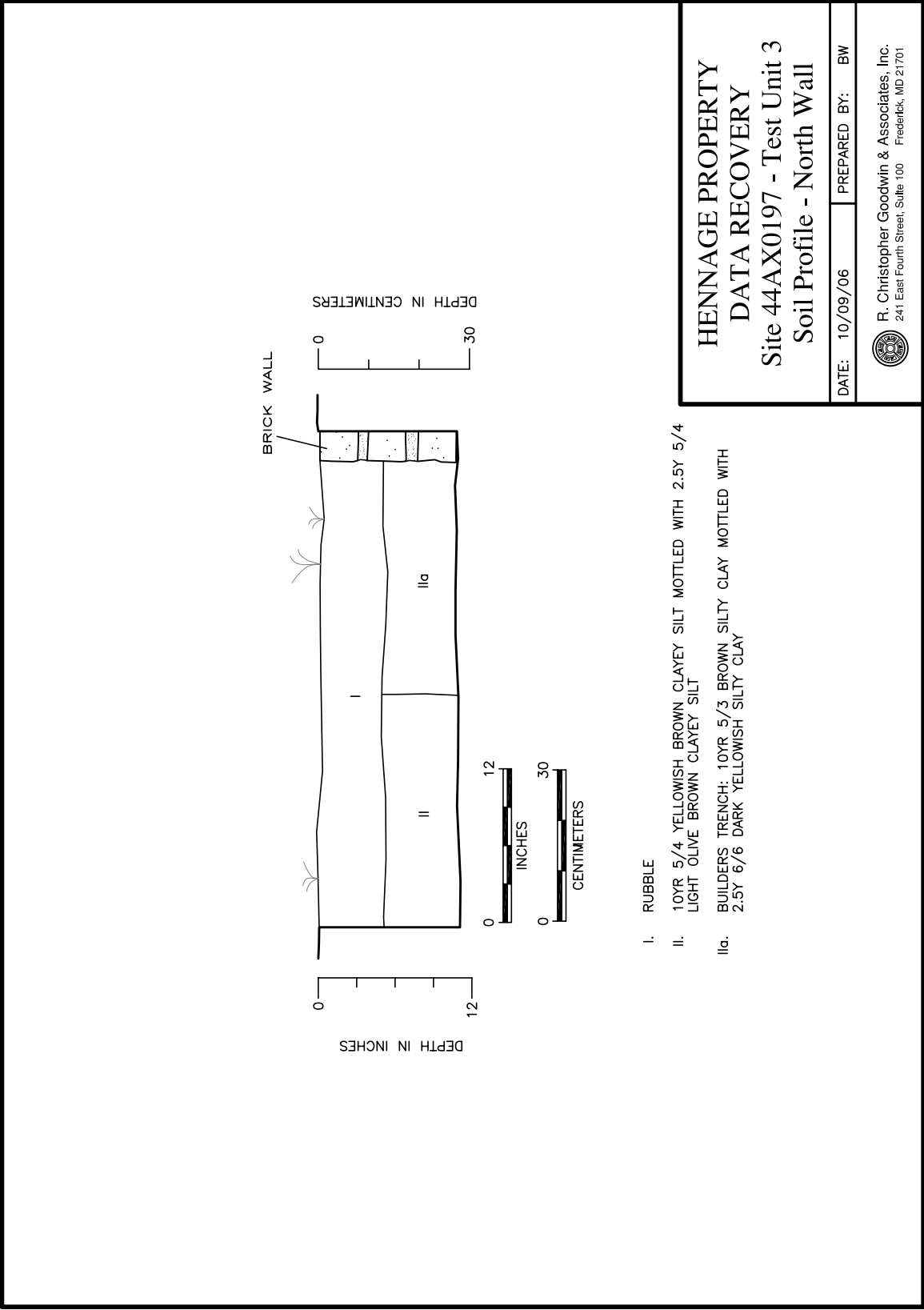


Figure 65. Profile of Test Unit 3



Figure 66. Photograph of selected cultural materials from Test Unit 3 (FS#124)

Right: colorless bottle glass; *Center Right:* Westerwald stoneware; *Center:* Chinese export porcelain, hand painted under glaze blue, probably Willow Pattern (1792-1840); *Center Left:* undecorated whiteware; *Right:* mammal knuckle bone



Figure 67. Photograph of the granite stoop in Block A

Test Unit 4 was placed in a gap in the eastern wall of the main portion of the cellar to examine the potential location of an outside entrance (Figure 68). However, hand excavation of this test unit had to be abandoned because of the extreme compactness of the fill. The densely compacted fill material subsequently was removed mechanically.

West and northwest of the main dwelling, a series of features were found that were associated with outbuildings and dependencies. During the course of mechanical soil removal south of the dividing wall and northeast of Trench 15, intact bricks were observed at a higher elevation than surrounding intact features. Further investigation revealed that these bricks had been deliberately laid, but not in an identifiable pattern; and that the resulting the paving covered a limited area surrounded by fill and destruction rubble. South of this area, east of Trench 15, removal of the overlying fill materials exposed a complex of remnant structural and landscape features (Figure 69). The fill material consisted of hard-packed coarse gravelly sand loam with a high percentage of brick and concrete fragments. A few cultural materials were retained from this fill, including a portion of a cartridge box plate (probably Federal and stamped "US" [1839-1864]) and a lead "minnie" ball (Figure 70).

Once more fully exposed, the previously noted circular masonry feature was identified as an historic cistern (Figure 71). The domed, circular cistern measured 13 ft in diameter and was divided into two unequal compartments. The exterior wall and the dome were constructed of brick. The interior was divided into two unequal parts by a plastered (parged) brick wall. Test Unit 6 was excavated to determine if evidence for construction/use of the cistern was present outside of the structural feature.

Test Unit 6. Excavation of this unit showed that the domed upper portion of the cistern, to a depth of approximately 0.9 ft below the exposed ground surface was encased in a matrix of loose 50% dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) coarse sand, mottled with yellowish red (5YR 4/6) and yellow (2.5Y 7/8) clay (Figure 72). Below this fill level, the walls of

the cistern became upright, and a narrow (less than 4 in) builder's trench was noted. The sand and clay matrix contained a few artifacts, including fragments of dark green bottle glass (Figure 73), six fragments of whiteware, one of pearlware, an early plastic button with copper shank, a pipe stem, a chicken bone and a fragment of window glass. Eight of the 19 items were ceramic, nine were glass, one was organic, and one was made of composite materials. Ceramics included examples of tobacco pipe stem, pearlware, and whiteware. All of the examples of pearlware and whiteware were identified as flatwares. One pearlware sherd exhibited transfer printed (1792-1840) decoration. Four of the whiteware sherds were sponged (1830-1870) (Figure 73, upper left)]. The seven datable ceramics indicated a mean manufacture date of 1849.42, with manufacture date ranges beginning between 1792 and 1830, and ending between 1840 and 1930. The greatest overlap of manufacture is between approximately 1810 and 1840. This time frame included the relatively finite date ranges for sponge decorated (1830-1870) whiteware and transfer printed pearlware (1792-1840). This was the early period of the Mason or Chapman occupation of the property, during which improvements and modifications were made to both the main structure and the outbuildings; and may indicate a change in water usage/storage which included of the abandonment of the well in the cellar in favor of cistern-based water collection.

To document further the cistern, the standing water was pumped out to within six inches of the bottom of the feature. No filtration system was visible; the bottom of the interior of the feature remained covered with silt and rubble (Figure 74). Although the backhoe arm was used to remove the dome and rubble and debris were removed mechanically from the interior of the cistern, a small amount of sediment still covered the floor, obscuring the filtration system (Figure 75). Investigations moved to the surrounding features, saving the final examination for a later date when the remaining structure could be removed and the floor of the cistern cleaned sufficiently to expose the filtration system.

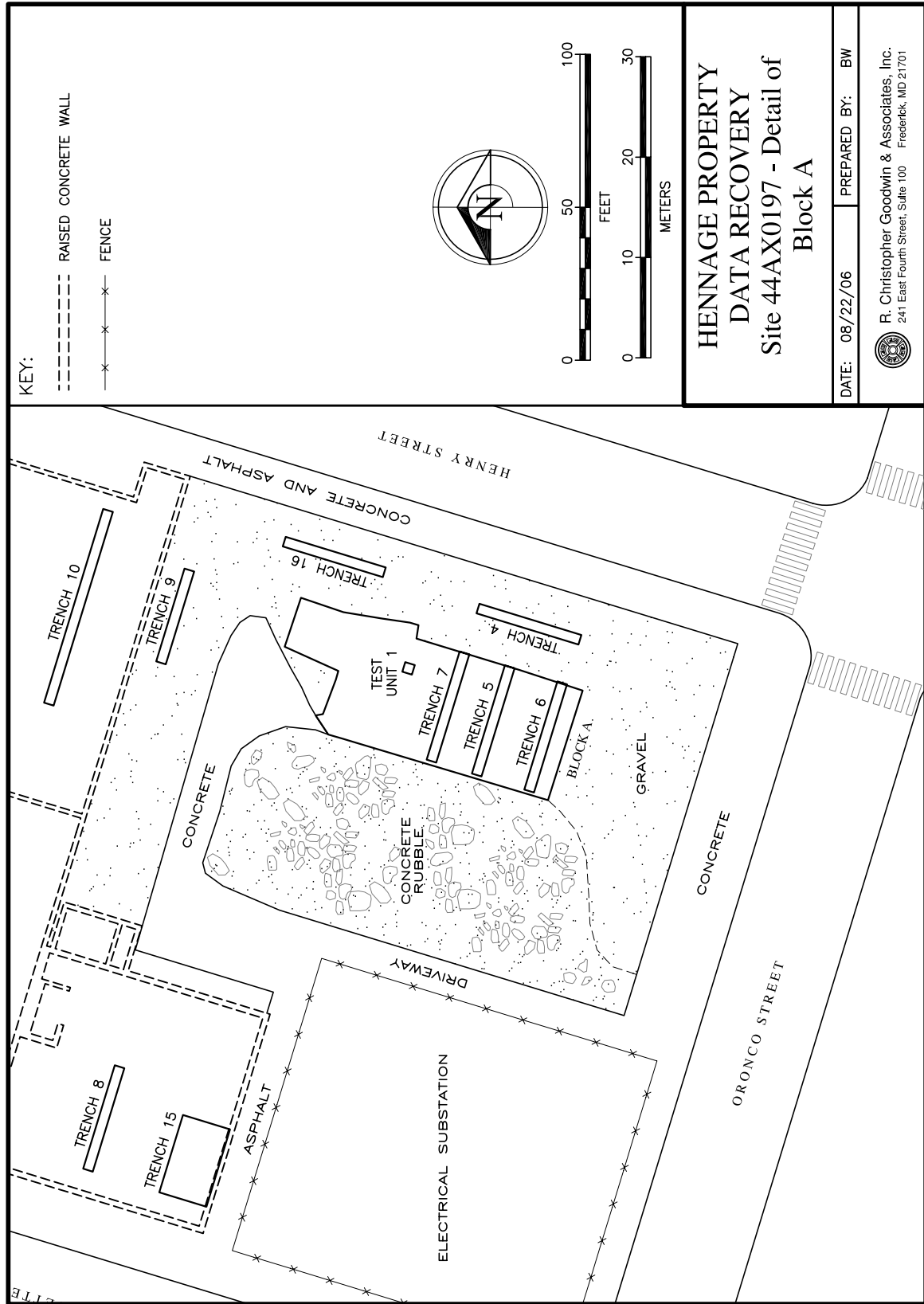


Figure 68. Plan of the southern portion of the block



Figure 69. Photograph of the brick paving north of Trench 15



Figure 70. Photograph of selected stone and metal artifacts



Figure 71. Photograph of the top of the cistern

The cistern was enclosed in a larger (41.5x19.5 ft [exterior]), rectangular brick foundation that was divided unequally into two cells (western cell with cistern is 17.0 x 17.0 ft [interior]; eastern is 21.0 x 17.0 [interior] (Figure 76); interior dividing wall one foot). A double fireplace or chimney foundation was present in the interior dividing wall (Figure 77). This foundation most likely represents the two-story western building, identified by John Munn (Elliot n.d.) as the servants' quarters, storage area, smokehouse and kitchen. Although historic photos (Figure 12) show the chimney for the double fireplace in the roof of this building, the configuration of the foundations does not entirely match the room pattern shown on the 1921 Sanborn fire map (Figure 8). In that illustration, the two rooms divided by the double fireplace appear as one large room with several smaller, single story rooms or porches. It may also be that the brick wall that apparently formed the southern boundary of the rooms did not actually divide the space from the narrow area south of it. There is some archeological evidence of the little room shown on the Sanborn east of Trench 15, but it is difficult to determine its function. There is a dry-laid stone foundation

wall in the location of the southern wall of this building, with a brick doorstep on the western end of the southern wall (Figure 80). There are no indications why this wall but no other remaining wall on the property is made of dry-laid stone. Although the stone wall could be a part of early construction sequences because of its material and alignment with the back wall of the house, the early Assurance Society of Virginia maps (Figures 3 and 4) show no substantial connection between the main dwelling and the smokehouse.

Test Unit 5 was excavated in the northwest corner of the room east of the cistern to expose more fully the surface onside of the foundation and determine construction technique for the foundation. Removal of the first stratum, which was a combination of black (2.5Y 2.5/1) gravelly sand loam fill and olive yellow (2/5Y 6/6) clayey silt, exposed a clear builder's trench of olive yellow (2/5Y 6/6) clay silt was visible along the interior of the brick foundation (Figure 78). Several later construction or modification disturbances intruded into the builder's trench, including plumbing fixtures. The soils removed to expose subsoil contained few domestic cultural materials; large quantities of brick fragments

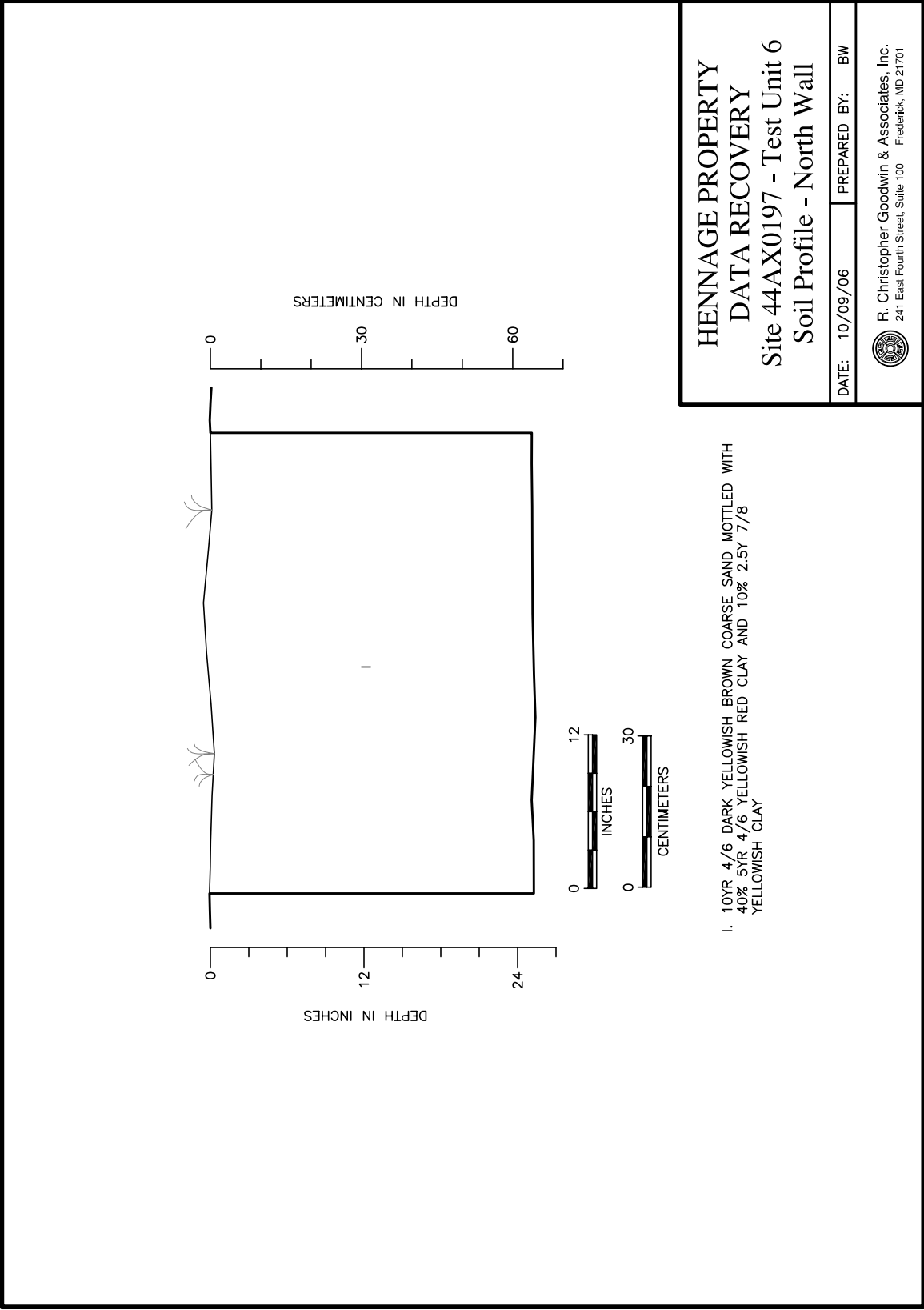


Figure 72. Profile of Test Unit 6



Figure 73. Photograph of selected cultural materials from Test Unit 6 (FS# 129).

Top Row (L-R): Sponge decorated whiteware (1830-1870), pearlware, transfer printed blue, undecorated whiteware; *Center:* kaolin pipe stem, composite button, copper alloy core with early plastic face; *Bottom Row:* light green and olive green non-machine made bottle glass



Figure 74. Photograph of the exposed interior of the cistern



Figure 75. Photograph of the interior dividing wall of the cistern

were noted, as were coal, cinders/slag, and oyster shell fragments. The nine artifacts retained from the fill stratum included flat glass, window glass, table glass, a cut nail and a fragment of transfer printed whiteware.

Upon completion of documentation of the exposed features west of the main dwelling, the next step was to remove the remains of the substation which covered the southwestern corner of this complex. There were two existing superstructures within the fence. The southern, larger, structure was less than 60 feet (18.2 meters) from Oronoco Street, and lay outside of the area of impact. The northern superstructure was taken down and the concrete footers were removed. Although the concrete footers extended only about two feet (60 cm) into the gravel and underlying soil, it became clear that the area had been almost completely disturbed by the construction of the substation.

West, east and north of the concrete footers, an isolated area of intact brickwork and paving was exposed (Figure 79). This complex of features proved to be the remains of the stable, the building that connected the kitchen to the main house, and surrounding walkways. The fragmentary brick-paved areas

provided only a suggestion of the original arrangements of buildings and pathways. The southern walls of the building connected to the main house, as shown on historic maps, no longer were present (Figure 79). The eastern stable wall was visible, but the rest of the building was below the sidewalk along Fayette Street, and hence out of the area of impact. According to the Assurance Society of Virginia's 1803 map, the smokehouse was 44 feet (13.4 m) from the west wall of the main house and its northern wall was probably aligned with the northern wall of the house. In approximately that location are the remains of a building that measured ten by ten feet (3.05 m by 3.05 m) and whose eastern wall is aligned with the eastern end of the walkway just southeast of the building foundation that encompassed the cistern. The orientation of this building is also unclear. There is no southern doorway, and the arched walkway in photographs (Figure 5) hides any that may have existed on the eastern or western walls. In historic photos (Figures 5 and 13), the building shown in 1927 is the correct size for a brick smokehouse, but it does not appear to have the pyramidal roof so common in

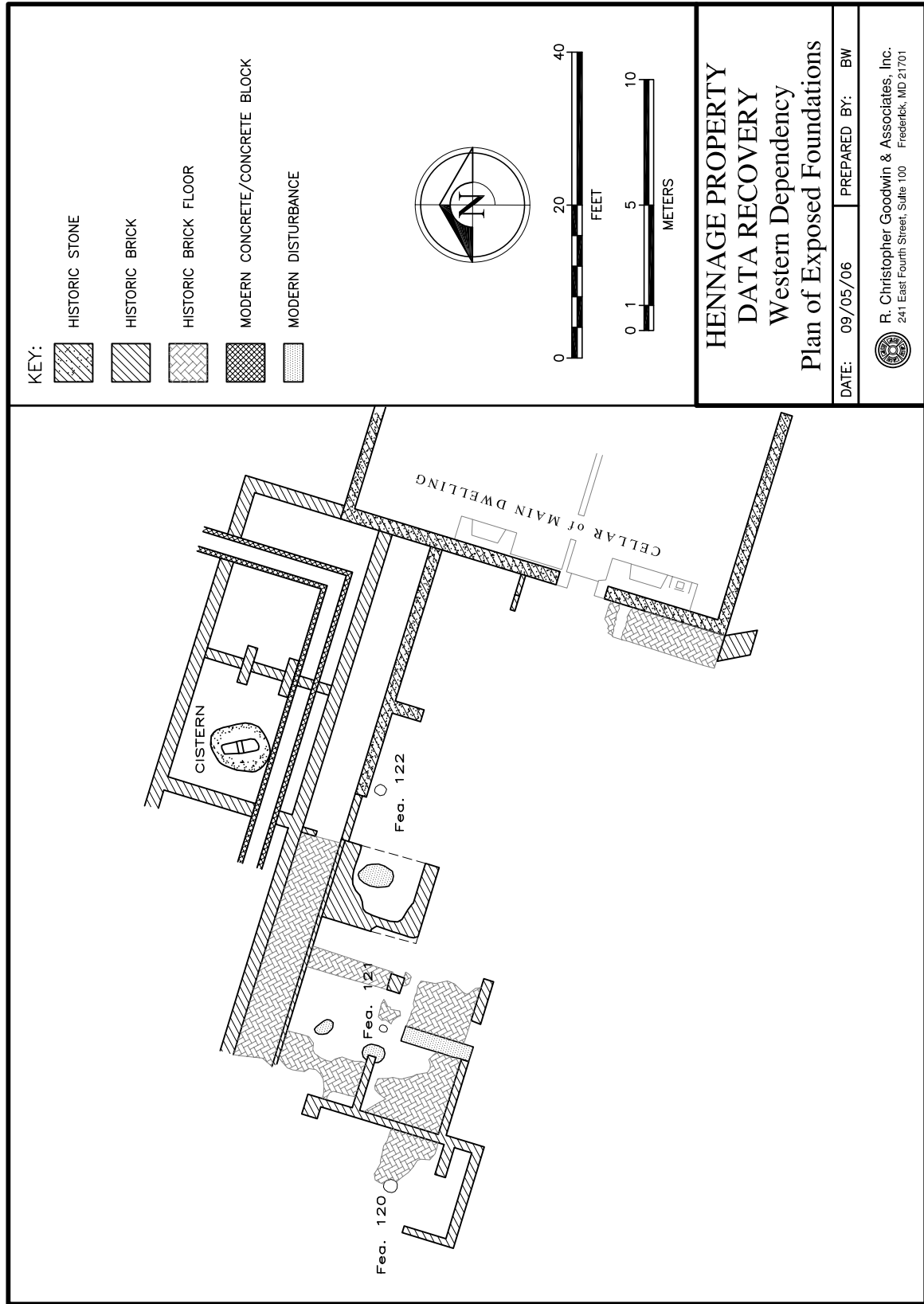


Figure 76. Plan of western dependency foundations and the cistern



Figure 77. Photograph of the foundations of the dependency buildings

these structures (Olmert 2004-2005). The fragmentary brick paving west of the possible smokehouse is the floor of the western set of arches connecting to the stable wall. More herringbone pattern brickwork is visible to the east of the stable, south of the western arches. After the foundations and other landscape features were exposed and recorded in the area of the substation, work resumed on the main block of the dwelling, and the rubble that had covered the western portion of the cellar was mechanically and manually excavated (Figure 80). The car wash tracks and foundations of the car wash were visible immediately below the paving and fill. These had impacted the top few feet of the foundation walls along its north/south axis. The cinderblock foundation walls on either side of the car wash track did

not impact the basement walls and disturbed only a narrow strip of the cellar floor.

The central cellar block of the main house measured 40 x 50 ft (Figure 81). The exterior walls were constructed of random fieldstone with interior brick buttresses, brick interior dividing walls created three or more rooms, and the floor was brick paved in a herringbone pattern. A metal sewage pipe passed north/south through the southern basement wall and the interior walls. A brick-lined well was located in the north-central area of the basement. This feature had been capped by heavy clay, and the remnants of parallel wood fragments suggested that a wooden cover or cap may have been placed over the well when it was filled. A small room beneath the southern part of the car wash path had

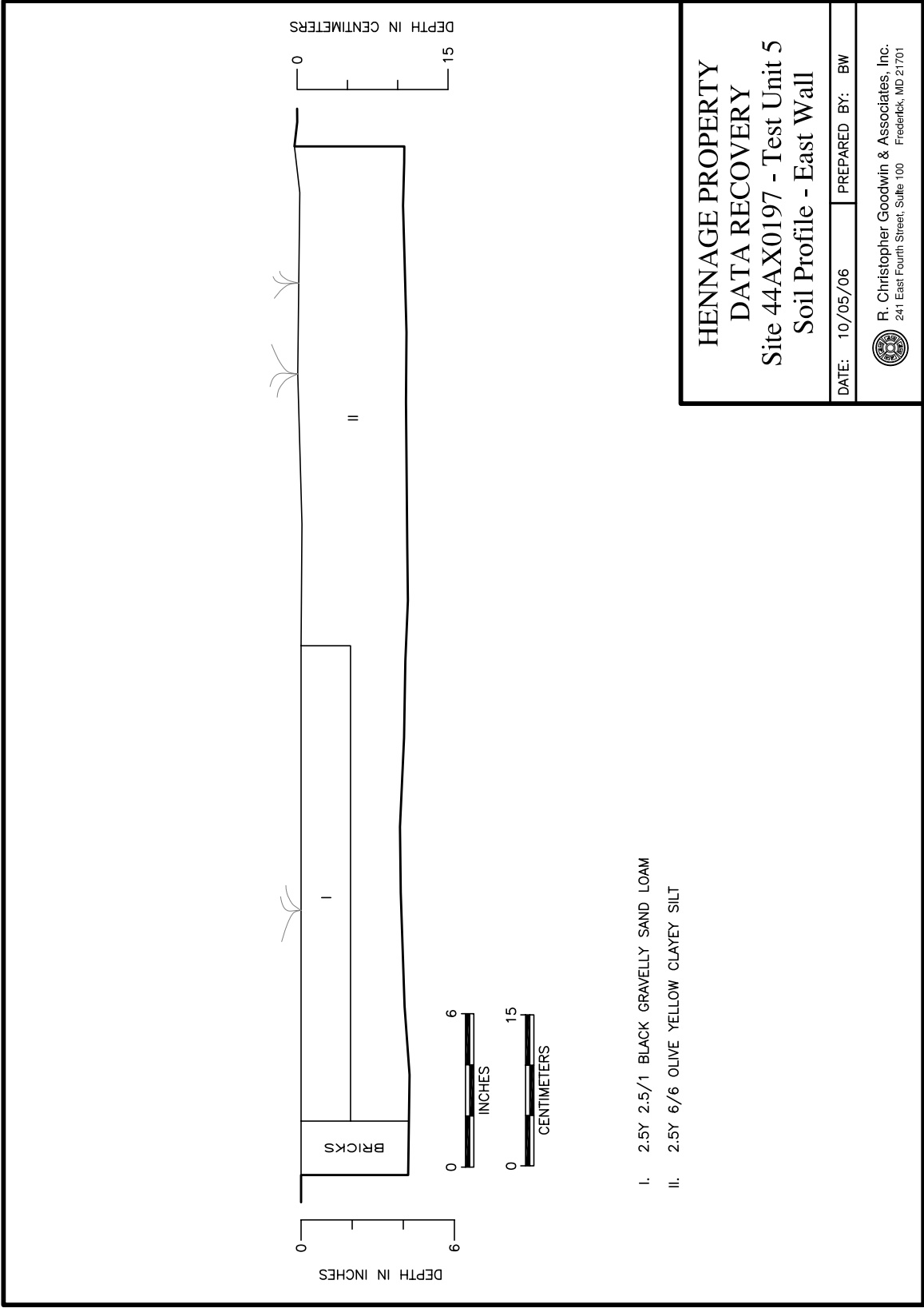


Figure 78. Profile for Test Unit 5



Figure 79. Photograph of the stable foundation



Figure 80. Photograph of the area of the car wash after removal of concrete platform and fill material

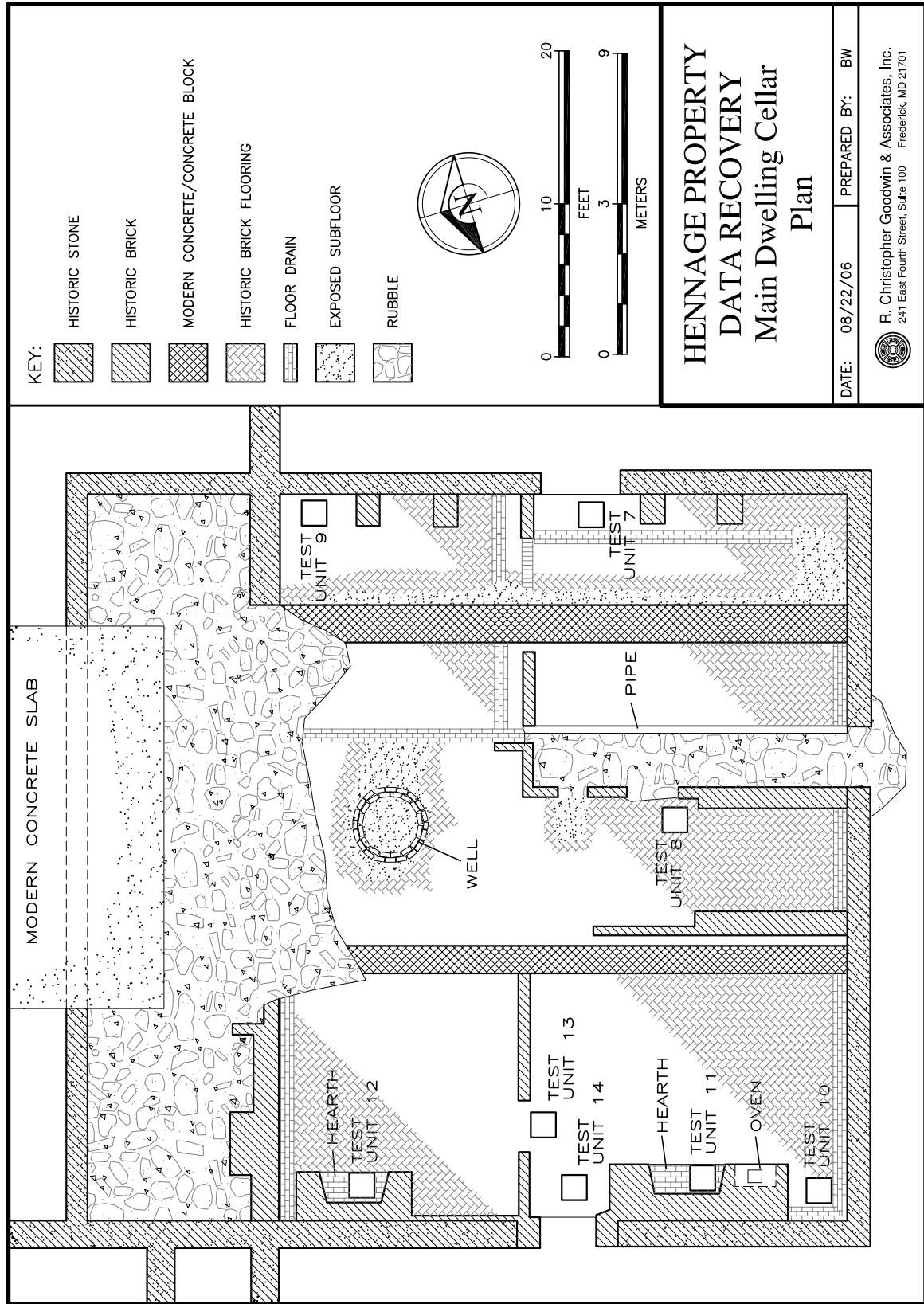


Figure 81. Plan drawing of the cellar of the main dwelling

reinforced walls (walls four bricks wide instead of two bricks wide like the rest of the interior walls) and a wooden lintel. Brick-lined drains were present in the floor of every section (Figures 82 and 83), these fed into a feature interpreted as a sump in the southeastern corner. A brick and rubble filled opening in the eastern wall marked the location of an entrance (Figure 84).

Test Units 7, 8, and 9 were excavated in the eastern portion of the basement. The objectives for their excavation were to determine if the brick paved floor was a later modification and if there were earlier floor surfaces beneath the paving. In addition, these tests were aimed at determining whether any African spiritual symbols had been cached in doorways or in the area around hearths, as has been found elsewhere in urban settings.

Test Unit 7 positioned inside the exterior entrance on the eastern wall of the cellar (Figure 81). Beneath the brick paving, stratigraphy consisted of two thin soil lenses over subsoil (Figure 85). The upper stratum just beneath the brick paving consisted of a thin layer of black sand that had inclusions of brick, oyster shell and coal. This stratum contained 29 artifacts, including four fragments of ironstone (1815-1930) saucers (Figure 86, top right and left), 24 shards of flat glass and one piece of coal. One of the ironstone saucer fragments included a transfer printed maker's mark. The second stratum also was coarse sand, with a slightly different color and texture. Three fragments of flat glass (two colorless and one aqua) were found in this stratum. The subsoil consisted of dense, compacted clay that contained no cultural materials. This soil configuration suggests that either the cellar floor was not a packed dirt floor before the brick paving was installed, or if the previous cellar floor had been unpaved, then some surface material may have been removed when paving was installed.

Test Unit 8 was placed in the southeastern corner of the main cellar room between the door to the reinforced room to the south and the door to the southeastern room to the east (Figure 81). This unit revealed a similar

stratigraphic sequence that exhibited a different combination of packing sand filled with fragmentary artifacts. In this unit, as in TU7, there was no evidence of a previous floor surface beneath the paving. The artifact frequency was denser here than in other parts of the cellar, and unlike the other units, faunal remains such as fish scales, oyster shells, and a rodent jaw were present. Stratum I consisted of 0.32 ft of yellowish brown coarse sand (this stratum was black in TU7) (Figure 85); a large quantity of small brick fragments and brick flecking were noted, especially in the northwestern corner of the unit, along with fragments of coal, cinders and oyster shell also were noted.

A total of 36 artifacts were retained from this stratum, predominantly glass fragments. Glass included two fragments of colorless table glass, and 15 flat glass shards. Mortar and a fragment of lead also were retained. Faunal remains included small fragments of fish scale, oyster shell, and mammal bone fragments. One small non-cortex quartz flake also was present. The assemblage from this stratum along with the variation in the color of the sand and the concentration of brick crumbs and fragments in the northwestern corner, were interpreted as evidence that this portion of the paved floor had been repaired at some time. The only datable materials in the assemblage were pearlware fragments; one was a probable fragment of green shell edge that exhibited hand-painted, underglaze decoration (1780-1830), and the other exhibited a hand painted, underglaze blue floral motif (1779-1820). The mean dates for these are 1805 and 1799.5, respectively. These dates correspond with the original acquisition of the property by John Potts, initial construction of the dwelling, and the subsequent sale of the property to Jonathan Swift in 1803.

Test Unit 9 was placed in the northeastern corner of the main cellar space to determine if previous floor surfaces are present and to examine the possibility for hidden caches around the doorway openings (Figure 81). The brick paving in this section of the cellar included a drainage channel that extends along the



Figure 82. Overall photograph of the exposed cellar showing the eastern, central and western portions; photo direction: east



Figure 83. Overall photograph of the southern portion of the central and eastern areas of the cellar



Figure 84. Modification to the eastern cellar wall of the main dwelling

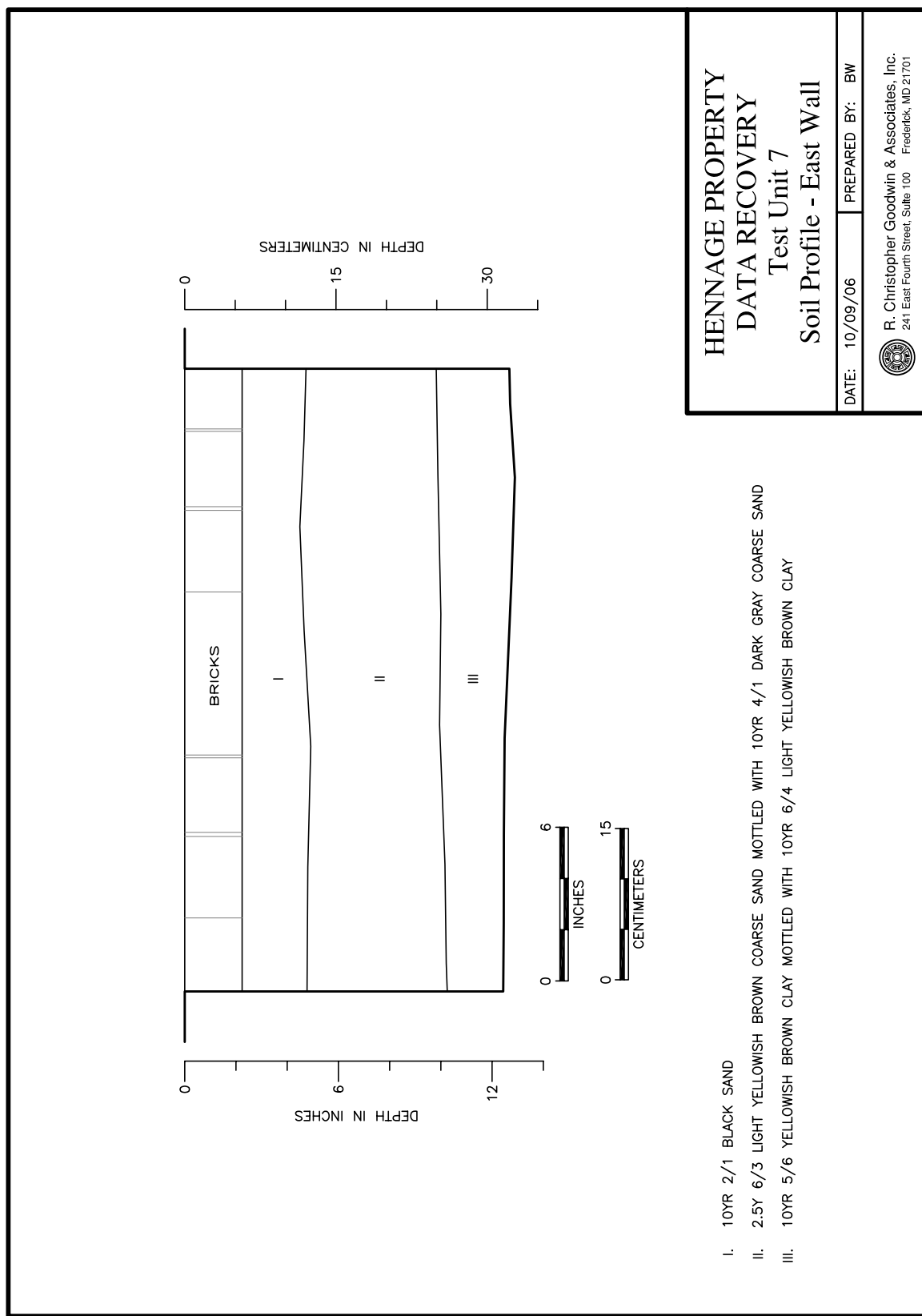
eastern edge of the paved floor, and several bricks placed on edge in the corner of the room to allow water to drain into the underlying sand. Although the configuration of the paving bricks was different, the stratigraphic sequence beneath the bricks was very similar to that noted in Unit 7 (Figure 85). Brick, coal and cinder fragments and flecking were noted in the sand base, but no other cultural materials were present.

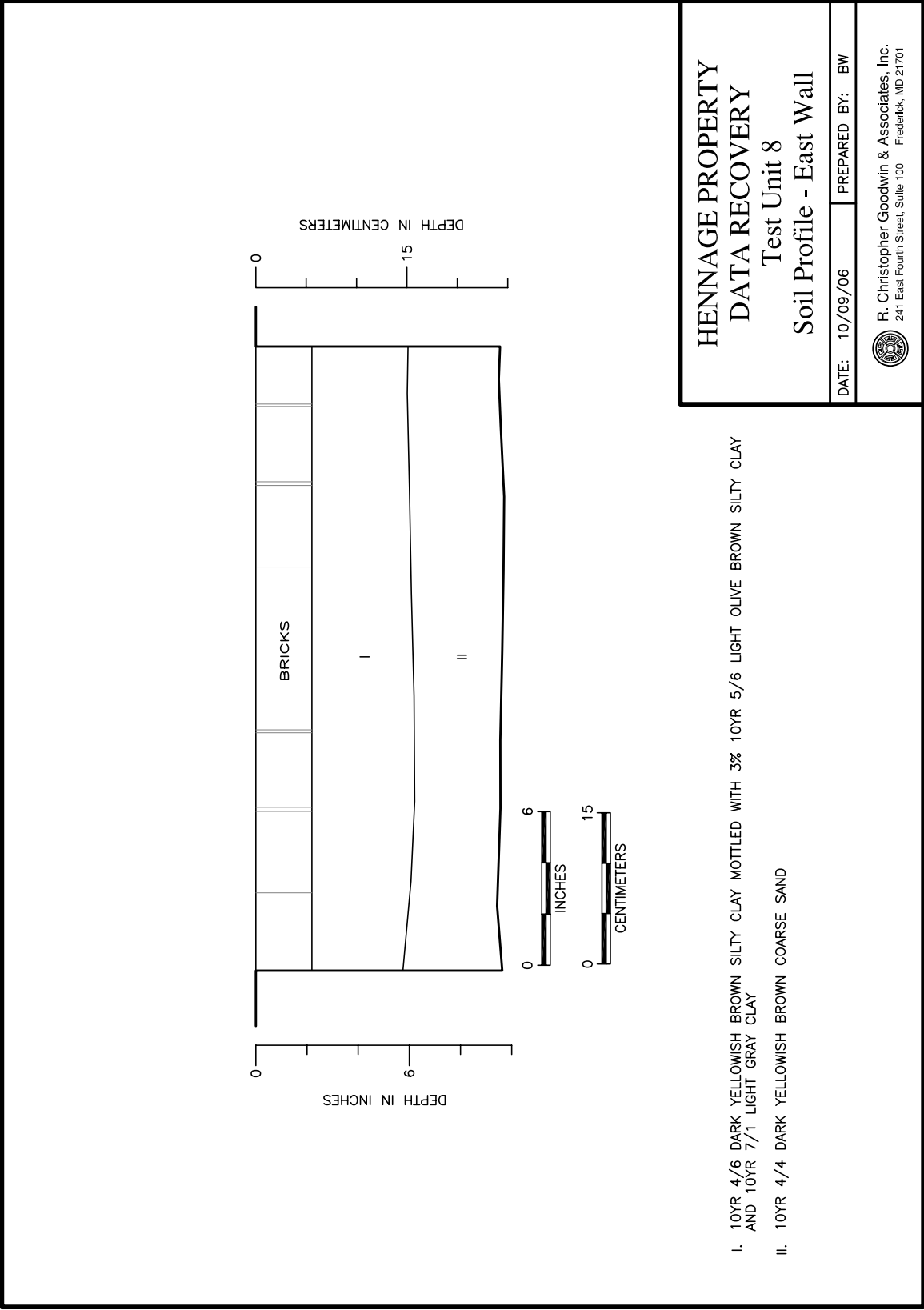
After the final clearance of the western wing by Alexandria Archaeology, the remainder of the basement was manually and mechanically cleared of rubble. A sample of cultural materials from the fill deposits included decorative hardware, and marble flooring, as well as a mammal bone and a chicken bone, ceramics included a pipe stem, transfer printed pearlware, sponged whiteware, a copper and plastic button, flat glass, and dark green, non-machine made bottle glass. The western portion of the foundation also was constructed of stone topped with brick, with a herringbone pattern brick paved floor and brick buttresses along the western wall (Figure 87). An east/west running brick wall, aligned with a similar wall in the eastern portion, divided this section into north and south rooms. The western wall of the southern room included an entrance, aligned with the entrance

in the eastern side, a hearth and what appeared to be a stew stove (Figure 8). The northern room also contained a hearth on the western side (Figure 88).

The northern and southern walls of this section of the basement showed an odd alteration that was clearly historic in nature. The stone of the foundation had been removed to foot above the floor and replaced with brickwork. On the western end of the northern wall was a square brick feature that replaced the stonework and jutted into a ground-level portico area north of the basement. The brickwork at the top of this feature was slanted in a ramp-like manner down into the basement (Figure 89). East of this feature, another disturbance on the same wall could have been a similar feature. The openings off the portico were perhaps used as access to the cellar, but were too damaged by installation of modern utility lines north of the cellar to provide useful data.

In the southwestern corner of the basement, there was a similar disturbance that resembled window wells. Inspection of historic photographs of Colross (see Figure 12) shows basement windows on both the eastern and western ends of the south wall, but the archeological data evidenced no opening in the stonework in the eastern half.





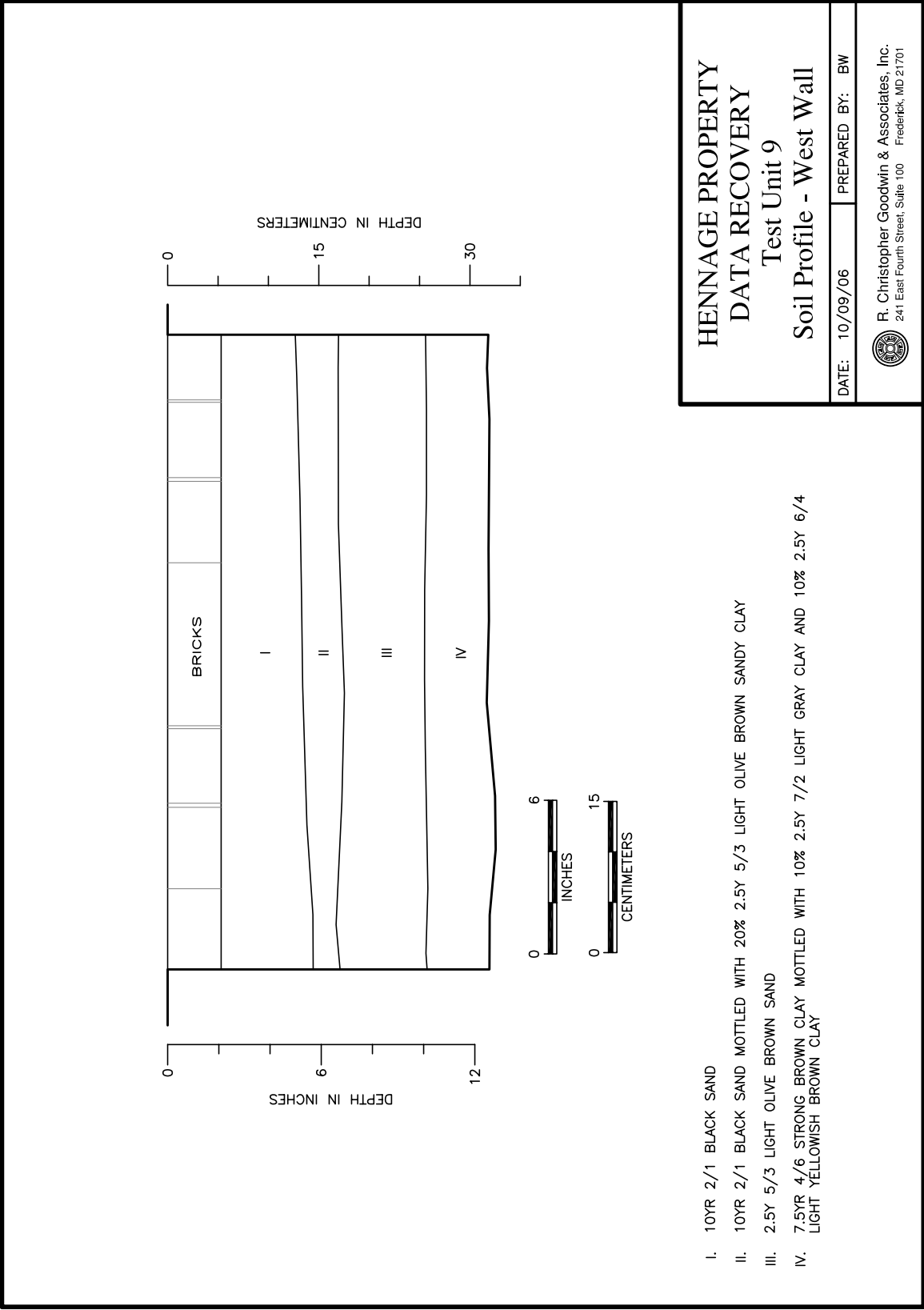




Figure 86. Photograph of selected cultural materials from Test Unit 7 (FS#130).

Top Row: Ironstone; Center and Bottom Rows: flat glass



Figure 87. Photograph of the exposed western portion of the cellar



Figure 88. Photograph of the feature interpreted as a stew stove



Figure 89. Photograph of the modification to the northern wall of the cellar

Five test units (TUs10, 11, 12, 13, and 14) were placed in this section of the cellar (Figure 81), with the same objectives as the previous cellar test units. Test Units 10 and 13 were on the southern end of the cellar; TU10 was placed in the southwestern corner, and TU13 was on the southern side of the doorway that divided the western half of the basement into southern and northern rooms. Test Units 11, 12 and 14 were placed along western wall of the cellar, to test fireplace and doorway locations. Test Units 11 and 12 were located in or near hearths on the western wall, and TU14 was in the western entrance.

Soils in TUs 10 and 13, and mainly consisted of sandy fill over clay subsoil, and were similar to those observed in the previous cellar units. In TU10, Stratum I was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sand over a sandy clay of the same color. The underlying subsoil was a yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clay (Figure 90). Only one poultry bone and one fragment of non-machine made, dark green bottle glass were found in the top two strata. In TU13, the upper soils were the same as those noted in TU10, but the subsoil was yellowish red (5YR 5/6) clay with high concentrations of brick and shell fragments (Figure 90). Stratum I contained a brass button, a fragment of transfer printed whiteware (1820-1930) and a fragment of colorless flat glass. A dark green fragment of bottle glass, similar to the fragment found in TU10, was found in Stratum II.

In the units along the western wall, soils generally consisted of two or more thin strata or lenses of sand or sand loam above subsoil. Test Unit 11, placed to examine the floor of the southernmost hearth on the western wall, contained numerous soil lenses. In this unit, Stratum I was a very thin (less than one inch) layer of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) coarse sand (Figure 90). Below this, Stratum II was a mixture of 60% yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) and 40% brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand. The sand in this level appeared heat-reddened along the back of the hearth, presumably where the fire was laid. The soils in Strata III and IV were composed of 80% light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) sand mottled with 20% black (10YR 2/1) sand over compacted 60% very pale brown (10YR 7/4) sand mottled

with 40% olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) sand. Stratum IV differed from Stratum III in the high percentage of brick rubble it contained; this stratum may reflect the initial construction of the fireplace/chimney because below this, Stratum V consisted of mottled 80% yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and 20% gray (10YR 6/1) clay, and sterile subsoil was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy clay. All of the upper strata exhibited brick and shell flecking, along with high percentages of very small fragments of brick, shell, mortar, and coal; these were highest in Stratum IV and there was a slight decrease in Stratum V. Aside from the brick, mortar and shell fragments, only two fragments of window glass were present in Stratum I.

Three possible explanations of why Stratum II of Test Unit 11 was reddened, but not Stratum I, are possible. Stratum II may have been exposed to the fire prior to the laying of the brick; additional sand may have filtered in from the rubble in the basement to cover what was already below the bricks; or the bricks were taken up and re-laid after the abandonment of the hearth. There were traces of soot on the back wall of the hearth, but none on the floor. There is little evidence for a dirt or clay floor in the hearth. The most likely option may be that the floor was repaved at some time, perhaps during the Mason's extensive renovation.

Test Unit 12's stratigraphy was relatively similar to that of TU11. Stratum I was dark brown (10YR 3/3) sand, Stratum II was yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand with the same reddening near the back of the hearth (Figure 90). Below these there were three sand lenses and subsoil; Stratum III was yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand mixed with dark brown (10YR 3/3) and very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sand; Stratum IV was dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay; and, subsoil (Stratum V) was very compact dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clay mottled with 5% light brown (10YR 6/2) clay. Small quantities of brick and oyster shell inclusions were noted in the upper strata, but not in the quantities recorded in TU11. No cultural materials were retained from this unit, however, a substantial increase in the percentage of inclusions was noted in

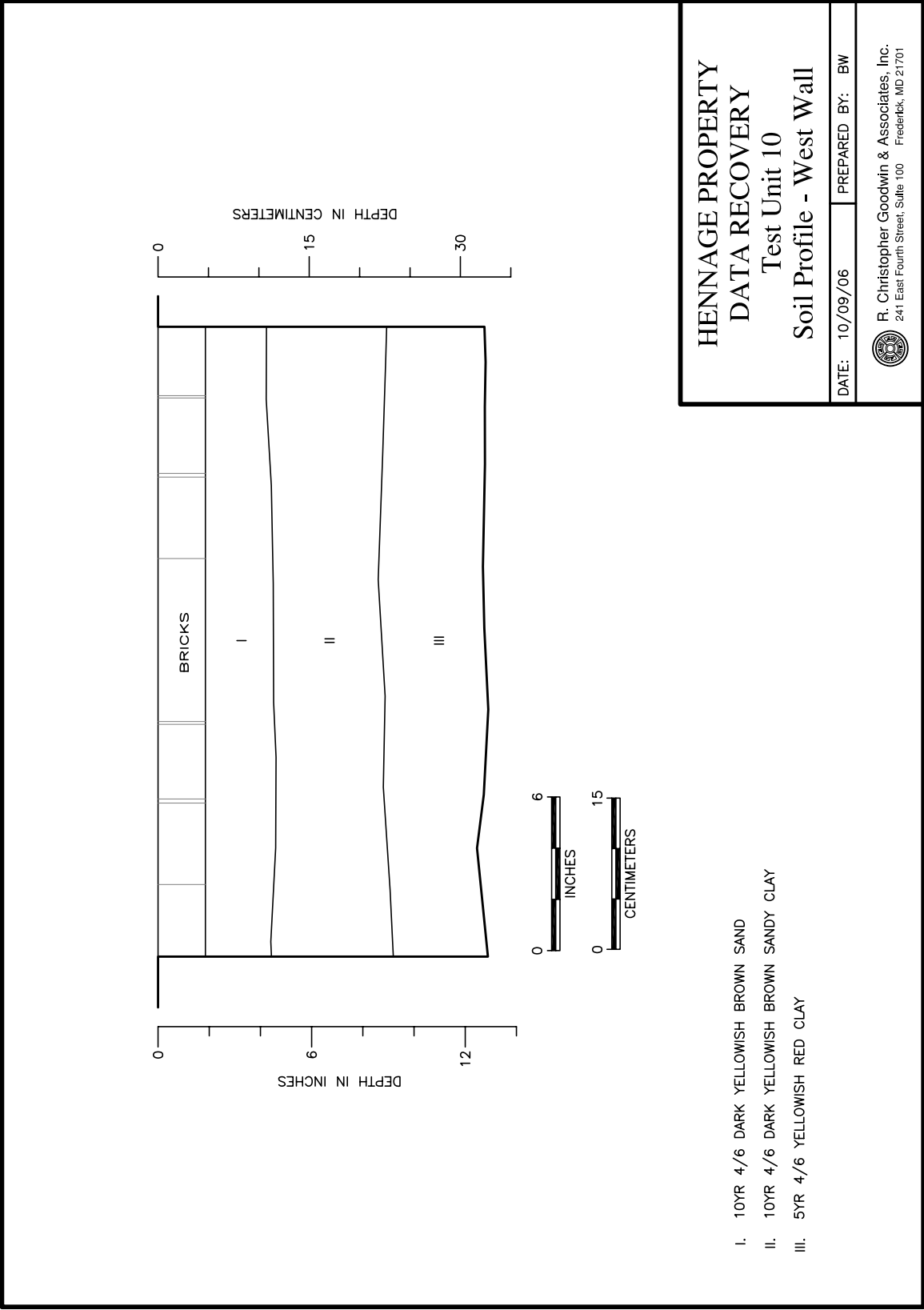


Figure 90a. Profile for Test Unit 10

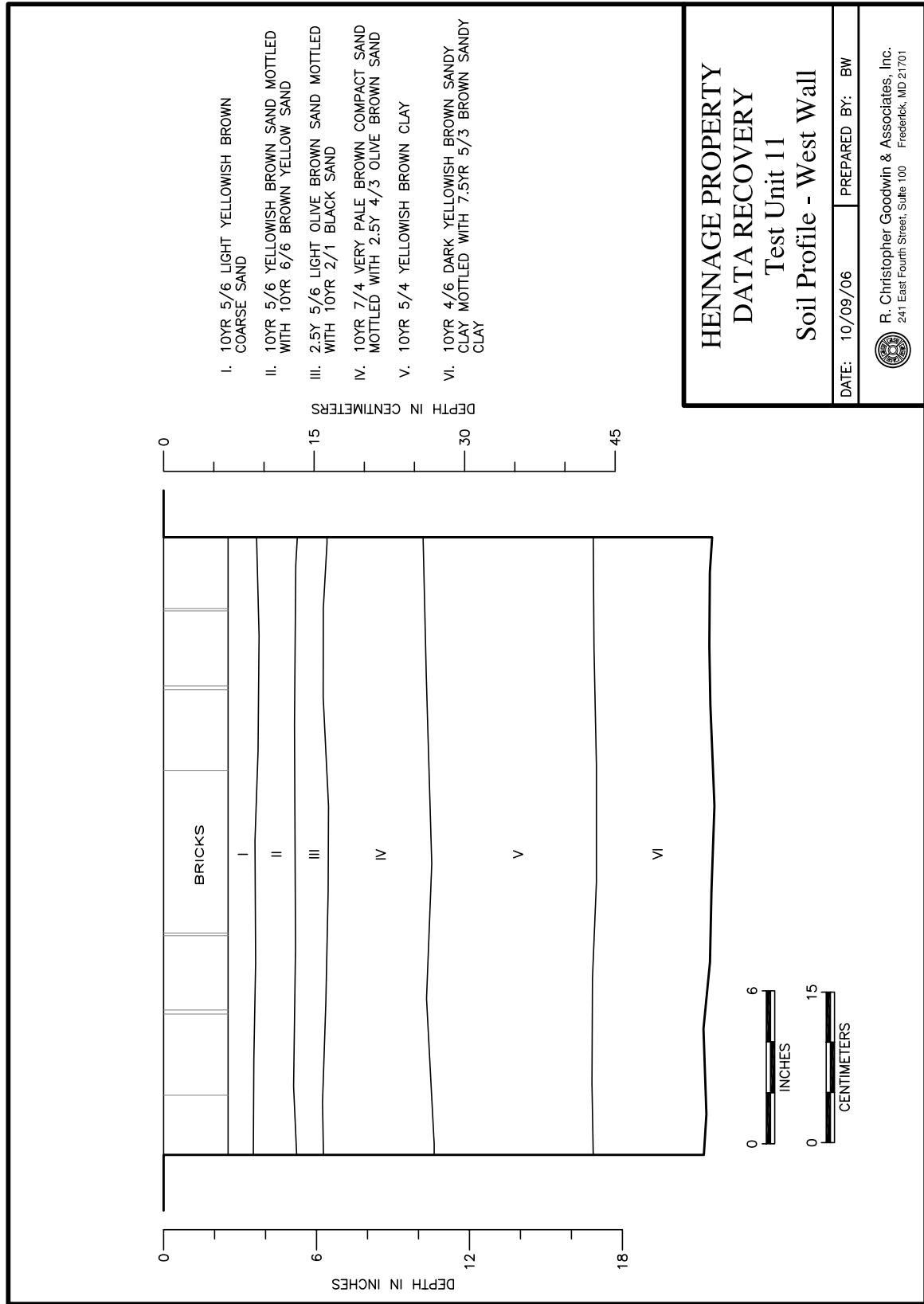


Figure 90. Profile for Test Unit 11

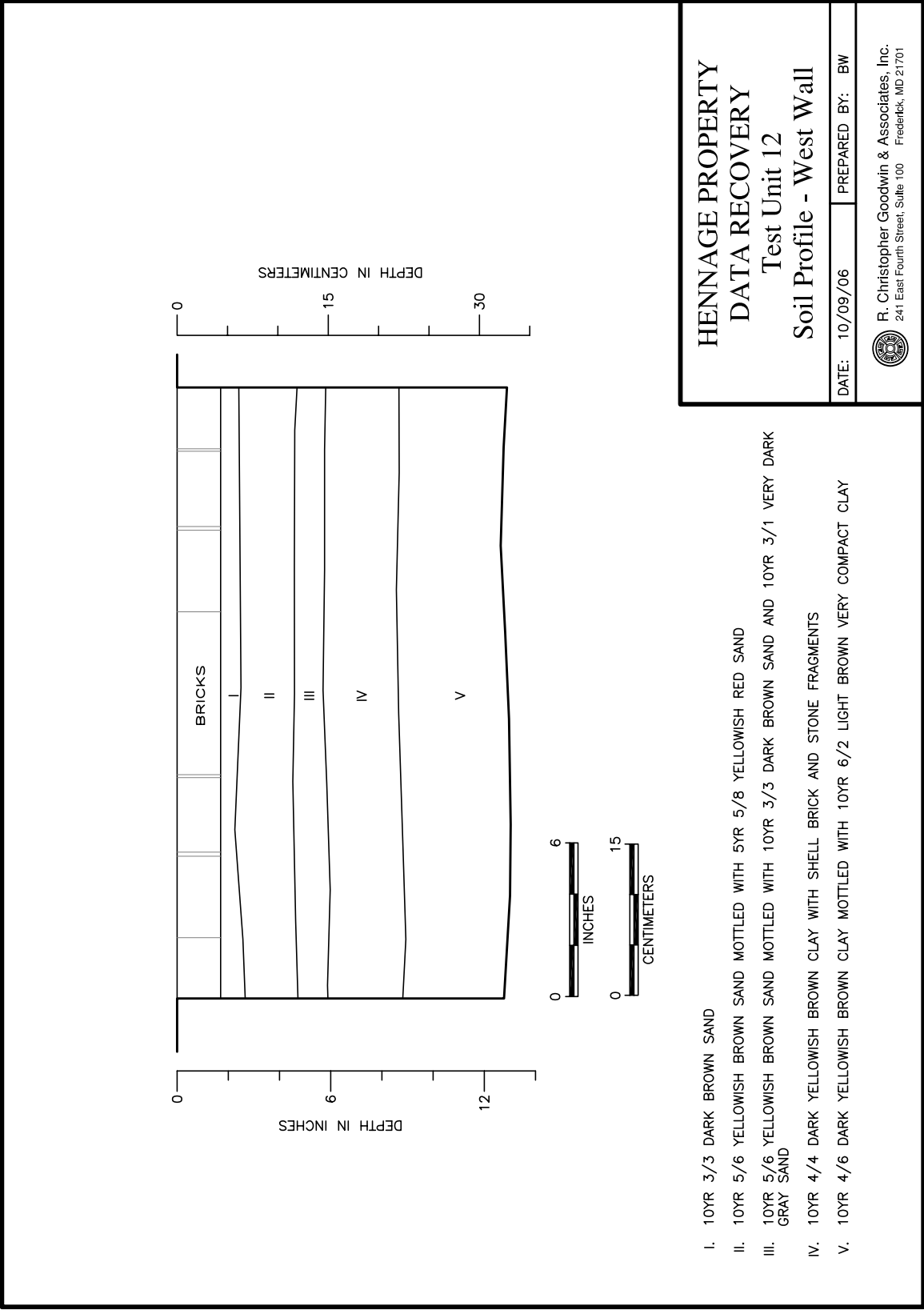
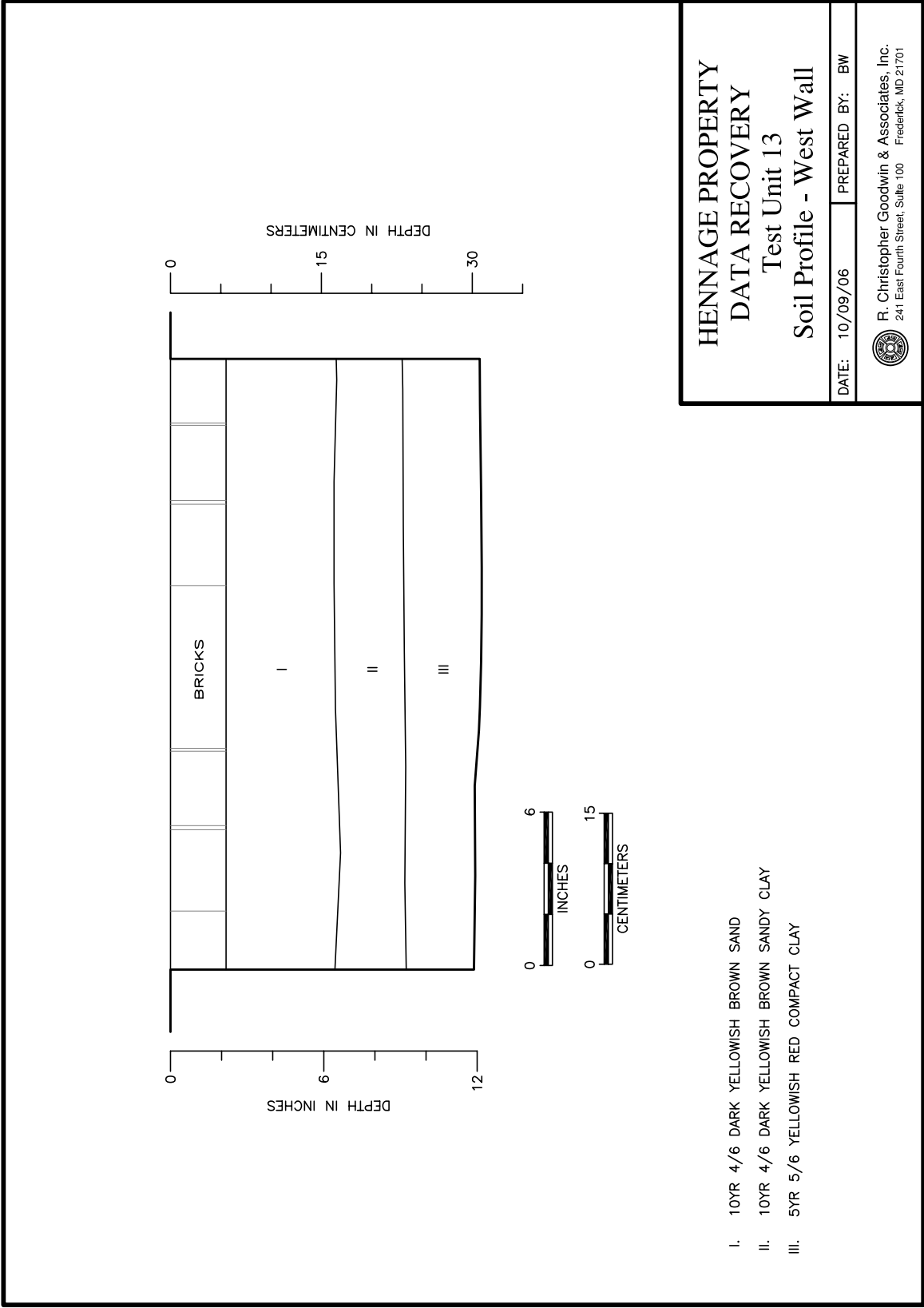
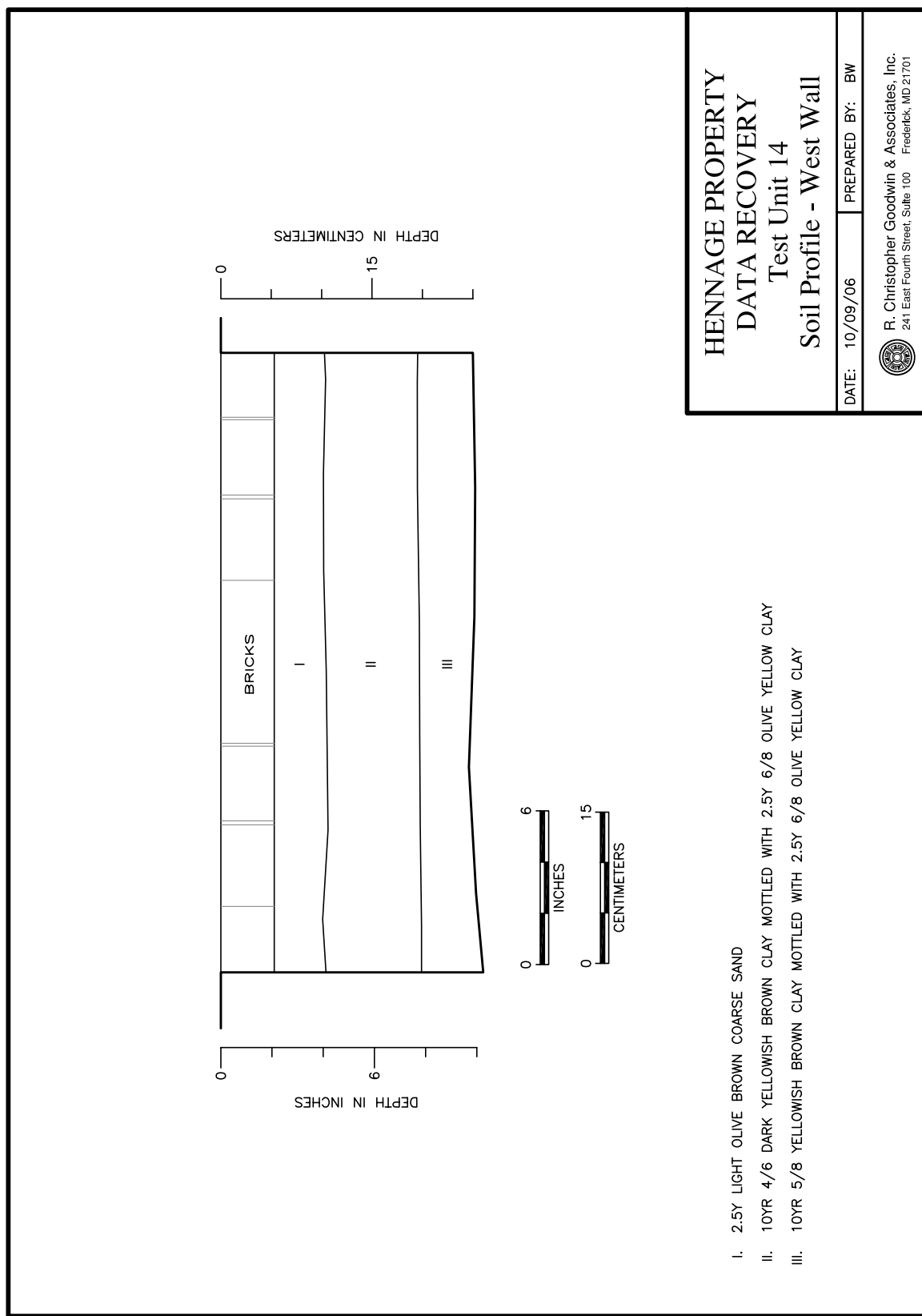


Figure 90c. Profile for Test Unit 12





Stratum IV, just above sterile subsoil; this probably reflects the original construction.

The fact that Stratum II also is reddened in TU12 suggests that the alteration that resulted in an additional sand base laid over fire-reddened sand occurred throughout this portion of the cellar, and did not affect just a single hearth. This evidence, along with the alterations in the stonework of this side of the basement, argues that substantial renovations were undertaken for at least this side of the basement. However, without clearly datable cultural materials, the timing of these renovations or alterations cannot be clearly determined.

Test Unit 14 was located in an opening in the western wall that was interpreted as a doorway or other access. This test exhibited a soil sequence that was different from the previous two test units. In this unit, Stratum I was a light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) coarse sand with a high percentage of brick, mortar and shell inclusions (Figure 90). Stratum II was dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clay mixed with olive yellow (2.5Y 6/6) clay that also included a high percentage of brick and mortar, along with some oyster shell fragments. Subsoil was yellowish brown clay (10YR 5/8) mixed with olive yellow clay (2.5Y). Three colorless flat glass fragments were found in Stratum I. The high percentage of brick, mortar and shell was interpreted as evidence for leveling for the brick paving in this area of the cellar.

No African spiritual symbols or packed earth floors were present in the tested portions of the cellar floor. Soil deposits suggested that layers of sandy fill had been used to level the floor for the brickwork. There was not enough evidence to determine if this was the original floor or if it replaced an original floor surface. In some areas the sandy sub-floor had been modified or repaired to accommodate leveling or drainage. This was evident in the drain in TU9, and in the changes in the sub-floor materials in TU8. The variations in sub-floor materials in TU14 probably were evidence of the modifications associated with changing or improving access to the cellar.

Cistern

The soil had been removed from the north and western sides of the cistern by the construction contractor, but the cistern still was filled with rubble and clay. The wall of the northern half of the cistern was removed mechanically to about a foot above the floor. Manual excavation of the remaining fill was used to expose the filtration box in the floor. The box was located on the eastern portion of the cistern and was approximately two feet in all dimensions (Figure 91). There were two openings, each created by the removal of one brick, in the central dividing wall at the bottom of the box. The box was packed with layers of sand, gravel and charcoal (Figure 92). The entire floor of the north side sloped gently (approximately two degrees) toward the box; the box itself sloped toward the openings.

The southern walls of the cistern also were removed. The openings appeared in the wall just above floor level and the floor of the cistern sloped downward away from them. Water, presumably rainwater, entered the northern half of the cistern, where the sloped floor forced the water through the connecting hole in the floor, and through the filtration materials, and filled the southern half with filtered water. The construction features and materials for the cistern were documented.

Well

The well shaft, located in the basement of the main dwelling also was investigated further. After documentation of the cistern, attention was returned to the well. The surrounding basement had been removed and the top of the well was exposed in underlying clay. The objective for this excavation was to determine whether any pre-modern deposits remained in the well. The well was excavated mechanically, one foot at a time, and the surrounding soil and interior contents were documented. Soils within the initial 3.5 ft of the well shaft consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand, brick and concrete rubble. The surrounding soil was yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) clay, the same subsoil seen under the bricks in the basement. Below this rubble was nearly four feet of a destruction stratum

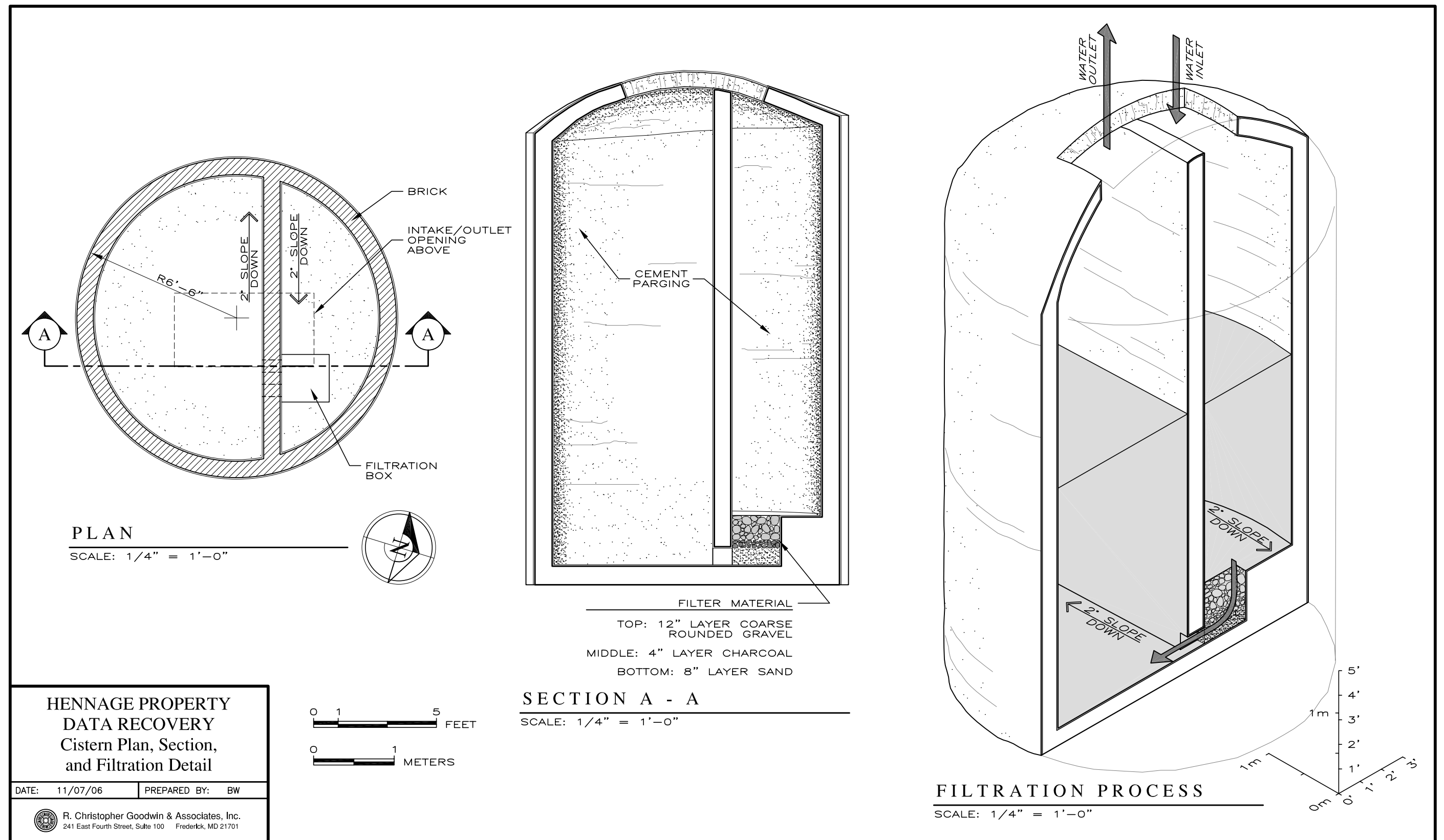


Figure 91. Plan of the filtration box for the cistern



Figure 92. Photograph of the filtration materials for the cistern

that contained large amounts of scrap metal, bottles, and other miscellaneous artifacts and rubble.

A representative sample collected from this deposit consisted of 38 items, 17 glass, 13 ceramic, 5 metal, two organic, and one stone. With the exception of one light bulb and a fragment of a tumbler, the glass consisted mainly of late historic bottles or bottle glass. The free blown light bulb was marked “Mazda GE” (Figure 93). The bottle sample included two whole milk bottles, one condiment bottle, two beer bottles, patent bottles and commercial containers, a liquor bottle, and a milk glass cosmetic jar. One milk bottle was embossed with the label “HP Hood and Sons Boston”; the second was embossed with “One Pint” and a large circle, and “Sealed 5W” on the reverse. Both of these milk bottle forms date after 1880. The condiment bottle was labeled “H.J. Heinz Co. 143 Pat.” and dates after 1903. One light green beer bottle was labeled “Adam Scheidt 23 Norristown PA S19”. The amber beer bottle has a manufacture label “47 S 21” and probably was a stout bottle. The other commercial bottles include patent bottles

(Figure 94), one is labeled “Min. contents 6 fl oz. Patent pending”; a bottle marked “White House Brand Vinegar” and a picture of the white house (1908 P); a bottle marked “A&P Extracts” (1910-1929). The milk glass cosmetic jar included a metal screw-on lid, but had no label. Other materials included a base metal pitcher (Figure 95), chicken bone and a bone tooth brush handle (Figure 94).

The surrounding subsoil was mottled sand that included dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6), brown (10YR 4/3) and strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) colors/hues (Figure 96). The same sandy subsoil continued for another three feet, in which the well was packed compactly with very mottled, culturally sterile sand and clay fill (Figure 97). Below this, nearly ten feet below the top of the well, were two feet of a mixture of crushed shell, cinders and charcoal (Figure 98) that appeared to represent some sort of filtration material. Water bubbled up into this level, but as excavation continued, the water ceased to rise and the soils were merely wet. At the bottom of the mixture were many fragments of flat glass and a few scattered chicken bones.



Figure 93. Photograph of a light bulb from well fill



Figure 94. Photograph of selected bottles and bone toothbrush handle from the well fill



Figure 95. Photograph of a metal pitcher from well fill

Below the glass and chicken bones, the well was filled with sand that matched the surrounding subsoil (mixed dark grayish brown [10YR 4/2], light yellowish brown [10YR 6/4] and strong brown [7.5YR 5/8] sand). This soil exhibited lines from varying water levels, and contained no cultural materials. After an additional nine feet of this sand was removed the feature became too unstable to continue. At this point, the excavation was nearly twenty-five feet below the top of the well and approximately thirty feet below the street level; moreover, the excavation was approximately six feet below the depth of impact from the proposed construction. With the approval of the City archeologists the excavation was discontinued. The portion of the brick lining for the well that continued below this depth was preserved in place.

Public Interpretation

One element presented in the scope of work was public interpretation of the site. In the proposal, it was designated as the possible

creation of a stand-alone public information flyer as well as the composition of the text for a historical sign or plaque. However, after the excavation of over two-thirds of the basement, Alexandria Archaeology decided that the site might be of great public interest, and requested that a press release be composed, as well as press packets for an official press visit. Members of the city government were also invited to attend. Most of the visitors to the site were members of the city government, but a reporter and photographer from the Washington Examiner also attended and wrote an article about the project. Later, the Washington Post also visited the site and wrote an article about the progress in their local news section. An interpretive historic plaque will be mounted on the completed structures by Diamond Properties.

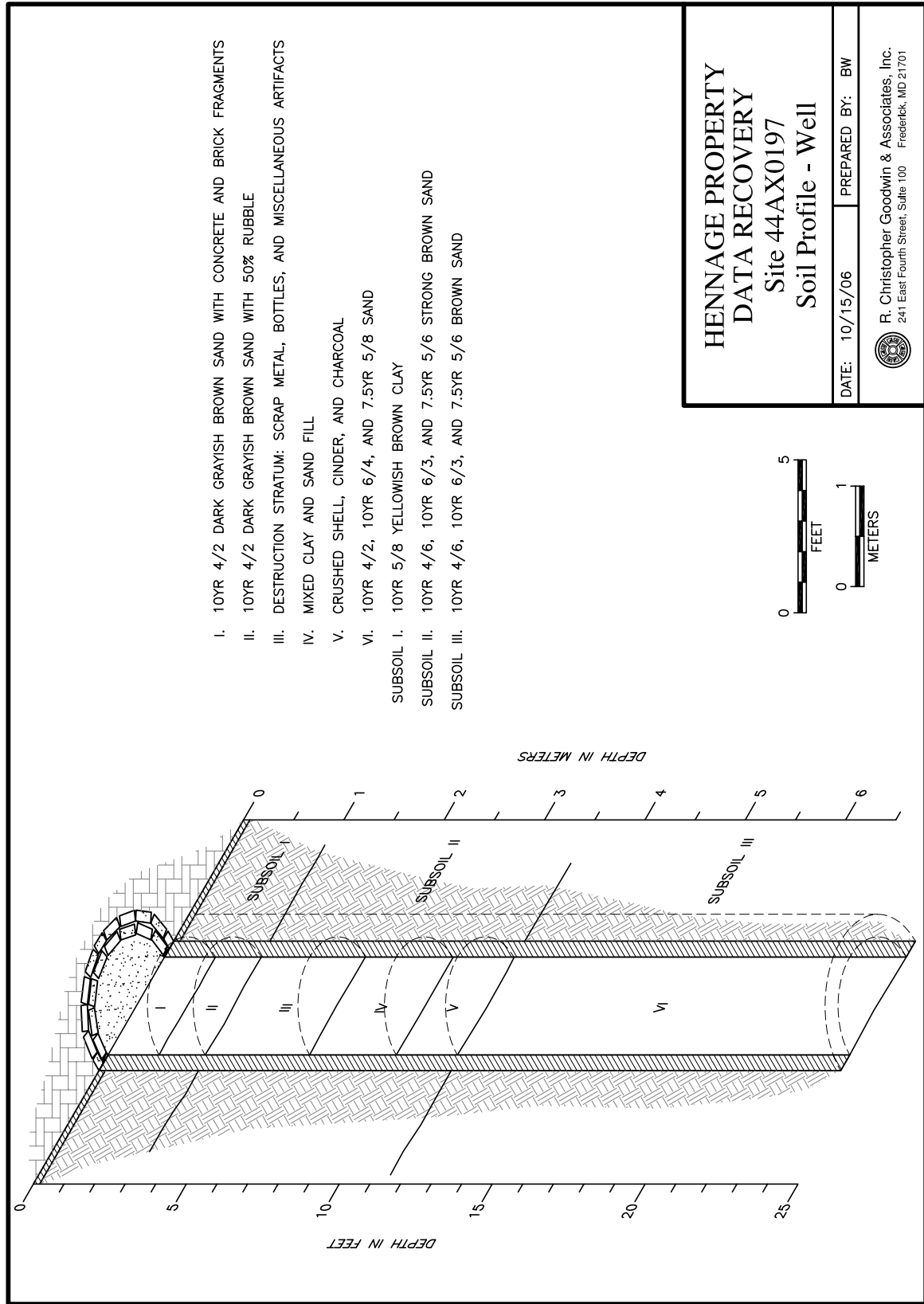


Figure 96. Profile of soil surrounding the brick lined well



Figure 97. Photograph of fill material within the well



Figure 98. Photograph of the well shaft at the base of excavations

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND INTERPRETATION

This technical report presents the results of archeological monitoring and documentation at the Hennage Property, also known as Colross, in Alexandria, Virginia, from April 2005 through January 2006. This work was performed on behalf of Diamond Properties, LLC, by R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., in compliance with the archeological ordinance of the City of Alexandria and in conformity with the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* and the *Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*. The objectives of the project were to monitor the demolition of the concrete foundation slab, evaluate subsurface integrity, and perform more intensive testing and document features and deposits, under the direction of Alexandria Archaeology.

Located in the northwestern quadrant of the City of Alexandria, the project area encompassed the city block, bounded by Pendleton, Henry, Fayette, and Oronoco Streets (Block 378). Prior to demolition, the block was occupied by mid-century commercial and light industry buildings and a Dominion Virginia Power electric substation. All of the buildings had been built on a concrete slab that covered most of the block. Upon removal of the buildings, the concrete slab was broken up and removed and the site was ready for archaeological investigation.

A reference grid was established over the entire block with the site datum (N1000/E1000) at the SW corner (the intersection of Oronoco and Fayette). Based on the historic use of the block, and differing historic development sequences, as well as to

coincide with the planned construction sequence, the block was divided into Northern and Southern portions. The division line followed an east/west-running cinder block wall that separated the southern third of the block from the northern two-thirds. Initial investigations consisted of 16 mechanized trenches, excavated across the block to determine the depth of overlying fill materials, and to evaluate the potential for intact subsurface features or deposits. In the northern portion of the block, initial testing revealed that intact strata lay below several strata of fill and destruction/debris. Although fill materials appeared to lie directly on subsoil in the northwestern portion of the block, it appeared that a buried A horizon was present in the northeastern quadrant. The overburden of fill was removed to expose the buried soil deposit. As the debris strata were removed, it was apparent that the A horizon was thickest to the east and gradually diminished to the west. The results of shovel tests at 10-foot intervals indicated that the potential A horizon was either an occupation level or an historic filling episode. Cultural materials in this stratum consisted of a thin scatter of highly fragmented early nineteenth-century artifacts. No concentrations or features were observed. Below the A horizon was yellowish-brown subsoil.

Following examination, sampling and documentation of the buried soil horizon, all soils were removed to expose the surface of subsoil. Over 100 soil stains, a shell concentration and a rectangular feature were mapped and documented. A few modern disturbances also were recorded, including

rubble filled depressions, and utility trenches. In consultation with City archeologists, a sample of features was selected for closer examination; these features, including several postholes, and the shell concentration were bisected. Historic features included postholes and tree stains and several soil features whose function could not be ascertained. Features 16 and 17 had the appearance of slumped wells, but upon investigation proved to be more modern construction disturbance.

A linear brick stain that contained some small fragments was present along the northeastern edge of the property. This may be the remains of the brick wall Mason built to enclose the property. The northwestern quadrant included a rectangular brick feature (Feature 1) identified as the remnant foundation of Thomsen Mason's burial vault. No human remains or funerary or mortuary items were present. In the base of the burial vault, three postholes were observed at the interface with the subsoil, possibly indicating the remains of Swift's paling fence, which predated the construction of the crypt.

In the southern portion of the block, eight mechanized trenches and one manually excavated test unit were placed to determine the depth of fill and the potential for intact feature or deposits beneath the fill and destruction rubble. One of two trenches placed in the western portion of the block, north of the substation revealed the former courtyard, an intact brick paved surface.

On the eastern edge of the site, the concrete slab and gravel fill overlay a series of foundations and landscape features (Block A) that reflect the former location of the eastern wing of the main dwelling at Colross. Subsequently, the fill material covering most of the southern portion of the site was removed mechanically from an area that extended from the east/west running concrete wall dividing the northern and southern halves (N1197), south to within 60 feet (18.3 meters) north of Oronoco Street (approx. N1043). The area originally labeled Block A was expanded to the west; this exposed the entire main house foundation. The eastern wing foundations, consisting of the estate office and connecting hyphen, extended to the walls of the main

block of the house with extant walkways on the western and eastern sides of the main block. Test Unit 3 was established in the southeastern corner of the eastern room of the east wing to ensure no cellar was present beneath the addition. The majority of the foundation was intact, including the main block, the additions and annexes, and some landscape features. The northern wall of the main house exhibited substantial disturbance from a large utility excavation, including telephone manholes. This disturbance affected the northern wall of the cellar and the northern wall of the foundation of the portico at the back of the main house.

In the western portion of this half of the block, a series of foundations and walkways indicated the former location of the western dependencies of the main house. These connected with the brick paved courtyard identified in Trench 15. The dome of a brick-built cistern was present within the foundation of a small dependency. The interior of the cistern was divided into two compartments with a brick dome over the top. Test Unit 6 was excavated to document the exterior construction of the cistern and its interrelationship with the surrounding building foundation. The cistern was located within a brick foundation that represented the footprint of a rectangular outbuilding with two interior rooms. There was the footprint of a double fireplace on the interior dividing wall. This building was interpreted as the two-story western building, identified by John Munn (Elliot n.d.) as servant's quarters, storage area, smokehouse and kitchen. Test Unit 5 revealed that there was no cellar in this building.

Upon removal of the substation, and the associated concrete footers, it was clear that the area had been completely disturbed by the construction of the substation. However, intact brickwork observed to the west, east and north of the concrete footers proved to be the remains of the stable and courtyard, the building connecting the kitchen to the main house, and surrounding walkways. The southern walls of the building connected to the main house, as shown on historic maps, are no longer there. The eastern stable wall was visible, but the rest of the building was below

the sidewalk along Fayette Street. Brick-paved areas were fragmentary, giving only a suggestion of the original arrangements of buildings and pathways. The remains of what was probably the smokehouse are incomplete. The fragmentary brick paving west of the possible smokehouse is the floor of the western set of arches connecting to the stable wall.

After the foundations and landscape features in the area of the substation were documented, the rubble was removed mechanically and manually from the cellar of the main house. Initially, only the eastern portion (approximately 2/3) of the basement was accessible; the western third of the building was cleared later. The cellar walls were constructed of stone with brick buttresses along the walls, brick interior dividing walls, and a herringbone pattern floor. A brick-lined well was present in the north-central corner of the cellar. A small interior room in the southern part of the car wash path had reinforced walls (walls 4 bricks wide instead of 2 bricks wide like the rest of the interior walls) and a wooden lintel. Brick-lined drains were present in several sections of the floor, with what appeared to be a sump in the southeastern corner. The eastern entrance to the basement was still intact.

Test Units 7, 8, and 9 were excavated in the eastern portion of the basement to determine if there was evidence for earlier floors beneath the brick floor and also to search for cached African spiritual symbols in doorways and hearths. No evidence of either was present.

After the final clearance of the western wing by Alexandria Archaeology, the remainder of the basement was manually and mechanically cleared of rubble. This portion also was constructed of stone foundations topped with brick, a brick herringbone pattern floor and brick buttresses along the western wall. An east/west running brick wall, aligned with a similar wall in the eastern portion, divided this section into north and south rooms. The western wall of the southern room contained an entrance, aligned with the entrance in the eastern side, a hearth and what appears to be a stew stove. The northern room also contained a hearth on the western side.

The northern and southern walls of this section of the basement showed historic alterations. The openings off the portico were perhaps used as access for the basement area.

Test Units 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 were established in this section of the basement. These had the same objectives as the previous basement test units. There was no evidence of African spiritual symbols or previous floor or living surfaces, but reddening of the sands in Stratum II in the two test units in the hearths suggested that there had been an alteration to the brick floors in this section of the basement.

Fieldwork was halted after the test units were excavated in the basement and the area was fully documented. After a certain amount of site work by Diamond Properties, R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates returned to excavate and document the cistern and the well in the basement. The cistern walls were removed and the filtration materials and structures were documented. The well was mechanically excavated one foot at a time. No eighteenth or nineteenth century deposits were observed, but a twentieth century destruction stratum was observed partway down. The well brickwork continued well beyond the area of impact of construction.

Interpretation

The Northern Portion of the Block

Most of what was observed archeologically confirmed what was known from the documentary record, and helped to locate elements of the house and grounds that have been referenced in the documentary record. The grounds included a garden in the northwestern quadrant. During the era of Jonathan Swift's occupancy, there was an orchard/garden and a clover field behind the house part or all of which were enclosed within a "paled" fence (Elliott nd: 39). These lines of postholes could reflect the location of Swift's wood paling fence, if that fence enclosed only the garden, and not the clover field.

A line of brick staining that extended across the western half of the northern edge of the block was interpreted as the remains of the garden wall that was constructed by Thomsen Mason to replace a previous wood-paling

fence. The garden wall was described as a brick wall about ten feet tall. An alternative explanation would be that this feature was related to the brick making operations for which Thomsen Mason was cited by the local authorities in 1839; however, Mason also owned the next block north, and it is possible that the brick making operation may have been located there.

The northwestern quadrant also included the footprint of Thomsen mason's burial vault. The exact boundaries of the garden are unknown, so at the start of investigations it was unclear if the garden occupied the entire northern portion of the block, and the burial vault lay in the northwestern corner of the city block, or if the garden occupied a smaller area, and vault was located somewhere within the block. After the removal of the wooden fence and the construction of a brick wall around the property during Mason's occupancy, the burial vault may have been constructed in a location that still was the northwestern corner of the garden, even if by that time the brick wall enclosed the entire city block. The footprint of the burial vault was identified in the northwestern quadrant. Some of the few postholes in the northwestern quadrant were concentrated around the location of the burial vault. These have been interpreted as possible evidence for the "back of the garden" referenced when the location of Mason's burial vault was discussed (Smoot 1934). Some may indicate the former location of a fence that separated the 'garden' from the 'clover field' during Swift's tenancy.

Mason, whose property went through probate in 1839, was buried at Colross in a burial vault reported to be in a corner of the garden. Betty Smoot, wife of a subsequent owner of the property remembers that

...there was an old burial vault there, in a corner of the garden at its farther end, where the remains of some of the Mason family were interred. It was built of brick, mounded over with earth at one end was a large iron door, with a marble slab above it, giving the name and date of erection. (Smoot 1934:127)

After the property changed hands, the burial vault was dismantled and Thomsen Mason's remains were removed to the Christ Church Episcopal Cemetery on Wilkes Street.

The northern half of the block was used historically as a clover field, orchard, and garden these related functions appear to have continued until around 1918, when the Hoge's Hay and Feed warehouse was built. Initial mechanized testing indicated that intact soils were present only in the eastern half of this area; in the northeastern quadrant of the block. Controlled interval sampling for this soil stratum revealed the presence of a thin scatter of cultural materials and a large number of soil features. The scatter of cultural materials generally reflected activity throughout the nineteenth century, but no substantial features or loci of intensive or long-term activity were identified. Artifact sizes were generally small, probably reflecting continuous activity or re-deposition.

Although a large number of features were cataloged (n=122), over half appeared to be related to twentieth century demolition or construction activities. Nineteen soil features were identifiable as tree or root stains, while 54 features were identifiable as postholes. Structural features included both "modern" (e.g., those associated with the Hay and Feed Warehouse or later structures), and "historic" (e.g., those associated with either the main Colross dwelling or its dependencies). "Modern" features included soil stains and structural components of the Hay and Feed warehouse (footers, pilings, the loading dock, and deposits of destruction rubble or fill material related or demolition). This class of features included structural elements, such as cement footers (F62 and F63), concrete piers (F108 and 109) and the two large circular pit-like features (F16 and F17) initially thought to be wells.

Historic features included a large number of small post holes, both round and rectangular. Several of these were sampled and cultural materials from the soil matrix provided a mean date in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, the time frame during which Jonathan Swift was making many improvements to the property, and in which

the northern portion of the block was described variously as a clover field, orchard and garden. These features included tree or root stains that reflected the locations of trees or plantings. Unfortunately, not enough of these were present to provide a better picture of the configuration of the orchard, the clover field or the garden. Several postholes that appeared to form an east-west running line may reflect the location of a fence that formerly divided the garden from the orchard or clover field.

The most clearly identifiable structural feature was the rectangular brick footer (Feature 1) identified as the foundation of Thomsen Mason's burial vault. Thomsen Mason was buried in the back of the garden, but was indeed removed after the sale of the house. No trace was found of his children's (or anyone else's) remains. The location of this structural feature may also reflect the extent of the "garden," because the location of this vault had been described as "the rear of the garden". The vault was located near a cluster of postholes, and overlay three postholes that may predate the crypt and may indicate the location of a fence that divided the garden from the clover field. Several soil features may indicate the locations of plantings or trees around the crypt, but it is unclear if these were directly related to any type of landscaping associated with the burial vault.

The configuration of the block during Jonathan Swift's tenancy is described as having a clover field in the extreme northern portion, and an orchard and garden nearer the house. Initially surrounded by a 'paling fence' all or the majority of the block later was enclosed with a brick wall. Although the subsequent owners/tenants made changes to the number and arrangement of the dependencies, the overall division of the landscape into field and garden/yard apparently was maintained throughout. The few indications of landscape configuration for the overall block indicate a progression typical for nineteenth century domestic gardens, especially in urban or suburban settings. The extreme southern end, south of the main dwelling was meant for public viewing and was maintained as a formal landscape. For Colross, there were dependencies on either

side of the main block of the dwelling. Those on the east apparently were less directly related to domestic activity and may have served as commercial buildings at certain times during the occupation of the house. Also on this side, the hyphen that connects the outbuilding to the main block of the house was refurbished as a green house probably by Betsey Mason. The dependencies on the western side of the main block were more directly related to domestic activities. Several outbuildings, the cistern and the stable create a block connected informally and formally (with the construction of the brick arcade), to the main house. More than likely the informal landscape associated with this complex may have encompassed both decorative and practical plantings, including a kitchen garden with vegetables and herbs. Further to the north there may have been a larger garden enclosed by a wooden fence that served a functional or decorative purpose, or both. In references this area was perceived as separate from the larger clover field or orchard that occupies the northern portion of the block. On the north was the less maintained landscape; referred to as the orchard or clover field, the extent of maintenance we know of from the documentation was Betsey Mason's brick garden wall, a remnant of which may remain along the northern perimeter of the block.

A perspective view of the property in the nineteenth century (Magnus 1863), although vague, does give some indication of the landscape at that time. The illustration (Figure 9) shows the brick wall surrounding the rear yard, and the presence of a grove of relatively mature trees in the rear yard. A visitor described a "pleasant little courtyard" in the front and a marble paved area in the rear. Just how each tenant was influenced by contemporary notions concerning landscapes and gardens is unclear. Jonathan Swift was closely linked with George Washington, but there is no indication that he was influenced by Mount Vernon or Woodlawn in his landscape design. Similarly, during a later period, Betsey Mason was closely associated with George Mason's Gunston Hall. But it is again unclear whether the design of that planned landscape would have influenced her choices or

preferences when she planned her garden. Many of the individuals responsible for the design and layout of the yard and garden at Colross were prominent and well-to-do, and must have been aware of or at least exposed to popular trends in landscaping and gardening. At that time the florescence of landscaping and gardening journals along with the growth in popularity of commercial greenhouses were influencing the tastes of even the most modest gardener. Given the growth in popularity of gardening as a reflection of taste and gentility, it is unlikely that, when Betsey Mason was undertaking major renovations of the house and outbuildings, she did not include the surrounding landscape. Judging by the reaction of some of her relations that she was trying to be very showy, she must at least have been aware of the popular trends. As indicated above, Emily Mason (possibly a cousin) noted in 1844 that “the lady of Colross” evidenced “so much effort, so much display—such determination to take all by storm. . . .” (Gunston Hall, P. C. Copeland Papers).

The description of a “pleasant little courtyard” could indicate a wide range of layouts, but may refer to the area to the west of the house that included the arcade that connected the main house with the outbuildings and stables, since this appeared to have been at least partially open to the street. The 1860’s bird’s eye view of Alexandria shows the main block of the building, the eastern wing, and the fence surrounding the property (Figure 99). The image indicates that the fence at the front and extending to the back of the main buildings was either wrought iron or wood paling, and that Thomsen Mason’s brick wall enclosed the northern portion (rear) of the block. Front, side and rear yards have trees that appear randomly planted and approximately 20-50 years old. The plan does not offer a great deal of detail, but the impression is not of a planned landscape or formal garden. There appear to be mature shrubs at the front of the house, but the curved drive that appears in later photographs seems to be a later addition; the front yard is completely enclosed, with no apparent openings. The area surrounding the Colross Estate reflects the hit-and-miss development of

Alexandria for that time; there are open spaces, some closely built blocks, and some industrial areas. In the immediate area are the Union bakery across Oronoco Street, and what appear to be railroad cars on a siding for the tracks that pass along Henry Street. Aside from the Union bakery, the surrounding blocks appear unoccupied. Most of the properties in the surrounding area appear smaller or occupy smaller portions of their blocks. Some are stand-alone structures, and some are townhouse-style constructions that share common walls. There appear to be some enclosed yards or gardens, but few appear to be the scale of that surrounding Colross. The exception is a two story dwelling that appears at the far edge of Alexandria, shown with a landscape similar to Colross; surrounded by trees but minus the enclosure wall.

Lines of postholes suggest Swift’s paling fence. Tree stains were present in the garden. The well, cistern and stew stove had not been documented and so were surprise finds. Unfortunately, the support buildings were the most damaged sections of the foundation, so more information about their functions and design could not be gathered. No intact features or deposits that might provide information concerning daily domestic activities were found associated with the foundations of the outbuildings or dependencies.

Southern Portion of the Block

The footprint of the house was present, confirming historic descriptions of the varied buildings composing the estate. The Colross dwelling complex, which included a main structure, several dependencies and landscape features such as walkways, occupied the southern half of the block beginning around 1799 until ca. 1930. The main block of the house measured 40 by 50 feet (12.2 by 15.2 meters), stood 60 feet (18.3 m) north of Oronoco Street, and was centered east-west between Fayette and Henry Streets; a series of additions and dependencies formed wings that extended both east and west of the core of the house. Although the complex began as a main dwelling and two dependencies, by 1825



Figure 99. Portion of the *Bird's Eye view of Alexandria, Va.*, showing the landscape surrounding Colross

several additions had been made, and by 1850 most of the outbuildings had been connected to the main dwelling in some fashion, including the construction of a covered arcade with brick arches. Many of these modifications were attributable to Thomsen Mason and his wife Betsey, who acquired the property in 1835. Household accounts dating from 1837 to 1840 document many of the changes to the structure and the surrounding landscape (Table 3).

An overlay of historic maps shows the probable sequence of construction, modification and addition (Figure 48). The final configuration of the complex of dependencies west of the main dwelling included a brick stable that opened onto Fayette Street; a 2-story brick smokehouse/necessary located between the stables and the house; and, two additional two story brick outbuildings (Figure 48). To the east of the main dwelling, a nineteenth-century office building stood about 60 feet (18.3 meters) from Henry Street. This building was connected to the main structure by a hyphen, used as a greenhouse during the later years of

occupancy (Figure 48). With minor alterations, this configuration seems to have been maintained throughout the Smoot ownership of the house, until it was sold to the Hoges in 1917, who for a time rented it for use as a boarding house. Although the Sanborn for 1921 does not indicate the presence of the brick arcade that connects the outbuildings, this feature still was present in photographs taken after the tornado in 1927. Following several years of vacancy, and extensive damage as a result of the 1927 tornado, the house was purchased by John Munn, who had the superstructure dismantled and moved to Princeton, New Jersey. By 1951, a car wash and an electric substation had been built on the former house site.

The 1803 Fire Assurance map shows the main block of the dwelling with two outbuildings. The main dwelling is described as 50 x 40 feet, made of brick and clad with wood, and with a kitchen and cellar "below ground built of stone." Next to the main dwelling is a smoke house that is approximately 6 x 4 ft; construction materials

are not described. On the west along Fayette Street is a stable described as measuring 28 x 28 feet, and also built of brick and “covered” with wood. On the 1805 Fire Assurance map, a notation along the margin indicates that no other buildings were located within this block of Jonathan Swift’s property. This map indicates that in the intervening three years Swift had enlarged the smoke house to 6 x 9 feet and it is describes as two stories, made of brick and clad with wood. Swift apparently also had enlarged the stable building because in 1803 it was described as 1.5 stories and in 1805 it was recorded as 2 stories. This map also indicates that the main dwelling was set back 60 feet from Oronoco Street.

By 1878 the outbuildings, west of the main house, had been incorporated into a western wing that was connected to the main dwelling by a brick arched gallery. Additional outbuildings appeared on the eastern side of the dwelling, eventually these connected to the main dwelling by a hyphen that became a green house. In 1921, the configuration was essentially the same, but a single story porch had been added to the rear of the main dwelling. Although photographs show the continued presence of the brick arcade, it is not indicated in the 1921 Sanborn. By this time, the front portico had also been added. Some sources indicate that the wings were added in the early 1850’s.

Photographs from the early twentieth century show the main dwelling and its dependencies. On the east the “office or commercial building is two stories, and constructed of brick with stepped gables on the front; there are two bays on the Oronoco Street side, and there seems to be a shed addition with a door on the extreme eastern end of the building. There are four windows that appear to be filled with six-over-six double hung sashes and all have louvered shutters.

The hyphen that connects the “office” with the main block of the building is a single story and may be constructed of wood. Originally, the front façade of this component may have been divided into three bays, with two windows on the east and in the center and a door on the western end. Later images show three mismatched windows, or boarded over

openings. In the earlier views the windows also appear to be large, with eight-over-eight double hung sashes. Although the roof on the remainder of the dwelling appears to have been shingled, the hyphen has a standing seam metal roof.

The front façade of the main block of the dwelling has six bays with a central entrance. The door includes a fanlight and sidelights. A portico was added some time before 1921. All of the window openings have masonry keystone lintels; six-over-six light double hung sashes, and louvered shutters. There is dentil molding around the eaves. The side gable roof includes three gabled dormers with arched window openings. These openings also had six-over-six light double hung sashes and included a fan detail in the arch. The roof included a widows’ walk enclosed by a wrought or cast iron railing.

There are four chimney stacks, two at each of the gable ends. Each of the ends has three bays, but there are windows only in the front two bays. There are two narrow windows in the attic. The window openings on the ground floor may be false windows placed for symmetry and appearance. On the western side of the main block there is a wood frame, two-story bay that attaches to the first addition.

The sequence of changes in the configuration of the addition/outbuildings on the western side of the house is a little unclear. Sometime prior to 1830, two dependencies (Stable and smoke house) were either replaced, or enlarged and attached to the main dwelling, and the brick arcade was constructed. The 1878 Hopkins map indicates that the arcade connected the main house and the additions with the stable. Although the photographs show the arcade in the late 1880’s and in the late 1920s, it is not shown on the 1921 Sanborn.

Betsey Mason appears to have been responsible for many of the changes that related to the upgrade of both the building and the amenities. By the late nineteenth century the final configuration of the dwelling and dependencies was in place, and a maintained landscape had been created. By the time Betty Smoot described the property, the complex was set in mature landscape composed of a

few large trees, shrubs, grassy lawn and decorative fencing, a combination typical for urban landscapes at the turn of the century. Photographs of the house from that period show a curved paved walkway, complete with curbs and borders that led from the Oronoco Street to the front portico; the lawn also included several large boxwoods, and a reference is made to a sundial (a popular late nineteenth century addition to gardens and lawns). For both the Mason and Smoot occupancies references also include flowers and the 'garden' in which Thomsen Mason's crypt was built. Several large trees can be seen in period photographs at the rear of the house; these would have provided shade for the rear lawn and garden. Outdoor space in the rear also included a long gallery porch described by Betty Smoot.

Well and Cistern

Two features exposed during the excavations at Colross included a well, located in the basement of the main dwelling and a cistern located in a dependency tentatively identified as a kitchen or servant quarter. Excavations of various blocks in Alexandria through the years have led to the creation of a typology of shaft features related to the provision of water and the disposal of waste material for private homes and businesses. These generic features include wells, privies, and cisterns; of which Shephard's discussion of wells and cisterns is most germane to the present study.

Shephard (1988) found that in Alexandria, wells commonly consisted of a circular shaft lined with un-mortared stretcher bricks. The bottoms of these shafts generally were lined with a layer of sand that presumably acted as a filter for the ground water percolating up into the well itself. In Alexandria, wells have been found to measure an average of four ft in diameter; range in depth anywhere from 15 to 26 ft; and can be located either in the rear yard of domestic lots, or, more conveniently, within the houses themselves (Shephard 1988). In the case of Colross, there may have been more than one well, depending upon the time period. In 1804, when Jonathan Swift attempted to sell the property, his advertisement in the

Alexandria Gazette and Daily Advertiser noted that there was a pump and well "in the yard" (Elliott n. d.:9). This suggests that the interior well discovered in the basement during the present investigations at Colross may in fact have been installed later, perhaps by Thomsen Mason, who paid John Hart the sum of \$37.76 for "putting in pump, etc. at my house, formerly Swift's Lot" (Gunston Hall, Mason Receipt Book #6 (1836-1840):56).

The major problem was that, as cities grew, their wells became contaminated by untreated surface runoff and the contents of privies which often were placed in locations that could affect the quality of the ground water going into the well. Contamination of water supplies led increasingly to outbreaks of such diseases as yellow fever and cholera. In response to such threats, by the beginning of the nineteenth century, some larger Eastern seaboard cities like Philadelphia and Baltimore began to construct public water systems, using water supply sources whose purity could be protected from the threat of localized city contamination (City of Baltimore, Department of Public Works 2006; City of New York, Department of Environmental Protection 2005; Roberts 2006).

The City of Alexandria did not get a fully functioning municipal water supply until 1851, when the privately capitalized Alexandria Water Company was created. Thereafter, the water company only gradually extended its mains throughout the city and provided water connections to subscribers. Over the next 70 years, only 1,000 private subscribers were hooked into the company's system (Erickson 1988). In the meantime, the more affluent residents of Alexandria turned to the construction of cisterns to fill the gap. As Cuddy et al (2006:10-1) observed: "Cisterns reflect a specific moment in time in (the) urban Chesapeake towns between the influx of diseases such as yellow fever, in the 1790s, and the implementation of municipal water supplies in the mid-nineteenth century." At the end of the nineteenth century, the *Century Dictionary* defined a cistern as "a natural or artificial receptacle or reservoir for holding or storing water or other fluid, most commonly consisting of mason-work sunk in the ground,

but sometimes constructed of wood and placed on the tops of houses” (Whitney 1897:1017). Frequently, but not always, the water source was rainwater runoff from an adjacent structure.

To date, a total of four cisterns, including the one at Colross, have been studied and wholly or partially excavated (Shephard 1988, McCloud 1980; Cuddy et al. 2006; Shephard 2002; Shephard 2006) (Table 14). These features have been located primarily on residential properties, although the cistern at Site 44AX180, at the Jamison Bakery property on North Lee Street, supported the industrial function of the site. The typical cistern was lined and floored with brick (although one recently discovered example lacked a brick lining [Shephard 2006]), and was well-sealed on the inside with some sort of cement or mortar (called “parging”) to prevent loss of water through seepage or evaporation (Shephard 1988:9-10). Another standard feature was the presence of some sort of filtration system, consisting of two or more filter boxes separated by a partition wall. These boxes were filled with varying combinations of filtering material (e.g., sand, coarse and fine gravel, and charcoal). The collected water would drain downward into the first filter box and seep through the filtration components in that box before flowing, generally through a pipe inserted through the bottom of the partition wall, into the second filter box, where it percolated upward through a second set of filter materials. This principle, known as “ascending filtration,” was in common use until about 1841, while the use of multiple layers of filtering material had ceased perhaps five years prior to that (McCloud 1980:14). The cistern at Colross employed this general design, suggesting that it also had been constructed at some time between ca. 1825 to ca. 1845. All cisterns would have had some sort of cover, since the purity of the water had to be maintained for household use; the Colross cistern, in common with those investigated on residential lots on Cameron and Fairfax streets (Shepherd 2002, 2006), had a domed, well-parged top.

The financial records of the water company (Erickson 1988) seem to indicate

that, by 1922, few properties in the far northwest corner of the city had hooked into the city system, thereby implying that most properties in this section of town continued to utilize wells and cisterns as their principal source of potable water. According to these records, the closest private subscriber to Colross was Matthew Acton, whose residence at 1000 Pendleton Street was linked to the city water supply in August 1897. However, dated Water Company sketch maps of hydrant and service installations (Figure 11) (Virginia American Water Company, Drawings and Blueprints 1918) indicate that at that time an “old” 2-inch black pipe led to the Colross residence. This implies that either some of the Mason’s heirs, or the Smoots, had been responsible for connecting the house with the water line. In either case, such a connection would have rendered both the cistern and the well at Colross obsolete. Based upon these facts and on the known sequence of ownership of the residence, it is likely that city water was installed by Mr. Smoot at or after the Smoot family acquired the premises, and that the cistern was abandoned at around the same time.

Landscape

With the spread of suburbanization in the middle of the nineteenth century, generally held ideas of landscaping were changing. The earlier penchant for the more ‘rustic’ appearance was gradually replaced by a desire for orderly and well managed outdoor spaces that were meant to be decorative as well as functional. The idea of a formalized front lawn or approach was growing in popularity along with the spread of suburban areas. Maintained lawns and neat, orderly borders and flower beds were accompanied by fountains, bird baths, raised planting beds or some other focal point. Front lawns were open, meant to be seen, to create an open vista along suburban streets. Many areas discouraged the use of fences around the front lawns; when present, fences were both functional and ornamental. The curved front walkway or driveway with a central feature

Table 14. Comparative Attributes of Nineteenth Century Alexandria Cisterns

Location	Dimensions (Diam/Depth)	Lining	Flooring	Roof	Filtration Chambers	Filtration Material
Royal Street (Miller residence)	8½ ft Diameter; 6½ft Depth	Parged brick ("Plaster")	Brick	Not observed	2	Layered sand, gravel, charcoal
221 N. Lee Street (Jamison Bakery)	13 ft diameter; 3.85 ft deep	Parged brick (3 coats sand lime cement)	Brick	Concrete slab (probably not original)	4	SAA
909 Cameron Street	9 Ft diameter; 9 ft 4 in depth	Parged brick (light gray mortar)	Brick	Domed/parged	2	Pebbles and large pieces of charcoal
South Fairfax Street	10 Ft diameter, ~10 ft depth	Parged clay (no brick lining)	Unknown	Domed/parged	Unknown	Unknown
Colross (1100 Oronoco)	13 ft diameter; 18 ft depth	Parged brick	brick	Domed/parged	2	Layered sand, gravel, charcoal

such as a fountain or planting bed was common and very popular. Whether by Betsey Mason or the Smoots, this feature was incorporated into the landscape at Colross after the 1860s, with a curved paved walkway from the gates in the front fence to the portico. In its later incarnation, this still was elaborate, with granite curbstones, stone paving and flower borders.

During this time frame, rear yards held both kitchen and flower gardens that were laid out in neat geometric shapes, some complete with ornamental borders. Such areas also included gazebos, arbors, benches, and walkways. More exotic varieties of plants, shrubs and trees were more readily available, and there were a variety of books and guides meant to aid in creating the most aesthetically pleasing landscape. Planting guides covered every aspect of the yardscape including grasses, flowers, shrubs, and placement and varieties of trees.

Later in the nineteenth century the idea of flower borders was replaced by the concept of mass plantings or "bedding out" large areas of plants of a single variety or color. Extensive discussion was carried on among those who gave advice as to the advantages or disadvantages of one or the other approach to planting.

It is not clear if the kitchen remained in the cellar throughout the various occupations of the house. However, if the kitchen were the cellar at any one time, the exact function of the some of the western additions during that time would be unclear. One portion is labeled as smokehouse and necessary, another is the carriage house. Another addition included the cistern and may have functioned as a summer kitchen. These also may have been servant quarters, since both the Swift and Mason households reportedly included servants and/or slaves. The remnant archeological signature of the dependencies provided little information that can help with interpretation of the function of these buildings. The footprint of the addition nearest to the western side of the main block of the building was severely impacted by later construction; and the second (western-most) section exhibited only the rectangular, two-bay foundation in which the cistern was located. This included an interior dividing wall that had the footing for a double fireplace. A brick paved walkway along the southern side of this building probably marks the former location of the brick arched arcade visible in period photographs. The archeological signature of the extreme western outbuildings was very fragmentary. In the vicinity of the stables, brick paving was present in some areas. This herringbone pattern paving may

have been the floor of the stable, and also may have covered a portion of the courtyard adjacent to the structure. Logically, access to the stable would appear to have been from Fayette Street, however period photos suggest that there also may have been access from Oronoco Street; The photo dated between 1885 and 1917 clearly shows the corner of the iron fence that marks the boundary of the parcel and what appears to be a drive leading along the western side of the fence toward the location of the stable.

Conclusion

Excavations revealed that substantial portions of the main cellar and the foundations for the ancillary and support buildings remained in place beneath later construction. When analyzed in combination with archival photographs several important aspects of the urban plantation construction and configuration were apparent, as well as some interesting clues to the layout of the overall yard and garden that covered the block. These data also reflected some of the changes in the configuration of the structure over time, and in some cases the occupants possibly responsible for the additions or alterations.

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APPENDIX I

ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Artifact Inventory

4/25/2007

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
Lot 2	FS 80							Backdirt
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim, Unglazed		1	0	Sugar Cone (?)
Total Count= 1						Total Weight= .		
Lot 1	FS 128							surface General Collection
HISTORICS	Metal	Lead	Indeterminate, Mold Cast	Minie Ball		1	0	.54 Caliber Sharps Round, 1859-1867
Total Count= 1						Total Weight= .		
Lot 3	FS 10002		N 1059	E 1109				Mortar Sample
HISTORICS	Manufactured	Mortar				1	3.61	
Total Count= 1						Total Weight= 3.61		
Lot 4	FS 10000		N 1070	E 1104.5				Mortar Sample
HISTORICS	Manufactured	Mortar				8	3.83	
Total Count= 8						Total Weight= 3.83		
Lot 5	FS 10005		N 1070	E 1150				Mortar Sample
HISTORICS	Manufactured	Mortar				1	2.15	
Total Count= 1						Total Weight= 2.15		
Lot 6	FS 10001		N 1080	E 1149				Mortar Sample
HISTORICS	Manufactured	Mortar				1	14.57	
Total Count= 1						Total Weight= 14.57		

Artifact Inventory

4/25/2007

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
Lot 8	FS		N 1093	E 1104.5				Mortar Sample
	10003							
HISTORICS	Manufactured	Mortar				1	115.47	
Total Count= 1						Total Weight= 115.47		
Lot 9	FS		N 1110	E 1070				Mortar Sample
	10004							
HISTORICS	Manufactured	Mortar				1	16.2	
Total Count= 1						Total Weight= 16.2		
Lot 11	FS 48		N 1210	E 1210	Level 2	0.75 to 1.75 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue tree design, 1820-present
Total Count= 2						Total Weight= .		
Lot 12	FS 21		N 1210	E 1230	Level 2	0.42 to 1.17 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		2	0	1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Foot ring		1	0	1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		1	0	1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	
Total Count= 6						Total Weight= .		
Lot 13	FS 117		N 1210.2	E 1203.9	Feature 33	Level 1	0 to 2.3 ftbs	
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		1		1779-1830

Artifact Inventory

4/25/2007

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		1	0	
	Glass	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Indeterminate, Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Base/ Body		1	0	
	Metal	Iron	Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		1	0	1600-1815
	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Fragment		1	0	
	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment		1	0	
	Metal	Iron	Wire	Nail, Whole		2	0	1890-present
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Fragment		1	1.34	
						Total Count= 10	Total Weight= 1.34	
Lot 14	FS 122	N 1210.8	E 1192.4	Feature 67	Level 1	0 to 0.16 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		1	0	1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim, Hand-Painted Underglaze		1	0	1779-1820
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Window, Fragment		2	0	
	Metal	Iron	Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole, Burned		1	0	1600-1815
LITHICS	Biface	Quartz	Finished biface	Projectile point/knife, Unmodified		1	5.32	Possible Piscataway; Base is slightly broken
						Total Count= 6	Total Weight= 5.32	
Lot 15	FS 87	N 1220	E 1170		Level 1	0 to 0.8 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Small fragment, 1792-1840
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Foot ring		1	0	Late pearlware(?), 1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Rim, Indeterminate		1	0	Small fragment; thin blue band, 1779-1830

Artifact Inventory

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Yellow Ware	Indeterminate Form, Rim		1	0	1830-1930
	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	Thick, dark brown glaze
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Window, Fragment		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		1	0	
Total Count= 8						Total Weight= .		
Lot 16	FS 88	N 1220	E 1170		Level 2	0.8 to 1.7 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		2	0	1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Base, Stamped		1		Partial maker's mark impressed on base; "6" or "9" legible, 1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Pearlware or whiteware, 1792-present
	Glass		Light Green	Indeterminate Form, Fragment		1	0	
	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Fragment		1	0	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal, Fragment		2	1.58	
Total Count= 8						Total Weight= 1.58		
Lot 17	FS 70	N 1220	E 1190		Level 1	0 to 0.1 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Marley, Transfer Printed		1	0	Black, 1828-present
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		1	0	
Total Count= 3						Total Weight= .		

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
Lot 18	FS 47	N 1220	E 1210		Level 2	0.58 to 1.83 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		1	0	1762-1820
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		1	0	
Total Count= 2						Total Weight= .		
Lot 19	FS 38	N 1220	E 1220		Level 1	0 to 1 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Ironstone	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		1	0	1842-1930
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		3	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body, Transfer Printed		2	0	Blue, 1792-1840
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	Footring or lip(?), 1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		2	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Rim, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue, 1820-present
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body, Devitrified		2	0	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Fragment, Burned		1	0.08	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Fragment		1	0.65	
Total Count= 15						Total Weight= .73		
Lot 20	FS 39	N 1220	E 1220		Level 2	1 to 1.6 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		1	0	1779-1830
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Window, Fragment		1	0	

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body, Devitrified		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		1	0	
Total Count= 7						Total Weight= .		
Lot 21	FS 20	N 1220	E 1230		Level 2	0.67 to 1.42 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Rim, Shell-Edged		1	0	Blue, molded lines; scalloped edge; pearlware or whiteware, 1780-1860
	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		1	0	Salt-glazed exterior; washed interior; probably domestic (1750-1900)
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		2	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		1	0	
Total Count= 5						Total Weight= .		
Lot 22	FS 99	N 1230	E 1150		Level 1	0 to 0.5 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	Dark brown glaze on one side; other side missing glaze
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Transitional Pearl/Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	1810-1840
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		1	0	
Total Count= 3						Total Weight= .		
Lot 23	FS 85	N 1230	E 1170		Level 1	0 to 0.9 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Base		1	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue indeterminate pattern, 1792-1840
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Base		1	0	1820-present

Artifact Inventory

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	Very small fragment
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Window, Fragment		1	0	
	Metal	Indeterminate		Lid, Fragment		1	0	Cast lid of a light-weight, black metal
	Metal	Iron		Nail		1	0	1890-present
						Total Count= 9	Total Weight= .	
Lot 24	FS 86		N 1230	E 1170		Level 2	0.9 to 1.7 ftbs	
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Rim		1	0	1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion, Glaze Missing		1	0	1762-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Burned		1	0	1762-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Yellow Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		1	0	Turned lines(?), 1830-1930
						Total Count= 4	Total Weight= .	
Lot 25	FS 69		N 1230	E 1190		Level 1	0 to 0.6 ftbs	
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem		1	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Base		1	0	1779-1830
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Fragment		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Window, Fragment		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		1	0	
						Total Count= 6	Total Weight= .	

Artifact Inventory

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
Lot 26	FS 36	N 1230	E 1220		Level 1	0 to 1 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body, Indeterminate		1	0	Yellow slip(?) on one side; possible annular design, 1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Rim		2	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	1762-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate Chinese Export	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim, Hand-Painted Underglaze		1	0	Blue band with cross-hatching; probably Canton pattern (1785-1853)
Total Count= 6						Total Weight= .		
Lot 27	FS 37	N 1230	E 1220		Level 2	1 to 1.5 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		2	0	1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body, Burned		1	0	Very burned, 1762-present
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		1	0	
	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment		1	0	
Total Count= 5						Total Weight= .		
Lot 28	FS 93	N 1240	E 1160		Level 2	0.4 to 1.2 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		2	0	1779-1830
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		3	0	
Total Count= 5						Total Weight= .		
Lot 29	FS 84	N 1240	E 1170		Level 1	0 to 0.9 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	Very small fragment, 1762-1820

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion, Glaze Missing		1	0	Very small fragment, 1762-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Foot ring, Indeterminate		1	0	Small portion of blue decoration, 1820-present
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		2	0	
	Glass	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Indeterminate, Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		1	0	
	Metal	Unidentified Cuprous Alloy		Indeterminate Form, Fragment		1	0	Raised rings on outside; probably was a short tube
						Total Count= 8		Total Weight= .
Lot 30	FS 83	N 1240	E 1170	Level 3		0.9 to 1.3 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		3	0	1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion, Burned		1	0	1762-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion, Glaze Missing		2	0	1762-present
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal, Fragment		1	37.23	Large mammal
						Total Count= 7		Total Weight= 37.23
Lot 31	FS 68	N 1240	E 1190	Level 1		0 to 0.6 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Indeterminate blue design; pearlware or whiteware, 1762-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Transitional Pearl/Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		2	0	1810-1840
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body, Hand-Painted Underglaze		1	0	Solid blue underglaze

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
					Total Count= 4		Total Weight= .	
Lot 32	FS 56	N 1240	E 1200		Level 2	1.1 to 1.5 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Gilded		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		1	0	1820-present
	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment		1	0	
					Total Count= 4		Total Weight= .	
Lot 33	FS 46	N 1240	E 1210		Level 2	0.67 to 1.42 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		3	0	1762-1820
					Total Count= 3		Total Weight= .	
Lot 34	FS 35	N 1240	E 1220		Level 2	0.8 to 1.4 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		2	0	1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		2	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Indeterminate blue decoration, 1792-1840
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim, Shell-Edged		1	0	Blue molded lines; scalloped edge, 1780-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue decoration obscures type, 1792-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body/ Footring, Transfer Printed		1	0	Black tree, 1828-present
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		1	0	
	Glass	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Indeterminate, Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Rim		1	0	Patent lip, post 1880-

Artifact Inventory

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Glass	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		1	0	ca 1750-present
	Metal	Iron	Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		1	0	1600-1890
	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment		2	0	
Total Count= 15						Total Weight= .		
Lot 35	FS 19	N 1240	E 1230		Level 2	0.25 to 1.5 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Base		1	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion, Indeterminate		1	0	Indeterminate blue design, 1820-present
Total Count= 2						Total Weight= .		
Lot 36	FS 118	N 1246.4	E 1181	Feature 42 S 1/2	Level 1	0 to 0.88 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		1	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		1	0	1820-present
	Glass	Non-Machine Made	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		1	0	
	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Fragment		1	0	
	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		1	0	1600-1890
Total Count= 5						Total Weight= .		
Lot 37	FS 119	N 1246.9	E 1167.6	Feature 48	Level 1	0 to 0.93 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		1		
	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate Form, Fragment		1	0	
Total Count= 2						Total Weight= .		

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
Lot 38	FS 98	N 1250	E 1150		Level 1	0 to 0.4 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		3	0	
	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Hardware, Fragment		1	0	Screw or nail shank
Total Count= 4						Total Weight= .		
Lot 39	FS 91	N 1250	E 1160		Level 1	0 to 0.4 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		2	0	Pieces refit; clear glazed interior
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1762-present
Total Count= 4						Total Weight= .		
Lot 40	FS 92	N 1250	E 1160		Level 2	0.4 to 1.3 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Base		2	0	1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		2	0	1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body, Indeterminate		1	0	Small amount of blue decoration present, 1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1779-1830
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		1	0	
	Glass	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		1	0	
Total Count= 8						Total Weight= .		
Lot 41	FS 66	N 1250	E 1190		Level 1	0 to 0.9 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Plate, Rim/ Body, Molded Decoration		2	0	Molded edge decoration with green paint; pieces refit, 1779-1830

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Red Bodied	Tile, Fragment		2	0	Pieces refit; brick color; thin, coarse sand temper
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Base		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		2	0	
						Total Count= 8	Total Weight= .	
Lot 42	FS 67	N 1250	E 1190			Level 2	0.9 to 2.2 ftbs	
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Buff-Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body, Unglazed		1	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body, Shell-Edged		1	0	Green glaze obscures type, 1780-1860
	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate Buff-Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	Clear salt-glaze exterior gives gray appearance; pinkish-buff interior
	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Fragment		1	0	
						Total Count= 4	Total Weight= .	
Lot 43	FS 52	N 1250	E 1200			Level 1	0 to 1.1 ftbs	
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		3	0	Two pieces refit, 1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		2	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Indeterminate Portion, Burned		1	0	Spout(?); dark glaze
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Rim, Burned		1	0	1762-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Edge of black transferprint, 1820-present
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Light Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		1	0	

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		4	0	
	Metal	Iron	Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		1	0	1600-1890
	Metal	Iron	Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		1	0	1600-1815
	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Fragment		2	0	
Total Count= 18						Total Weight= .		
Lot 44	FS 45	N 1250	E 1210		Level 2	0.42 to 2.5 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Base		1	0	1779-1830
Total Count= 1						Total Weight= .		
Lot 45	FS 34	N 1250	E 1220		Level 1	0 to 1.3 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1820-present
Total Count= 1						Total Weight= .		
Lot 46	FS 18	N 1250	E 1230		Level 2	0.58 to 1.42 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Marley, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue botanical design, 1820-present
Total Count= 1						Total Weight= .		
Lot 47	FS 90	N 1260	E 1160		Level 2	0.5 to 1.2 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		4	0	1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		1	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	1820-present
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Window, Fragment		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		1	0	Thick
	Manufactured	Indeterminate		Tile, Fragment		1	0	Thin, brick-colored tile
Total Count= 9						Total Weight= .		

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
Lot 48	FS 81	N 1260	E 1170		Level 1	0 to 1 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Rim		1		1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue, 1820-present
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Window, Fragment		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		2	0	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Indeterminate Form, Fragment, Burned		1	0.35	Calcined; bird or small mammal
Total Count= 6						Total Weight= .35		
Lot 49	FS 82	N 1260	E 1170		Level 2	1 to 1.7 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment		1	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Base		1	0	1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue botanical design; Chinese(?) style, 1792-1840
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		2	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	Footring or rim, 1762-present
	Indeterminate			Fragment		1	0	Mortar(?); reddish buff ceramic-like body with large rounded sand inclusions; brown and red layered material adhering to one side
	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment		1		Heavily corroded
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal, Fragment		5	5.45	One possibly butchered
Total Count= 13						Total Weight= 5.45		
Lot 50	FS 74	N 1260	E 1180		Level 2	0.58 to 2.08 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		2	0	1762-1820

Artifact Inventory

4/25/2007

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Ironstone	Coffee Cup, Body/ Handle		2	0	Pieces refit, 1813-1930
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Bowl, Rim/ Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue, probably Willow pattern; dot and diaper band with cartouche and a willow tree on exterior; band on interior, 1792-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Base		1	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body, Hand-Painted Underglaze		1	0	Green leaf, 1779-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		1	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Rim, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue geometric design; pearlware or whiteware, 1779-present
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		1	0	
						Total Count= 10		Total Weight= .
Lot 51 FS 65		N 1260 E 1190		Level 1		0 to 0.6 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Porcelain		Unspecified Flat Form, Body		1	0	Thick grayish body, yellowish clear exterior glaze; blue band of squares; Chinese(?)
						Total Count= 1		Total Weight= .
Lot 52 FS 55		N 1260 E 1200		Level 2		0.6 to 1.1 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		1	0	1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1820-present
						Total Count= 3		Total Weight= .
Lot 53 FS 44		N 1260 E 1210		Level 1		0 to 1.08 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		2	0	1762-1820

Artifact Inventory

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue indeterminate design, 1792-1840
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Rim		1	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Foot ring		1	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Foot ring		1	0	1779-1830
Total Count= 7						Total Weight= .		
Lot 54	FS 33	N 1260	E 1220		Level 2	0.5 to 1.3 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue decoration, 1820-present
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Flat, Fragment		1	0	Frosted or heavily weathered
Total Count= 2						Total Weight= .		
Lot 55	FS 17	N 1260	E 1230		Level 2	0.58 to 1.5 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	1762-1820
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Window, Fragment		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Indeterminate Form, Fragment, Melted		1	0	
Total Count= 3						Total Weight= .		
Lot 56	FS 73	N 1270	E 1180		Level 2	0.42 to 1.67 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue, 1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		5	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Transfer Printed		2	0	Blue, 1820-present
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	tableware stem (?)

Artifact Inventory

4/25/2007

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		2	0	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Indeterminate Mammal, Whole		1	0.25	Small mammal
						Total Count=	12	Total Weight= .25
Lot 57	FS 63	N 1270	E 1190		Level 1	0 to 0.4 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Yellow Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Banded (Annular)		1	0	Blue band, 1840-1930
						Total Count=	1	Total Weight= .
Lot 58	FS 54	N 1270	E 1200		Level 2	0.7 to 1.4 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1820-present
	Glass	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Indeterminate, Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		1	0	
						Total Count=	2	Total Weight= .
Lot 59	FS 43	N 1270	E 1210		Level 2	0.42 to 1.67 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	Pearlware or whiteware, 1779-present
	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		1	0	
						Total Count=	3	Total Weight= .
Lot 60	FS 32	N 1270	E 1220		Level 2	0.8 to 1.9 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		1	0	Blue glaze covering exterior; white interior; late(?) porcelain
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		1	0	
						Total Count=	3	Total Weight= .

Artifact Inventory

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
Lot 61	FS 16	N 1270	E 1230		Level 2	0.5 to 1.33 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Foot ring, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue botanical design with indeterminate border, 1820-present
Total Count= 2						Total Weight= .		
Lot 62	FS 104	N 1280	E 1140		Level 1	0 to 0.7 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		1	0	
	Metal	Iron	Cut	Nail, Whole		1		1815-1890
Total Count= 2						Total Weight= .		
Lot 63	FS 72	N 1280	E 1180		Level 2	0.67 to 1.5 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem		1	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Rim, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue design obscures type; Flow Blue (?), 1765-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Flat Form, Marley, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue design obscures type; Flow Blue (?), 1765-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1820-present
Total Count= 4						Total Weight= .		
Lot 64	FS 62	N 1280	E 1190		Level 1	0 to 1.7 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Metal	Iron		Bolt, Whole		1	0	Large Carriage bolt
Total Count= 1						Total Weight= .		
Lot 65	FS 53	N 1280	E 1200		Level 2	1.1 to 1.7 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Stone	Chert				1	11.85	Light brown chert with chalky cortex; possibly gun flint material
Total Count= 1						Total Weight= 11.85		

Artifact Inventory

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
Lot 66	FS 42	N 1280	E 1210		Level 2	0.5 to 1.5 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Rim, Molded Decoration		2	0	Pieces refit; molded scalloped rim with blue; probably pearlware
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	
Total Count= 3						Total Weight= .		
Lot 67	FS 31	N 1280	E 1220		Level 2	0.6 to 1.4 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	1762-1820
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body, Devitrified		1	0	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal, Fragment		1	0.33	
Total Count= 3						Total Weight= .33		
Lot 68	FS 15	N 1280	E 1230		Level 2	0.58 to 1.33 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		2	0	1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue botanical design, 1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Purple/mulberry botanical design, 1820-present
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Window, Fragment		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Fragment, Burned		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		1	0	
	Glass	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Colorless	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Molded Decoration		1	0	Container or tableware(?); molded leaf design
Total Count= 8						Total Weight= .		
Lot 69	FS 120	N 1288.5	E 1184.8	Feature 55	Level 1	0 to 0.6 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		2	0	1762-1820

Artifact Inventory

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body, Hand-Painted Underglaze		1	0	Green leaves, 1795-1815
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue geometric band, 1792-1840
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim, Shell-Edged		1	0	Green with molded lines, 1780-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Applique		1	0	Blue and brown slip bands, 1790-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim, Burned, Molded Decoration		1	0	Scalloped rim with molded lines, diffuse green band on rim; whiteware or pearlware, 1779-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		1	0	1820-present
						Total Count= 8		Total Weight= .
Lot 70	FS 103	N 1290	E 1140	Level 1		0 to 0.3 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1820-present
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Light Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		1	0	
	Metal	Iron	Cut	Spike, Whole		1	0	1815-1890
	Metal	Unidentified Cuprous	Alloy, Machine Made	Straight Pin, Whole		2	0	Pieces refit; rounded head, c. 1832-present
	Synthetic	Bakelite		Indeterminate Form, Fragment		2	0	Smooth on one side; grooved on other, post 1907-
						Total Count= 7		Total Weight= .
Lot 71	FS 97	N 1290	E 1150	Level 1		0 to 2.1 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Transitional Pearl/Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	Spall, 1810-1840
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Transitional Pearl/Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue trees; molded uneven rim, 1810-1840

Artifact Inventory

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Metal	Iron		Washer, Whole		1	0	
						Total Count= 3	Total Weight= .	
Lot 72	FS 89	N 1290	E 1160		Level 3	5 to 1.1 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Small area of colored (orange) blue transferprint, 1792-1840
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion, Burned		1	0	1762-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion, Hand-Painted Underglaze		1		Edge of blue decoration
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Flat, Fragment		1	0	Frosted
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	
	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment		1	0	Probably hand wrought
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal		2	1.04	
						Total Count= 10	Total Weight= 1.04	
Lot 73	FS 77	N 1290	E 1170		Level 1	0 to 0.6 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Base		1	0	1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue decoration obscures type, 1792-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Transitional Pearl/Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body, Shell-Edged		1	0	Blue molded lines, 1810-1890
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		3	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment, Devitrified		2	0	

Artifact Inventory

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
					Total Count= 8		Total Weight= .	
Lot 74	FS 71	N 1290	E 1180	Level 2		0.92 to 1.67 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Hand-Painted Underglaze		1	0	Blue flower, 1820-present
					Total Count= 1		Total Weight= .	
Lot 75	FS 61	N 1290	E 1190	Level 1		0 to 1 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	Thin, curved
					Total Count= 1		Total Weight= .	
Lot 76	FS 30	N 1290	E 1220	Level 2		0.4 to 0.8 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body, Devitrified		1	0	
					Total Count= 1		Total Weight= .	
Lot 77	FS 14	N 1290	E 1230	Level 2		0.5 to 1.42 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	Very light cream color, 1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Base		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1820-present
					Total Count= 4		Total Weight= .	
Lot 78	FS 79	N 1300	E 1160	Level 1		0 to 0.8 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1820-present
					Total Count= 1		Total Weight= .	
Lot 79	FS 76	N 1300	E 1170	Level 1		0 to 1 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		2	0	1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1779-1830

Artifact Inventory

4/25/2007

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	Footring or rim, 1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Rim, Indeterminate		1	0	Blue edge; probably transfer print, 1762-present
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		1	0	
	Metal	Iron	Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		2	0	1600-1890
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal, Fragment, Burned		1	0.27	
						Total Count= 10		Total Weight= .27
Lot 80	FS 60	N 1300	E 1190			Level 1	0 to 0.6 ftbs	
HISTORICS	Glass	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Indeterminate, Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		1	0	
						Total Count= 1		Total Weight= .
Lot 81	FS 29	N 1300	E 1220			Level 1	0 to 0.8 ftbs	
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue decoration obscures type; probably whiteware, 1762-present
						Total Count= 2		Total Weight= .
Lot 82	FS 13	N 1300	E 1230			Level 2	0.58 to 1.42 ftbs	
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Unspecified Flat Form, Marley/ Bouge, Hand-Painted Overglaze		1	0	Light yellow, probably late creamware; thin, orange line, 1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Foot ring, Hand-Painted Underglaze		1	0	Blue garland of leaves, 1779-1820

Artifact Inventory

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body		2	0	1762-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Transitional Pearl/Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	1810-1840
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Transitional Pearl/Whiteware	Plate, Rim/ Marley, Transfer Printed		1	0	Scalloped, molded edge; blue decoration consists of swag, cartouche and botanical elements, 1810-1840
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue tree, 1820-present
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Indeterminate Form, Fragment		1	0	Rough surface; industrial(?)
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		1	0	
						Total Count= 10		Total Weight= .
Lot 83	FS 102	N 1310	E 1140			Level 1	0 to 0.6 ftbs	
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Foot ring		1	0	1762-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Transitional Pearl/Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1810-1840
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	Not modern
	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Cobalt Glaze		1	0	Probably domestic; cobalt decoration on exterior
						Total Count= 4		Total Weight= .
Lot 84	FS 96	N 1310	E 1150			Level 1	0 to 0.5 ftbs	
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Buff-Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion, Glaze Missing		1	0	Too hard to be tin-enamel
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Foot ring		2	0	1779-1830

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Rim, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue geometric band on one side and blue floral design covering other side, 1820-present
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		1	0	
						Total Count= 6	Total Weight= .	
Lot 85	FS 78	N 1310	E 1160		Level 1	0 to 0.3 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Base		1	0	1779-1830
						Total Count= 1	Total Weight= .	
Lot 86	FS 75	N 1310	E 1170		Level 1	0 to 0.9 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Base		1	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue decoration obscures type, 1765-present
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Green	Window, Fragment		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		2	0	
	Metal	Iron	Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		1	0	1600-1890
	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment		1	0	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal, Fragment		3	1.62	
						Total Count= 12	Total Weight= 1.62	
Lot 87	FS 59	N 1310	E 1190		Level 1	0 to 0.5 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Base		1	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	Late porcelain
						Total Count= 2	Total Weight= .	

Artifact Inventory

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
Lot 88	FS 51	N 1310	E 1200		Level 2	1 to 1.5 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem		1	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		2	0	1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Indeterminate blue design, 1792-1840
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim, Hand-Painted		1	0	Blue spearhead design, 1779-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Base		1	0	Pearlware or whiteware, 1779-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Base		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1820-present
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		1	0	
	Glass	Non-Machine Made	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		1	0	Probably free blown
Total Count= 10						Total Weight= .		
Lot 89	FS 41	N 1310	E 1210		Level 2	0.75 to 1.5 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		1	0	1762-1820
Total Count= 1						Total Weight= .		
Lot 90	FS 27	N 1310	E 1220		Level 1	0 to 0.6 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim, Indeterminate		1	0	Green edge, 1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue, 1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue, 1820-present
Total Count= 3						Total Weight= .		

Artifact Inventory

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
Lot 91	FS 28	N 1310	E 1220		Level 2	0.6 to 1.1 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	Thin brown glaze on one side
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body, Transfer Printed		2	0	Blue decoration obscures type; pearlware or whiteware, 1792-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Transitional Pearl/Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Base		2	0	1810-1840
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Transitional Pearl/Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue, 1810-1840
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Indeterminate Form, Rim, Hand-Painted Overglaze		1	0	Ghost of cross-hatching
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Window, Fragment		2	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Window, Fragment		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		1	0	
	Metal	Iron	Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		1	0	1600-1890
Total Count= 12						Total Weight= .		
Lot 92	FS 12	N 1310	E 1230		Level 2	0.58 to 1.25 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Base		1	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Rim/ Body		1	0	1820-present
Total Count= 2						Total Weight= .		
Lot 93	FS 101	N 1320	E 1140		Level 1	0 to 0.8 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Base		1	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue decoration on exterior, 1792-1840
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	Clear glaze on one side; unglazed exterior

Artifact Inventory

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Base, Transfer Printed		1	0	Pearlware or whiteware, 1792-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body, Hand-Painted Underglaze		1	0	Pearlware or creamware; blue decoration, 1779-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Foot ring		1	0	Creamware(?), 1762-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Hand-Painted Underglaze		1	0	Blue dots (flowers?) around brown "X" (stem?) and green leaf, 1820-present
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion, Hand-Painted Underglaze		1	0	Blue Chinese style(?) decoration; possibly Chinese Export
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Light Green	Flat, Fragment		1	0	May be thick window or bottle glass
	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate Method	Hardware, Fragment		1		Nail or screw; heavily corroded
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal, Fragment, Butchered/Cut		1	1.1	
	Organic	Faunal	Tooth	Mammal, Fragment		1	3.02	Pig tusk(?)
						Total Count= 13	Total Weight= 4.12	
Lot 94	FS 95	N 1320	E 1150	Level 1	0 to 0.3 ftbs			
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment		1	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Indeterminate Form, Body, Molded Decoration		1	0	Purple or blue glaze on relief decoration with white background
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Flat, Fragment		1	0	Frosted
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Window, Fragment		1	0	

Artifact Inventory

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		2	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		6	0	
	Glass	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Indeterminate, Colorless	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Panels and Mitres		1	0	Tableware or bottle
Total Count= 15						Total Weight= .		
Lot 95	FS 57	N 1320	E 1190		Level 1	0 to 0.7 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Flat Form, Body, Transfer Printed		2	0	Pieces refit; blue floral design on interior; blue basket weave decoration on exterior; whiteware or pearlware, 1792-present
	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		1	0	Salt glaze exterior; iron oxide interior wash
	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate Other	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Molded Decoration		1	0	Almost like porcelain; floral molded exterior with thin clear glaze; thick clear lead glaze interior
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		3	0	
	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form		1	0	Spike(?)
Total Count= 8						Total Weight= .		
Lot 96	FS 58	N 1320	E 1190		Level 3	0.9 to 1.6 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		2	0	1820-present
Total Count= 2						Total Weight= .		
Lot 97	FS 50	N 1320	E 1200		Level 2	0.9 to 1.6 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		1	0	1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	Probably base, 1820-present

Artifact Inventory

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	
						Total Count= 4	Total Weight= .	
Lot 98	FS 40	N 1320	E 1210			Level 2	0.75 to 1.67 ftbs	
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		1	0	1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim, Feather-Edged		1	0	Green feather-edged, 1765-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Flat Form, Base, Transfer Printed		1	0	Brown transferprint of woman in dress; probably whiteware, 1762-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		2	0	1820-present
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Rim/ Body		1	0	Chimney(?)
						Total Count= 6	Total Weight= .	
Lot 99	FS 25	N 1320	E 1220			Level 1	0 to 1 ftbs	
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue, 1792-1840
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue, 1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Yellow Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		1	0	1830-1930

Artifact Inventory

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Porcelain		Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		2	0	
Total Count= 12						Total Weight= .		
Lot 100	FS 26	N 1320	E 1220		Level 2	1 to 1.5 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Rim		1	0	Probably late, 1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		1	0	Thick, dark brown glaze
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Rim, Indeterminate		1	0	Green glaze obscuring type, 1762-present
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		4	0	
Total Count= 8						Total Weight= .		
Lot 101	FS 11	N 1320	E 1230		Level 2	0.58 to 1.25 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Base		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue, 1820-present
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		1	0	
Total Count= 3						Total Weight= .		
Lot 102	FS 8	N 1320	E 1240		Level 1	0 to 3.5 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate Other	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Molded Decoration		1	0	Grayish-blue paste with clear lead glaze; molded floral pattern exterior
Total Count= 1						Total Weight= .		

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
Lot 103	FS 105	N 1330	E 1110		Level 1	0 to 0.5 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Metal	Iron	Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		1	0	1600-1815
Total Count= 1						Total Weight= .		
Lot 104	FS 100	N 1330	E 1140		Level 1	0 to 0.8 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Base		1	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body, Hand-Painted Underglaze		1	0	Green leaf, 1795-1815
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Plate, Rim/ Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Scalloped rim with traces of blue transferprint, 1792-1840
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Rim		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Banded (Annular)		1	0	Brown and gray bands, 1820-1860
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Window, Fragment		2	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		1	0	
Total Count= 11						Total Weight= .		
Lot 105	FS 94	N 1330	E 1150		Level 1	0 to 0.4 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		1	0	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal, Fragment		1	0.57	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Osteichthyes, Fragment		1	0.75	

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
					Total Count= 3		Total Weight= 1.32	
Lot 106	FS 24	N 1330	E 1220	Level 2		1.1 to 1.9 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	1820-present
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Window, Fragment		1	0	
					Total Count= 2		Total Weight= .	
Lot 107	FS 10	N 1330	E 1230	Level 2		0.5 to 0.92 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Agateware	Unspecified Flat Form, Marley/ Bouge, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue dot diaper, 1810-1840
					Total Count= 1		Total Weight= .	
Lot 108	FS 7	N 1330	E 1240	Level 1		0 to 0.4 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Glass	Undetermined Mold-Blown	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Lip/ Neck		1	0	ca. 1880-present
					Total Count= 1		Total Weight= .	
Lot 109	FS 121	N 1331.5	E 1223.8	Feature 64-A	Level 1	0 to 0.15 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		2	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Unspecified Flat Form, Body		1	0	
	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Fragment		2	0	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Indeterminate Mammal, Fragment		1	0	
	Stone	Flint		Gunflint, Fragment		1	0	Caramel color; cortex remaining; possibly French or Danish
					Total Count= 7		Total Weight= .	

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
Lot 110	FS 49	N 1340	E 1200		Level 1	0 to 0.6 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		1	0	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal, Fragment		5	4.06	Large Mammal
Total Count= 6						Total Weight= 4.06		
Lot 111	FS 22	N 1340	E 1220		Level 1	0 to 1.3 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		1	0	Unglazed exterior; brown glaze interior
	Stone	Slate		Fragment		2	71.75	
Total Count= 3						Total Weight= 71.75		
Lot 112	FS 23	N 1340	E 1220		Level 2	1.3 to 1.7 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		1	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Indeterminate Portion, Banded (Annular)		1	0	Blue band; body fragment or lid, 1790-1820
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		2	0	
Total Count= 4						Total Weight= .		
Lot 113	FS 9	N 1340	E 1230		Level 2	0.5 to 0.83 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Porcelain	Chinese Chinese Export	Plate, Marley, Hand-Painted Underglaze		1	0	Probably Canton; missing part of border; burned (?), 1690-1790
Total Count= 2						Total Weight= .		

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
Lot 114	FS 6	N 1340	E 1240		Level 2	0.5 to 1.3 ftbs		
HISTORICS	Manufactured	Mortar				1	2.51	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal, Fragment		17	12.8	
Total Count= 18						Total Weight= 15.31		
Lot 120	FS 1	Unit 01	N 1121.4	E 1218.2	Level 1	0.33 to 0.72 ftbd		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment		1		
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem		1	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Base, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue banner with "R...", 1792-1840
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		2	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Rim, Transfer Printed		1	0	Scalloped edge; blue fish roe band with dot and diaper, 1792-1840
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body/ Footring, Hand-Painted Underglaze		1	0	Polychrome floral, 1795-1815
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue, 1792-1840
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Other, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue botanical design; areas missing glaze have been patched; discolored, 1792-1840
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Unglazed		4	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, Red Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	Clear glaze on one side; other side spalled

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Base		1	0	Thick black line on one and a star or part of an Asian character (?) on other; same vessel(?); discolored, 1762-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body		2	0	Pearlware or whiteware; discolored, 1762-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body, Burned		2	0	Glaze burned off, 1762-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim, Shell-Edged		1	0	Blue edge; discolored, 1780-1860
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		6	0	Pearlware or whiteware; discolored, 1779-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Trailed Slip		1	0	Dark brown trailed slip; pearlware or whiteware, 1779-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Bowl, Rim/ Body		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Base		2	0	Probably part of bowl, 1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		4	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Rim, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue, 1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		6	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Indeterminate Form, Base, Hand-Painted Underglaze		4	0	Blue underglaze, 1690-1790
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Unspecified Flat Form, Rim, Hand-Painted Over and Under		1	0	Orange band along rim; red or pink swirls that represent flowers with ghosts of leaves; English(?)
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Gilded		1	0	Indeterminate design; later porcelain (?), post 1810-

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base, Hand-Painted	1	0		Edge of blue decoration; salt-glazed exterior; iron oxide wash interior; crock (?)
	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	1	0		Salmon to buff colored paste; unglazed interior; salt-glazed exterior
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Flat, Fragment	4	0		Thin
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Window, Fragment	9	0		
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Body	7	0		thin, curved fragment; discolored brown in areas; light bulb or chimney(?)
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body	8	0		
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Base	1	0		
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body	1	0		Devitrified; flat; probably case bottle glass; probably not machine made
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body	5	0		
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body	3	0		Devitrified
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment	1	0		
	Glass	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Indeterminate, Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body	1	0		
	Glass	Non-Machine Made	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Base	1	0		Amber to green glass; probably free blown
	Metal	Iron	Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment, Clinched	1	0		1600-1890
	Metal	Iron	Cut	Nail, Fragment	1	0		1815-1890
	Metal	Iron	Cut	Nail, Whole	1	0		1815-1890
	Metal	Iron	Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole	1	0		1600-1815

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Metal	Iron	Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole, Clinched		1	0	1600-1815
	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment		1	0	
	Metal	Iron		Wire, Fragment		1	0	
	Metal	Iron	Wire	Nail, Fragment		1	0	1890-present
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal		3	13.5	Large mammal
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal, Butchered/Cut		1	30.18	Very large mammel; butchered/cut
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal		3	1.68	
	Organic	Faunal	Tooth	Pig Mammal		2	7.44	Pieces refit; pig
	Stone	Coal				1	0.42	
						Total Count= 108	Total Weight= 53.22	
Lot 121	FS 2	Unit 01	N 1121.4	E 1218.2	Level 2	0.72 to 1.05 ftbd		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment, Molded Decoration		1	0	Band of lines perpendicular to bowl edge ring bowl edge
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body, Indeterminate		1	0	Blue slip(?), 1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Foot ring		1	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Indeterminate		1	0	Blue transfer print(?)
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body		7	0	Discoloration prevents identification of type, 1762-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim, Indeterminate		1	0	Blue band on interior and hand-panted or Flow Blue decoration on exterior, 1762-present

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim, Banded (Annular)		1	0	Brown band on interior and exterior; discolored, 1762-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue floral pattern on interior and exterior; discolored, 1762-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Foot ring		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Engine Turned, Mocha		1	0	Brown slip; cordoned, 1795-1890
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim, Engine Turned		1	0	Green glaze; brown line; cordoned, 1820-c. 1895
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Indeterminate Form, Body, Hand-Painted Overglaze		1	0	Ghost of leaf
	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		1	0	Thick almost black glaze on reddish brown paste; Jackfield type (?)
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Window, Fragment		2	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		6	0	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal, Burned		1	0.41	Mammal; calcined
						Total Count= 29		Total Weight= .41
Lot 122	FS 3	Unit 01	N 1121.4	E 1218.2	Level 3	1.05 to 1.48 ftbd		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Plate, Rim/ Marley/ Bouge, Other		1	0	Similar to Royal Pattern; has single molded rib along rim, 1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	1779-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion, Unglazed		1	0	Possible a brick fragment
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body		4	0	Discolored, 1762-present

Artifact Inventory

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Base, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue floral(?) design, 1820-present
	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		1	0	Clear glaze
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Window, Fragment		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		7	0	
	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Fragment, Hand-Painted Overglaze		1	0	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Indeterminate Form		1	2.45	Blackened; burned or stained
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Indeterminate Form, Burned		1	0.21	Calcined
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal		2	11.28	Mammal
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal, Butchered/Cut		3	21.29	Cut/butchered; large mammal
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal, Butchered/Cut		2	6.58	Mammal; butchered/cut
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal		6	14.06	Mammal
						Total Count= 36		Total Weight= 55.87
Lot 123	FS 4	Unit 01	N 1121.4	E 1218.2	Level 4	1.48 to 1.71 ftbd		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		1	0	Clear salt-glaze exterior with iron oxide wash on interior
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Cow Mammal		1	43.16	Cow femur
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal		1	0.42	Mammal

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Bifacial Reduction Flake, Unmodified		1	2.86	
						Total Count= 4	Total Weight= 46.44	
Lot 130	FS 116	Unit 02 West Half	N 1250	E 1055.5	Feature BV1	Level 1	0.75 to 1.5 ftbd	
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim, Shell-Edged		1	0	1780-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		1	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate Black Basalt	Unspecified Flat Form, Foot ring, Beaded		1	0	1750-1820
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Colorless	Window, Fragment		4	0	
	Metal	Iron		Bolt, Whole		1	0	Probable Carraige Bolt
	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Fragment		1	0	
	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate, Cut	Nail, Fragment		2	0	1815-1890
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal, Fragment		2	0	
						Total Count= 14	Total Weight= .	
Lot 124	FS 106	Unit 02 East Half	N 1250.2	E 1055.5		Level 1	0.41 to 0.51 ftbd	
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment		3	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment, Molded Decoration		2	0	Indeterminate decoration
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem		1	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem, Glazed		3	0	Tip of stem glazed
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		6	0	1779-1830

Artifact Inventory

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim, Embossed Rim		1	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Flower Pot, Body		3	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Flower Pot, Rim		1	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Flower Pot, Rim/ Body		2	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		1	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Geometric motif; possible willow pattern, 1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		2	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim, Transfer Printed		1	0	Geometric motif; possibly willow pattern, 1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Landscape motif, 1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Yellow Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		3	0	1830-1930
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Yellow Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Hand-Painted Underglaze		1	0	1830-1930
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Bowl, Base/ Body, Hand-Painted Underglaze		1	0	Possible Willow Pattern
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Fragment		2	0	Very cloudy
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Fragment, Mirrored		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Fragment		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Fragment, Other		2	0	Overly patinated; opaque white on all surfaces
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Colorless	Window, Fragment		71	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		2	0	

Artifact Inventory

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Glass	Molded, Press	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Fragment, Ribs		1	0	Large rounded ribs
	Glass	Molded, Press	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Fragment, Ribs		1	0	Fine ribbed
	Manufactured	Other	Indeterminate, Indeterminate Method	Floor Tile, Fragment		2	0	
	Manufactured	Other	Indeterminate, Indeterminate Method	Fragment		7	0	Grout
	Metal	Iron	Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		7	0	1600-1890
	Metal	Iron	Cut/Wrought	Nail, Whole		5	0	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Indeterminate Aves, Fragment		1	0	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Indeterminate Mammal, Fragment		28	0	
	Stone	Coal	Indeterminate Method	Fragment		1	0	
	Stone	Flint		Fragment		1	0	
Total Count= 166						Total Weight= .		
Lot 131	FS 111	Unit 02 West Half	N 1250.2	E 1055.5	Level 1	0.88 to 0.92 ftbd		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem		7	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Creamware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		1	0	1762-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Tea Cup, Handle, Transfer Printed		3	0	pieces mend, 1792-1840
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		6	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body, Transfer Printed		3	0	1792-1840
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		1	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Flower Pot, Base/ Body		5	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Flower Pot, Body		32	0	

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Flower Pot, Rim/ Body		15	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		1	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		2	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body, Stained		1	0	Heavily eroded; black stain(?), 1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim, Transfer Printed		1	0	Black ring around edge, 1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim, Transfer Printed		1	0	Decoration heavily eroded, 1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Yellow Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		2	0	1830-1930
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Yellow Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		1	0	1830-1930
	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate Indeterminate	Unspecified Flat Form, Base		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Fragment		1	0	Possible table or lamp glass
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Window, Fragment		42	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Dark Green	Indeterminate Form, Fragment, Devitrified		1	0	Possible bottle glass; extremely decayed
	Glass	Undetermined Mold	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		9	0	
	Glass	Undetermined Mold	Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		1	0	
	Manufactured	Other	Indeterminate, Indeterminate Method	Fragment		1	0	Sand temper; likely tile grout
	Manufactured	Plaster				2	0	

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate, Cut	Nail, Fragment		9	0	1815-1890
	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate, Cut	Nail, Whole		5	0	1815-1890
	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate, Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate Form, Fragment		2	0	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Indeterminate Mammal, Fragment		1	0	
	Organic	Floral	Wood	Tongue and Groove Flooring, Fragment		1	0	
Total Count= 161						Total Weight= .		
Lot 125	FS 107	Unit 02 East Half	N 1250.2	E 1055.5	Level 2	0.51 to 0.81 ftbd		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem		1	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Indeterminate	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	Possible overfired redware
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim, Shell-Edged		2	0	1780-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Flower Pot, Base/ Body		6	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Flower Pot, Body		19	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Flower Pot, Rim/ Body		13	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		1	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		2	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim, Transfer Printed		1	0	Possible willow pattern, 1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Yellow Ware	Indeterminate Form, Body		5	0	1830-1930
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Bisque, Body		1	0	Possible doll/figurine fragment
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		2	0	

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Colorless	Window, Fragment		24	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Light Green	Window, Fragment		1	0	
	Glass	Non-Machine Made	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		2	0	
	Metal	Iron	Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		3	0	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Indeterminate Form, Fragment		4	0	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal, Fragment, Butchered/Cut		1	0	
	Stone	Slate		Indeterminate Indeterminate Form, Fragment		1	0	
						Total Count= 91		Total Weight= .
Lot 132	FS 112	Unit 02 West Half	N 1250.2	E 1055.5	Level 2	0.92 to 1.5 ftbd		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment, Molded Decoration		1	0	molded; stars or flowers around bowl rim and leaves (?) and small flowers on side
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		1	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Jackfield	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		1	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	1792-1840
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body, Hand-Painted Underglaze		1	0	1795-1815
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body, Shell-Edged		1	0	1780-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		17	0	1779-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body, Shell-Edged		1	0	1780-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		1	0	1779-1820

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim, Transfer Printed		1	0	1792-1840
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle, Shell-Edged		9	0	Shereds mend; possibly part of tureen, 1780-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Flower Pot, Base		1	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Flower Pot, Body, Painted		1	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Flower Pot, Body		71	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Flower Pot, Rim		11	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		1	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		7	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body, Glaze Missing		4	0	1762-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Rockingham/Bennington Type	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		3	0	1830-1900
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body, Transfer Printed		4	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		29	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Foot ring		2	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Marley/ Bouge, Hand-Painted Overglaze		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Banded (Annular)		3	0	1820-1860

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Banded (Annular)		1	0	1820-1860
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Yellow Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		4	0	1830-1930
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Yellow Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		2	0	1830-1930
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Yellow Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim, Banded (Annular)		1	0	1840-1930
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Unspecified Flat Form, Body, Hand-Painted Underglaze		2	0	
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Unspecified Flat Form, Body		1	0	
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Unspecified Flat Form, Body, Transfer Printed		2	0	1754-present
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Unspecified Flat Form, Body, Gilded		1	0	1810-present
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Unspecified Flat Form, Foot ring		1	0	
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Unspecified Flat Form, Rim, Transfer Printed		1	0	1754-present
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Unspecified Flat Form, Rim, Transfer Printed		1	0	1754-present
	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		1	0	
	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		1	0	
	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		3	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		2	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body, Embossed Lettering		1	0	"...US.../...IC"
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Blue-Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		2	0	

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Fragment		5	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Fragment, Devitrified, Diamonds		1	0	Heavily devitrified; nearly opaque; white on all surfaces
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Tableware, Rim		3	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Colorless	Window, Fragment		65	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Light Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		4	0	
	Glass	Non-Machine Made	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body, Devitrified		2	0	
	Glass	Non-Machine Made	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		3	0	
	Manufactured	Mortar				1	4.19	
	Metal	Iron	Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		8	0	1600-1890
	Metal	Iron	Cut	Nail, Fragment		4	0	1815-1890
	Metal	Iron	Cut	Nail, Whole		1	0	1815-1890
	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment		6	0	
	Metal	Iron	Wire	Nail, Fragment		2	0	1890-present
	Metal	Unidentified Cuprous	Alloy	Fastener, Whole		1	0	Rod with heads on the ends; from utensil or knife handle(?)
	Metal	Unidentified Cuprous	Alloy	Shanked Button, Fragment		1	0	
	Metal	Unidentified Ferrous	Alloy	Indeterminate Form, Fragment		10		Flat pieces; possible ferrous metal with a layer of tin or other light metal
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal, Fragment		26	24.44	Some large mammal; some unidentified size
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal, Fragment, Butchered/Cut		4	13.17	Large mammal ribs
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal, Fragment, Burned		1	0.12	

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Osteichthyes, Fragment		5	0.84	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Sew Through Button, Fragment		1	0	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Sew Through Button, Whole		1	0	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Sew Through Button, Whole		1	0	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Unidentified, Fragment		2	0.79	
	Organic	Faunal	Shell	Clam Bivalvia, Fragment		3	7.65	
	Stone	Slate		Fragment		1	0.9	
						Total Count= 366	Total Weight= 52.1	
Lot 126	FS 108	Unit 02 East Half	N 1250.2	E 1055.5	Level 3	0.81 to 1.14 ftbd		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment, Molded Decoration		1	0	Edge of molded lines
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Lustware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		1	0	Refined red-bodied; dark-brown/black interior and exterior glaze; lustre on exterior; poorly glazed base
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Lustware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		2	0	Refined red-bodied; dark-brown/black interior and exterior glaze; lustre on exterior
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Lustware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Molded Decoration		1	0	Refined red-bodied; dark-brown/black interior and exterior glaze; lustre on exterior; molded band of dots
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		8	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body, Transfer Printed		2	0	Remnants of blue design, 1792-1840
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim, Shell-Edged		1	0	Blue, 1780-1830

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		1	0	Late pearlware
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Banded (Annular)		1	0	Green and dark brown decoration, 1790-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Bands and Lines		1	0	Brown line, 1790-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim, Mocha		2	0	Pieces refit; black/dark brown design on yellow background, 1795-1890
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base, Unglazed		3	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Unglazed		14	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		1	0	Dark brown glaze
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		1	0	Thick yellowish glaze; thick body
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim, Unglazed		4	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim, Transfer Printed		1	0	Pearlware or whiteware; blue decoration, 1792-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Molded Decoration		2	0	Light blue lead(?) glaze covers interior and exterior; elaborate molding includes flowers and cartouche
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Other		1	0	Factory made slipware; brown slip covering remaining surface, 1785-1890
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Tin-Enameled	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	White glaze
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body, Transfer Printed		4	0	Various blue designs, 1820-present

Artifact Inventory

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Black indeterminate design, 1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		9	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body/ Footring, Molded Decoration		1	0	Indeterminate molding ; scallops(?), 1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body, Decalcomania		1	0	Ghost of floral design, 1880-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body, Indeterminate		1	0	Indeterminate blue decoration has bled into glaze, 1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue architectural design, 1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Yellow Ware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	1830-1930
	Ceramic	Porcelain	Chinese Canton	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Marley/ Bouge, Hand-Painted Underglaze		1	0	Large plate or platter
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Doll, Fragment		1	0	Leg
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Indeterminate Form, Body		3	0	
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Saucer, Foot ring		1	0	
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Unspecified Flat Form, Body, Hand-Painted Underglaze		1	0	Blue; water design; Chinese(?)
	Ceramic	Stoneware	American Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Cobalt Glaze		1	0	Partial design, 1790-1900
	Ceramic	Stoneware	American Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim, Cobalt Glaze		1	0	Partial design, 1790-1900
	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		1	0	Brown slip on one side
	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		1	0	Brown slip on interior and exterior' probably pitcher
	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate Gray	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		2	0	Salt glaze; probably domestic

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		2	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		4	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		51	0	
	Manufactured	Slag				2	0	
	Metal	Iron	Alloy, Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		12	0	Very corroded, 1600-1890
	Metal	Iron	Alloy, Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		9	0	Very corroded, 1600-1815
	Metal	Iron	Alloy, Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		1	0	Very corroded, 1600-1815
	Metal	Iron	Alloy, Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment		4	0	Very corroded
	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Fragment		1	0	Curved piece; strap or horseshoe(?)
	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Fragment		18	0	
	Metal	Unidentified Cuprous	Alloy	Shanked Button, Fragment, Stamped		1	0	Shank missing; cuprous metal over ferrous core; floral pattern on cover
	Metal	White Metal (Lead Alloy)	Alloy	Indeterminate Form, Fragment, Burned		2	0	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Aves, Fragment		4	4.85	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal, Fragment		1	18.85	Large mammal
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal, Fragment		12	8.69	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal, Fragment, Burned		1	0.84	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal, Fragment, Butchered/Cut		2	74.64	Large mammal

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Osteichthyes, Fragment		1	0.13	
	Stone	Slate		Fragment		1	9.3	
						Total Count= 213	Total Weight= 117.3	
Lot 133	FS 113	Unit 02 West Half	N 1250.2	E 1055.5	Level 3	0.5 to 1.71 ftbd		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		1	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Base, Burned		1	0	1762-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Black transferprint, 1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Hand-Painted Underglaze		1	0	Polychromatic floral patterns, 1820-present
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Fragment		1	0	Tableware(?)
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		1		
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Fragment		1	24.08	Large mammal
						Total Count= 7	Total Weight= 24.08	
Lot 127	FS 109	Unit 02 East Half	N 1250.2	E 1055.5	Level 4	1.14 to 1.4 ftbd		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	Glaze damaged and discolored, 1762-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body, Slipped		1	0	Grey slip, probably Annular Factory Slipware (1790-1860); pearlware or whiteware, 1762-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Rockingham/Bennington Type	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Molded Decoration		1	0	Figural vessel(?), 1830-1890
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		11	0	1820-present

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Foot ring, Transfer Printed		1	0	Pink indeterminate design, 1828-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Hand-Painted Underglaze		1	0	Brown stemmed polychrome floral decoration, 1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Rouletted, Banded (Annular)		1	0	Green rouletted band and brown slip band, 1820-1860
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Yellow Ware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	Spall, 1830-1930
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Indeterminate Form, Rim, Indeterminate		1	0	Indeterminate blue decoration on one side; small fragment
	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		1		Dark brown/black glossy glaze on interior and exterior
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		9	0	
	Glass	Post Bottom Mold	Indeterminate, Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Base		1	0	c. 1850-present
	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment		2	0	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal, Fragment		3	4.81	
						Total Count= 36	Total Weight= 4.81	
Lot 128	FS 110	Unit 02 East Half	N 1250.2	E 1055.5		Level 5	1.55 to 1.87 ftbd	
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion, Unglazed		1	0	Small fragment
	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate Gray	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		1	0	Small fragment; salt-glazed
						Total Count= 2	Total Weight= .	
Lot 129	FS 115	Unit 02 East Half	N 1252	E 1065.25	Feature BV4	Level 1	1.72 to 2.15 ftbd	
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Porcelain		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		1	0	Small fragment

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Metal	Iron	Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		1	0	1600-1890
Total Count= 2						Total Weight= .		
Lot 134	FS 114	Unit 02 West Half	N 1252.9	E 1056.1	Feature BV2	Level 1	0.9 to 1.7 ftbd	
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	British Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem, Stamped		1	0	"MURR..." on one side; "...ASGOW" on opposite; likely Glasgow
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem, Stained Color		1	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		2	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Foot ring, Hand-Painted Underglaze		1	0	1779-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		4	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		1	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		2	0	1820-present
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Window, Fragment		2	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Tableware, Body		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		11	0	
	Glass	Non-Machine Made	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body, Devitrified		1	0	
	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment, Clinched		1	0	
	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		11	0	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Indeterminate Mammal, Fragment		2	0	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Indeterminate Mammal, Fragment, Butchered/Cut		3	0	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Indeterminate Mammal, Fragment, Butchered/Cut		1	0	Vertebra

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Stone	Unidentified Igneous		Fragment		1	0	
Total Count= 46						Total Weight= .		
Lot 136	FS 123	Unit 03 Builder's Trench	N 1094	E 1208	Level 2	1 to 1.5 ftbd		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue indeterminate motif, 1820-present
Total Count= 1						Total Weight= .		
Lot 135	FS 124	Unit 03	N 1094	E 1208	Level 2	1 to 1.5 ftbd		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body, Transfer Printed		4	0	Possible Willow Pattern, 1792-1840
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		2	0	1779-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		4	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Stoneware	German Westerwald	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Cobalt Glaze		3	0	Cobalt glaze over incised floral decoration, 1650-1775
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Colorless	Window, Fragment		4	0	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Indeterminate Mammal, Fragment		2	0	Knuckle bones
Total Count= 20						Total Weight= .		
Lot 140	FS 130	Unit 07	N 1074	E 1149	Level 1	0.5 to 0.7 ftbd		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Ironstone	Saucer, Foot ring		1	0	1815-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Ironstone	Saucer, Foot ring, Transfer Printed		1	0	Small portion of Maker's Mark, 1815-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Ironstone	Saucer, Rim/ Body		2	0	1815-present

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Window, Fragment		24	0	
	Stone	Coal		Fragment		1	0	
Total Count= 29						Total Weight= .		
Lot 141	FS 131	Unit 07	N 1074	E 1149	Level 2	0.7 to 1.15 ftbd		
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Window, Fragment		2	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		1	0	
Total Count= 3						Total Weight= .		
Lot 142	FS 132	Unit 08	N 1070	E 1128	Level 1	0.52 to 0.84 ftbd		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body, Hand-Painted Underglaze		1	0	Probable green shell-edge, 1780-1830
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim, Hand-Painted Underglaze		1	0	Hand painted blue floral motif, 1779-1820
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Red Bodied	Flower Pot, Rim		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Tableware, Body		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Tableware, Rim		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment		15	0	
	Manufactured	Mortar				1	0	
	Metal	Lead	Indeterminate Alloy, Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate Form, Fragment		1	0	Possible closure for screw-top container
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Indeterminate Form, Fragment, Burned		1	0	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Indeterminate Mammal, Fragment		1	0	Rodent jaw
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Indeterminate Mammal, Fragment		7	0	
	Organic	Faunal	Scale	Indeterminate Osteichthyes		3	0	

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Organic	Faunal	Shell	Oyster Bivalvia, Fragment		1	7.6	
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Flake Fragment, Unmodified		1	0.18	
Total Count= 36						Total Weight= 7.78		
Lot 143	FS 134	Unit 10	N 1058.5	E 1104	Level 1	0.5 to 0.7 ftbd		
HISTORICS	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Indeterminate Aves, Fragment		1	0	
Total Count= 1						Total Weight= .		
Lot 144	FS 135	Unit 10	N 1058.5	E 1104	Level 2	0.7 to 1 ftbd		
HISTORICS	Glass	Non-Machine Made	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		1	0	
Total Count= 1						Total Weight= .		
Lot 145	FS 136	Unit 11	N 1070	E 1104.5	Level 1	0.44 to 0.52 ftbd		
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Window, Fragment		2	0	
Total Count= 2						Total Weight= .		
Lot 146	FS 137	Unit 13	N 1078.5	E 1108	Level 1	0.5 to 0.83 ftbd		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Indeterminate blue motif, 1820-present
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Window, Fragment		1	0	
	Metal	Brass	Indeterminate, Indeterminate Method	Shanked Button		1	0	
Total Count= 3						Total Weight= .		
Lot 147	FS 138	Unit 13	N 1078.5	E 1108	Level 2	0.83 to 1.25 ftbd		
HISTORICS	Glass	Non-Machine Made	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		1	0	

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
					Total Count= 1		Total Weight= .	
Lot 148	FS 139	Unit 14	N 1076.5	E 1104	Level 1		0.5 to 0.68 ftbd	
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Window, Fragment	3		0	
					Total Count= 3		Total Weight= .	
Lot 115	FS 133 Area Basement Rubble	Sample						
HISTORICS	Composite	See Comments	Indeterminate, Indeterminate Method	Electrical Fixture	1		0	Ceramic base with copper hardware
	Glass	Machine Made	American, Colorless	Other Bottle, Base/ Body, Embossed Lettering	1		0	"...TRACTS"; probable extract bottle; Maker's Mark: "T" in Triangle; Turner Glass Co. 1915-1929, 1915-1925
	Manufactured	Brick	Indeterminate Method	Brick, Whole, Stamped	1		0	"Mount Savage"
	Metal	Brass	Indeterminate, Indeterminate Method	Door Knob	1		0	
	Metal	Copper	Indeterminate Alloy, Indeterminate Method	Spoon	1		0	
	Organic	Faunal	Indeterminate Ivory, Indeterminate Method	Handle, Fragment, Engraved, Cross-Hatching	1		0	Likely from a straight razor
	Stone	Marble		Flooring, Fragment	1		0	
	Stone	Marble		Flooring, Fragment	1		0	Black marble
	Stone	Slate		Roofing, Fragment	4		0	
					Total Count= 12		Total Weight= .	

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
Lot 116	FS 140 Area	Basement-West Portion						General collection
HISTORICS	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate, Indeterminate Method	Decorative Hardware		1	0	Possible gate catch
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Indeterminate Mammal		1	0	
	Stone	Marble		Flooring		1	0	
Total Count= 3						Total Weight= .		
Lot 139	FS 129 Area	Unit 06	N 1120	E 1167	Level 1	0.5 to 0.9 ftbd		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem		1	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Foot ring, Transfer Printed		1	0	Blue transfer print; indeterminate motif, 1792-1840
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		2	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body, Sponged		1	0	1830-1870
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim, Sponged		3	0	1830-1870
	Composite	See Comments	Indeterminate, Indeterminate Method	Button		1	0	Copper/iron core with early plastic facing
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Window, Fragment		4	0	
	Glass	Non-Machine Made	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		4	0	
	Glass	Non-Machine Made	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body, Devitrified		1	0	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Chicken Aves, Fragment		1	0	
Total Count= 19						Total Weight= .		

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
Lot 137	FS 126 Area Kitchen	Unit 05	N 1117	E 1080	Level 1	0.5 to 0.66 ftbd		
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body, Transfer Printed		1	0	Red floral transfer print, 1828-present
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Tableware, Body		2	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green	Ball-Lock Window, Fragment		3	0	
	Glass	Machine Made	Indeterminate, Colorless	Ball-Lock Indeterminate Form, Body, Acid-Etched		1	0	Etched fern decoration
	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		1	0	
	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate, Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate Form, Fragment		1	0	
Total Count= 9						Total Weight= .		
Lot 138	FS 127 Area Kitchen	Unit 05 Builder's Trench	N 1117	E 1080	Level 2	0.66 to 0.83 ftbd		
HISTORICS	Glass	Undetermined Mold-Blown	Indeterminate, Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		1	0	
Total Count= 1						Total Weight= .		
Lot 117	FS 125 Area Kitchen/Cistern					surface		Kitchen Area/Cistern
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body, Common Cable/ Earthworm		1	0	1790-1820
	Metal	Lead	American, Mold Cast	Other Plate		1	0	"US" cartridge box plate; likely Civil War issue, 1839-1864
Total Count= 2						Total Weight= .		

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
Lot 119	FS 141 Area Well	N 1070	E 1028.5				7 to 10.42 ftbd	
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Molded Decoration		1	0	
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Ironstone	Bowl, Base/ Body/ Rim		1	0	Maker's mark "K.T.&K. S...V China S. C. E." 15cm in diameter, 1815-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Ironstone	Bowl, Foot ring		1	0	1815-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Ironstone	Plate, Base/ Body		2	0	1815-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim, Stained		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim, Stained		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Plate, Body, Stained		1	0	Maker's mark: urn with "Vitrious"; "Edwin M. Knowles China Co. 17-22", 1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Plate, Rim, Embossed Rim		2	0	Appears to be a late imitation of earlier shell-edged ware, 1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Base		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		1	0	1820-present
	Glass	Cup Bottom Mold	Indeterminate, Colorless	Milk Bottle, Whole, Embossed Lettering		1	0	"One Pint" with large circle (label?); "Sealed 5W" on reverse, ca. 1880-present
	Glass	Machine Made	American, Colorless	Condiment Bottle, Whole, Embossed Lettering		1	0	Vertacle shape is ovoid and tapered up; "H.J. Heinz Co. 143 Pat.", 1903-present
	Glass	Machine Made	American, Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Whole, Embossed Lettering		1	0	Lug top finish "The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company", 1906-present

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Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Glass	Machine Made	American, Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Whole, Embossed Lettering		1	0	" Min. Contents 6 Fl. Oz. Pantent Pending"; bottom "Washington DC S. Lefas"; square panels with circular decoration, 1898-present
	Glass	Machine Made	American, Colorless	Lightbulb, Acid-Etched		1	0	"National Mazda GE", 1910-1925
	Glass	Machine Made	American, Colorless	Milk Bottle, Whole, Embossed Lettering		1	0	"HP Hood & Sons Boston"; "One Quart", ca. 1880-present
	Glass	Machine Made	American, Colorless	Other Bottle, Whole, Embossed Lettering		1	0	"White House Brand Vinegar" with embossed White House, 1908-present
	Glass	Machine Made	American, Colorless	Other Bottle, Whole, Embossed Lettering		1	0	"A & P Extracts", 1910-1929
	Glass	Machine Made	American, Light Green	Beer Bottle, Whole, Embossed Lettering		1	0	Side: "Scheidt"; bottom: "Adam Scheidt 23 Norristown PA S 19", 1898-present
	Glass	Machine Made	Indeterminate, Amber	Beer Bottle, Whole, Embossed Lettering		1	0	"47 S 21"; probable stout or ale bottle, 1892-present
	Glass	Machine Made	Indeterminate, Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Whole		1	0	" 5" on bottom, 1898-present
	Glass	Machine Made	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Whole, Embossed Lettering		1	0	Two corners, rectangular; two corners chanfered; "31V" on bottom, 1898-present
	Glass	Machine Made	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Whole, Embossed Lettering		1	0	Bottom: "One Pat. Oct ...23/Two Pats Dec. ...23/One Pat. Mar. 4...4 10", 1903-present
	Glass	Machine Made	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Jar, Starburst		1	0	Starburst pattern on base; threaded lip, 1881-present
	Glass	Machine Made	Indeterminate, Colorless	Liquor Bottle, Whole, Embossed Lettering		1	0	"Full Quart", 1903-present
	Glass	Machine Made	Indeterminate, Colorless	Tumbler		1	0	Indeterminate makers mark; Pawn (chess piece) ?
	Glass	Molded, Press	Indeterminate, Milk Glass	Cosmetic Jar, Ribs		1	0	Metal lid; intact

Artifact Inventory

4/25/2007

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197								
HISTORICS	Metal	Composite Metal	Indeterminate, Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate Handle		1	0	Perforated at the end; lead alloy over iron core
	Metal	Copper	Indeterminate, Indeterminate Method	Pitcher		1	0	Possibly industrial; ferrous contact corrosion on rim
	Metal	Iron	American Alloy, Indeterminate Method	Fork		1	0	"Wm. A. Rogers (Nickle Silver) The Stern Co. Washington DC"
	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Fragment		1	0	
	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate, Wire	Nail, Whole		1	0	1890-present
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Chicken Aves		1	0	
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Tooth Brush, Handle, Stamped		1	0	"Extra Fine"
	Stone	Marble	Indeterminate, Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate Form, Fragment		1	0	Marble slab; possibly shelf or counter-top; has remains of iron mounting device (?)
					Total Count= 38		Total Weight= .	
Site Number Totals					Total Count= 2039		Total Weight= 681.76	

Artifact Inventory

4/25/2007

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197 Block A								
Lot	FS 5	Area	N 1091.9	E 1218.2	Feature	Level 1	0 to 1.84 ftbd	
118		Trench 5			5-01			
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Ironstone	Plate, Rim/ Marley, Banded (Annular)		1	0	Rolled rim; two green parallel lines below rim; hotel ware, 1896-1930
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Ironstone	Plate, Rim/ Marley		1	0	1842-1930
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Ironstone	Plate, Rim/ Marley/ Bouge, Banded (Annular)		1	0	Rolled rim; two green parallel lines below rim; hotel ware, 1896-1930
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Foot ring		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body, Burned		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Foot ring, Burned		2	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim, Burned		1	0	1820-present
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Bowl, Body/ Footring, Transfer Printed		3	0	Blue decoration; "Japan" in maker's mark; shallow bowl, post 1921-
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Bowl, Rim/ Body, Transfer Printed		3	0	Blue decoration; shallow bowl, post 1921-
	Composite	See Comments		Shoe, Other		1	0	Rubber shoe heel with ferrous square and wire nails; from a small shoe (child's?), post 1812-
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Fragment		1	0	Drop of melted glass
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Window, Fragment		1	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Milk Glass	Indeterminate Form, Body		2	0	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Milk Glass	Indeterminate Form, Body		1	0	

Artifact Inventory

4/25/2007

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197 Block A								
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Other	Indeterminate Form, Rim/ Body		1	0	Yellow glass hollow form(?); cuprous corrosion on one side; liner for a bowl (?)
	Glass	Machine Made	American, Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Whole, Embossed Lettering		1	0	Illinois Glass Co. maker's mark; patent lip, 1916-1929
	Glass	Machine Made	Colorless	Tumbler, Rim/ Body, Other		1	0	Anchor closure
	Glass	Machine Made	Indeterminate, Aqua	Canning/ Preserve Jar, Lid		1	0	Spring bail closure, 1881-present
	Glass	Machine Made	Indeterminate, Cobalt Blue	Jar, Base, Embossed		2	0	Maker's mark is a triangle inside another triangle, 1898-present
	Glass	Machine Made	Indeterminate, Cobalt Blue	Jar, Whole, Embossed		1	0	Maker's mark is a triangle inside another triangle, 1898-present
	Glass	Machine Made	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Base		4	0	1898-present
	Glass	Machine Made	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Lip/ Neck, Embossed Lettering		1	0	Owens scar; to convex ends with flat sides; "AVG 3 1/4" above footing; base illegible, c. 1898-present
	Glass	Machine Made	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder		1	0	Wide mouth, patent-like, c. 1898-present
	Glass	Machine Made	Indeterminate, Colorless	Jar, Lip/Shoulder/Body		1	0	1881-present
	Glass	Machine Made	Indeterminate, Colorless	Lid, Fragment, Embossed		1	0	Lid to jar(?); embossed with a building
	Glass	Machine Made	Indeterminate, Colorless	Milk Bottle, Base		2	0	c.1880-present
	Glass	Machine Made	Indeterminate, Colorless	Milk Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder		1	0	c.1880-present
	Glass	Machine Made	Indeterminate, Light Green	Beverage Bottle, Lip/ Neck		1	0	Crown finish, c. 1898-present
	Glass	Machine Made	Indeterminate, Milk Glass	Jar, Lip		1	0	Threaded, 1881-present
	Glass	Machine Made	Indeterminate, Milk Glass	Jar, Lip/Shoulder/Body		1	0	Lug threaded, 1881-present

Artifact Inventory

4/25/2007

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197 Block A								
HISTORICS	Glass	Machine Made	Other	Marble, Whole		3	0	A blue, a green, and a purple marble; each swirled with opaque white, 1901-present
	Glass	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Colorless	Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		1	0	May be bottle or dish
	Glass	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Indeterminate, Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body, Embossed Lettering		1	0	"...on", c. 1750-present
	Glass	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Indeterminate, Cobalt Blue	Indeterminate Bottle, Body, Embossed Lettering		1	0	"...C...", c. 1750-present
	Glass	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Base		1	0	
	Glass	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body, Embossed Lettering		1	0	
	Glass	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		2	0	
	Glass	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Neck/Shoulder		1	0	
	Glass	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Indeterminate, Light Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body, Embossed Lettering		1	0	"...ANN//...OZ.", c. 1750-present
	Glass	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Indeterminate, Light Green	Medicine Bottle, Body, Embossed Lettering		1	0	"...ELL's//AR HONEY...//...HS AND COLDS...", c. 1750-present
	Glass	Undetermined Mold-Blown	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Lip/ Neck		1	0	Patent lip, post 1880-
	Glass	Undetermined Mold-Blown	Indeterminate, Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Lip/ Neck		1	0	Collared ring finish
	Metal	Aluminum		Indeterminate Form, Fragment		1	0	
	Metal	Brass		Other, Fragment		1	0	nozzle(?)
	Metal	Iron		Bottle Cap, Fragment		1	0	Screw on; ferrous alloy

Artifact Inventory

4/25/2007

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197 Block A								
HISTORICS	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Fragment		2	0	Flat
	Metal	Iron		Screw, Fragment		2	0	
	Metal	Iron		Screw, Whole		1	0	
	Metal	Iron		Washer, Whole		1	0	Large heavy hardware
	Metal	Iron	Wire	Nail, Fragment		4	0	1890-present
	Metal	Iron	Wire	Nail, Fragment		7	0	Fragmented and whole nails with miscellaneous metal bonded with rust, 1890-present
	Metal	Iron	Wire	Nail, Whole		8	0	1890-present
	Metal	Iron	Wire	Spike, Fragment		1	0	Clear bottle glass adhering, 1890-present
	Metal	Unidentified Ferrous	Alloy	Fork, Fragment, Molded Decoration		1	0	Plated metal; almost complete; "Nickel Silver..." stamped on back
	Metal	Unidentified Ferrous	Alloy	Hardware, Fragment		1	0	Mounting hardware for a rod (?)
	Metal	Unidentified Ferrous	Alloy	Hook, Fragment		1	0	With attached screw; for use with an eye
	Organic	Floral	Cork	Stopper, Fragment		2	0.3	
					Total Count= 90		Total Weight= .3	
Site Number Totals					Total Count= 90		Total Weight= .3	

Artifact Inventory

4/25/2007

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Diamond Alexandria 44AX0197 Block A								
Project Totals					Total Count= 2129		Total Weight= 682.06	

APPENDIX II

RESUMES OF KEY PROJECT PERSONNEL

Suzanne Sanders, M.A., Senior Project Manager, received her Bachelor of Arts degree from SUNY Binghamton in 1984, and her M.A., in Historical Archaeology from the College of William and Mary in 1988. Ms. Sanders' M.A. thesis focused on vernacular architecture (standing structures), and included an inventory and analysis of over 400 buildings. For four years, while at William and Mary, Ms. Sanders instructed archeological field schools in historical archeology held by the College in the West Indies. In addition to extensive field experience in the Mid-Atlantic, Ms. Sanders has worked in the southeast, including North Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana; and, in West Virginia and Ohio. Her fieldwork also includes extensive experience on both historic and Precolumbian sites in the Bahamas and in the Caribbean. Ms. Sanders has worked on sites ranging in date from the mid-seventeenth through the twentieth century. These have included both urban and rural sites related to domestic, agricultural, industrial, institutional, and military activities. These investigations have included the range from Phase I survey and inventory, through Phase II evaluation, and Phase III mitigation. Her experience in cultural resource management includes participation in the preparation of planning documents such as Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs), Programmatic Agreements (PAs), Environmental Assessments, Environmental Impact Assessments, and Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plans (HARP Plans). Additional participation in planning under Federal Preservation Law has included the preparation of National Register of Historic Places nominations and amendments to nominations for both sites and districts.

Ms. Sanders has supervised or served as project manager for Phase I survey and inventory projects that include extensive, long-term Section 110 inventory on federal properties and military installations. These surveys have included the preparation of planning documents for these facilities. Her involvement in Phase II evaluation of prehistoric, Precolumbian, and historic sites has included extensive domestic, agricultural and plantation, industrial and institutional, and military sites throughout the Mid-Atlantic and in the Bahamas and the Caribbean. Relevant projects encompassed research on eighteenth and nineteenth century domestic and plantation sites in Maryland and Virginia; seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth century plantation and sugar processing sites in the Caribbean; and Precolumbian habitation sites in the Caribbean. Ms. Sanders has managed or supervised many Phase III mitigation projects, including urban domestic and industrial sites in Annapolis and Baltimore, Maryland, and Civil War campsites in Pennsylvania and Virginia, as well as a nineteenth century graveyard in Pennsylvania. At Goodwin & Associates, Inc., Ms. Sanders also has been involved with many comprehensive, multi-phase investigations of urban neighborhoods. In Baltimore, these include working with the Maryland Stadium Authority in connection with the development of Oriole Park at Camden Yards, the Baltimore Convention Center, and the Ravens Stadium. Her work with the City of Annapolis was connected with several phases of downtown development, including the Gott's Court Parking Area and the Main Street Project. She also was involved in the 14th Street Urban renewal efforts in Washington, D.C.

Martha R. Williams, M.A., M.Ed., Research Associate, holds a B.A. (1960) from Lebanon Valley College; a Master of Education, with emphasis in the Social Sciences, from the University of Pennsylvania (1965); and an M.A. in History, with emphasis in Applied History, from George Mason University (1987). She was a Coe Fellow in American Studies at SUNY Stony Brook in 1982 and 1989. While completing her internship with George Mason University, she co-authored the original Heritage Resource Management Plan for Fairfax County, Virginia.

Ms. Williams' experience in cultural resource management and in historical archeology began over 35 years ago at a field school with Colonial Williamsburg. As co-director of the Fairfax County Seminars in historical archeology for high school students from 1973 to 1987, she assisted in or directed investigations at 15 archeological sites in Fairfax County. Her experience also included volunteer work on both prehistoric and historic sites with the Fairfax County Heritage Resources Branch, for the City of Alexandria, for the Virginia Division of Historic Resources, and for the National Park Service, including excavations at the Lost Colony site on Roanoke Island. Following her retirement from teaching in 1988, she was employed by the National Park Service as an archeological laboratory technician until she joined the professional staff at Goodwin & Associates, Inc. in 1989.

Until her retirement from full-time employment in 2007, Ms. Williams served as historian, project archeologist, project manager, and public interpretation specialist for Goodwin & Associates, Inc. As historian, she conducted research for company projects in numerous eastern seaboard and central states, including Maryland, Virginia, New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, and Louisiana, as well as the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Her historical research supported both terrestrial and underwater projects. She also managed all types of archeological projects, including preparation of archeological predictive models and disturbance studies; Phase I and II archeological surveys and evaluations; Phase III archeological data recovery projects; and cultural resource planning documents for Federal agencies and local governments. Her managerial experience encompassed military, domestic, commercial, and industrial sites in both urban and rural settings. As the firm's public interpretation specialist, she designed and executed a wide range of public information activities, including public participation programs for the Camden Yards Stadium and the Juvenile Justice projects in Baltimore; site brochures for the Drane House in Garrett County, Maryland and Icehouse Square in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; display panels for the Main Street and Naval Academy sites in Annapolis, Maryland; permanent exhibit panels at the Army's Aberdeen (Maryland) Proving Ground; and a popular history of Fort Belvoir (Virginia). She also prepared two public information and training booklets and a training video for the Legacy Program of the Department of Defense. As a research associate, Ms. Williams will continue to serve as project historian, public interpretation specialist, and editor for company projects.

Ms. Williams continues her active involvement with professional preservation organizations. She continues to sit on the Board of Directors of the Archeological Society of Virginia, and serves on the ASV's Kittiewan Plantation Committee, which manages the cultural resources of an eighteenth century plantation property. Her publication credits have included contributed articles in the *Yearbook* of the Historical Society of Fairfax County, *Museum News*, *Interpretation* (NPS), the *Quarterly Bulletin* of the ASV, *American Antiquity*, and the *Journal of Mid-Atlantic Archaeology*. In 1991, the Fairfax County History Commission presented her its Distinguished Service Award for her contributions to local history and preservation. The ASV also recognized Ms. Williams as "Professional Archeologist of the Year" in 1996. On the national level, the Society for Historical Archaeology recognized her service as Chair of that organization's Committee on Public Education in January, 2001, when she received the Society's Award of Merit for her contributions to archeological education.

LORI RICARD, M.A.
ARCHEOLOGIST / TECHNICAL EDITOR

Lori Ricard earned an B.A. degree in Anthropology with an emphasis in Archaeology from Harvard-Radcliffe University in 1999. Her 1998 field school was in Mayan Studies in Western Belize, where she participated in both cave and surface archaeology. The cave sites, Chechem Ha and Yaxteel Ahau, involved excavation and extensive mapping of human remains, stone stele, and the documenting of Classic Period Mayan ceremonial practices. While an undergraduate at Harvard, she was placed in charge of analyzing the historical artifacts from the 1998 season of a Harvard field school on Martha's Vineyard. She also was involved in the 1999 excavations behind the eighteenth century Wadsworth House in historic Harvard Yard, where George Washington made temporary headquarters during the Revolutionary War. At the University of Virginia, her graduate focus was in seventeenth century Northeastern United States archaeology, culminating with a departmental thesis focused on the meanings of wampum to Indians involved in wampum production and consumption, besides the obvious exchange value. In 2000, she was an archaeological intern at The Hermitage, the plantation of Andrew Jackson. She also has worked periodically at Monticello in Virginia, collecting geophysical data for investigations into the agricultural patterns at the plantation. Ms. Ricard currently is enrolled in the doctoral program in Anthropology at the University of Virginia.

Since hired at R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., Ms. Ricard has worked at sites in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Vieques, Puerto Rico. She has participated in Phase I and II investigations on two major pipelines for Columbia Gas in Pennsylvania and in Virginia and West Virginia. She has worked at a variety of prehistoric and historic sites in Maryland and Virginia, including urban monitoring in Annapolis. She also participated in a survey for a proposed airport runway expansion on Vieques Island, Puerto Rico.

