ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE ALEXANDRIA FEDERAL COURTHOUSE SITE (44AX164), ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

SEPTEMBER 1993

Submitted to:

The Sverdrup Corporation
Arlington, Virginia

ENGINEERING-SCIENCE, INC.
1133 15th St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

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PUBLIC SUMMARY

A. Introduction

Engineering-Science, Chartered, conducted survey, testing, and data recovery of a site located in Block I of the Carr Norfolk Southern property in Alexandria, Virginia, which is the site of the future Federal Courthouse. This site, 44AX164 (the Alexandria Federal Courthouse Site) included both prehistoric and historical components. Investigation of the site was complicated by the fact that it was buried beneath about 15 feet of fill that had been deposited in the 1950s.

The initial survey of the area was done in order to determine whether the historical ground surface and archaeological remains were present beneath the modern fill. This was accomplished by excavating a small number of trenches with a backhoe down to the natural clay subsoil and examining the walls of the trenches to see if a buried surface was present. This phase of work did identify a buried historical surface, which was evident in the trench walls as a band of greyish brown soil with a thin layer of leaves and grass on top. Although this ground had been buried since the 1950s, the airtight conditions created by this filling resulted in very good preservation of the humus, making the surface easy to identify. Once the intact historical surface was identified, further trenches were excavated down to the buried surface, which was then tested using hand-excavated test units and shovel tests. This work recovered prehistoric flakes, and 18th and 19th century artifacts.

Since a site had been identified, testing was carried out to identify the size of the site and to determine whether it had the potential to provide information on prehistoric and historical ways of life. More trenches were excavated at regular intervals across the courthouse property and test units were excavated at the bottom in the buried surface. This work gave us a better understanding of the chronology of the site and also the nature of the soils that made up the site's matrix. The temporally diagnostic prehistoric artifacts consisted of a pottery fragment with a cord-impressed decoration and a base from a Savannah River projectile point. These two artifacts indicated prehistoric occcupation of the site in the Late Archaic and Woodland periods (from approximately 3000 B.C. until as late as 1600 A.D.). The historical artifacts suggested a subsequent occupation in the late 18th through the 19th century. The buried historical soil was identified as a plowzone, a layer of soil churned up by repeated plowing, indicating that this land was actively farmed after the end of the historical occupation. The cultivation of this land probably ended around 1897, which is when it was purchased by the Southern Railroad Company. The testing also identified artifact bearing strata below the plowzone and a deep feature. Only the edge of the feature was encountered, so it was not possible to make a firm identification of its purpose. The testing was sufficient to identify it as a excavation of some sort, either a pit or a ditch. Subsequent work identified it as a drainage ditch that had silted in while the field was under cultivation.

The testing phase of work was sufficient to inform us that there had been a prehistoric ocupation of the site and a historical one that was one unrecorded in any of the available historical documentation. Although the site had been subject to plowing in the 19th century, thus destroying the vertical context of many of the artifacts, there was the possibility that the horizontal spatial distributions could be recovered, thereby allowing us to identify house locations, activity areas, and refuse disposal areas. There was also the possibility of intact stratigraphy below the plowzone in which artifacts could be recovered in the proper vertical relationship to eachother.

Because of the potential for recovering valuable information about the prehistoric and early historical occupation of the Cameron Run valley, it was decided that the site should be excavated and as much data as possible recovered before the construction of the Federal Courthouse disturbed the site.

B. Research Orientation

1. Prehistoric Component

The purpose of the investigation was to recover information on both the prehistoric and historical occupations in the project area. By examining the prehistoric component, we hoped to shed light on how the Cameron Run valley was being settled and exploited during the Late Archaic and Woodland periods. It was also hoped that the Courthouse Site could contribute to our understanding of the transition between the Late Archaic and Early Woodland. The Savannah-River phase was a transitional period between the generalized foraging subsistence pattern of the Late Archaic and the beginnings of agriculture and more complex societies in the Woodland period, seeing a shift to a society focused more on rivers and estuaries, with an accompanying increase in the exploitation of the resources found in these environments. Regional interaction may have become more widespread during this period. Larger, possibly macro-social, campsites appear during the Savannah-River Phase and there was a tendency to increased sedentism towards the end of the period. The Savannah River Phase does represent an important shift in adaptation and settlement.

A number of research questions were formulated to guide the archaeological investigations of the prehistoric component.

> *What was the scale of the camp (e.g.,was it a temporary camp or a village or base camp)?*
> *What resources were being exploited?*
>> *Was it a camp for the exploitation of the resources nearby Hunting Creek (e.g. waterfowl, fish)?*
>> *Was it a lithic processing station, in which quartz cobbles were gathered from around the creek for reduction as part of the manufacture of stone tools?*
>
> *Was the occupation seasonal or permanent?*

What was the duration of the occupation?

2. *Historical Component*

The project area lay within, or on the margins of what was, from ca.1790 until the early 20th century, the unincorporated village of West End. West End was a transitional area between urban Alexandria and the surrounding rural area that had grown up along Little River Turnpike. It served as a transhippment point for cattle and other rural products destined for the Alexandria, Georgetown, and D.C. markets. It was at West End that the initial processing, such as butchery, tanning, and milling was conducted.

The historical component of the site was of interest for its potential to document a historically unrecorded occupation in an area that is a blank on the maps. It was also of interest as the site had the potential to shed light on the early settlement of the Cameron Run Valley. Through investigation of the Courthouse Site it was hoped that a better understanding could be gained of the relationship between Alexandria and the surrounding countryside and how this relationship changed through time. In order to guide the research, a number of research questions were formulated.

Who lived on the site?
What was the socioeconomic and occupational status of the occupants (e.g., tenant farmers, slaves, commercial or industrial workers)?
What activities were carried out on the site?
Are spatial patterns evident in the distribution of the artifacts that would suggest specialized activity areas or structures?
What was the diet of the occupants?

C. Data Recovery Excavation

1. *Methodology*

This final phase of archaeological fieldwork was coordinated with the construction activities to ensure that there would be as little delay as possible in the scheduled construction. As part of the scheduled construction, the fill over the site was graded down to an elevation approximately two feet above the historical surface. This made investigation of the site considerably easier as it was no longer necessary to trench down through up to 15 feet of fill to reach the archaeological strata. Once the grading was accomplished, the remaining fill was graded off the plowzone in a series of trenches at 30 foot interval across the site. Within these trenches, three foot square units were hand excavated at 12 foot intervals. A total of 130 units were excavated during this phase of work. This was a 5% sample of the plowzone. Additional trenches and units were placed in some areas where heavy artifact concentrations or sub-plowzone artifact bearing strata were indentified. When the units in an area of the site were completed, the plowzone was then removed using a backhoe, exposing the sterile clay subsoil below. The subsoil was then shovel-scraped to identify and define any features. As each section of the site was completed, it was cleared for construction to proceed.

2. Findings

The site itself was confined to plowzone or redeposited plowzone. The removal of the plowzone permitted delineation of a small, now extinct, drainage and marsh. The only artificial sub-plowzone feature identified was the ditch, which extended from the drainage to a point outside the project area. The artifact-bearing strata that were initially thought to underlie the plowzone were identified as redeposited plowzone soils eroding into the drainage and covered with a clay fill during the ongoing cultivation of the project area.

Because of the absence of features, the analysis of the data recovered during these investigations concentrated upon identifying spatial distributions in the artifact assemblage recovered from the plowzone. The prehistoric component consisted of a light scatter of artifacts dating to the Late Archaic - Woodland periods. Most of the prehistoric artifacts were found within the drainage sediment, being redeposited through erosion of the plowzone on the slope above. Therefore, the spatial distribution of the prehistoric artifacts was felt to have little potential for information on prehistoric human activities. The artifacts themselves do suggest that the site had a role in procurement and manufacture of tools. The prehistoric assemblage included flakes, cores, a hammerstone, and at least one unfinished biface. Although no faunal or floral remains were recovered, the placement of the site would also argue for the exploitation of wetland resources, both on the site and to the south. The small number of artifacts suggests a limited occupation. The site probably functioned as a temporary camp. In conclusion, this site has contributed to our knowledge of prehistoric settlement patterns in the Cameron Run valley and to our understanding of prehistoric adaptations in this area.

The historical material at the Courthouse Site appears to have derived from a residential occupation datable to the first half of the 19th century and probably as early as the late 18th century. The spatial patterning of the artifacts appeared to indicate ongoing residential refuse disposal along and within the drainage and marsh. There was also a localized scatter of architectural and domestic material at the top of a small rise. This material contained a slightly greater proportion of late ceramics than the material along the drainage. It may conceivably have been the site of a small residential occupation or outbuilding. As the landowners of the property during the time of occupation lived elsewhere, it is likely that the occupants of 44AX164 were either tenant farmers or workers at the businesses along Little River Turnpike. The possibility that this material is the result of a slave occupation cannot be discounted. The duration of the occuaption and the absence of temporally discrete features made direct analysis of the socioeconomic status of the occupants impractical.

Interpretation of the archaeological data was complicated by the lack of congruence between the project area boundaries and the site itself. These investigations consider only a half-acre slice of a larger site. The rest of the site probably lies outside the project area, either in the adjacent Carr Norfolk Southern property or in a part of Block I that was graded prior to archaeological investigation to remove contaminated soils.

Although no historical information was encountered on the actual occupants of the site, information on the landowners was available, mainly through tax and census records. During the time that the Courthouse Site is thought to have been used, c.1780 until the mid-19th century, the project area changed ownership a number of times. The owners from 1762 until 1794 were the West family. They sold the property to John Korn in 1794. John Korn granted his partner, Jacob Wisemiller, a one half interest in the property in 1807. Korn and Wisemiller owned the property until 1811. during this period a wagon yard was located on the property. Korn and Wisemiller were business partners who lived in Alexandria and were involved in a variety of enterprises, including biscuit baking, sales, and schooner chartering. Their household consisted of 12 white males, six white females, six male slaves, and four female slaves.

When Korn and Wisemiller advertised the property for sale in 1808, they mentioned the presence of a "good dwelling house". The location of the house was not recorded, but was most probably located along Little River Turnpike, which is where the settlement during this period was concentrated. John Zimmerman, who was a butcher, acquired the property in 1811. Although he lived in West End, he did not live on this property. The value of the buildings on the property in 1811 was $1,200, with the combined value of the land and property being $4,500. In 1821, the value increased to $4,800, with a marginal notation that this was an increase of $15 per acre added for new buildings. What these buildings were or where they were located is unknown. Zimmerman's household was recorded in 1820 as consisting of four white males, six white females, four male slaves, three female slaves, and one free African-American male.

The property remained in the Zimmerman family until 1849. From 1841-1849, they operated a tavern on the property. The tax records do not indicate any improvements to the property during this period. When the Zimmerman heirs advertised the property, they described "a commodious tavern, with all useful and appropriate outhouses, buildings and improvements for a public house and farm". The locations of these structures are unknown, although the tavern would almost certainly have been located along the turnpike. David Watkins owned the property in 1851. He did not reside on the property or continue to operate the tavern. It is likely that the property was used for agricultural purposes while he owned it. Watkins owned the land until 1887, which is after the period of occupation that has been identified archaeologically. In 1897, the property passed to the Southern Railway Company.

In conclusion, the historical archaeological investigations have shown that there was residential occupation of the land along Cameron Run in the early 19th century, even though there is little historical documentation of such settlement. The Alexandria Courthouse Site is located in what was a transitional area between urban Alexandria and rural Fairfax County. Although it should be borne in mind that the Alexandria Courthouse Site is a small sample of the entire area, the investigations do suggest changes in land-use from the 18th to the 19th century, as the residential occupation gave way to farmland. It indicates a reorientation of the settlement pattern from a dispersed, essentially rural, pattern to one oriented towards Alexandria and the roads leading to Alexandria. Further research in this area will help to define the interaction of the Alexandria city-site with the surrounding agricultural and rural community.

ABSTRACT

Engineering-Science, Chartered, conducted survey, testing, and data recovery of a site located in Block I of the Carr Norfolk Southern property in Alexandria, Virginia. Block I is the site of the future Federal Courthouse. This site, 44AX164 (the Alexandria Courthouse Site) included both prehistoric and historical components. Investigation of the site was complicated by the fact that it was buried beneath about 15 feet of fill that had been deposited in the 1950s. The site itself was confined to plowzone or redeposited plowzone. The fill was removed, and a 5% sample was excavated of the plowzone, which involved the excavation of 130 excavation units. Upon completion of the sampling, the plowzone was graded and the subsoil shovel-scraped to identify features. The removal of the plowzone permitted delineation of a small, now extinct, drainage and marsh. The only artificial sub-plowzone feature identified was a ditch that extended from the drainage to a point outside the project area.

Because of the absence of features, the analysis of the data recovered during these investigations concentrated upon identifying spatial distributions in the artifact assemblage recovered from the plowzone. The prehistoric component consisted of a light scatter of artifacts dating to the Late Archaic - Woodland periods. Most of the prehistoric artifacts were found within the drainage sediment, being redeposited through erosion of the plowzone on the slope above. The spatial distribution of the prehistoric artifacts was felt to have little potential for information on prehistoric human activities.

The historical occupation was datable to the first half of the 19th century and probably into the late 18th century. The spatial patterning appeared to indicate ongoing refuse disposal along and within the drainage and marsh. There was also a localized scatter of architectural and domestic material at the top of a small rise. This material was on average, slightly later than the material along the drainage. It may conceivably have been the site of a small residential occupation or outbuilding. As the landowners of the property during the time of occupation lived elsewhere, it is likely that the occupants of 44AX164 were either tenant farmers or workers at the businesses along Little River Turnpike. The possibility that this material is the result of a slave occupation cannot be discounted.

Interpretation of this material is complicated by the lack of congruence between the project area boundaries and the site itself. These investigations consider only a half-acre slice of a larger site. The rest of the site probably lies outside the project area, either in the adjacent Carr Norfolk Southern property or in a part of Block I that was graded prior to archaeological investigation to remove contaminated soils.

In spite of these limitations, the archaeological investigations have shown that there was residential occupation of the land along Cameron Run in the early 19th century, even though there is little historical documentation of such settlement. The Alexandria Courthouse Site is located in what was a transitional area between urban

Alexandria and rural Fairfax County. Although it should be borne in mind that the Alexandria Courthouse Site is a small sample of the entire area, the investigations do suggest changes in land-use from the 18th to the 19th century, as the residential occupation gave way to farmland. This may indicate a reorientation of the settlement pattern from a dispersed, essentially rural, pattern to one oriented towards Alexandria and the roads leading to Alexandria. Further research in this area will help to define the interaction of the Alexandria city-site with the surrounding agricultural and rural community.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many people participated in this project. The following individuals deserve special thanks for their assistance and cooperation: John Weese and Brenda Kelley of The Sverdrup Corporation, and Darrell Brown of the General Services Administration. Dr. Pamela Cressey, Francine Bromberg, and Barbara Magid have provided valuable technical advice and comments. The gracious assistance of Beth Mitchell, along with the staffs at the archives that were consulted also made this work possible. The fieldwork was completed in a timely manner thanks to the crew who worked hard under sometimes trying conditions, and to Bryan Hobbs, who showed a deft touch with a backhoe.

I. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings from archaeological investigations conducted by Engineering-Science, Chartered at the Alexandria Courthouse Site (44AX164) in Alexandria, Virginia.

Archaeological survey, testing, and data recovery was conducted in advance of construction of the Alexandria Federal Courthouse on Block I of the Carr Norfolk Southern (CNS) property located between Little River Turnpike and Eisenhower Avenue in Alexandria, Virginia (*Figure 1*). This work was conducted by Engineering-Science Chartered for The Sverdrup Corporation in accordance with the "Memorandum of Agreement Regarding the Construction of a New United States Federal Courthouse in Alexandria, Virginia" (July 15th, 1992). The Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was executed between the General Services Administration (GSA), the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). Alexandria Archaeology concurred in the MOA. The Scope of Work for each phase of the investigation was reviewed and approved by Alexandria Archaeology and the SHPO, in accordance with the MOA. The Scope of Work for the Phase III archaeological investigation was decided on in consultation with Dr. Pamela Cressey of Alexandria Archaeology and Dr. Thomas King representing the GSA, National Capital Region.

The archaeological investigations were conducted according to the standards and guidelines of the City of Alexandria, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the National Park Service (36CFR800; 36CFR66), the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Public Law 101-601, and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Documentation (48 FR 44734-44737). The materials recovered as part of this data recovery program were curated in a manner consistent with Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections (36 CFR Part 79).

Prior to the MOA, an archival study had been conducted by Engineering-Science on Block I (Pappas, Artemel, and Crowell 1991). The southern half of Block I was graded down to the natural subsoil prior to the commencement of the fieldwork for this project. This grading was conducted by The Oliver Carr Company to remove contaminated soils located within Block I. Archaeological testing was conducted by Tellus Consultants for The Oliver Carr Company in order to clear this area for the remediation operation. No significant archaeological resources were encountered by Tellus in this testing (Westover 1991).

The archaeological investigation conducted by Engineering Science for The Sverdrup Corporation of Block I took place in several stages. The first consisted of a Phase I investigation of the northwest, northeast, and east boundaries of Block I to locate and identify sites that might suffer an impact from pile driving along the boundaries. No sites were found along the boundaries and Engineering Science recommended that pile driving be allowed to commence without monitoring (Walker

Alexandria Courthouse II/III

Source: USGS/Alexandria, VA.-D.C.-MD.

Figure 1
Project
Location Map

and Artemel 1992a; Artemel and Walker 1992). The second objective was to determine the existence and elevation of the historical grade beneath the fill within the project area and to assess whether grading to the 14- to 15-foot elevation would have an adverse impact on potential archaeological resources. Historical grade was found at an elevation of 19 to 26 feet under an area of about .5 acres in the northern portion of the site, and both historical and prehistoric artifacts were found in the soils. The southern portion of Block I had been graded to an elevation below that of the historical grade as part of remediation of contaminated soils. There was no potential for surviving archaeological remains in that part of the property. Engineering Science could not, however, certify that the planned grading would not destroy archaeological sites in the northern half acre and more work was recommended. These first two stages were carried out in July of 1992, and the results were reported in the *Preliminary Report on the Phase I Survey and Stratigraphic Analysis* and Addendum (Walker and Artemel 1992a; Artemel and Walker 1992b) submitted to the Sverdrup Corporation in August.

A combined Phase I archaeological survey and Phase II evaluation of the site were carried out in August to September, 1992. In the Phase I, eleven 3-foot square test units were excavated at 60 foot intervals across that portion of the site in which the historical grade was believed to survive beneath the modern fill. Almost 500 historic and prehistoric artifacts were recovered from these units. A Phase II evaluation consisting of four additional units was carried out to further investigate features and deposits encountered in the area of highest artifact concentration; 389 additional artifacts were found in these units and a sub-plowzone feature was identified. The results of this work were reported in *Addendum 2* to the Preliminary Report (Walker and Artemel 1992b), submitted in September.

Taken together, the results of all these investigations showed that the project area contained a multi-component archaeological site. Evidence was found of occupation in the Late Archaic Period (ca. 3000-1000 B.C.), the Woodland Period (ca. 1000 B.C.-1600 A.D., and in historic times, including a substantial domestic presence from 1780 or 1790 to the Civil War. This site was potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, as being likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. This site had the potential to contribute to the following Cultural Themes as designated in the Archaeology Preservation Guidelines of the City of Alexandria: Prehistory, Social Composition, Economic Composition, and Neighborhoods. Because there would be an impact to the site due to construction activities, Phase III data recovery was recommended to mitigate the effects of the activity. The data recovery plan was designed in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended.

The final stage of the project consisted of a Phase III excavation, carried out in November and December, 1992. Prior to the commencement of archaeological work the upper seven to ten feet of the recent fill was removed from the project area by heavy earth-moving equipment, leaving only one to five feet to be removed by a backhoe under the supervision of Engineering-Science. One-hundred and twenty-five 3 by 3 foot units were excavated during this phase. This work permitted mapping of the historical topography beneath the fill, and identified the site as located in a plowed field crossed by a wetland or drainage to the west and a steep gully to the east. The soils from which the artifacts were recovered were identified as predominantly plowzone or redeposited plowzone. A total of 6,765 artifacts were recovered from all contexts. Many of these artifacts probably came from a residential occupation of the period c.1780 to 1850, but no structural features were found. Two possibilities are that evidence of the structure was removed by post-1850 plowing or that the structure was located outside the half-acre area investigated in this project.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

A. Physical Setting

A summary of the physiographic and ecological characteristics of the study area is presented here as background. The presentation highlights the geographical and biological characteristics which have attracted man to the area during both prehistoric and historic periods, and the geological and hydrological features which have contributed to the changes in shoreline configuration in the last 300 years.

Alexandria lies on the western edge of the Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic province, a region of flat, rolling topography bordering the fall line of the Piedmont uplands to the west. Geologically the area is composed of a variety of unconsolidated deposits of fluvial and marine origin lying over bedrock of schist or gneiss which contains veins or outcrops of quartz (Porter *et al.* 1963). The overlying sand, silt and clay sediments occasionally contain interbedded small and large gravels, primarily of quartz and quartzite. This stone, occurring as pebbles or cobbles, constituted the main source of lithic raw material available to prehistoric populations. Chert and jasper pebbles were also available, though less frequently, washed down to the Coastal Plain from the Piedmont and collecting on gravel terraces along the Potomac and other major watercourses (Wentworth 1930; Schlee 1957).

The Coastal Plain sediments begin in a thin, feathered edge at the fall line, and thicken to the southeast at a rate of 100 to 125 feet per mile (Mack 1966). Surface deposits in the Coastal Plain portion of the current Potomac watershed consist of Cretaceous sediments and river terrace deposits dating to the Pleistocene and perhaps to the Pliocene periods, along with recent alluvium and artificial fill (Smith 1976).

The primary hydrological force in the area is the Potomac River. Alexandria is situated at the extreme northern end of the Potomac estuary basin, approximately eight to ten miles southwest of the fall line, where the river enters the plain from the Piedmont uplands. At this location, some 90 nautical miles from the mouth of the Potomac at the Chesapeake Bay, the river is influenced by tides of about three feet and is characterized year-round by salinity described as tidal fresh (0.5 parts per thousand) at surface and bottom. River sediments along the waterfront consist of firm mud and clay, well-compacted and mixed with sands and gravels (Lippson *et al.*, n.d.).

Land clearing for farming, on-going from the colonial period to the present, along with modern rapid urbanization in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area has resulted in increased soil erosion within the upper Potomac watershed. As a consequence, run-off has contributed to high sediment yields within the Potomac basin, and has greatly augmented natural silt build-up and shoaling in the river. A further example of the problem of localized sediment accumulation is seen in the Anacostia River, a tributary of the Potomac entering some four miles north of Alexandria, and the site of the early tobacco port at Bladensburg. Dredging of the Anacostia was carried out early in the nineteenth century, though by the 1830s the port had lost much of its traffic, due largely to the reduced draft within the channel (Williams 1942; Wright 1977; Bandler 1988). Dredging of the Potomac channel along the Alexandria waterfront has also been carried out at periodic intervals, though only since the late 19th century (Shomette 1985).

At various points along the Potomac estuary, tidal freshwater marshes have formed at confluence points with tributary streams. These wetland areas are normally rich in natural resources, attracting plant species such as cattail, smartweed, bulrush and cordgrass, as well as various tubers (Peterson 1977; Lippson *et al.* n.d.). The marshes usually harbor a large number of both resident and migratory bird species, along with a variety of reptiles and mammals, and have been shown to have been heavily utilized by prehistoric groups during certain periods (Gardner 1978; Custer 1986). Alexandria is bracketed by two such streams flowing eastward into the river: Four Mile Run to the north, and Great Hunting Creek to the south. Smaller streams, now masked by urban development, may also have flowed into the river along the waterfront, their function presently assumed by modern storm sewers. While early maps record the locations of several of the largest streams, few have in fact survived urbanization.

B. Climate

The regional climate along this portion of the Coastal Plain is referred to as continental, with well-defined seasons. Meteorological systems generally flow west to east, with summer and fall dominated by tropical air masses originating in the Gulf of Mexico and moving northward, and winter by cold, dry air streaming out of central Canada. Seasonal extremes are ameliorated to some degree by the presence of the nearby Chesapeake Bay and, off the Atlantic coast, the Gulf Stream, as well as by the Shenandoah Mountains to the west. Winter temperatures average 39 degrees Fahrenheit (Porter *et al.* 1963), and while the Potomac at Alexandria may freeze over completely during the coldest periods, only rarely does ice pose a hazard to navigation.

C. The Project Area

The project area is located on a low terrace along Cameron Run, now located 1000 yards to the south. Filling for development has greatly altered the stream's course and old maps indicate that the Run once flowed within 200 yards of the Courthouse Site. Cameron Run is a tributary of the Potomac, which it reaches a mile and a half to the east. The ground between the site and Cameron Run was low and marshy until modern filling. Before filling, the center of the Courthouse Site was a low ridge between a marsh and wetlands to the west and south and a ravine to the east. Flat, dry ground adjacent to extensive wetlands, like the northern part of Block I, has high potential for prehistoric occupation, especially when it is close to a major stream.

In historical and late prehistoric times, the climate in Alexandria would have been much as it is today, with hot, humid summers and cool winters. The dominant vegetation in the area would have been the mixed oak/pine forests characteristic of the Virginia Tidewater. If the southern half of Block I was swampy, it would have hosted water-loving species such as elms, tupelos, magnolias and grape vines. The environment of the Cameron Valley provided a wide variety of animal and vegetable foods for prehistoric residents, and acceptable farmland for European settlers.

The archaeological condition of the site has seen impacts by recent filling, construction, and remediation. The northern half of the block was filled for development, while the southern portion was part of the Alexandria City Landfill. Portions of the historic ground surface that survived these operations were buried under up to 18 feet of fill. Cinder block foundations, probably associated with the scrap yard that recently occupied the property, cut through some parts of the old ground surface. Four substantial pipe trenches cut across the site, two of them massive sewer lines that did significant damage. Because portions of the site were contaminated with hydrocarbons, much of the fill had to be removed during remediation operations, during the course of which (if not before) the historic ground surface was completely destroyed across the southern three-fourths of the project area. Considering the recent history of the property, it is remarkable that any traces of its earlier history have survived.

III. PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND

The prehistory of the region is traditionally divided into three major cultural periods: the Paleo-Indian (*ca.* 10,000 B.C.-7500 B.C.), the Archaic (*ca.* 7500 B.C.-1000 B.C.), and the Woodland (*ca.* 1000 B.C.-A.D. 1600). An alternative scheme, based upon broad economic and social patterns, and integrated with the changing environment, has been proposed for nearby Fairfax County (Johnson 1986). The sequence is divided into four periods: Paleo-Indian (ca. 10,000 B.C.- 8000 B.C.), Hunter-Gatherer (ca. 8000 B.C. - A.D. 800), Early Agriculturalist (ca. A.D. 800 - 1500), and Proto-Historic (ca. A.D. 1500 - 1675). The following examination attempts to combine aspects of the environment, as viewed from a diachronic perspective, the subsistence base which it provided, and the artifactual record which constitutes the direct remnants of human activity. Models for prehistoric site distribution which result from similar studies have enabled archaeologists to predict the most likely locations for sites related to the different cultural periods recognized in the archaeological record (*e.g.*, Gardner 1978, 1982; Bromberg 1987).

A. Paleo-Indian Period

The record of human habitation in the Middle Atlantic begins some 12,000 years ago, near the end of the cool and relatively wet Late Wisconsin Glacial period, at a time when the edge of the Laurentian Ice Sheet lay not far to the north, in southern Pennsylvania. The ice was preceded by a narrow, 60- to 100-kilometer band of open tundra, while most of the Coastal Plain to the south was dominated by a pine forest environment (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981). With large amounts of water trapped in the continental ice sheets, global sea levels were considerably lower than at present, and the Potomac basin was as yet a freshwater river valley.

By this period, environmental shifts were in progress which greatly enhanced subsistence resource potential for the prehistoric inhabitants of the region. As the northern glaciers retreated, the entire Middle Atlantic underwent a fairly rapid warming trend (Carbone 1976), which was directly reflected in the replacement of northern plant and animal species by southern types. The Middle Atlantic was thus characterized by a relatively complex set of overlapping microenvironmental zones, a mosaic which resulted in intra-regional variation in resource availability.

Archaeological sites dating to the Paleo-Indian period are usually identified by the presence of fluted stone projectile points, often made of high quality, cryptocrystalline lithic material such as chert or jasper. These points, used as spear tips, are relatively rare throughout the Middle Atlantic, usually found alone, without other artifacts nearby. Fluted points have been reported from locations to the west in neighboring Fairfax County, Virginia (Johnson 1986), to the east from nearby sections of the Maryland Coastal Plain (Steponaitis 1980; Brennan 1982; Wanser 1982) and in the District of Columbia (Flanagan *et al.* 1989). Even fewer Paleo-Indian occupation sites have been reported throughout the region. It is probable that many were located on the continental shelf and are now submerged by the rise in sea level which accompanied the melting of the ice sheets at the end of the Wisconsin glaciation, *ca.* 14,000 B.P. (Kraft and John 1978). Others probably lie along the banks of now drowned rivers such as the Potomac and Anacostia.

B. Archaic Period

The Archaic period extended from *ca.* 7500 B.C. to 1000 B.C. Major subperiods are recognized within the Archaic, referred to as Early, Middle and Late Archaic.

One of the most important environmental changes affecting prehistoric populations throughout the Middle Atlantic region during the Archaic period was the gradual rise in sea level accompanying the retreat of the continental ice sheets. Known as the Holocene marine transgression, the rise in sea level produced widespread lowland flooding, which extended up many Pleistocene river valleys, giving rise to the term "drowned" river valley. Among the effects of inundation were a marked rise in local water tables, an increase in shoreline complexity associated with estuary development, and the consequent increase in floral and faunal resources in newly formed marsh or wetland areas (Newman and Rusnak 1965).

Inundation of the Susquehanna River system, which resulted in the formation of the Chesapeake Bay, began with the initial rise in sea level between 14,500 and 14,000 B.C. By 9500-9000 B.C., marine transgression had reached the mouth of the Potomac, below what is today Point Lookout (Wanser 1982). The upper end of the modern day Potomac estuary basin, within which Alexandria lies, would have been among the last areas to have been affected. Though extensive studies have not been carried out, core samples from two locations along the Anacostia suggest that flooding began in the area between 7000 and 5000 B.C. (National Preservation Institute 1983). The Bay and upper estuaries appear to have reached something resembling their present configurations by around 3000 B.C., and to have largely stabilized at that point, as the rate of inland inundation decreased drastically, allowing the maturation of recently formed estuary areas (Gardner 1978; Delcourt and Delcourt 1981).

<u>Early Archaic Period</u>. Most archaeologists agree that there is some continuity in terms of cultural patterns between the Paleo-Indian and the Early Archaic periods (Gardner 1974; Custer 1989). The early proliferation of swampy conditions on the Coastal Plain produced an increasingly complex pastiche of boreal and open marshy areas. While there is evidence for an increase in the number of sites, the Early Archaic inhabitants of the area, like their predecessors, probably enjoyed high mobility and a varied subsistence base, exploiting environmental niches very similar to those in the earlier period, though in different and more numerous geographical locations (Custer 1990). The Early Archaic period (*ca.* 7500 B.C.-6500 B.C.) was marked by the introduction of a number of new projectile point styles: serrated Palmer and Kirk points and the later bifurcate base points (Broyles 1971).

Middle Archaic Period. By the Middle Archaic period (*ca.* 6500 B.C.-2500 B.C.), local populations were exploiting the new floral and faunal resources which became increasingly available with the transformation, begun around 6,000 B.C., of the mixed pine-oak forest to a temperate oak-hemlock deciduous forest (Ritchie 1979). Inland swamp formation appears to have become extensive, as a result of the ongoing inundation of coastal waterways. These large marshes became an important focus of occupation during the period, with seasonally specialized, transient procurement stations functioning as support facilities for estuarine base camps (Gardner 1978; Custer 1990). The Middle Archaic artifact assemblage included projectile point forms such as a transitional bifurcate type, the stemmed Stanly or Neville, early long or broad bladed forms, such as Guilford and Morrow Mountain, and later, the side notched Halifax point (Coe 1964; Johnson 1986). The tool kit was further distinguished by the appearance of ground stone tools.

Late Archaic Period. The succeeding Late Archaic period (*ca.* 2500 B.C.-1000 B.C.) was characterized by the prevalence of an oak-hickory forest environment. The rate of sea level rise slowed, allowing for the creation of riverine and estuarine environments stable enough to support significant populations of shellfish and anadromous fish (Custer 1978; Gardner 1978). Fish runs of American shad and white perch are recorded historically along the Potomac at the fall line (Lippson, *et al.* n.d.), for example, and sturgeon runs were described by the earliest European explorers (Fleet in Neill 1876). At least a dozen prehistoric fish weirs have been documented at points along the river at or above the falls, many of which were presumably placed to take advantage of the seasonal spawning runs (Strandberg and Tomlinson 1969). It is widely speculated that the focus of settlement shifted during the Late Archaic period to riverine and estuarine locales to take advantage of increasingly predictable fish and shellfish resources.

Cultural diagnostics of this period included steatite vessels and several types of broad-bladed points: Savannah River, Susquehanna -- mainly found in the Piedmont; and Holmes -- primarily confined to the Coastal Plain. Possibly serving as knives, these broader points may have been designed in part to exploit the newly available riverine resources. In many areas, particularly in the Piedmont to the west and north of the study area, rhyolite was the preferred lithic material for the manufacture of broad-bladed points, which are often found in association with vessels carved from steatite (Witthoft 1953; Ritchie 1965).

C. Woodland Period

About 1000 B.C. techniques for the manufacture of pottery were introduced across the region. This innovation defines the beginning of the Woodland period, which, like the Archaic, is traditionally divided into Early, Middle, and Late sub-periods.

Early Woodland Period. Environmental stabilization in the Early Woodland period (*ca.* 1000 B.C.-500 B.C.) is evidenced by the lack of change in forest components in the region, as noted in pollen cores taken near St. Mary's City, in southern Maryland (Kraft and Brush 1981). These cores indicate the predominance of oak, hickory, and pine in the latter portion of the Archaic, around 3400 B.C. In general, environmental conditions remained the same to the present (Joyce 1988), except for relatively minor fluctuations such as the somewhat cooler and wetter sub-Atlantic period, *ca.* 2500 B.C. (Carbone 1976). A recent increase in pine, along with grasses and other non-arboreal species, reflects the extent of historic land clearing.

Correlations between projectile point types and ceramic types are not well established for many portions of the Woodland in the Middle Atlantic: ceramics, which tend to have more discretely defined time ranges than contemporaneous projectile point types, have become the primary temporal indices for the period. For example, some broad-bladed, fishtail projectile point forms, characteristic of the end of the Late Archaic, have been associated with Early Woodland ceramics in the Chesapeake Bay area and the Upper Delaware Valley (Kinsey 1972; Wright 1973; Wesler 1983), and at a Woodland period fishing site in Washington, D.C. (McNett 1975). Similarly, there is evidence that smaller side-notched points and the slightly thinner Potts (Winfree 1967; Johnson 1986) were associated with Early Woodland ceramics, as was the short stemmed Calvert point (Stephenson and Ferguson 1963; Waselkov 1982). Early Woodland ceramic types include the steatite tempered Marcey Creek and Selden Island wares, and the crushed quartz and sand tempered Accokeek wares (Manson 1948; Slattery 1946; Stephenson and Ferguson 1963).

Middle Woodland Period. Subsistence during the Middle Woodland (*ca.* 500 B.C.-A.D. 900) remained similar to that of the preceding Early Woodland, with a reliance on hunting, gathering, and fishing. There is some evidence for a shift in the locations of semi-sedentary base camps from small creek floodplains to large river floodplains, a shift which may have helped to set the stage for the local development or acceptance of horticulture (Snyder and Gardner 1979).

Technologically, the early portion of the Middle Woodland, to about A.D. 200, was characterized by a thick ceramic ware, known locally as Popes Creek, tempered with coarse sand or quartz and usually impressed with nets. By the later Middle Woodland, to A.D. 900, a shift to a shell-tempered, often cord-marked or net-impressed ceramic, known locally as Mockley, had occurred. Projectile points associated with the Middle Woodland period include the shouldered, contracting stemmed Rossville, the lanceolate or stemmed Fox Creek or Selby Bay, and the corner-notched Jack's Reef (Steponaitis 1980; Wanser 1982). As a final technological note, a marked increase in the use of rhyolite is noted during the Middle Woodland, especially as associated with the production of Selby Bay lithics (McNett and Gardner 1975; Custer 1986).

Late Woodland Period. By the Late Woodland period (*ca.* A.D. 900-1600), the development of horticulture probably began to achieve a significant role in the total subsistence system in most areas. Direct evidence is rare on the Coastal Plain: where found, early cultigens consist of small cobs of maize, with squash and beans later introductions (Turner 1990). The significance of an agriculturally based subsistence is great; no other single factor was as crucial in the establishment and maintenance of permanent, year-round settlements. Sedentary villages were established near the fertile soils of riverine floodplains (Barber 1979). Meanwhile, smaller, less permanent sites in a variety of settings attest to the fact that other resources were still being exploited.

Artifact sequences were more complex during the Late Woodland, due to a number of factors, including an increase in the number of ceramic types, the proliferation of variations of the triangular projectile point, and the paucity of absolute dates with which to associate assemblages of potentially diagnostic materials. The thin bodied, sand or quartz-tempered Potomac Creek (Stephenson and Ferguson 1963) and the shell-tempered Townsend series wares (Blaker 1950; Waselkov 1983) are among the most prominent ceramic types. Projectile points include the Jack's Reef pentagonal and the triangular Levanna and Madison (Stephenson and Ferguson 1963; Ritchie 1971; Hranicky and Painter 1988).

D. The Courthouse Project Area

As has been stated, the physiographic properties of the project area, its coastal plain location on a low terrace along Cameron Run about 2400 feet from the confluence of Cameron and Hooff's Run, make it an area of high potential for the location of prehistoric archaeological sites. It is possible that there may have been prehistoric occupation from the Paleo-Indian through Late Woodland Period. These sites could range from resource procurement areas to base camp settlements with semi-permanent or permanent occupations. The project area would have been a particularly attractive area for settlement from the Late Archaic through the Woodland periods. During these time periods prehistoric lifeways became more sedentary and settlements were concentrated in riverine and estuarine environments.

IV. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A. European Settlement (1600 - 1749)

Less than a year after the settlement of Jamestown, Virginia, exploration of the Potomac River continued. In 1608, Captain John Smith took a ship with a crew of fourteen up the Potomac River and into the Chesapeake Bay. During this journey, he kept detailed notes on the Indian villages and abundant natural resources he encountered and produced a map. Thereafter, other explorers, traders and fur trappers ventured into the region (Gutheim 1949:23-24). While much of the early exploration had been spurred by hope of discovering large deposits of mineral wealth and the Northwest Passage, it soon became apparent that fortunes could be made by selling locally grown tobacco. Tobacco was introduced as a new item on the English and European markets. Although it had initially "inspired revulsion and resistance among many churchmen and their lay supporters," it found wider acceptance as its cost declined (Main 1982:4), ultimately becoming a commodity generating much wealth and commerce for England (Tate 1979:3).

The tobacco industry influenced settlement and development along the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay area during the seventeenth century. The industry expanded for nearly 70 years after the crop's initial successful cultivation by the English colonists in Virginia. The expansion, however, steadily decelerated thereafter because increased productivity permitted planters to sell their crop for less (Carr and Menard 1979:207). Exports grew from 2500 pounds in 1616 to 15,000 pounds by late 1660 (Carr and Menard 1979:207). Following this period, growth continued at a slower rate. By the early 1680s, exports reached 21,000,000 pounds and at the end of the decade were close to 28,000,000. This long period of economic growth ended by the turn of the century because planters could not achieve additional cost reductions; British customs had increased; and European wars disrupted trade. For nearly 30 years, beginning in the 1680s, the tobacco industry was stagnant and suffered depressed prices. There were two short booms at this time, in 1685 and 1686, and a somewhat longer recovery period around 1700 (Carr and Menard 1979:207-08).

Initially, the production and expansion of the tobacco industry was made possible by the thousands of English immigrants trying to improve their fortunes in the Chesapeake colonies. The majority of these immigrants were indentured servants (Carr and Menard 1979:206). Towards the end of the century, however, the number of people willing to immigrate to the Chesapeake Bay area was dramatically reduced. Consequently, there was a push in the colonies for an alternative labor supply. Slaves became the dominant labor force after this time (Carr and Menard 1979:241).

Permanent European settlement in present day Fairfax County, particularly along the Potomac river and its tributaries did not really begin until after 1650. Up until that time, this region remained a "frontier wilderness," distant from any centers of colonial population (Chittenden et al. 1988:III-H2-1). In 1649, Fairfax County and the project area became part of the Northern Neck Proprietary granted to seven

Englishmen by the exiled King Charles II. This Proprietary included all the land between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers, approximately five million acres. In subsequent years, the seven shares of the Proprietary were consolidated through share purchasing and inheritance. In 1719, Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax, controlled the entire Proprietary and had the right to issue patents (Netherton et al. 1978:6).

The Proprietary was initially designated as Northumberland County. As settlement increased and expanded to the north and west of the southern boundary of the proprietary, new counties were established. In 1653, Westmoreland County was established from a large northern portion of Northumberland; and in 1664, Stafford County was created from the northern portion of Westmoreland (Netherton et al. 1978:8). Subsequently the law changed and the creation of a new parish would precede the establishment of a new county (Netherton et al. 1978:8).

1. Settlement at the Head of Great Hunting Creek.

The patenting of land proceeded northward along the Potomac River. Much of this land was bought by the sons of wealthy southern tidewater planters and speculators seeking to increase their profits in the tobacco trade. Research indicates, that at least in part, there was a correlation between the granting of land and settlement, and the establishment of political and religious jurisdiction over the region was affected by the economic fortunes of the tobacco market. For example, increases in activity appear to coincide with periods of good tobacco prices (Chittenden et al. 1988:III-H2-2). This northern expansion of the tobacco plantation system became the basis of the economic, social and political systems of the eastern region of Fairfax County.

As the patenting of land proceeded northward, existing knowledge about the land within the proprietary was refined. During the mid-seventeenth century, all the land north of the Piscataway River was loosely referred to as the "ffreshes of Petomack above Piscataway." The first creek "above the narrows of the Piscataway" was called Mussel Creek or Indian Cabin Creek and by 1669 was known as Great Hunting Creek (Harrison 1987:62). By September of 1653, the first grants on the Piscataway Neck and the future site of Alexandria were made. Giles Brent patented two tracts above Little Hunting Creek for his son, one for 1,000 acres and the other for 800 (Patent Book 3:210; 373 cited in Harrison 1987:60). Margaret Brent patented 700 acres to the north of these; her patent included the future site of Alexandria (Patent Book 3:11 cited in Harrison 1987:58). Brent resided further south on Aquia Creek, but "perfected" her 700-acre patent, probably with a tenant farmer, and it is likely that this individual was the first English resident of Fairfax County (Moxham 1974:6-7).

Augustine Hermann's map of 1673 shows only 12 house sites along the Potomac River between the Occoquan and Roosevelt's Island. The settlement pattern probably was like that of the lower tidewater where land was first taken up along the river and tributaries. As the population increased, land further away from the waterways was settled. Prior to 1690, most planters seated their patents with indentured servants, tenant farmers and/or slaves (Netherton et al. 1978:13). The tobacco plantation system oriented development in the county along the Potomac River which was the primary transportation route for the tobacco trade. Warehouses and wharves were built at points along the Potomac River and its branches; and "rolling roads," the earliest inland farm roads down which tobacco hogsheads were rolled, served as connections to the waterfront trade centers. This orientation would shift inland once churches and courthouses were established (Chittenden et al. 1988:III-H2-3).

By 1700, there were a total of eight patents granted on Great Hunting Creek. Between 1720 and 1732, the "great land boom" occurred in Fairfax County. The number of grants during this period reached 163 which was double the number of those recorded between 1700 and 1720 (Netherton et al. 1978:15). There were two likely reasons for this dramatic increase, speculation and proximity (Netherton et al. 1978:15). Speculation probably was a result of the example of the creation of Prince William County in 1730 just three months after the coterminous Hamilton Parish was created. When Truro Parish was created in 1732, it probably was expected that a new county would be created shortly thereafter, which would in turn increase settlement and land values (Netherton et al. 1978:15).

Another factor which caused the land boom, was the proximity of Fairfax lands to the newly established Prince William County courthouse at the Occoquan river. Court days were important events in eighteenth-century Virginia. "The justices, important men in the county, and many others would meet at the courthouse to conduct county business and private business, and to socialize" (Netherton et al. 1978:17). It is possible that individuals visiting the court may have also used the opportunity to inspect land in Fairfax County (Netherton et al. 1978:17).

During this boom period, some vast tracts of land were patented in Fairfax County by wealthy and powerful men such as the Carters. Most patents, however, were for tracts ranging from 200 to 500 acres. The owners of these smaller tracts tended to settle on their land unlike the absentee landlords of the large patents (Netherton et al. 1978:16). The eastern portion of Fairfax County was dominated politically and socially by descendents of tidewater gentry who brought the tobacco plantation system with them. Some of these families were the Lees, Fairfaxes, Washingtons, and Masons.

Tobacco was the primary cash crop for export, but was also the official medium of local exchange. Therefore, all residents needed access to tobacco in order to pay for such things as assessments, tithes and fines (Netherton et al. 1978:23). In 1730, the Virginia Legislature passed the Tobacco Inspection Act in order to monitor and control the quality of the tobacco trade. Several inspection warehouses were established along the Potomac River where planters could exchange their hogsheads of tobacco for "inspector's notes" (Netherton et al. 1978:23). There was much competition among landowners for the establishment of these warehouses because they centralized trade in the vicinity and often led to the establishment of a port town.

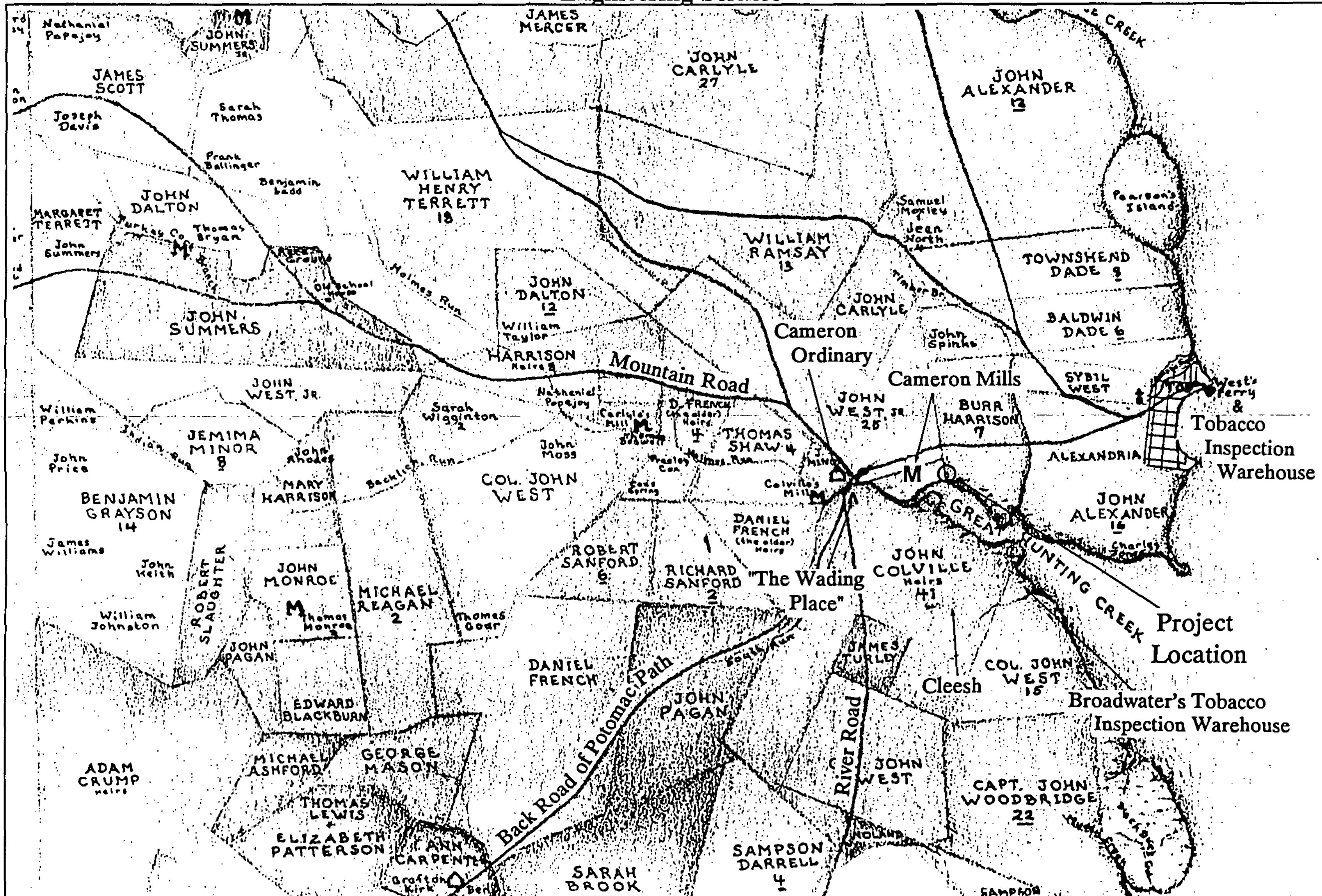
The inspection warehouse established closest to the project area was to be built "upon [Charles] Broadwater's land" on Great Hunting Creek (about a mile southeast of the project area) (*Figure 2*). This land did not actually belong to Broadwater, but to the West family. Broadwater had married Major John West's widow, Elizabeth, in 1716 and was residing at the West plantation at the time of the tobacco inspection act (Mitchell 1977:133). This plantation was located on the south side of Great Hunting Creek, near its mouth. This land had originally been part of the John Matthews patent of 1669, a portion of which had been purchased by John West and willed to his infant son in 1716 (Patent Book 6:238 in Mitchell 1977:67-69).

In May 1732, it was reported that Broadwater's land was inconvenient. The new location for the warehouse was Simon Pearson's land on the upper side of Great Hunting Creek (Hening IV:331 in Mitchell 1977:36). By 1740, this inspection station, near the foot of present-day Oronoco Street, came to be known as Hugh West's Hunting Creek Warehouse (Smith and Miller 1989:14).

By 1742, the population in Truro Parish was approximately 4,125 (Netherton et al. 1978:19). In June 1742, Fairfax County was established. Many of the men who had previously served in the county government for Prince William were appointed to positions in Fairfax County, among them were William Fairfax, John Colville, John Minor, and Richard Osborne. The county courthouse was situated on a tract called Springfield (present day Tyson's Corner) which belonged to William Fairfax (Netherton et al. 1978:10). This was near the center of the county which at that time also included what is presently Loudoun County (Netherton et al. 1978:10).

In the 18th century the major roads connected the tobacco inspection warehouses, such as West's, with the social and political centers in the county, the courthouse, churches, ordinaries and mills (Chittenden et al. 1988:III-H2-3). Although the waterways retained their importance for trade, the establishment of social and political institutions shifted some of the focus inland. The oldest north-south road in Fairfax County was the Potomac Path which began at the ferry crossing on the Occoquan running north to Great Hunting Creek. Along its path, north of the Occoquan ferry, was the first Truro Parish Church constructed in 1733. After crossing the Pohick Creek, the Potomac Path forked into a "river road" (now Route 1) which ran closer to the Potomac and served waterfront plantations like Mount Vernon. The western branch of the road, called the "back road" (Telegraph Road), ran further inland along the ridge and crossed Accotink Creek. These two roads converged south of Great Hunting Creek. From there, the Potomac Path continued north and west to the Falls Church, and then to the location of the first courthouse (Netherton et al. 1978:20).

<u>The Cameron Settlement and the Establishment of Alexandria</u>. There are several interpretations regarding the establishment of Alexandria and its relationship to the settlement known as Cameron near the head of Great Hunting Creek. In 1748, competing petitions for the establishment of a new town at West's Hunting Creek Warehouse and at the Cameron settlement were received by the Virginia Assembly. A



Source: Mitchell, 1987

Alexandria Courthouse II/III

Figure 2
Project
Vicinity in 1760

year later, West's location was chosen to become the town of Alexandria. This competition is of interest because it provides some indication of the extent of settlement at Cameron, as well as, the possible effect which these two locations had on the project area vicinity during this period. Cameron may have been located south of Cameron Run at the present day intersection of Telegraph Road and the Capital Beltway, southwest of the project area (Louis Berger & Associates 1989:23). This location, however, has yet to be verified (Knepper and Pappas 1990:6).

According to Fairfax Harrison, author of *Landmarks of Old Prince William*, the location chosen for Hugh West's tobacco warehouse apparently had disgruntled some planters (whom he did not name) in the vicinity of Great Hunting Creek. These individuals believed they would be better served by a warehouse at the head of Great Hunting Creek where it could be forded at a location described as the "wading place" (possibly where Telegraph Road crosses Cameron Run). This location could be reached by ship and was also the junction of several early roads, such as the Potomac Path and the Falls Church Road. This junction of roads at the head of Great Hunting Creek is illustrated on Mitchell's 1760 map of Fairfax County (*Figure 2*). Harrison explains:

> ...the decision of 1732 to establish it [the warehouse] on deep water had not convinced all concerned. As the only access to the warehouse, for many years after it was established, was by the Potomac Path and the Falls Church road, which met at the ford (or 'wading place') at the head of Hunting Creek, the argument was that the authorized location might be to the advantage of the masters of the tobacco ships, but imposed upon the planters the burden of rolling their tobacco two miles beyond the head of the creek, to which the ships' boats could conveniently come.
>
> (Harrison 1978:414).

Harrison believes that John Colvill and John Minor "attempted to capitalize to their own advantage the discontent of their neighbors in respect to the situation of the Hunting Creek warehouse" (Harrison 1978:414). In August 1745, Minor purchased 25 acres on the upper side of Hunting Creek, at its head and "a little below the wading place" from Moses Ball (Fairfax County Will Book B:31 cited in Harrison 1978:414). Minor's land is shown on Mitchell's Map of Fairfax County in 1760 (*Figure 2*). Minor had served as a justice in Prince William County, later served on the first commission for Fairfax County and was a vestryman of Truro Parish in 1745 (Harrison 1987:344; Truro Parish Vestry Book 1732-1802).

John Colville was born in Newcastle on Tyne into a family of prosperous merchants. He owned his own ship and was trading on the Potomac by 1733. Colville was elected a vestryman for Truro Parish in 1734 and 1745. In 1734, the parish requested that on his next voyage to Great Britain he "procure a discreet and godly minister of the Church of England" and provide him "free passage" on one of his ships (Truro Parish Vestry Book 1732-1802). A year later he had purchased a plantation on the south side of Great Hunting Creek which he named "Cleesh" (*Figure 2*). In 1740, he served in the militia and was named Colonel of Prince William County. From 1743-47, he held a seat in the Virginia Assembly (Harrison 1987:344).

It is Harrison's interpretation that Minor and Colville planned to promote the commercial settlement at the head of Hunting Creek, "with the ultimate purpose of securing authority for a new warehouse and laying out a town. Bidding for the patronage of Lord Fairfax [who was from Cameron in England], they proposed to call this town 'Cameron'". The first evidence of this plan, according to Harrison, was that the two men petitioned the Assembly for permission to establish an ordinary, or tavern, at Cameron several months later, the first step to establishing their town (Harrison 1987:414). This permission "being necessary in view of the provision in the ferry law assuring all ferry keepers against the maintenance of a competitive ordinary within two miles of a ferry landing." Colville and Minor's plans were quickly opposed by Hugh West who made a counter petition to the Assembly arguing that their proposed ordinary "at a place called Cameron" was within two miles of his ferry landing (Journals H.B., 1742-49, page 159 cited in Harrison 1987:414).

The rivalry between them continued. Hugh West and several other merchants soon petitioned to establish a town around West's warehouse (Harrison 1978:406). Colville and Minor responded by recruiting Philip Alexander of Chotank, an owner of a portion of the land which West proposed to expropriate for his town. Alexander petitioned that the town be "erected 'at the head of Great Hunting Creek on the land of John Minor in the County of Fairfax'" (Harrison 1978:406).

In his article, *A New Look at the Founding of Alexandria*, Jim Munson provides a slightly different interpretation of these events (1985). He found that the establishment of a port town on the upper Potomac was promoted by primarily wealthy English planters and several Scots merchants (who had married into English planter families) speculating on the development of a trade route to the Ohio River Valley. A port on the upper Potomac River would be ideal because this river extended further west than any other river in Virginia, and through a system of canals and locks could provide access to the fertile Ohio River Valley.

At the time petitions for the town site were being made to the Virginia Assembly, Munson found that contrary to popular belief, settlement was greater at Cameron than in the vicinity of West's Ordinary. While other accounts place Scots merchants such as John Pagan, William Ramsay and John Carlyle near West's warehouse, Munson found that settlement at this location was limited to several warehouses, West's house and ordinary, and a landing site. Instead, land records indicate that the Scots merchants owned property and resided in the vicinity of Cameron. Pagan's residence and commercial outbuildings were located near Cameron Ordinary. Carlyle had leased some adjacent land and likely was living there with his wife, Sarah Fairfax. Ramsay also purchased land adjacent to Carlyle's.

When in the spring of 1749, West's site, along the Potomac riverfront between Great Hunting Creek and Ralph's Gut, was chosen, these merchants and other Ohio Valley speculators were prepared to be in the forefront. Several men, including Ramsay and Carlyle, had secretly purchased property in the new town from Philip Alexander under the name Chapman & Co. These men were also among the successful bidders for lots on the Alexandria waterfront and also were named to the town's board of trustees.

Thus through his research Munson disproves the belief that a "Scottish community, called Belhaven" near West's warehouse preceded Alexandria. Instead, he concludes that if there was one, Cameron was the "predecessor community" (Munson 1985).

Although Cameron never became a town, it remained an important crossroads and small settlement throughout the eighteenth century (Harrison 1987:344). It was on the route of the Potomac Path, which was used to carry the royal mail and led to the tobacco port at Colchester. From Cameron, this road continued northwest, passing the Falls Church, and continuing to the site of the first county courthouse at Springfield (1742-52), and then crossed Difficult Run into Loudoun County (Mitchell and Sweig 1987). Another road from Cameron led northeast to Alexandria. This road was located just to the north of the project area (*Figure 2*). The Mountain Road led west from Cameron, across Difficult Run and continued to Williams' (or Snicker's) Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Reference is made to the roads leading from Cameron in the Truro Parish Vestry Book in September 1755: for example, "beginning from the road that leads from Cameron by Captain Lewis Ellzey's to the parish line and so down the parish line to Occoquan ferry and then up the road by the Glebe to Hunting Creek" (Truro Parish Vestry Book 1732-1802).

2. *The Project Area.*

The project area is located between Cameron and Alexandria, just south of the early road which connected them (*Figure 2*). This road is indicated on later maps where it veers to the south from the Little River Turnpike and is labelled as the Main Post Road (see *Figure 5*). Serving as the primary road from the crossroads at Cameron to West's warehouse, commercial traffic was likely to have been heavy. The early settlement at Cameron and the tobacco trade on the Potomac encouraged the subdivision and settlement of land in the vicinity of the project area.

The project area was situated on two early patents.* A map illustrating the property boundaries and land transactions drawn by Beth Mitchell has been included for clarity (*Figure 3*).* A chart summarizing the land records, tax, census, city directory and other relevant documentary information has been included in Appendix A.

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* Deed research by Beth Mitchell.

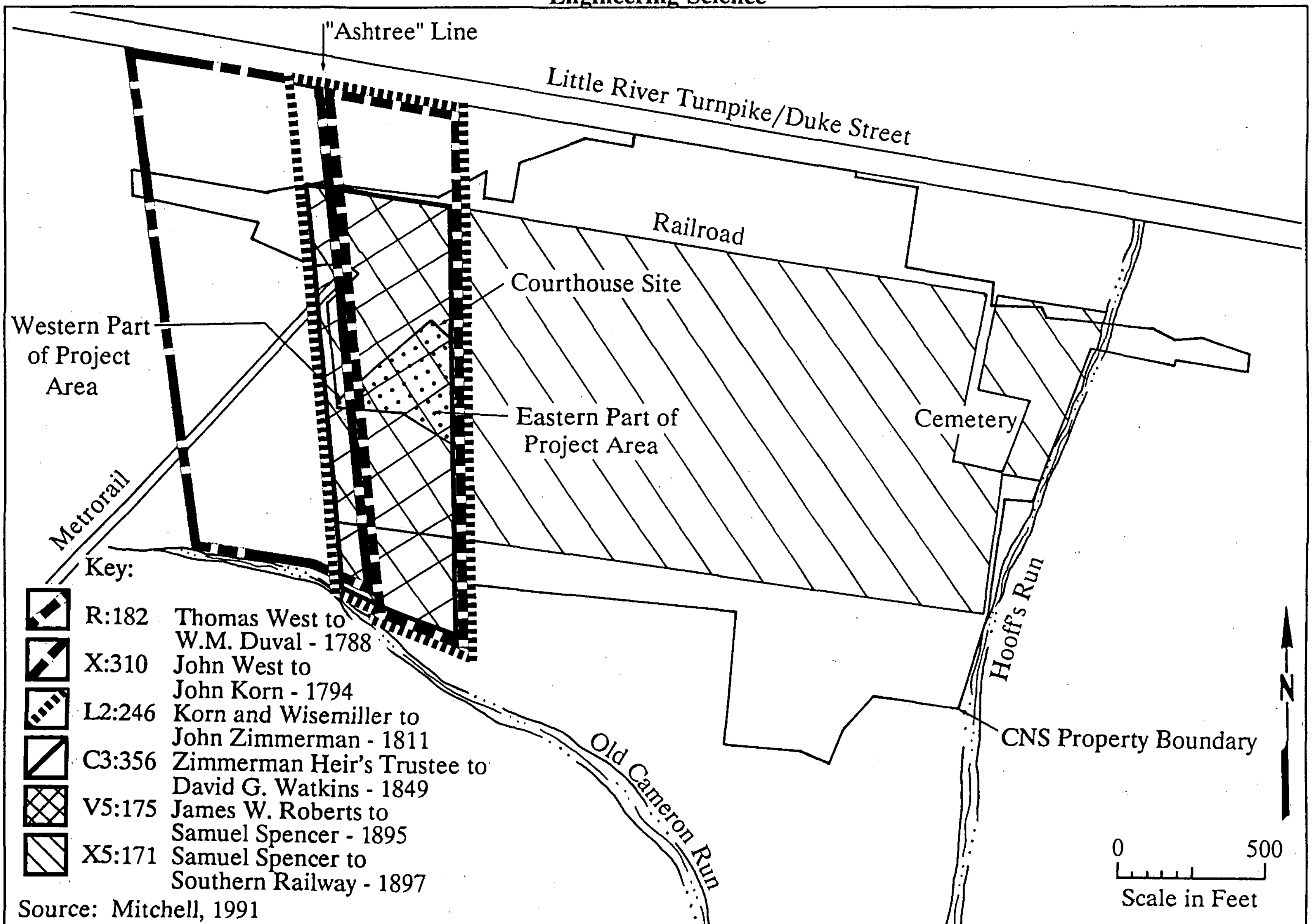


Figure 3
Property Ownership

The majority of the project area, the eastern section, lay on a 6,000-acre patent awarded to Robert Howsing (also Howson) in 1669 (Patent Book 6:262). The dividing line between this patent and the one located to west, was known as the "ash tree line" (Mitchell 1991). Howsing was a Welsh sea captain who had previously seated lands on the Upper Machotic River in Westmoreland County. His patent on Great Hunting Creek was described as being located "upon the freshes of Potomeck River above the dividing branches of the same." The boundaries of this patent were much disputed because it included Margaret Brent's 700 acres. When it was surveyed in November 1669, the Howsing patent was shown to be located on and above "Indian Cabbin Creek" (Great Hunting Creek) and to extend north along the river to "My Lord's Island" (Anacostia or Roosevelt Island) (Truro Parish Miscellaneous Manuscripts Collection 1732-1802; Harrison 1987:60).

In 1669, Howsing reassigned his patent to John Alexander. Alexander left an unsigned will in which he bequeathed part of this patent, "200 acres where John Coggins lives," to Elizabeth Holmes [Nixon]. In 1677, Elizabeth and her husband Richard Nixon sold this land to Burr Harrison (Fairfax County Deed Book E:186). The property then descended to Thomas Harrison who patented an adjoining 41 acres in 1750 (Northern Neck Grant F:359). Harrison's son, Burr inherited these 250 acres on Great Hunting Creek including a large marsh, and then sold it to John West, Jr. for 300 pounds in 1762 (Fairfax Deed Book E:186). West, Jr. lived at "West's Grove" on Little Hunting Creek. He was an assistant surveyor of Fairfax County and laid out Alexandria with the help of George Washington. He married Catherine Foster-Colville, the daughter of John Colville of "Cleesh" before 1755 (Steadman 1964:455).

The smaller western section of the project area was located on the 627-acre patent awarded to John Carr and John Simpson in 1678 (Patent Book 6:671). This was a rectangular parcel of land bounded by the Great Hunting Creek on the south and extending to the northwest. The Carr-Simpson patent was subject to many transfers and subdivisions. In 1694, John Simpson repatented the land and in 1698 sold 313 acres to John West (Fairfax County Deed Book C:136). Carr's half of the patent was sold several times and was finally purchased by Hugh West in 1753 (Fairfax Deed Book C:566). Inheritance rights caused many disputes over this land in the West family.

B. Maritime Commerce (1749 - 1820)

While the tobacco plantation system was predominant in the eastern region of Fairfax County during the mid-eighteenth century, the western region of the county was dominated by a different social and economic system. This region, which had been purchased and settled by descendants of southern Tidewater gentry, was also settled by Germans and Scotch/Irish moving down the Shenandoah Valley from Pennsylvania, the upper Delaware River Valley and New Jersey (Chittenden et al. 1985:VII-H3). Their economic system was based on small, independent farms planted with diverse crops, including wheat and grains, and did not rely on slave labor. The region west of Difficult Run, which serves as a boundary where these two different socio-economic systems met, was established as Cameron Parish in 1748 (Chittenden et al. 1988:III-H3-3, Netherton et al. 1978:36).

In 1752, the Scottish merchants in Alexandria successfully petitioned for the county courthouse to be moved from Springfield to Alexandria. This move probably prompted the petitioning of the residents in Cameron Parish and upper Truro for the establishment of a new County of Loudoun in 1754, established in 1757. This new county took about 50% of Fairfax County's land. Several communities began to develop in the inland areas of the county. For example, Centreville developed at the crossroads on routes that led from Colchester and Alexandria to Warrenton and Winchester (Harrison 1987:665).

On the eve of the American Revolution, the tobacco plantation system was beginning to break down. Leading causes of this breakdown were the decline in tobacco prices as a result of European wars, British taxation and decreased tobacco yields. Although tobacco yields were decreasing due to soil exhaustion, many were advocating a reform in farming methods (Ruffin 1832). Agricultural societies had been founded as early as 1773 and hundreds of agricultural publications were in existence as early as 1790. Both of these sources disseminated information on the benefits of crop diversification, the uses of fertilizers such as gypsum, and practicing a more diversified farm economy by raising farm animals, including dairy cattle, sheep, mules and hogs (Craven 1926). By the first decade of the nineteenth century, crop rotation and the application of fertilizers were widely practiced in the agriculture of the county and region (True 1922:20).

Another important factor in the decline of the tobacco plantation system was the decreasing size of the large plantation landholdings towards the end of the eighteenth century. These landholdings became smaller as they were divided amongst each generation of inheritors (since primogeniture law was abolished). The smaller landholdings yielded fewer crops and could not support the high standard of living to which descendants of wealthy families had been accustomed (Netherton et al. 1978:161). As a result, some landholders sold their land to a single family member or to a faithful tenant farmer. Beginning as early as the American Revolution, many of these landowners chose to migrate west to Kentucky or the Ohio River where bounty land had been granted them after War (Netherton et al. 1978:163). Others migrated west in order to spread Methodism and to develop a new frontier. By the nineteenth century, the large plantation landholdings had disappeared and slaves were no longer necessary and could not be supported. The growing number of free blacks caused the Virginia legislature to restrict manumission in 1806 by making it a law for freed slaves to leave the state within twelve months. However, the rise of the cotton plantations in the south provided a new market for excess slaves. Alexandria became the center of the slave trade to the south during the nineteenth century (Netherton et al. 1978:159; Artemel et al. 1987:18).

The aftermath of the Revolution also affected the legal and social institutions which had been established previously. For example, the proprietorship system was gone, as were the "strictures of the Anglican Church" and glebe lands were available for public purchase (Chittenden et al. 1988:III-H5-1).

The decline of the tobacco economy marked the end of port towns such as Colchester. Alexandria succeeded in retaining its importance as a center for maritime trade by participating in the new flour trade with Europe and the Caribbean as early as the 1770s (Rothgeb 1957:15; Smith and Miller 1989:14). By 1775, there were at least twelve Alexandria firms involved in the transshipment of wheat. Flour milling served as a major industry in the early 1780s and again in the 1790s (Smith and Miller 1989:14, 28). The international market transformed local milling into a larger and more profitable enterprise. The continued shipping of grain and farm goods to other coastal cities, in combination with the slave trade in Alexandria, kept the town's waterfront active (Artemel et al. 1987:19). By 1790, Alexandria was one of the ten busiest ports in the United States (Cressey et al. 1982:148). In 1789, the Fairfax County courthouse was moved from Alexandria to Price's Ordinary (present day Fairfax City).

Thus, while Alexandria was the primary center of trade in the region, the political center was located to the west. In addition, during this period, smaller communities developed in the county which became centers for local and regional trade. Such communities were Centreville, Falls Church and Dranesville. These small communities provided general stores, wheelwrights, smithies and other necessary services. In addition, the local tavern provided a center social and cultural activities, as did a church and school (Chittenden et al. 1978:III-H5-1).

The primary roads from Alexandria to these outlying communities were improved. It was not only in the interest of Alexandria merchants, but to farmers and millers in Fairfax, and other counties to invest in improving inland transportation routes (ex. Little River Turnpike, Fauquier-Alexandria Turnpike) which would bring wheat and grains produced in outlying areas to Alexandria. These rural families also invested heavily in improving port facilities and businesses in Alexandria (Knepper and Harper 1991; Artemel et al. 1991).

1. The West End of Alexandria.

During the second half of the eighteenth century, Alexandria increasingly became the political, commercial and social center of the region. Cameron remained a familiar landmark and a crossroads during this period. References to Cameron were made in a variety of sources but by the nineteenth century the focus in the vicinity had shifted east to Alexandria.

By 1760, development at the head of Great Hunting Creek included Cameron Ordinary and Colville's mill which was south of the ordinary (*Figure 2*). Another mill, later known as Cameron Mills (immediately west of the project area) may have been in operation as early as 1752, definitely by 1790 (Knepper and Pappas 1990). This mill was located on the east side of the crossroads and within 600 feet of the project area.

Fairfax Harrison, the author of *Landmarks of Old Prince William*, surmises that in 1756 the Cameron ordinary was being operated by Richard Moxley. His assumption is based on the diary kept by Mrs. Brown while she travelled with Braddock's army in 1754-57. Mrs. Brown mentions staying at Mr. Moxley's ordinary which was on the "back road" from Alexandria (road from Alexandria leading to Cameron). Other records show that Moxley was paid for supplies furnished by ordinary keepers to soldiers in 1756 (Harrison 1924:310).

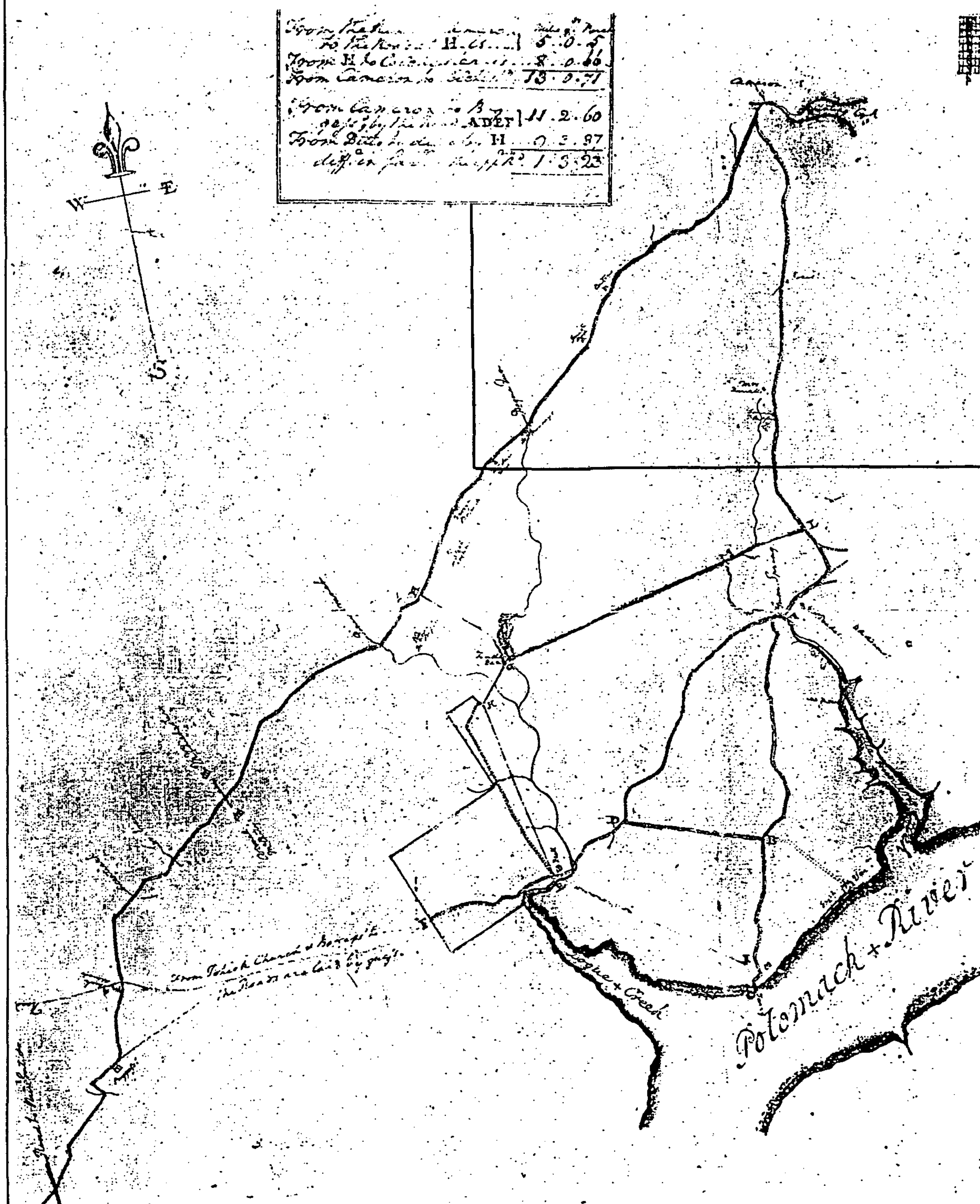
Eighteenth-century ordinaries were often "rambling story-and-a-half houses of wood, most frequently, located at cross-roads in the country" (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation 1989). An average tavern usually provided from six to ten rooms, the sleeping rooms often filled with beds in which more than one individual was expected to sleep (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation 1989). In addition to providing room and board to the traveler, eighteenth- and nineteenth-century ordinaries also provided "halls for local entertainment, stabling for animals, meeting places for organizations and businessmen, social clubs for local patrons and display areas for artisans and vendors selling wares. Perhaps one of their most important functions was as a local communications center" (Sorin 1982; 1981).

Cameron was frequently mentioned in George Washington's diaries. Washington first mentioned Cameron as a landmark about two miles outside of Alexandria in April 1754 (Vol 1; 175). In August 1768, he attended a race at Cameron which was probably a convenient location for local planters (Vol 2; 83-84). In April 1770, he mentions that the General Muster for the county militia was held there (Vol 2:227). In 1786, when Charles Little was living at "Cleesh," he refers to that house as "Mr. Little's at Cameron" (Harrison 1978:41). A survey map drawn by Washington in 1788 shows the roads and distances between Cameron and Colchester and other points including Gum Springs, Mount Vernon, and the Pohick Church (*Figures 4 and 4a*). No structures were identified on the map in the vicinity of Cameron.

Finally, Cameron was mentioned in an act of the Assembly passed in December 1787 regarding roads. This act stated that "all coaches, chariots, stage-wagons, chaises, chairs, and other riding carriages, passing up or down the country to, from, or through the town of Alexandria, and traveling along the back road to the ford of Great Hunting Creek near Cameron or along any of the roads between the said back road and Potowmack river, shall pass and repass toll free" (Henning 1823:523).

During the last decades of the eighteenth century, settlement increased to the northeast of Cameron, just outside Alexandria, and on both sides of what was an extension of Duke Street. This area came to be known as the West End. Perhaps the earliest commercial ventures were the establishment of two taverns along this westward road during the 1780s, on land which had belonged to John West, Jr. One of the taverns was operated by William Ward and located on the south side of the road, west

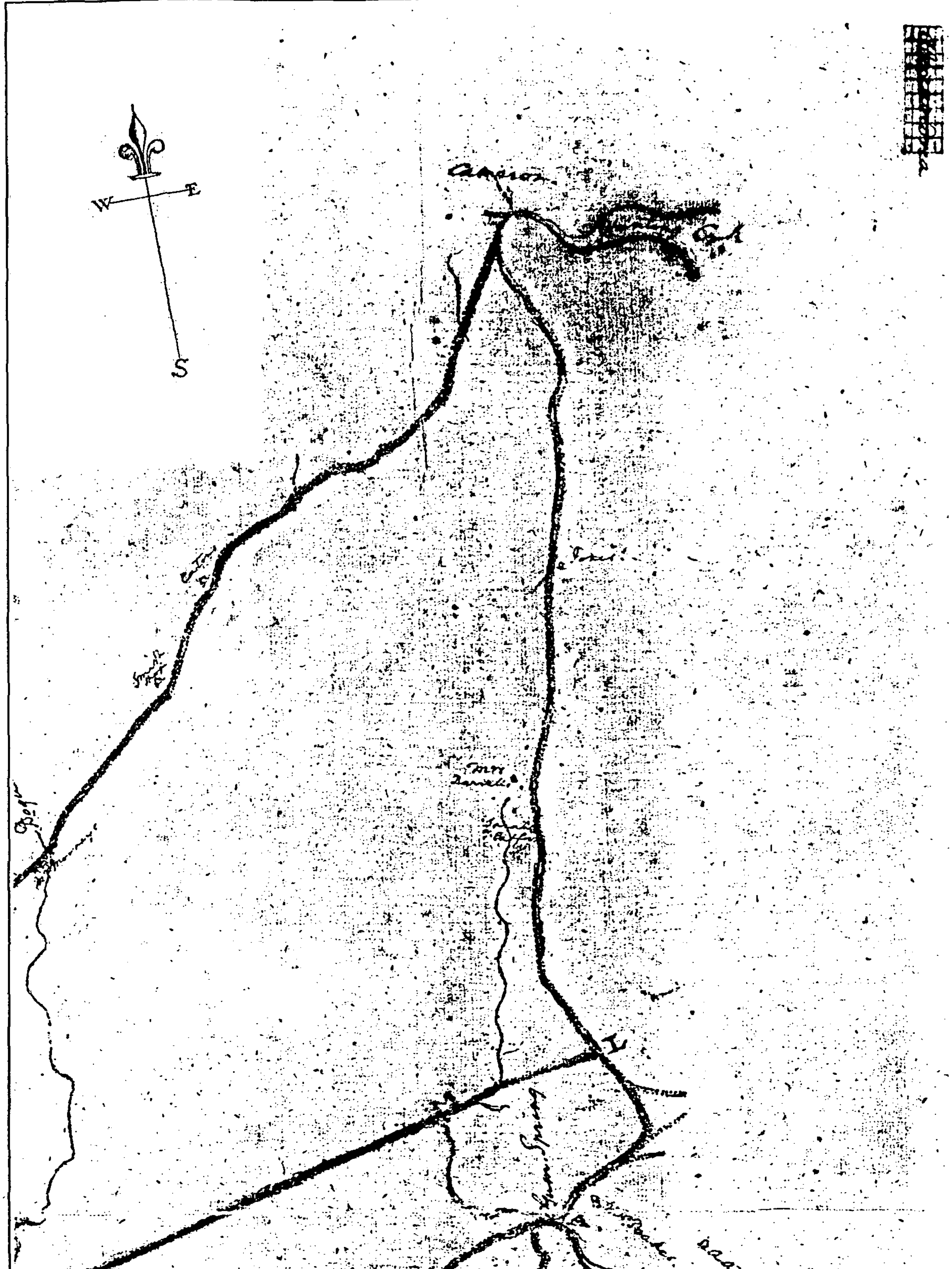
See Figure 3a



Source: Washington, 1788

Alexandria Courthouse II/III

Figure 4
Washington's Map
to Cameron, 1788



Source: Washington, 1788

Alexandria Courthouse II/III

Figure 4a
Detail of
Washington's Map

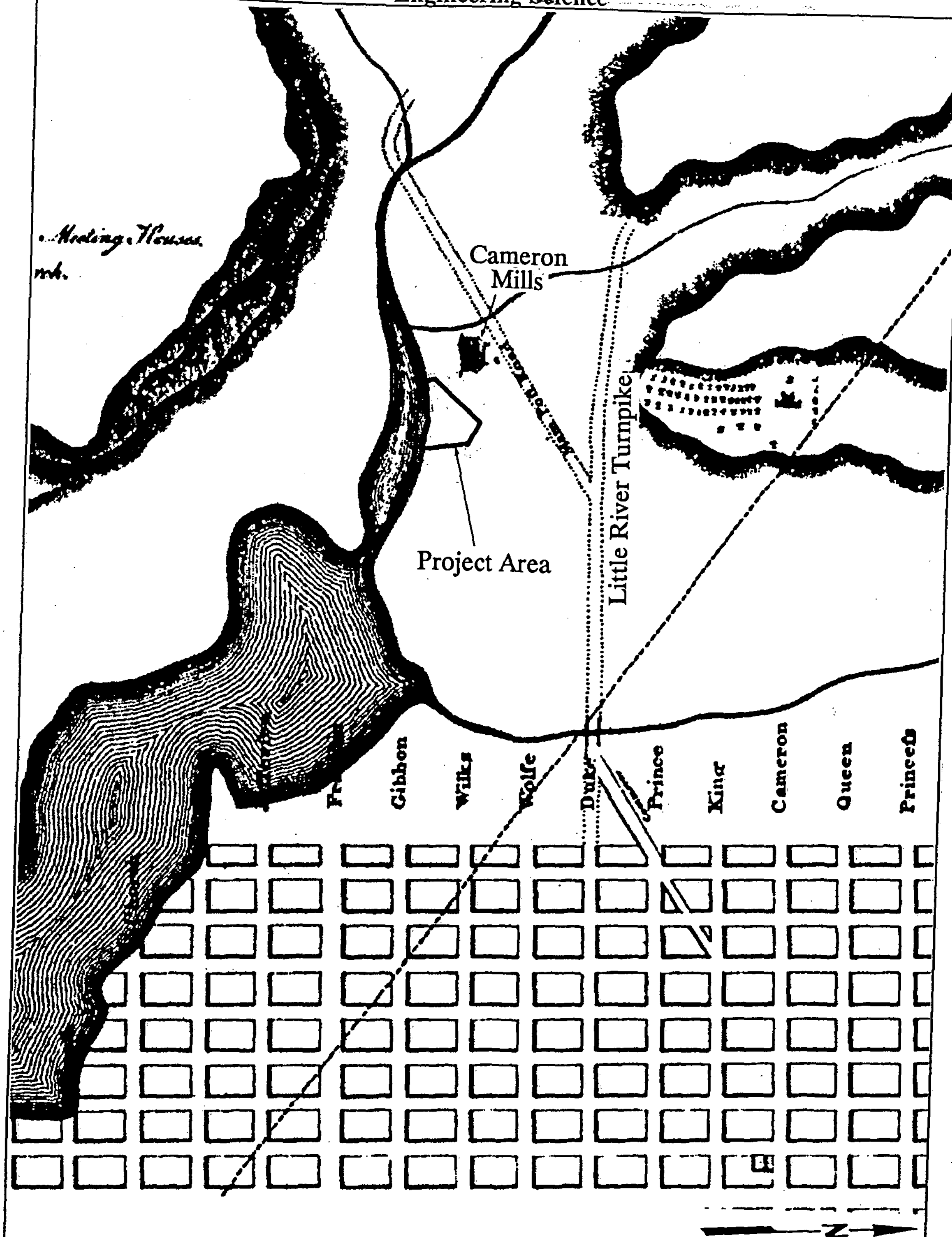
of its intersection with the north-south Colchester Road (Telegraph Road). Ward's Tavern was advertised in 1807 as being "near the old settlement of Cameron about one and 1/2 miles from Alexandria" (Miller 1992:219). The other tavern, operated by William Simpson, was located on the north side of Duke Street, west of the intersection with Diagonal road (Miller 1992:125). These taverns were probably established to accommodate the growing traffic of farmers and traders travelling to Alexandria from points to the north, west and south. These taverns also became social centers for the local residents and the travelers.

A 1798 and an 1804 map show the road leading west from Alexandria and the road leading south which crosses Great Hunting Creek. Just east of the latter was the double grist mill, Cameron Mills, which had been rebuilt by 1794 (Knepper and Pappas 1990:7). No structures area shown in the project area boundaries (*Figures 5 and 6*).

By 1795, a group of private investors had formed the "Company of the Fairfax and Loudoun Turnpike Road" in order to finance the improvement of the road leading west from Duke Street in Alexandria. This road was later known as the Little River Turnpike. One of the investors was John Ricketts, an owner of Cameron Mills, whose business would benefit from the road's construction (Knepper and Pappas 1990:6). The thirty-four mile turnpike was completed in 1806. It began on the Alexandria waterfront, extended west along Duke Street and continued to the Little River in Aldie (Board of Public Works c. 1802; Netherton et al. 1978:192). The annual meetings of the Little River Turnpike Company were held at William Simpson's Tavern, where the first turnpike gate was located (Board of Public Works 1801-12).

Further development of the vicinity was initiated in October 1796, by John West. He subdivided 24 acres of his land, located west of Hooff's Run and south of the turnpike, into 33 half-acre lots. This subdivision was planned to contain two parallel roads, Wolfe and Wilkes Streets; and five perpendicular roads, John, George, Catherine, Sarah and Elizabeth (named after family members) (Cromwell and Hills 1989:37-38). West intended to increase residential and commercial development. A portion of one block was reserved for public use and a market house stood there for a brief time. The remaining lots were leased for a yearly ground rent and the understanding that a house would be constructed within two years (Fairfax County Deed Book Z:222 cited in Cromwell and Hills 1989:37). One of the first lessees on West's subdivision, was Charles Jones, an Alexandria carriage maker with a shop on Duke Street. He built and operated the West End Tavern, at Elizabeth and Wolfe Streets, from 1796-99 (Fairfax County Deed Book Z:195; Cromwell & Hills 1989:77).

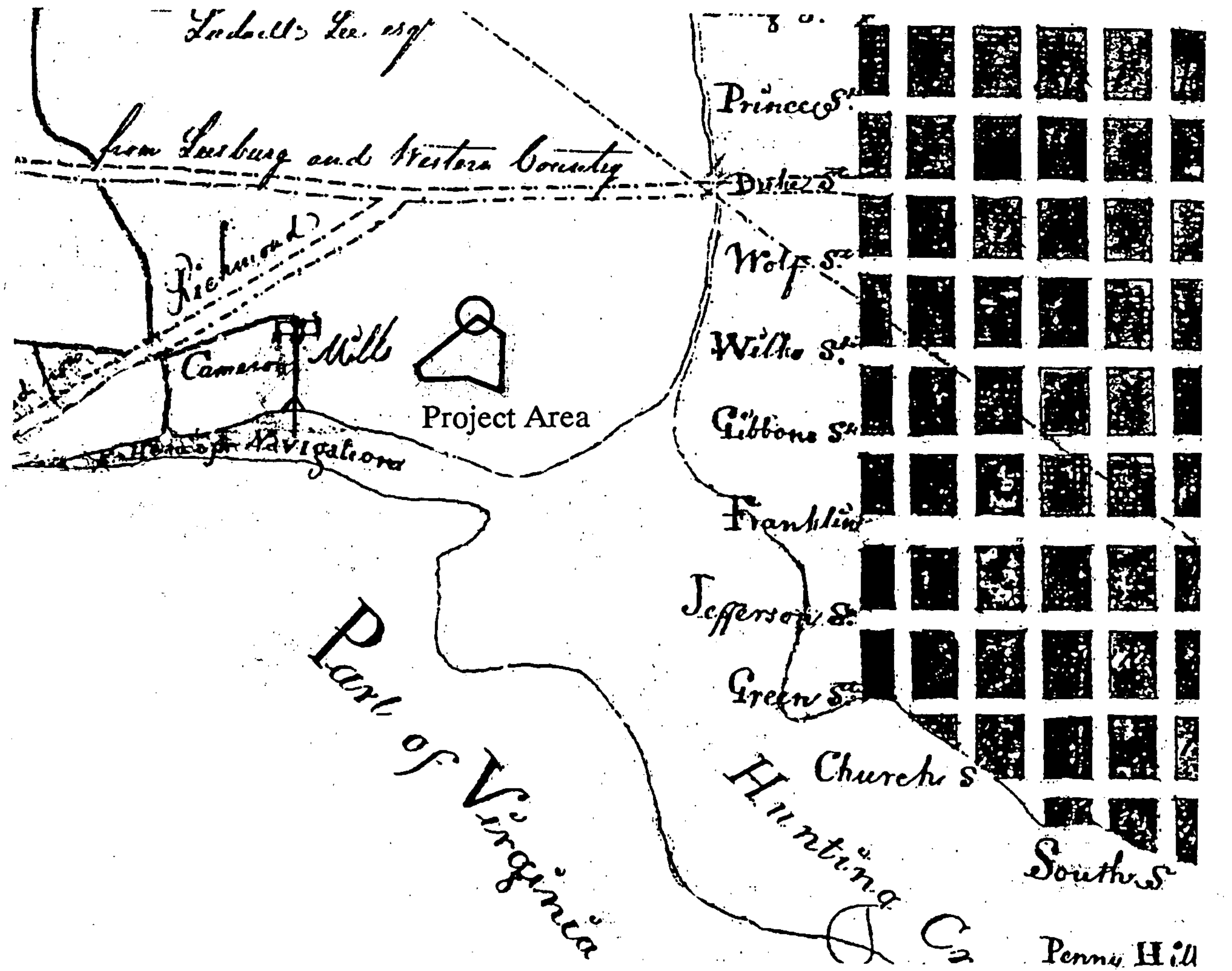
The slaughtering and tanning industry, which the West End would be known for, also found its beginnings during the 1790s. Two Alexandria butchers moved to the West End during this decade. One was Lawrence Hooff who purchased a seven-acre lot (north of Duke street and east of Hooff's Run) in 1792 and constructed a slaughter house (Fairfax County Deed M:70; X:548 cited in Cromwell & Hills 1989:59. He probably used the remainder of his property as a stock yard (Cromwell &



Source: Gilpin, 1798

Scale: 1 inch = 1000 feet

Figure 5
Plan of the Town
of Alexandria, 1798



Source: Fairfax County Deed Book, E-2:289

Scale: 1 inch = 1000 feet

Figure 6
1804 Map

Hills 1989:59). By 1796, Jacob Heineman had constructed a slaughter house on the west side of Hooff's Run, north of Duke Street (Fairfax Deed Book Y:533; E5:449 cited in Cromwell & Hills 1989:59). More butchers moved into the area following the December 1803 law passed by the Alexandria Common Council which forbade the butchering of animals within the town limits "for the purpose of being exposed to sale" (*Alexandria Gazette* 12/22/1803; Cromwell & Hill 1989:59).

Settlement in the West End was extensive enough by 1804, that local residents organized a meeting at Simpson's Tavern to discuss petitioning the General Assembly for the designation of the West End as a town with its own branch of the Bank of Virginia (*Alexandria Gazette* 7/28, 8/3, 8/11/1804, Cromwell and Hills 1989:39). Although, a committee drafted a petition for township in August 1804, it was apparently not presented to the Assembly. A petition for the bank was presented to the Virginia Legislature in December 1804 but was declined in January by a vote of 75 to 53 (Miller 1992:245).

In the first decades of the century, several new slaughter houses were established. Adjoining the project area on the east, on property of Thomas Wigham, a slaughterhouse was first identified in 1804 but may have been there earlier (Fairfax County Deed Book E-2:155; cited in Cromwell & Hills 1989:61). By 1810, another Alexandria butcher, Howard, had constructed a slaughter house on the west side of Hooff's Run, north of Duke Street (Fairfax County Deed Book D-2:200). Another was built on the south side of Duke Street, west of Hooff's run by either William Richards or John Zimmerman (Cromwell & Hills 1989:60). Many butchers resided in the West End and kept shops there. Drovers "bringing their cattle to market, stopped [in the West End], and sold their beeves, sheep and hogs, on the hoof" (*Alexandria Gazette* September 15, 1868).

B. The Project Area.

During this period, the project area continued to be divided into and eastern and western portion. It would become one parcel in 1807.

<u>The Eastern Portion.</u> West, Jr. bequeathed this property to his son, John West in 1775 (will probated in February 1777) (Fairfax Will Book D:4). In 1794, John West and his wife, Sarah, sold 15 acres of the land, which was on the east side of the ash tree line, to John Korn for 180 pounds (see *Figure 3*) (Fairfax Deed Book X:310). A deed dated November 1795, for a parcel bounding on the eastern side of this property describes this as "Korn's wagon yard" (Fairfax County Deed Book Z:383). This deed also mentions a mill road. This road probably traversed Korn's property (north of the project area) and led to Cameron Mills. It is likely that this was a remnant of the early road which led to Cameron and then south to Colchester.

<u>The Western Portion</u>. In 1790, Hugh West's grandson, Thomas West inherited the much disputed tract of 627 acres from his father John West, Jr. (Fairfax County Will Book D:4). In 1788, Thomas West and his wife, Anna, sold 25 acres, the tract

upon which they lived, to William Duvall. This property lies on the west side of the ash tree line (see *Figure 3*) (Fairfax County Deed Book R:182). William Duvall was elected to the Common Council of Alexandria in February 1787 (Miller 1992:297).

The Duvall's sold this tract to William Herbert for 250 pounds in 1793 (Fairfax County Deed Book W:330). Herbert had immigrated to Alexandria from Ireland in 1773. He lived on the southeast corner of Fairfax & Cameron Streets at the Braddock House (Brockett 1899:116). Herbert served as justice of the peace from 1786-87; president of the Bank of Alexandria from 1796-1819; alderman in February 1787; and Mayor to Alexandria in March 1809 (Miller 1991:201; 1992:300). In 1796, Herbert sold a portion of this tract to Lawrence Hooff (Fairfax Deed Book Z:272). Hooff was listed as a cartwright, butcher, farmer whose residence was on King Street (Miller 1991:214). He owned the previously mentioned slaughter house located to the east of Hooff's Run, north of Little River Turnpike.

Hooff and his wife, Ann, sold about 3 acres of this property to the previously mentioned John Korn and Jacob Wisemiller, for $387.50 in 1804 (Fairfax County Deeds E2:437).

<u>The Project Area Becomes One Parcel.</u> In 1807, the heretofore separate parcels making up the project area became one. At this time, Korn granted his partner, Jacob Wisemiller one half interest in the entire lot which contained a total of about 16 acres (Fairfax Deed Book J2:20).

Korn and Wisemiller were business partners by the 1790s. They resided with their families in the same dwelling located on the southeast corner of Prince and St. Asaph Streets in Alexandria (Miller 1988:49; 1991:257). Their names are among the "Merchants and other Inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity" who petitioned the General Assembly of Virginia for a bank in Alexandria in 1792 (reprinted in William and Mary Quarterly 1923). They were listed together in the 1800 tax list and the tithables in their household included: three white males and five male slaves. In the 1808 Alexandria census, they were listed as biscuit bakers with six apprentices; Isa Forsch, Daniel Slimmer, Thomas Taylor, John Sweilett, Charles Korn, and John Meary (Miller 1992:348). In 1810, they were listed as merchants residing on Washington and Duke Street. Their household included: 12 white males, six white females, six male slaves and 4 female slaves (Veloz n.d.). Korn and Wisemiller were involved in various enterprises. For example, in 1797, they advertised the sale of rice, molasses, coffee and hides; and in 1802, they advertised the schooner *Rachel* as being available for charter (Miller 1991:257).

In 1808, Korn and Wisemiller placed an advertisement in the *Gazette* for the sale of their 20-acre lot along the Little River Turnpike upon which there was a "good dwelling house" (Miller 1991:256). This lot included the project area. The location of the house was not stated in the advertisement. It is possible that the house was set back from the turnpike road. No records have been found which indicate the resident of this house and whether the property continued to be used as a wagon yard.

In 1811, the 20-acre lot became the property of John Zimmerman as a result of an indenture tripartite (Fairfax Deed Book L2:246). John Zimmerman was the son of Henry and Eliza Zimmerman. His parents had purchased property in the West End in 1801 and 1807. Henry Zimmerman was a butcher and both of his sons, John and George followed his trade. John Zimmerman married Elizabeth Richards in 1802, the widow of another butcher, William Richards (Cromwell and Hills 1989).

The Zimmermans lived in the West End, but not on the 20-acre property. Their home was located on the south side of Wolfe Street, west of Hooff's Run (Cromwell and Hills 1989:60). The 1813 Fairfax County tax records indicate that in addition to the 20-acre parcel, Zimmerman owned four 1/2-acre lots in the West End and a 12-acre lot at Stump Hill. The 1820 tax record lists one of the 1/2-acre lots as his residence. The value of the buildings on the 20-acre lot was $1,200. The combined value of the land and buildings was $4,500. In 1821, this combined value had increased to $4,800. A note in the margin states that $15 per acre had been added for new buildings. The location of these buildings is not known.

John Zimmerman insured two of his buildings, one in 1815 and the other in 1823. Neither of these policies included structures on his 20-acre lot (Mutual Insurance Policies, on file at Lloyd House).

In 1820, John Zimmerman's household included: four white males, six white females, four male slaves, three female slaves, and one free African-American male (Virginia Census 1820).

John Zimmerman made his will in November 1823. He devised all his real and personal property to his wife, Elizabeth, for her support and for the "maintenance and education of their children." After Elizabeth's death, the property was to be equally divided among their children; Eliza, Maria, Amanda, Margaret, John Henry and William Harmon (Fairfax County Will Book N:204). Zimmerman died one month later. The property remained in the Zimmerman family until Elizabeth's death in 1849.

C. Commercial Decline (1820-1845) and Economic Expansion (1845-1861)

By the turn of the century, the economy of the entire country suffered as a result of the trade embargoes during the years before the War of 1812, and with the war itself. The value of land in Fairfax County declined dramatically and during the early nineteenth century many farms were advertised for sale in the local newspapers at a fraction of their former value. Many of these sales were conducted as a last resort in order to settle a deceased owner's debts (Netherton et al. 1978:165). The value of the land reached such a low during the 1830s and 1840s that some farms were actually abandoned. During the early 1840s, much Fairfax County land was no longer under cultivation (Abbott 1968).

During this period, the County's population declined. One factor for this decline was that Alexandria was ceded to the District of Columbia in 1791 and subsequently many people moved to Alexandria, Georgetown and Washington where greater work opportunities, as traders or craftsmen, were anticipated. In addition, more families moved west in search of new opportunities (Netherton et al. 1978:157).

By the mid-nineteenth century, the economic situation in all of Fairfax County began to improve as the county's land came under cultivation once more. The steadily increasing population of Washington and Alexandria provided a market for grains, oats, potatoes, fruits and vegetables (and beef). Settlers from the northern states took advantage of the low-priced land available and began cultivating small diversified farms (Netherton et al. 1978:170).

Since Alexandria had not developed into an industrial center, adequate commercial transportation routes remained essential to the vitality of the city's economy. The railroad provided better access to distribution centers throughout the Eastern Seaboard and radically changed the place of Alexandria in the economic network (Artemel et al. 1987:19).

During the late 1840s, five railroad construction projects were begun in Alexandria (Griffin 1984:117). Two of these projects took place just beyond the northern boundary of the project area. One of these was the Orange and Alexandria Railroad (O&A) designed to connect Alexandria with the fertile farmlands of the Shenandoah valley by way of Orange and the other was to extend a line from Alexandria south to Aquia Creek in order to connect with the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad (RF&P) (Griffin 1984:117; Naisawald 1970:30). The O&A was chartered on March 27, 1848. Construction began in 1850 and was completed to Manassas by 1853 (Griffin 1984:118). The O&A tracks were laid through the West End on Wolfe Street. This railroad "promised to bring trade, freight and passengers" to Alexandria (Sharrer 1977:30).

On March 24, 1851, the Alexandria and Fredricksburg Railroad was chartered by the General Assembly in order to construct a railroad between Alexandria and Fredricksburg. This charter gave the authority to the RF&P (a carrier since 1834 which connected Richmond and Fredricksburg) and/or the O&A to construct the connection. In 1856, the General Assembly granted the RF&P permission to increase its capital stock to one million dollars and to "extend its line northward to join the O&A and the Manassas Gap railroad" (Griffin 1984:120)

The decade from 1850-1860 was a period of unprecedented growth in Alexandria. Th ecity's population increased from 8,795 to 12,652, and more than 500 houses were constructed (Smith and Miller 1989:77). Businesses prospered and the railroad depots, wharves, and canals were active. This period of growth and prosperity ended abrupthly with the outbreak of the Civil War.

1. The West End.

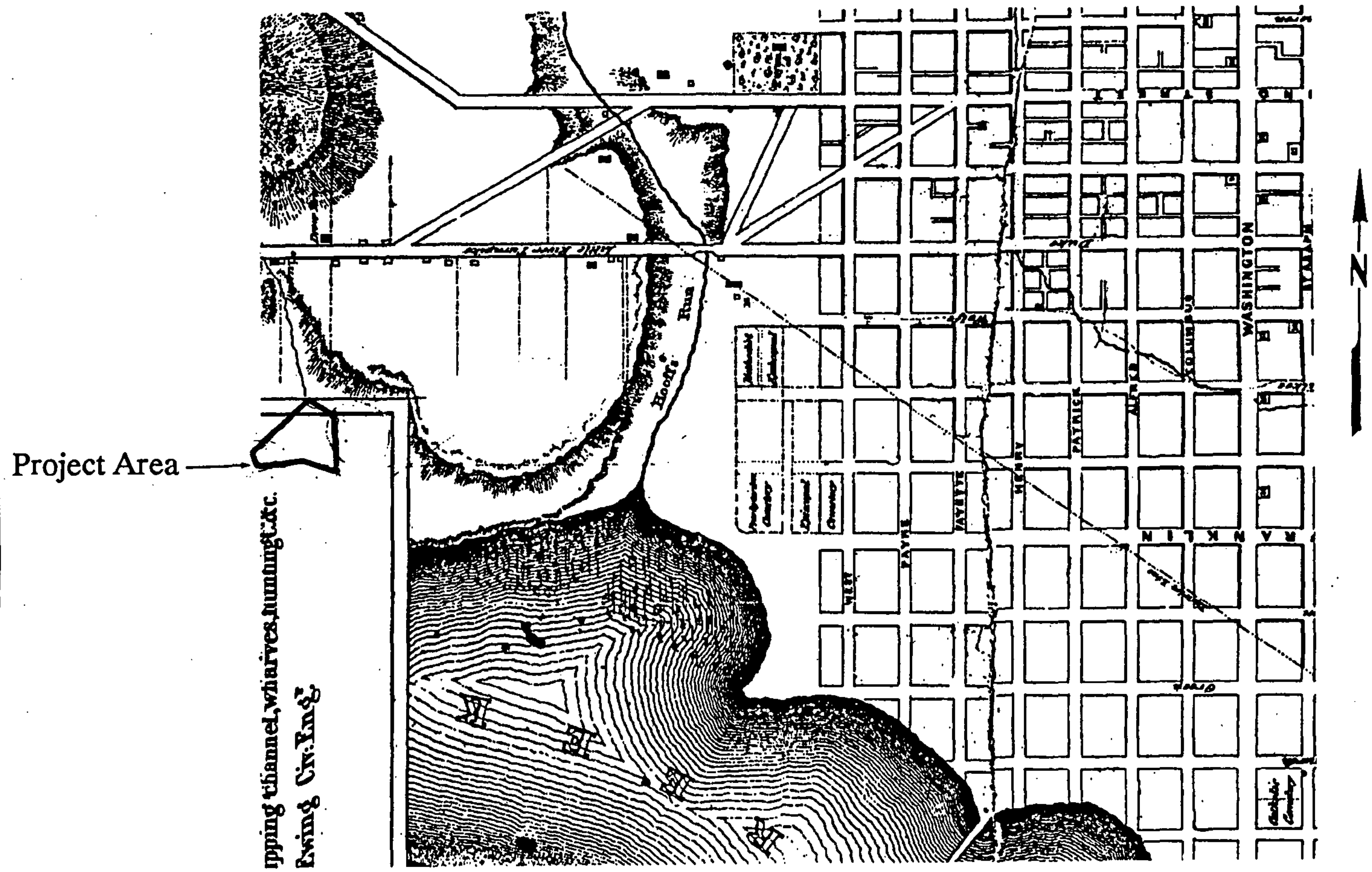
During this period, the West End served primarily as a transshipment point for processing grain and butchering livestock from the hinterlands intended for the market and ports of Alexandria, georgetown, and the City of Washington. A variety of other industries and other services were also being established: stores, brickworks and potteries, a distillery, a glass factory, a bakehouse, a coach manufactory, and a blacksmith shop (Artemel et al. 1987:41; Cromwell and Hills 1989:10).

Local business was conducted at Catt's Tavern which had replaced Simpson's in 1815. In 1817, Samuel Catts purchased a lot to the west of Simpson's original tavern and built a larger hotel. The tavern was well known in the county for its "good fare and accommodations" (*Alexandria Gazette* September 28, 1868). It also served as a meeting hall, where elections and political meetings for the eastern part of Fairfax county were held, and auction house. The tavern came to be known as Drover's Tavern because all cattle sales for the District of Columbia, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, were held there for over a century (Miller 1991:64). Ewing's 1845 Map indicates some of the structures along the Little River Turnpike and the location of Drover's Tavern. The project area is located off the map boundaries (*Figure 7*).

The West End also served as a major inter-state slave dealing center from 1828 to the Civil War and the largest center for the annual hiring of hands in the county from 1815 to the Civil War. For example, one well-known West End slave dealer was Joseph Bruin. His frequent advertisements in the *Alexandria Gazette* indicated that he would pay cash and was in the market year round (Netherton et al. 1978:262). The other dealers were the partnership of Franklin and Armfield who constructed the Alexandria Slave Pen located to the northeast of the project area at 1315 Duke Street (Artemel et al. 1987:41).

The annual hiring out of free and slave African-Americans took place at Catt's Tavern on New Year's Day. This scene was described by a Boston newspaper correspondent in 1861 as a gathering of "men, women and children, mechanics, field hands, dining-room servants, cooks and house servants" who were all dressed in "their new suits of full cloths and linsey woolseys." Those doing the hiring were contractors, small farmers, city dwellers hunting for a porter of house servant, and spinsters or childless widows (Netherton et al. 1978:275).

Many Quakers settled in the West End during the nineteenth century. The 1827 Map of the Middle Turnpike shows an area known as "Quaker Hill" on the north side of the Little River Turnpike and west of the Leesburg Road (Netherton et al. 1978:197). Robert F. Roberts, a Quaker who had migrated from Medford, New Jersey, purchased Cameron Mills in 1848. In a letter written the same year, he expressed his views regarding business in the West End with Alexandria as a market. He stated that "the grist grinding of the town is a good business and this mill being the nearest must do if the people are accommodated." He also explained that the 150 acres of land making up his farm could be used to graze cattle and that "Alexandria [was]



Source: Ewing, 1845

Scale: 1 inch = 1000 feet

Figure 7
Plan of the Town
of Alexandria, 1845

poorly supplied with milk and a good business [could] be done with a dairy" (Roberts Family Papers). In 1851, the Roberts brothers sold one of their mills to the Alexandria Water Company, whose president was Benjamin Hollowell another Quaker. The company needed the mill to feed water to the reservoir (northwest of the project area) on Shuter's Hill and pump water to Alexandria (Knepper and Pappas 1990:10).

2. *The Project Area.*

The project area continued to be owned by the Zimmermans. Tax assessments show no evidence of how the property was being used from 1820 to 1840. It was likely to have been leased to a tenant and farmed. A map of the project area and vicinity during the mid-nineteenth century shows its relationship to some of the structures and roads in existence (*Figure 8*).

From 1841-1849, Zimmerman's son, John H. operated a tavern on the 20-acre property which included the project area (Fairfax County Minute Books 1835-1841: 273, 313, 377; 1842-1845: 65, 144, 215, 282; 1846-1849:44, 115, 184; Cromwell and Hills 1989:77). When Elizabeth Zimmerman (John's widow) died in March 1849, the Zimmerman children decided to sell the property and divide the proceeds rather than to partition the land (Zimmerman vs. Summers CFF#201). The parcel of land was described as "containing 18 - 21 acres, whereon are a commodious tavern, with all useful and appropriate outhouses, buildings and improvements for a public house and farm." The locations of these structures were not further identified.

The tavern was probably located north of the project area boundaries near Little River Turnpike.

Tax records indicate that the 20-acre lot declined to almost half of its value in 1835, worth only $2,500. This decline was probably a result of the depressed land prices in eastern Fairfax County at the time. The buildings were valued at $1,000. There was no increase in either the land or the buildings which would indicate improvements made during the time the building on the lot was converted into a tavern (Tax Records 1835-1849). In March 1844, the Mount Vernon Clay Club, made up of Whigs of Fairfax, met at J.H. Zimmerman's tavern in West End to urge the nomination of the popular Henry Clay (Netherton et al. 1978:306). The tavern also was a popular location for the annual hiring of slaves.

After Elizabeth Zimmerman's death, Reuben Johnston was appointed as trustee and charged with selling and dividing the proceeds of Zimmerman's land among their heirs (Fairfax Deed Book O3:113). Johnston arranged for the sale to be held at Zimmerman's Tavern in November 1849. The tavern and property, about 19 acres, was sold to David G. Watkins for $4,950, (Fairfax Deed Book O3:356).

The 1851 tax records indicated Watkins purchase of the 15 acres from Zimmerman's heirs and the value of the buildings on the lot was $1,500. It is likely that Watkins made some improvements to the building, because ten years later its value

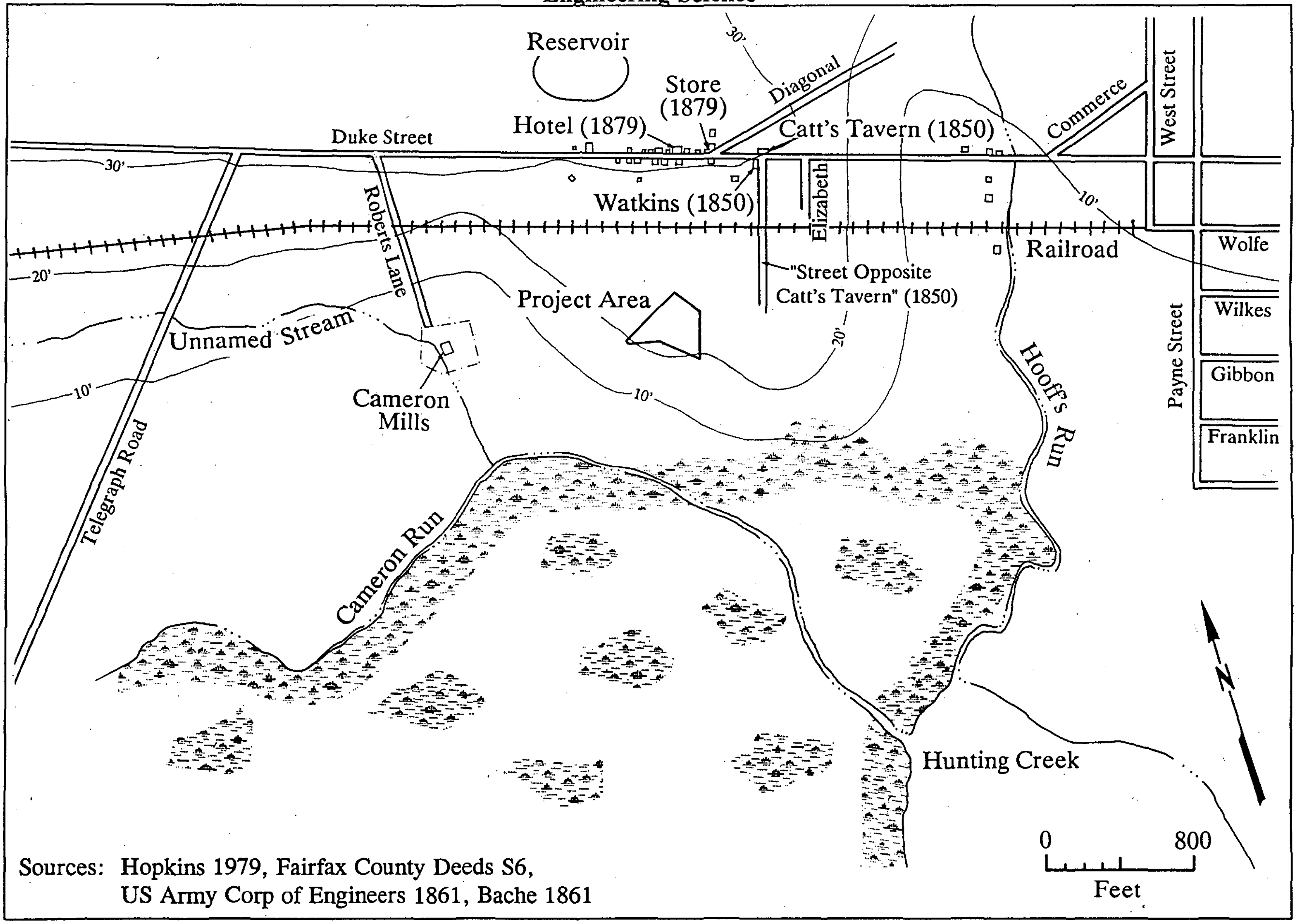


Figure 8
Map of Project
Area and Vicinity
in Mid-19th Century

was $1,800 (1851 and 1861 Fairfax County Tax Records). Watkins apparently did not continue to operate the tavern, nor did he reside on the property. The project area was probably used for a general agricultural purpose during his ownership.

In September 1850, David and his wife, Elizabeth, sold a strip of land, 50' X 520', through the 15-acre lot to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad for $250 (Fairfax County Deed Book Q3:162).

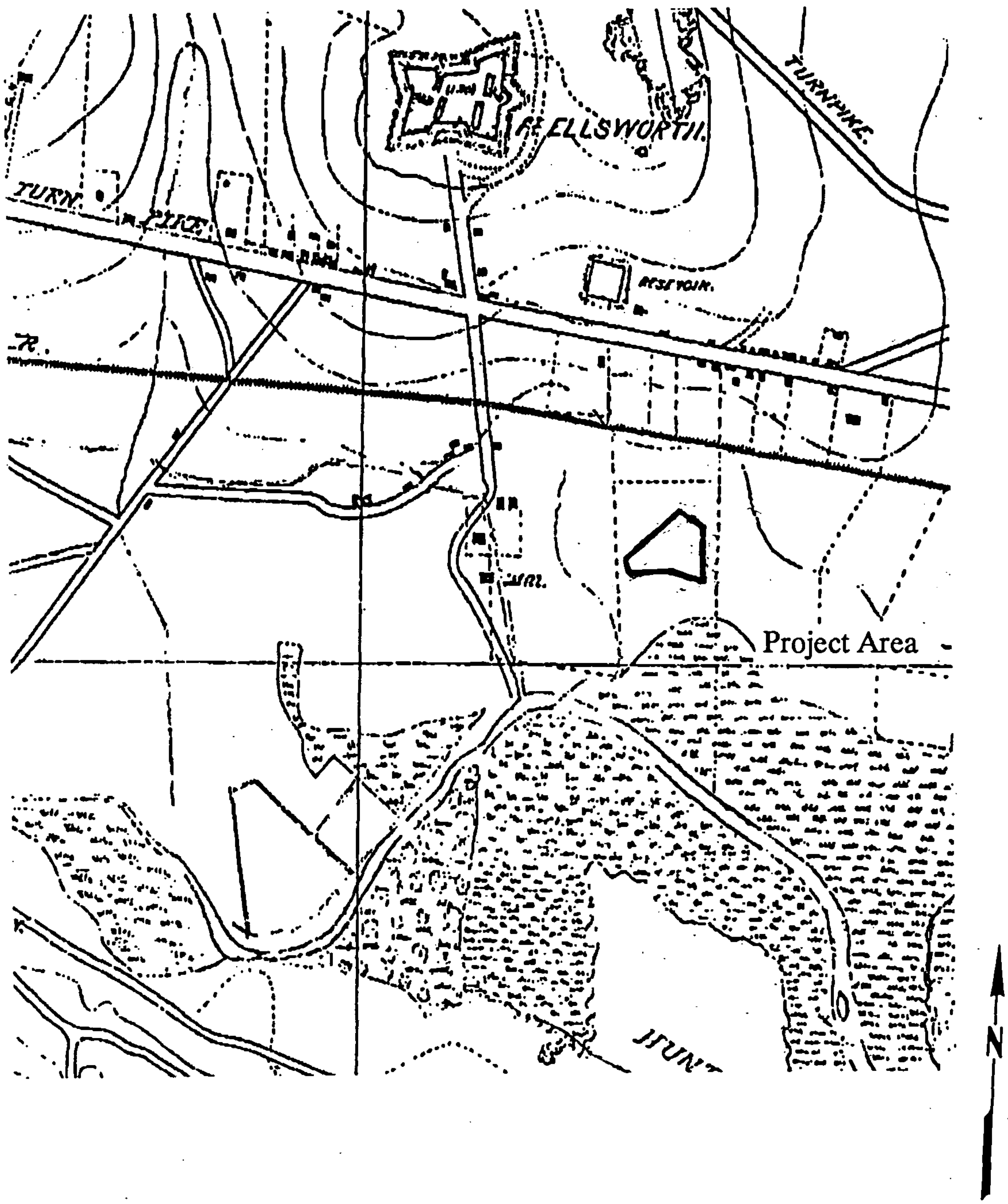
Watkins was involved in several businesses. He advertised as a butcher in the Alexandria City Directories between 1850-70 and was the owner of a slaughter house (Cromwell and Hills 1989:67-69). He listed his occupation as butcher in the censuses taken in 1850 and 1860. The value of his real estate in 1850 was $15,000, by 1860 it had climbed to $25,000. His son, James, was a butcher and his son, George, a farmer. His wife, Elizabeth, was listed as a lady. Watkins and his wife had about nine children (Virginia Census records 1850 and 1860). In 1870, however, Watkins was listed as a farmer (1870 Virginia Census).

Watkins also owned the Dominion Grist Mill (formerly the Phoenix Mill) from 1853 to 1888 as well as more land west of the Colchester Road (Wigglesworth 1976-77:50; also Toulmin et al. 1990:13). In the Alexandria City Directories for 1876 and 1881, he listed his milling firm as D.G. Watkins and Co., and advertised the milling flour and feed. This firm included himself, John H. Watkins and John W. Brown.

D. Civil War and Reconstruction (1861 - 1875) and Urbanization

On May 23, 1861, the majority of Virginians voted for secession. All but one of the votes cast in the West End were for secession (Netherton et al. 1978:320). That night, eleven regiments of Union soldiers crossed the Potomac and took control of Alexandria. The Union soldiers met no resistance because Virginia and Confederate officials believed Alexandria was undefendable and Confederate troops had already departed for Manassas (Netherton et al. 1978:320-321). For the next four years, Alexandria was under military occupation and would serve as a supply and hospital center and a camp for the Union soldiers fighting in Virginia. Many private homes, churches, and local public buildings were commandeered for military barracks, hospitals and prisons (Smith and Miller 1989:84; Barber 1988:15). The Union also took possession of the O&A railroad and used its shop complex as the headquarters for the U.S. Military Railroad (Williams 1977:59). This facility occupied a twelve-block area on upper Duke Street near Henry (east of the project area) (Smith and Miller 1989:84). In addition, the Union troops built a ring of forts along the Alexandria-Fairfax line in order to protect Washington from Confederate attacks (Netherton et al. 1978:320-321). Several of these forts were close to the project area; Fort Ellsworth stood to the northwest, Fort Williams lay beyond it and Fort Lyon stood to the south *(Figures 9-13)*.

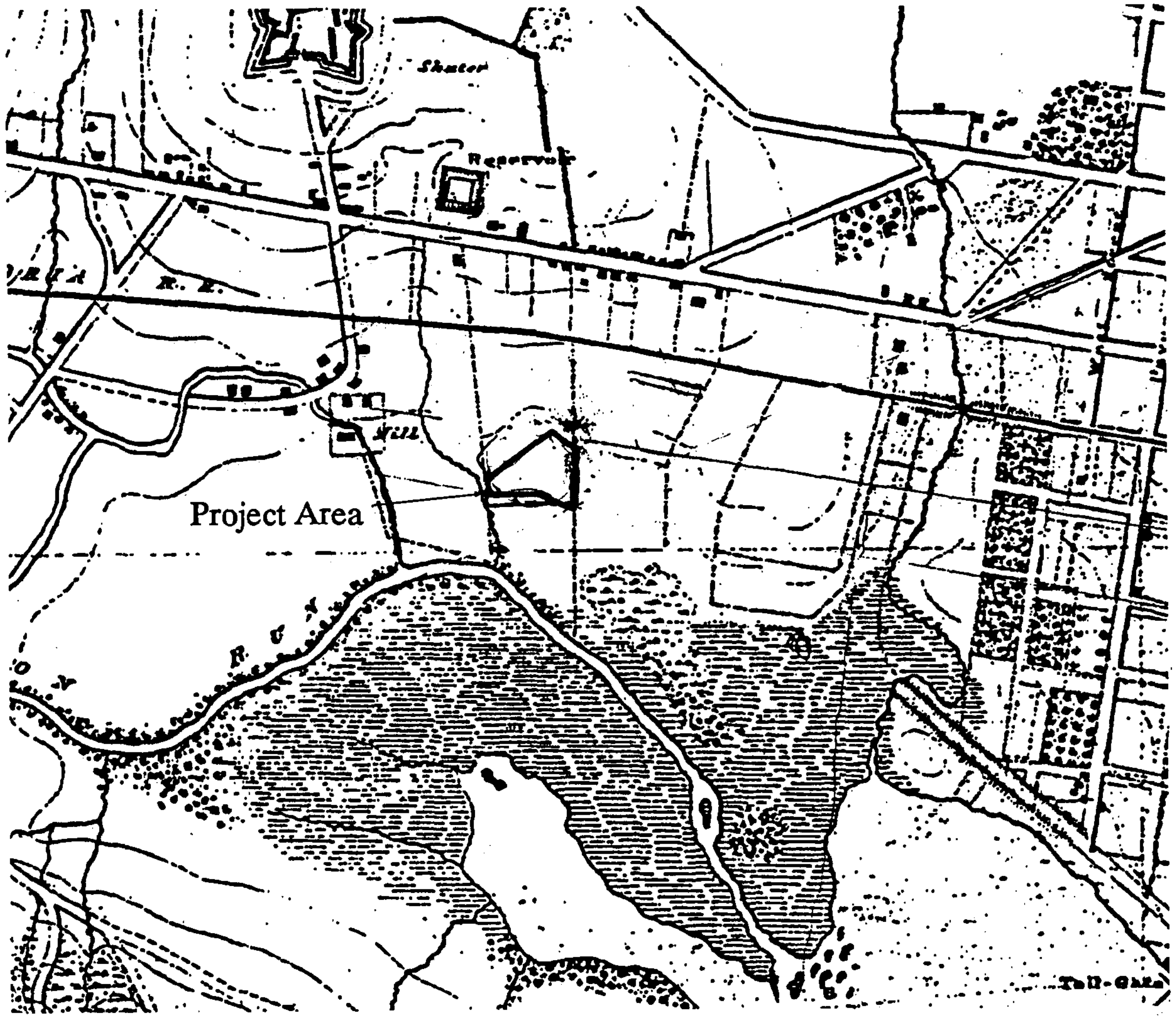
This sudden occupation of Alexandria created havoc and disorder, but was brought under control by General John P. Slough, the appointed military governor of



Source: Anonymous, c. 1861

Scale: 1 inch = 1000 feet

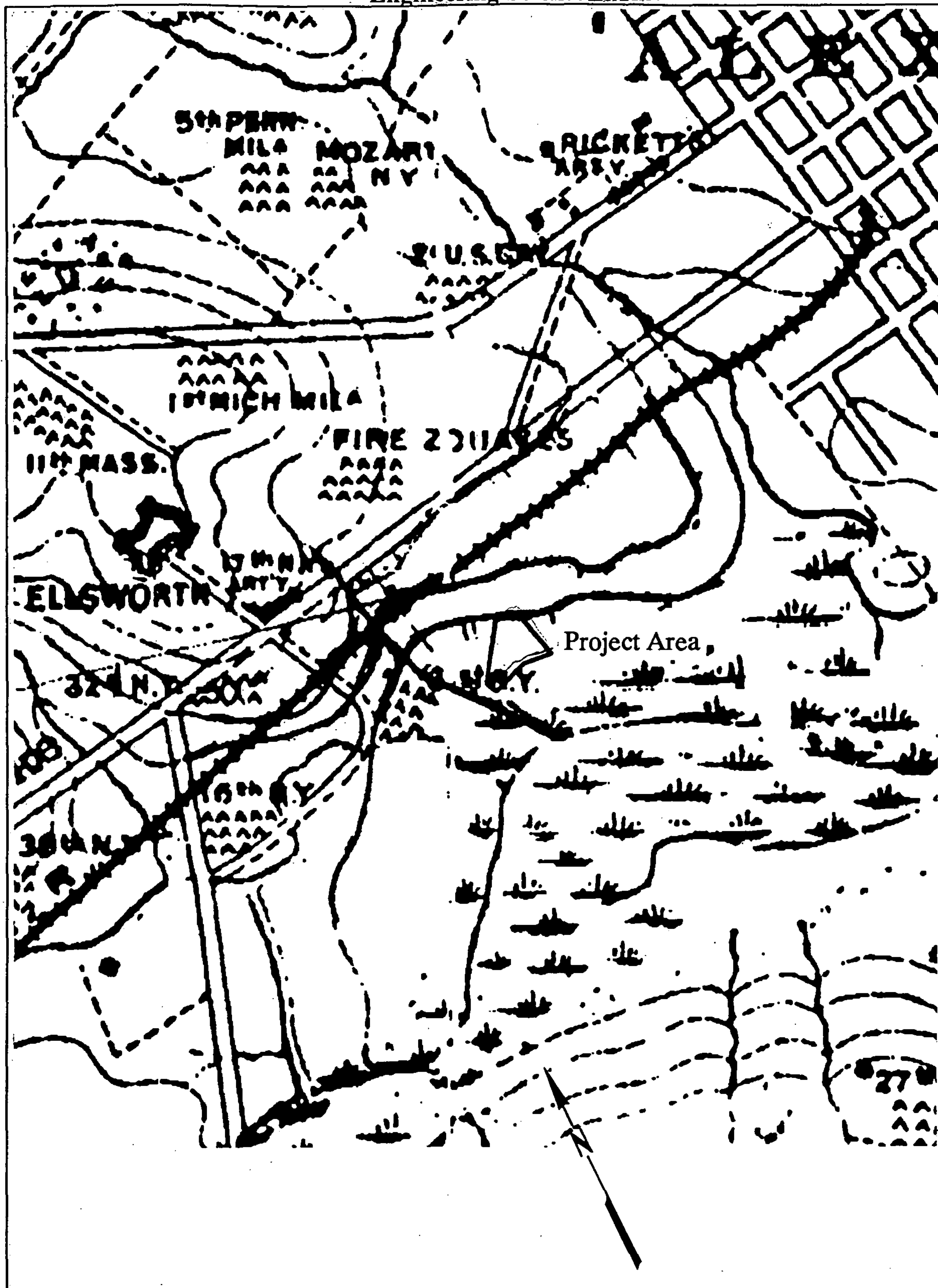
Figure 9
Topography of the Country and Defences in Front of Alexandria



Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1861

Scale: 1 inch = 1000 feet

Figure 10
Environs of
Washington



Source: A.D. Bache/U.S. Coast Survey, 1861

Scale: 1 inch = 1000 feet

Alexandria Courthouse II/III

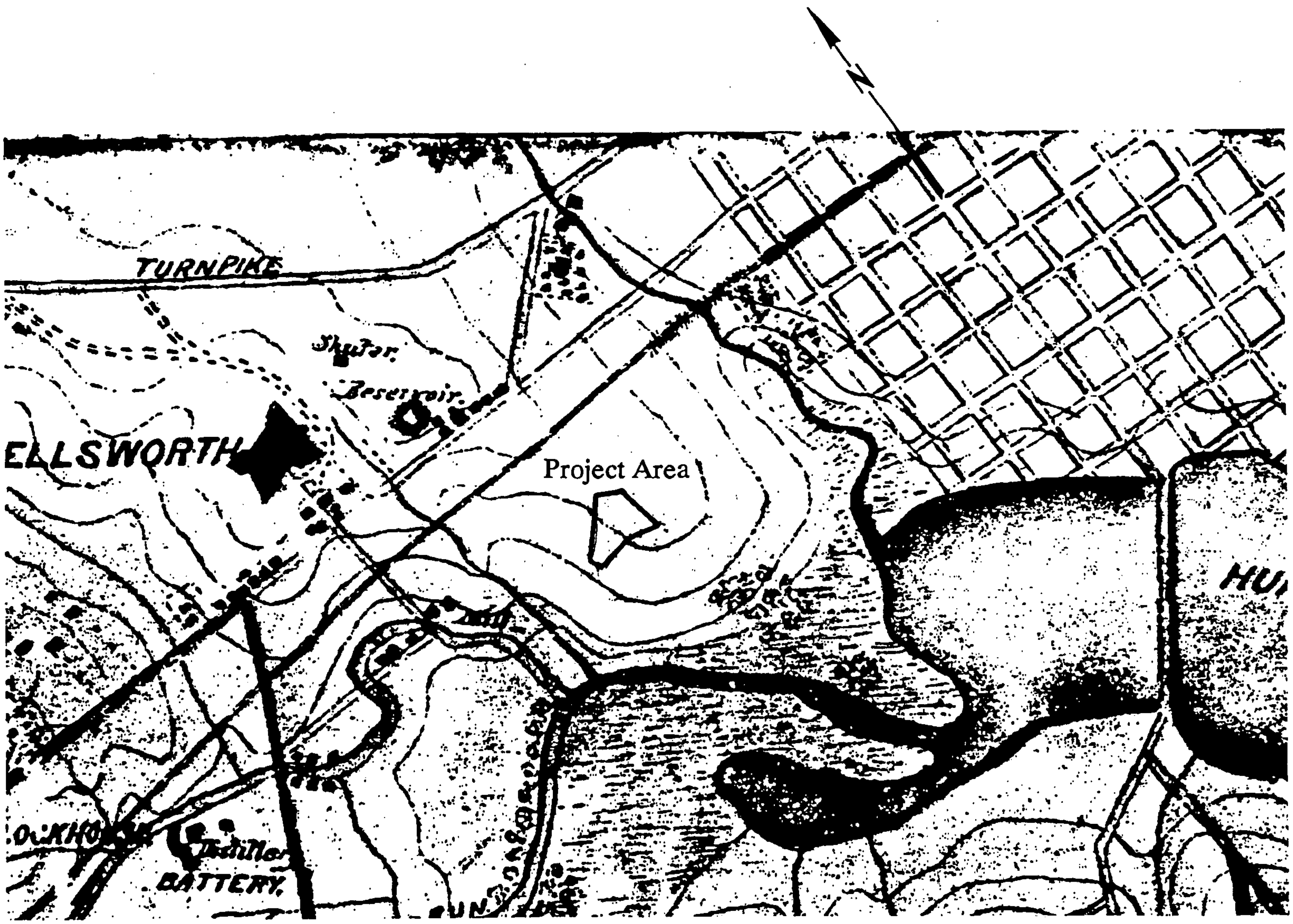
Figure 11
U.S. Army Encampments South and West of Alexandria in 1861

Source: McDowell, 1862

Scale: 1 inch = 1000 feet

Alexandria Courthouse II/III

Figure 12
Map of North Eastern Virginia and Vicinity of Washington



Source: Barnard, 1865

Scale: 1 inch = 1000 feet

Figure 13
Map of the Environs
of Washington

Alexandria from August 1862 to July 1865. Slough wrote in 1862 that there had been "a reign of terror in Alexandria for a few days. The streets crowded by intoxicated soldiery; murder was of almost hourly occurrence and disturbances, robbery and riot were constant" (*Alexandria Gazette* 12/10/86; Smith and Miller 1989). However, once order was restored, Alexandria's citizens suffered under military rule. Civilian travel was restricted, passes were required for traveling to Washington, farm goods were confiscated and those suspected of being disloyal to the Union were often arrested and placed in jail (Smith and Miller 1989:84). The Alexandria Slave Pen, on the north side of Duke Street, served as a Union prison for soldiers and civilians (Artemel et al. 1987:41). A landowner's property could be confiscated for disloyalty to the Union. This happened to Richard Rotchford, a West End resident, who owned the property upon which Shuter's Hill Brewery was located (east of the project area). He was accused of "engaging in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, and in aiding and abetting such rebellion" (Barbash and Dennee 1993:11).

The vast number of wounded and ill soldiers arriving in Alexandria posed a problem for the army as well as the town. By fall of 1862, sick and wounded men from the Peninsula, the battle of Cedar Mountain, and the Bull Run campaign were arriving by trains, boats and in horse-drawn ambulances over the Little River Turnpike. As the fighting continued, there were more wounded soldiers than there were beds and many were being treated and fed on the town's sidewalks before being moved to Northern hospitals. In order to provide accommodations for these men, churches, schools and a number of large private residences were converted into hospitals (Barber 1988:35). However, as the war continued, temporary facilities were erected to meet the increasing needs (Hurd 1989).

The living conditions at these hospitals were often quite miserable, with poor sanitation and inadequate food and bedding. By 1862, there were two convalescent camps at Alexandria, one at the depot, and one in the near-by Camp Convalescent, named Camp Misery by the soldiers. Conditions were fearful at Camp Misery -- "a huge, filthy catchall for the odds and ends of the army (Leech 1941:220).

Conditions were improved by the establishment of The Sanitary Commission by Frederick Law Olmstead. This was an "immense and powerful agency created for the relief of suffering among the soldiers" (Leech 1941:213). In addition to the plans for new pavilion hospitals, monographs on health and hygiene, and forced sanitation in the camps, the Commission was responsible for distribution of supplies to field camps, emergency hospitals and convalescent camps. Many women served as Relief Agents for the Sanitary Commission.

Many citizens moved out of the city as a result of the general war-time turmoil. An article appearing the *Gazette* in 1863 recorded that "not one third of the original [Alexandria] inhabitants now remain and many of the old mansions were deserted by their owners and are now used as barracks and offices" (Netherton et al. 1978:329). Once Lee surrendered to Grant, in April 1865, Alexandria began a long process of recovery. In July 1865, the office of the military governor was abolished and during the summer months outlying forts, blockhouses and army camps were dismantled and sold at public auction (Smith and Miller 1989:88). The retreating Union army left a city in need of much repair and the surrounding countryside denuded of trees (Smith and Miller 1989:88).

An article published in the *Alexandria Gazette* in September 1868 described the West End as being "worthy of local notice, not only for its good people, and good citizens, but for other things it contains." These other things were the slaughtering and milling businesses, the reservoir, and Catt's Tavern. The article also explained that the West End had developed by 1810 and that since then it "[had] altered very little in appearance though some new houses [had] taken the place of old ones, and several well-built and handsome residences [had] been erected in the last twelve or fifteen years. The country around [was] divided into lots, highly cultivated by industrious and thriving citizens." The article described the boundaries of the village as being Hooff's Run on the east, Shuter's Hill on the north, Cameron Run on the south, and Cameron Mills on the west (*Alexandria Gazette* September 16, 1868).

Gazetteers and business directories of the period list various merchants in the West End village, including Clinton Bollinger, general merchant in 1897 (Chataigne's *Gazetteer)*. In addition to the commercial and industrial enterprises in the West End, entertainment was provided on occasion. For example, in September 1897, the "Lailson Circus performed masterly feasts of horsemanship, vaulting etc..." there (Miller 1992:245). In the 1906 gazetteer, three general stores, Carlin Bros., S.A. Staples, and C.C. Walters & Co., and Thos. Hillier, carpenter and builder, were listed (Hill, *Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer*).

In 1907, the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors favorably described the West End as,

> a suburb of Alexandria, in point of population, is one of the most important villages in Fairfax County. It was named for the West family, who held, under regal grant, the land on which the village was first projected. It is a community of four or five hundred inhabitants, having a church, a graded school, the union depot of all the railroads touching Alexandria, a glass factory, distillery, several stores, the Alexandria Water Company's plant, and the old Cameron Run Mills. The old Cameron Run Mills, now owned by the Roberts family, is an enterprise of great age. When Alexandria was only a frontier hamlet, these mills were in full operation. In this village reside many employees of the different railroads passing through, and other persons having business in Washington and Alexandria. Many of the residences are beautiful, modern structures, supplied with hot and cold water. Since the establishment of the union depot here, West End has taken on a new life, and with its splendid natural advantages, no village in Virginia offers greater opportunities for manufacturing enterprises.

1. The Project Area.

During the Civil War, the project area vicinity, according to Walter H. Owens II (coauthor of *Mr. Lincoln's Forts*), was used by Union soldiers for drills and camps because the ground was level in comparison to Shuter's Hill (1991:personal communication). This use was also mentioned in *The Civil War Diary of Lewis Bissell.* The encampment of the 31st New York is shown on the 1861 map drawn under the supervision of A.D. Bache of the U.S. Coast Survey. The camp was located west of the project area on the property belonging to the owners of Cameron Mills (*Figure 11*). Also within the vicinity of the project area, along the south side of the O&A tracks, Union troops constructed Slough barracks in May 1864, which was transformed into a Third Division General Hospital in May 1865 (For further information see Pappas et al. 1992). Research to date has not revealed the actual location of this barracks and hospital, nor was its location discovered through archaeological testing within the project area.

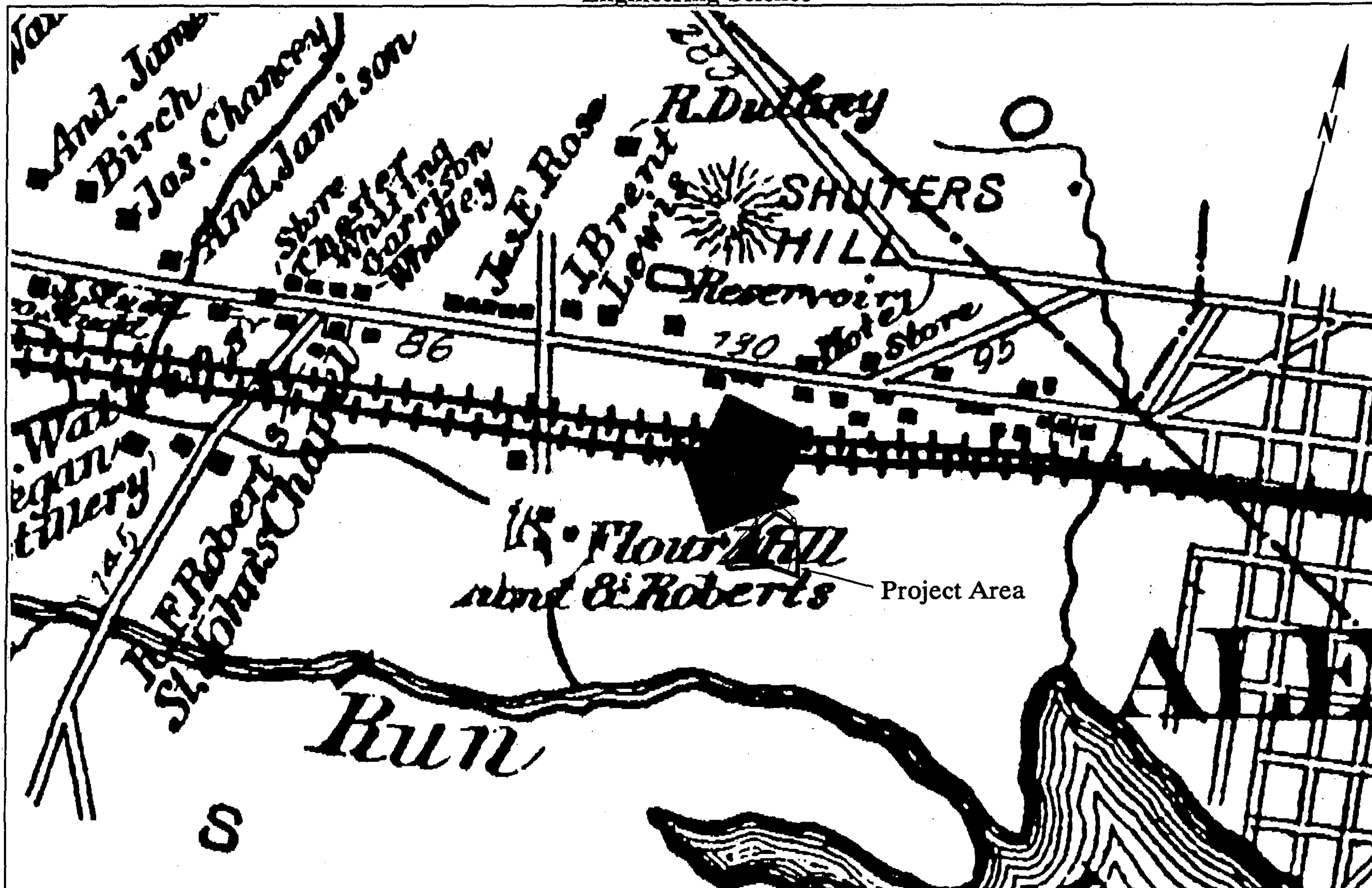
The owner of the project area continued to be David Watkins. The Roster for R. E. Lee's Camp, No. 2, Confederate Veterans of Alexandria, Virginia list a D. G. Watkins. He enlisted in Kemper's Battery in 1861 and served until the close of the war. It is unclear whether this is the same Watkins.

The 1879 Hopkins Atlas does not indicate any structures within the project area (*Figure 14*).

In 1887, Watkins and his wife sold all the land south of the O&A railroad tracks, including the project area, to James W. Roberts, Mary E. Roberts, Anna M.Roberts and Eliza W. Roberts for $1,200 (Fairfax Deed Book G5:1). The Roberts owned the adjoining Cameron Mills. In 1895, the Roberts sold this property to Samuel Spencer (Fairfax Deed Book V5:175). Finally, in 1897, Spencer sold this land and other property he had acquired, totaling 57.5 acres, to the Southern Railway Company (Fairfax County Deed V5:175).

Southern Railway owned the rights to the tracks once controlled by the O&A. On February 14, 1867, an Act of the General Assembly merged the O&A and the Manassas Gap Railroads. Later following a series of mergers and reorganizations, the O&A and Manassas Gap Railroad became part of the Virginia Midland Company which was then purchased by Southern Railway (Griffin 1984:119).

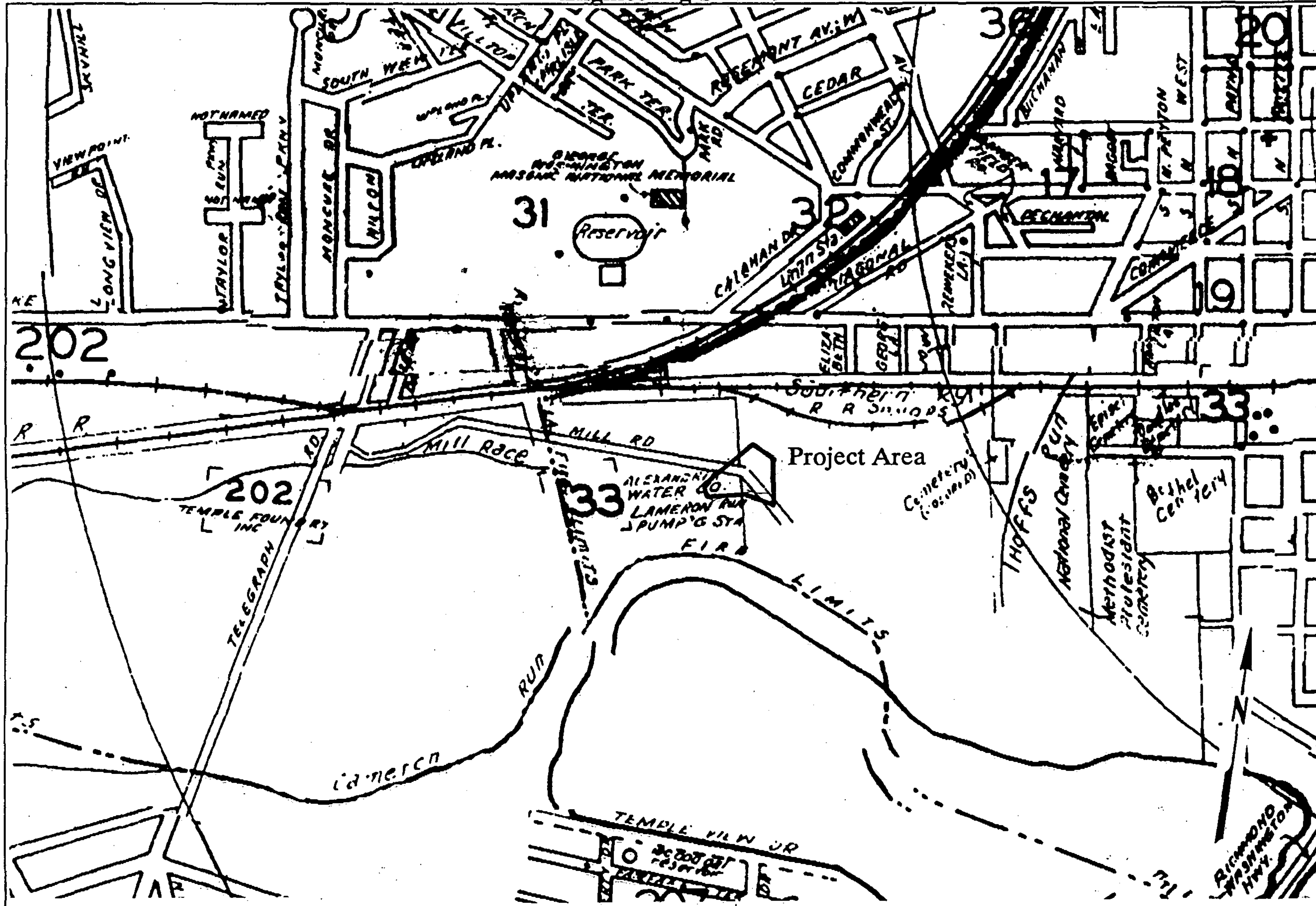
In 1897, Southern Railway petitioned to purchase an additional 40 acres of land (Mitchell 1991), and as a result became the owner of about 100 acres in the vicinity of the project area. This large tract was bounded by the RF&P right-of-way on the north, Hooff's Run to the east, the old Cameron Run stream bed on the south, and Mill Road on the west (Dames & Moore 1989:2-5). Just north of the project area, Southern Railway built its railyard and shops. The project area and most of the property south of the rail yard was not used until the 1950s because the land "sloped into the flood plains of Cameron and Hooff Runs and was occupied by marshes, swamps and mud flats" (Dames & Moore 1989:2-6) (*Figures 15-17*). In the early 1950s, the railroad leased the project area to the Alexandria Scrap Corporation which primarily processed steel scrap and automobiles (Dames & Moore 1989:2-5). The tin press and some office buildings associated with the scrap company were located within the project area during the 1960s and 1970s. The northern portion of the project area had railroad tracks on it



Source: Hopkins, 1879

Scale: 1 inch = 1000 feet

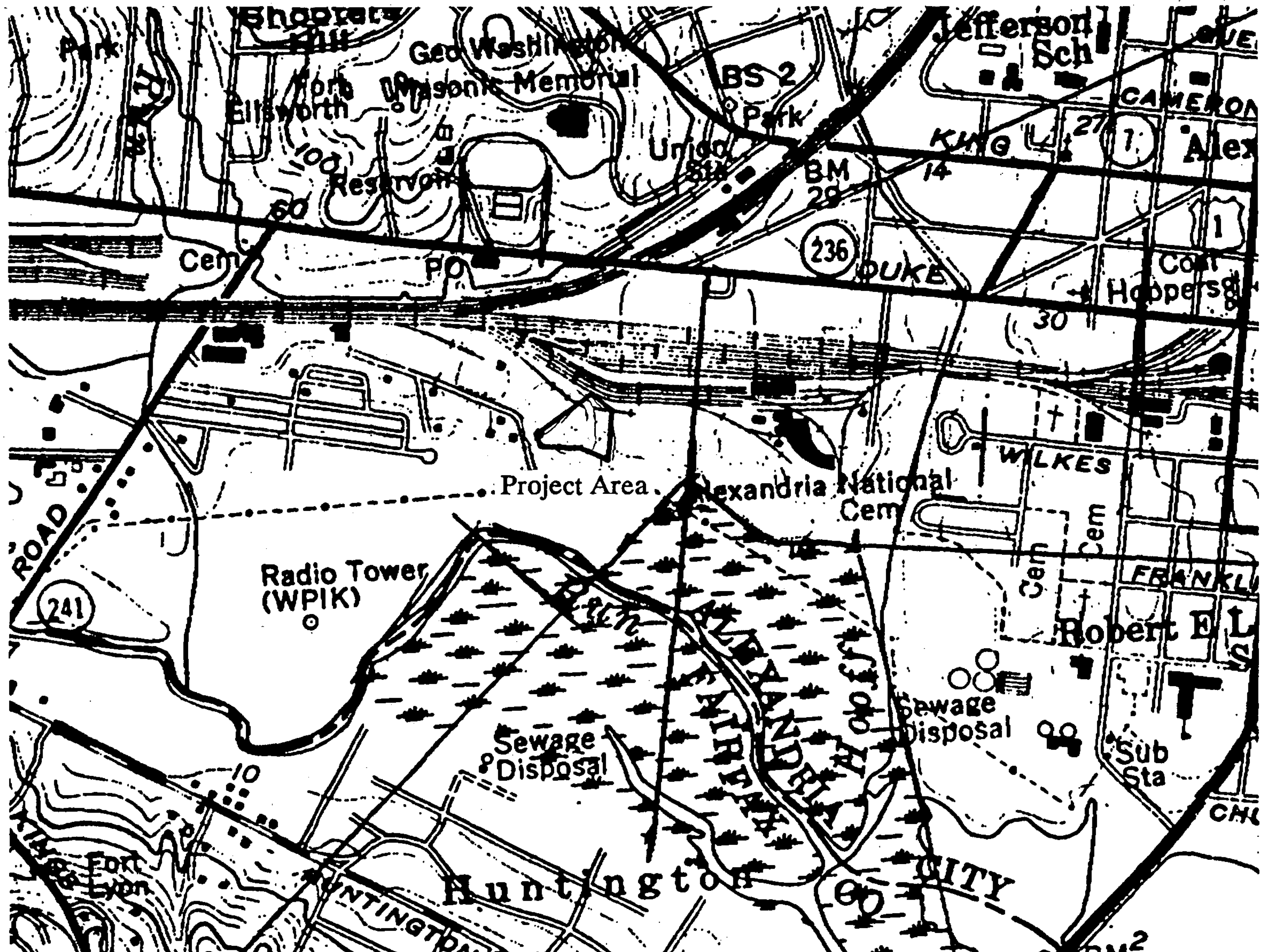
Figure 14
Atlas of Fifteen Miles
Around Washington



Source: Office of City Engineering, 1915

Scale: 1 inch = 1000 feet

Figure 15
Western Alexandria
in 1915

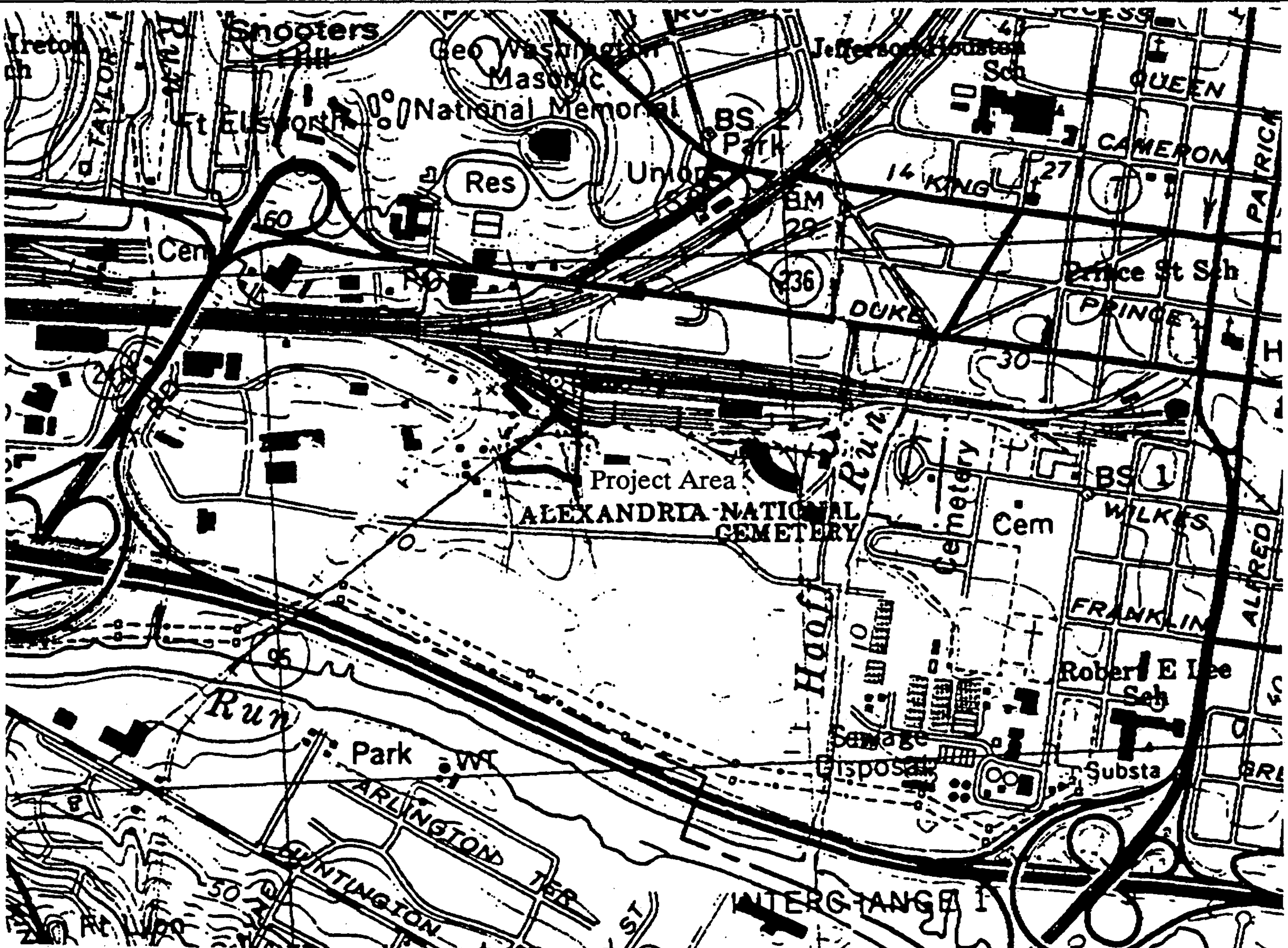


Source: United States Geological Survey, 1956

Scale: 1 inch = 1000 feet

Alexandria Courthouse II/III

Figure 16
USGS Map, 1956



Source: United States Geological Survey, 1982

Scale: 1 inch = 1000 feet

Alexandria Courthouse II/III

Figure 17
USGS Map, 1982

(Dames & Moore 1989). Some of the city's landfill operations may have filled the area during the same period according to city officials (Cook 1991: personal communication).

V. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

The earliest documentation of contact with indigenous groups in the region that encompasses Alexandria are the maps and other records of Captain John Smith's voyage up the Potomac in 1608. Four Algonquian villages that appear to have been located outside the boundaries of the city itself were marked by Smith, but unfortunately they have not been located with certainty.

The 19th century marked the development of a great deal of interest in North American Indian antiquities. Investigations of the greater Washington area (including Alexandria) were conducted under the auspices of many institutions, including the U.S. National Museum (now the Smithsonian Institution) and the Bureau of American Ethnology of the National Museum.

S.V. Proudfit's study (for the U.S. National Museum) "Ancient Village Sites and Aboriginal Workshops in the District of Columbia" was completed during the late 19th century. Sites recorded by Proudfit included one at Gravelly Point (44AR20), and two in the vicinity of the National Airport (44AR12 and one that is currently located under the airport's southern end).

William Henry Holmes, William Dinwiddle, and Gerard Fowke (1891) conducted a survey of the Tidewater Potomac during which they collected artifacts, and located and recorded the presence of aboriginal occupations. This Bureau of American Ethnology project plotted the general location of occupations without provenience information about individual sites. Since that time, some sites have been located including one near the mouth of Hunting Creek, in the vicinity of what is now the Belle Haven neighborhood. The temporal placement of the sites can not be determined because many of the collections have been lost (Bromberg 1987).

After a long hiatus in systematic research, modern archaeological surveys have begun to extend knowledge of the prehistoric occupation in the area. Alexandria Archaeology was founded in 1977 and a recompilation of all known archaeological sites within the city began. The survey documented the location of 22 prehistoric sites, most of which consisted of undifferentiated lithic scatters that were devoid of chronological diagnostics (44AX6, 44AX12, 44AX26, and others). These were located in upland settings along Holmes Run in the western portion of the city (Henry 1983). Three sites were located along Four Mile Run; two were undateable lithic scatters (44AX32 and 44AX36) and one had Middle Archaic diagnostics (44X31). Another upland site was located north of Cameron Run (44AX17). This occupation had evidence of an Early Archaic component.

Of the 22 sites documented, only one (44AX53) was located on the Potomac shoreline. This site was located on Jones Point, a mile below Ford Landing and was recently studied by LeeDecker and Friedlander (1985). Their analysis of the materials recovered determined that the site was occupied during Late Archaic and Middle Woodland Periods.

A somewhat larger number of sites has been recorded along the southern portion of the Hunting Creek/Cameron Run drainage, in Fairfax County, including a Middle Archaic Halifax Phase quarry site (Bromberg 1987). In addition, a cluster of sites located in the Loftridge development above a southern tributary of Cameron Run were investigated by the Fairfax County Archaeological Survey (Johnson 1986). Diagnostic material recovered ranged in date from Middle Archaic to Late Woodland Periods.

A National Park Service (Inashima 1985) survey of the Mt. Vernon Memorial Highway identified 13 prehistoric sites. They included shoreline sites such as 44AX723 that was a base camp with occupations that spanned from the Middle Archaic to the Late Woodland Periods. They also found a Middle Woodland base camp (44AX713) with a Popes Creek component situated some four miles south of the city; a similar Middle Woodland site (44AX618) several hundred feet to the south, this with a slightly later Mockley component; and a Late Woodland base camp (44AX211) at Sheridan Point near Four Hunt Park.

Research into Alexandria's historic past has been shaped by the work of Alexandria Archaeology, established in 1977. Emphasis has been placed on the concept of "city site," focusing on historical development within a city-wide context. Emphases have been on investigating spatial differentiation between status groups and examining variation in artifact assemblages as Alexandria developed an increasingly stratified class hierarchy (Cressey et al. 1984; Shephard 1985) The three major development periods have been recognized in the city's history. The periods include:

Mercantile Capitalism (mid-18th century)

Indigenous Commercial Capitalism (late 18th to mid-19th century

Industrial Capitalism (late 19th to early 20th century)

(Cressey and Stephens 1982; Cressey 1985).

With the assistance of a knowledgeable and enthusiastic volunteer force, Alexandria Archaeology has conducted numerous archaeological investigations within the city as part of the City Survey Project, including extensive work at the Lee-Fendall House at Washington and Oronoco Streets, the Stabler-Leadbeater Apothecary Shop in the 100 block of South Fairfax Street, the McLean Sugar House, site of a 19th century sugar refinery at Cameron and Alfred Streets, and Fort Ward, on Braddock Road.

Recent work conducted within the Cameron Run area has included two reconnaissance surveys of the Cameron Run Valley, one conducted in 1979 for the Alexandria Regional Preservation Office (Klein 1979), and a second by Louis Berger Associates for the Virginia Department of Transportation (1989). These surveys located fourteen historic sites, while concluding that the area in general was extensively disturbed. The Cameron Mills site, (44AX112), identified in the 1979 survey, was an early industrial site north of Cameron Run near the Eisenhower Avenue Metro Station.

The site of two late 18th century grist mills, Cameron Mills was recently surveyed archaeologically as part of the city's newly adopted archaeological review ordinance (Knepper and Pappas 1990).

In 1987, both archival and archaeological work were conducted at the Alexandria Slave Pen on the 1300 block of Duke Street (Artemel *et al.* 1987). This research integrated information pertaining the area's occupation from the mid 18th to the 20th century. Its focus was the periods when this site was used as a slave pen and slave dealers headquarters (1828-1861), and as a civil war prison(1861-1865). In 1988, James Madison University Archaeological Research Center (JMUARC) conducted a Phase III mitigation of the Bontz site (44AX103), which was a 19th century butcher's residence, and the United States Military Railroad Station commissary buildings (44AX105) (Cromwell and Hills 1989). In 1990, Engineering-Science completed an archaeological study at the Alexandria Business Center which yielded both prehistoric archaeological remains (44AX127) and the 19th-century Bloxham Family Cemetery (44AX128) (Toulmin et al. 1990).

Within the immediate vicinity of the project area Tellus Consultants has conducted survey and testing of areas of the Carr Norfolk Southern Property. Among the resources identified was an African-American cemetery. Analysis of the data recovered by Tellus Consultants was still in progress at the time of writing. Tellus Consultants also conducted testing within Block I prior to remediation of the Southern portion of the block. No archaeological resources were identified. Engineering-Science, Chartered, conducted an archival study (Pappas, Artemel, and Crowell 1991) and Phase I, II, and III archaeological investigations within Block I. This report documents those investigations. Preliminary reports were submitted at the conclusion of the Phase I and II studies (Walker and Artemel 1992a; Artemel and Walker 1992; Walker and Artemel 1992b).

VI. METHODOLOGY

A. Archival Methodology

Previous historical research of the courthouse property was conducted to determine historic land use and identify potential historic archaeological resources. The sources reviewed to achieve this goal included: land records, previous archaeological research, historic photographs, historic maps and various secondary sources. In addition, a variety of Civil War records at the National Archives were examined to discover whether the Slough Barracks and Hospital were located within the project area boundaries (Pappas et al. 1991).

Research for the present phase of study was directed toward discovering more detailed information regarding land use, occupants and structures within the project area, and the effect of development in the surrounding area. Primary sources such as tax records, southern claims files, maps and equity cases were consulted to determine land use and property value. Census and geneological records, insurance records, city directories and secondary sources, such as journals and local histories, provided information about property owners, their places of residence, professions, families, and possible uses of the project area. These sources were reviewed at the following repositories: the Virginia Room of the Fairfax City Library for tax and census records, and journals; the Fairfax County Courthouse for tax records, southern claims files and equity cases; the Virginia Historical Society in Richmond for genealogical records, family papers, maps and journals; and the Lloyd House Library for genealogical records, city directories and local history.

In order to determine the effect of settlement and development in the vicinity of the project area, i.e., Cameron, Alexandria and the West End, the following sources were examined: George Washington's diaries and surveys at the Mount Vernon Library; Truro Parish and Fairfax County Records, family papers, and the Glassford and Co. Records at the Manuscripts Division at the Library of Congress; historic maps at the Geography and Maps Division of the Library of Congress; and existing archaeological reports and other secondary sources. In addition, the Public Works records and maps available at the Virginia State Library in Richmond were consulted for references and/or surveys of the project area and vicinity during the construction of the Little River Turnpike, the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and the Richmond, Fredricksburg and Potomac Railroad.

The historical maps showing the vicinity project area were digitized and scaled to 1:12000. The outline of Block I was then placed on each map. This was done by overlaying each map on the modern USGS map using the road system as a guide. The main roads used were Duke Street/Little River Turnpike, King Street, and Diagonal Road as these roads appeared on nearly all the maps. However, this is not as straightforward as it might seem. There are a number of sources of error and variation that should be considered that, in several cases, made a definitive placement of the project area difficult. On a purely mechanical level, a source of error was introduced as the lines on large scale maps thickened considerably when they were enlarged to a 1:12000 scale. The maps themselves also varied in accuracy. This could have been due to a number of factors: the competence of the surveyors (e.g. Paynter 1982:246-250) and/or the purposes for which the map was made (Seasholes 1988). For example, a real estate map might emphasize accurate placement of property boundaries more than would a military map. Further sources of variation in the placement of the project area was the lack of nearby landmarks and, due to recent land alteration, a lack of correspondence between the modern and historical topography. In general, the most accurate 19th-century historical map was the 1861 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' map (*Figure 10*). For example, the fencelines shown on this map correspond almost exactly with the 1794-1897 property boundaries (*Figure 4*). The least accurate map appeared to be the 1804 Farifax County Deed Book map (*Figure 6*).

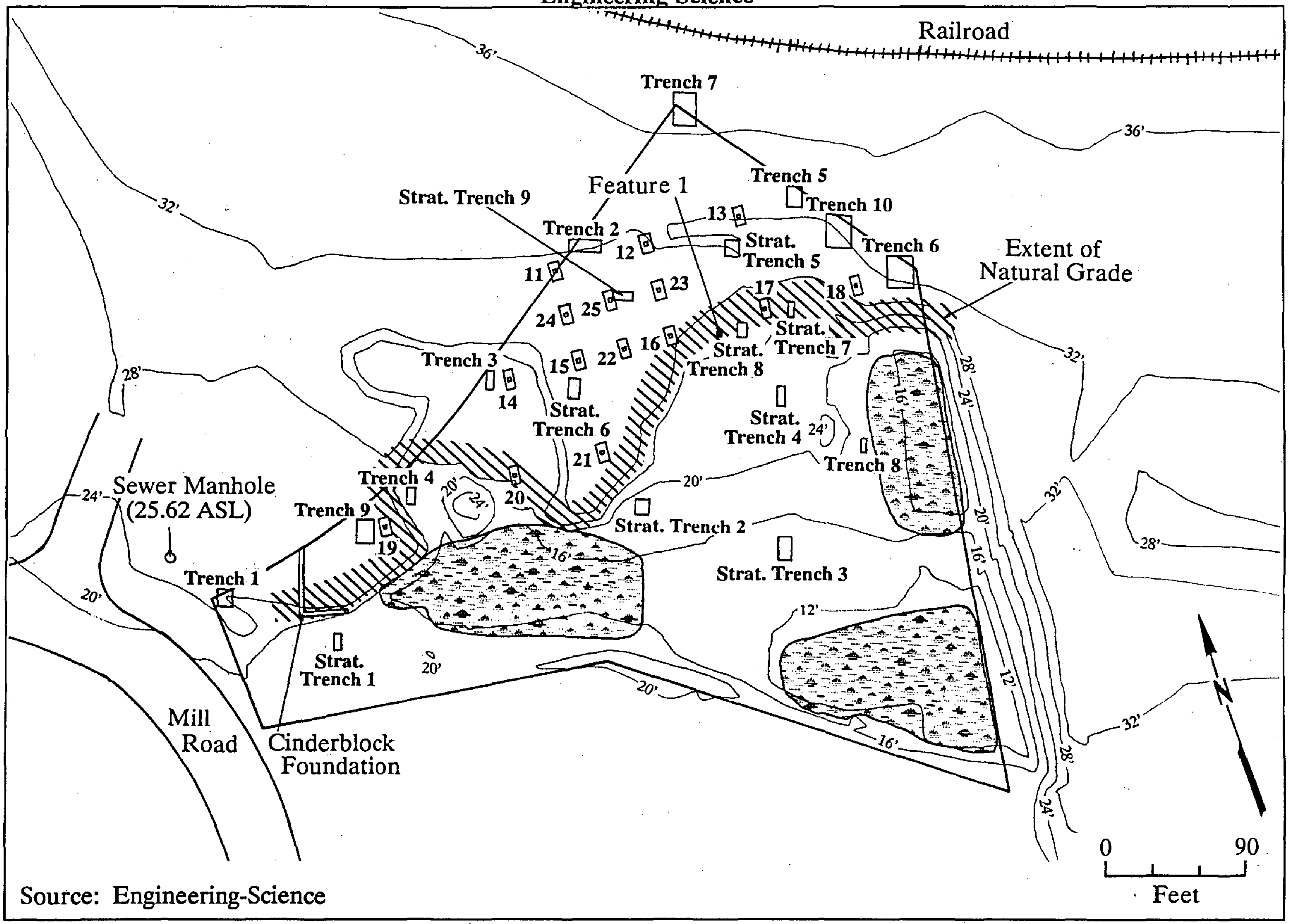
B. Phase Ia Methodology

Because of the potential for contaminants within the project area, atmospheric monitoring was conducted using a photoionization detector (PID) to detect for volatile organic compounds. A health and safety plan was written for each phase of work on the site.

Ten Phase I trenches, numbered 1 through 10, were excavated (*Figure 18*). Trenches 1 through 7 were excavated at approximately 100-foot intervals along the northwest and northeast boundaries. The eastern boundary consisted for the most part of a steep bank with two large pools of standing water at the bottom. Because of the impracticality of excavating in standing water, Trench 8 was excavated 50 feet west of the east boundary. No further testing was conducted along the west boundary as most of this area had been graded down to the clay subsoil. A single trench was felt to be sufficient to clear this area for construction. Trench 9 was placed between Trenches 1 and 4 on the northeast boundary to investigate an ungraded area. Trench 10 was placed between Trenches 5 and 6 on the northeast boundary to investigate a deposit of cobbles encountered in Trench 6 and determine whether it was of artificial or natural origin.

Because the excavations took place in fill that was potentially subject to fissuring, the side walls of each trench were stepped to maintain a 1.5:1 to 2:1 slope (29 CFR 1926.652). When possible, a shovel test or test unit was placed in those trenches encountering intact original surfaces. Two- by two-foot shovel tests were placed in Trenches 2, 3, 9, and 10. A 3- by 3-foot test unit was excavated in Trench 9. The shovel tests and test units were given the same numerical designation as the trench in which they were placed. Although the buried original surface was encountered in Trenches 5, 6, and 7, the depth of the trenches and the presence of unstable fill layers of fly ash made entry into the trenches too hazardous to be allowed. Any artifacts that were seen in the buried surface strata were recovered.

Engineering-Science



Alexandria Courthouse II/III

Figure 18
Phases I and II
Site Map

C. Phase Ib/II Methodology

A grid was established on the portion of Block I that retained surviving historical grade. Eleven 3-foot square test units (Units 11-21) (*Figures 18 and 19*) were excavated at 60 foot intervals across that portion of Block I in which the historical grade was believed to survive beneath the 1950s fill. Four additional units (Units 22-25) were excavated to further investigate an area of high artifact density encountered in adjacent units. In order to excavate the test units, it was necessary to trench down with a backhoe to the level of the historical grade, which was identifiable by the presence of a distinct greyish brown horizon, and, in some cases, was overlain by a layer of decayed grass and organic material. The greyish brown horizon was identified as a plowzone. The extent and depth of the surviving grade had been established in previous investigations (Walker and Artemel 1992). Because the excavations took place in fill that was potentially subject to fissuring, the side walls of each trench were stepped to maintain a 1.5:1 to 2:1 slope (29 CFR 1926.652).

All units were excavated by 0.3 foot levels with the different strata within each level being excavated separately. All soil was screened through 1/4" hardware cloth and all artifacts were bagged with complete provenience information recorded in indelible ink.

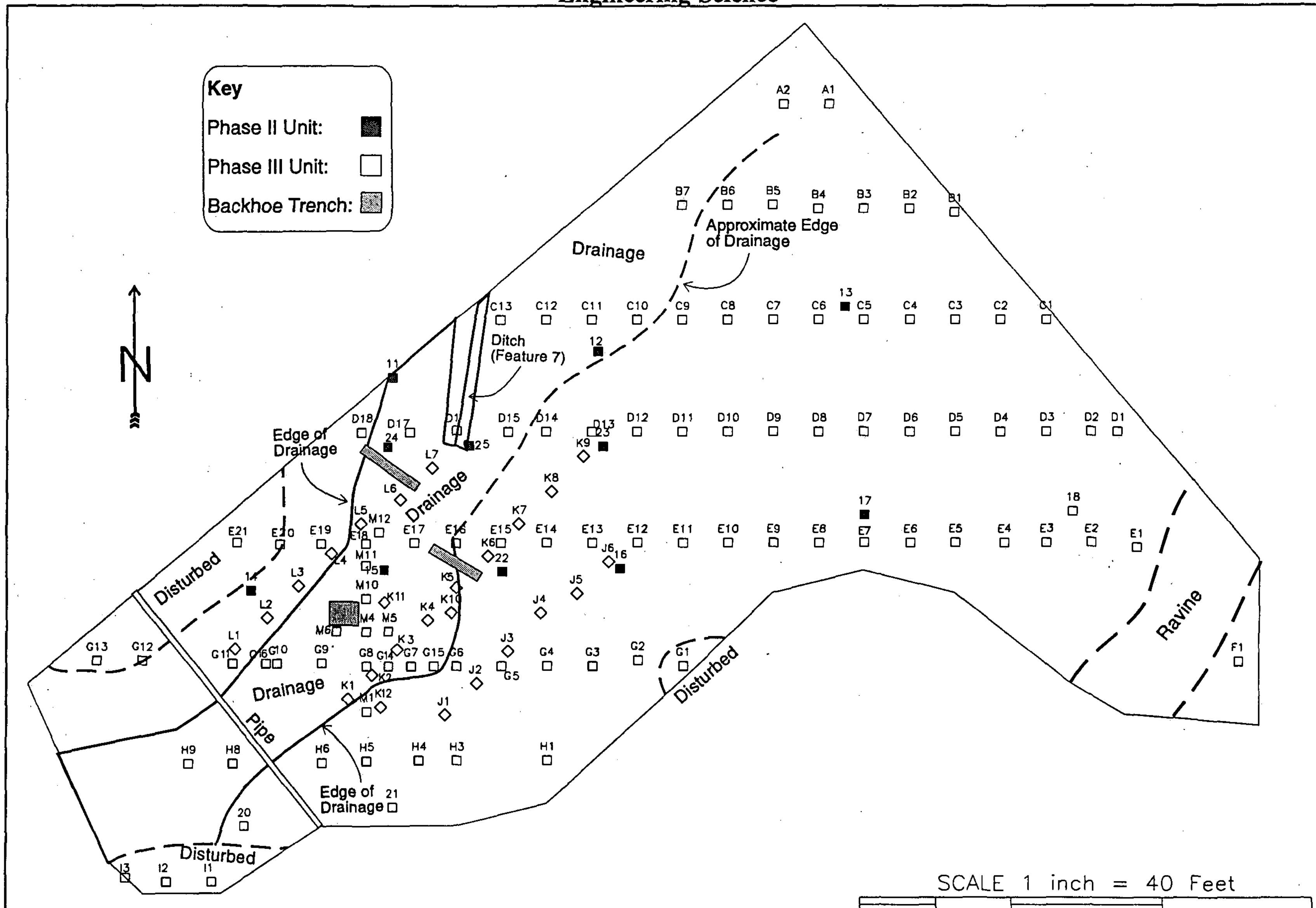
D. Phase III Methodology

1. Research Design

As the Phase Ib/II fieldwork identified archaeological resources that were significant for the information they could provide on the prehistoric and historical settlement of the Cameron Run Valley, data recovery was recommended on the Alexandria Courthouse Site for both the prehistoric and historical components.

<u>Prehistoric Component.</u> The prehistoric component of 44AX164 was significant for the information it could provide on settlement patterns in the Cameron Run valley during the Late Archaic and Woodland periods, and the transition between the two. The diagnostic atifacts recovered during the Phase Ib/II work consisted of a Savannah River broadspear and a fragment of cord-impressed pottery. The Savannah River Phase represents an important shift in adaptation and settlement, being a transitional period between the generalized foraging subsistence pattern of the Late Archaic and the beginnings of agriculture and more complex societies in the Woodland period. This period saw a shift to a society focused more on rivers and estuaries, with an accompanying increase in the exploitation of the resources found in these environments. Regional interaction may have become more widespread during this period. Larger, possibly macro-social, campsites appear during the Savannah-River Phase and there was a tendency to increased sedentism towards the end of the period.

Engineering-Science



Source: Engineering-Science

Alexandria Courthouse II/III

Figure 19
Phases Ib/II and III
Site Map

A number of research questions were formulated to guide the archaeological investigations of the prehistoric component.

> *What was the scale of the camp (e.g.,was it a temporary camp or a village or base camp?)?*
> *What resources were being exploited?*
>> *Was it a camp for the exploitation of the resources nearby Hunting Creek (e.g. waterfowl, fish)?*
>> *Was it a lithic processing station, in which quartz cobbles were gathered from around the creek for reduction as part of the manufacture of stone tools?*
>
> *Was the occupation seasonal or permanent?*
> *What was the duration of the occupation?*

Historical Component. The historical component of the site was significant for its potential to yield information on the early settlement of the Cameron Run Valley and document an occupation in an area for which there was very little historical record of settlement. The project area lay on the outskirts of what was, from ca.1790 until the early 20th century, the unincorporated village of West End. West End was a transitional area between urban Alexandria and the surrounding rural area that had grown up along Little River Turnpike. It served as a transhippment point for cattle and other rural products destined for the Alexandria, Georgetown, and D.C. markets. It was at West End that the initial processing, such as butchery, tanning, and milling was conducted. Through investigation of the Courthouse Site it was hoped that a better understanding could be gained of the relationship between Alexandria and the surrounding countryside and how this relationship changed through time. In order to guide the research, a number of research questions were formulated.

> *Who lived on the site?*
> *What was the socioeconomic and occupational status of the occupants (e.g., tenant farmers? slaves? commercial or industrial workers?)?*
> *What activities were carried out on the site?*
> *Are spatial patterns evident in the distribution of the artifacts that would suggest specialized activity areas or structures?*
> *What was the diet of the occupants?*

2. *Field Methodology*

Prior to the commencement of excavation, the fill was graded to approximately a foot above the historic (original) surface across the whole site. This operation was conducted by the Sverdrup Corporation, and was monitored by an archaeologist to ensure that original ground surface was not disturbed.

A grid consistent with the grid established during the Phase Ib/II work was then established. Trenches were laid out at 30 ft. intervals across the site in order to develop a refined understanding of the distribution of features and artifact deposits. Each trench was three feet wide and oriented east-west, and extended across the entire project area. The trenches were labelled A-I from north to south across the site. Under the supervision of an archaeologist, a backhoe removed the remaining fill from each trench down to the historical grade.

Three foot by three foot excavation units were then excavated along each trench at nine foot intervals (*Figure 19*). The units were designated by their trench letter and numerically within each trench from east to west. For example, the fourth unit from the east end of Trench D was labelled D4. The units were then excavated by natural stratigraphy down to the natural subsoil. A representative profile was drawn of every third unit and of the unit at each end of each trench. Profiles were also drawn of units that contained features or anomalous stratigraphy.

Three diagonal trenches (Trenches J, K, and L) were excavated at a 45° angle to the grid. They were placed in an area of high artifact density identified during the Phase I and II investigations. Excavation units, numbered from south to north, were excavated at intervals of nine feet within these trenches. Seven additional units (M1, M4 - M6, and M10 - M12) were placed to investigate the drainage area to ensure that it was indeed a natural feature. Three backhoe trenches were also excavated in the drainage area for the same purpose.

The units were excavated by natural stratigraphy. All soil was screened through 1/4" hardware cloth and all artifacts were bagged with complete provenience information recorded in indelible ink.

When the unit excavations in an area were complete, the remaining plowzone was graded away using backhoes under the supervision of archaeologists. The exposed subsoil was then cleaned to identify and define features. All exposed features in the subsoil were mapped. Those features that were not obviously modern (e.g.. utility trenches) or natural (e.g.. rootstains, rodent burrows) were bisected and a profile drawn. As each area was completed, it was, conditionally upon the approval of Alexandria Archaeology, released for construction.

E. Laboratory Methodology

Upon arrival in the laboratory all artifacts were cleaned, bagged, catalogued and stored. Most historic artifacts were washed and brushed. However, unless soils were very wet and muddy, metal artifacts were dry brushed only. Organic artifacts that came from a dry environment were dry brushed only, otherwise they were lightly washed. All materials were stored in polyethylene resealable bags into which were punched small holes to allow air to circulate.

A minimum vessel count was calculated for the ceramics. Because of the large number of very small sherds, mending of the vessels was not practical, so the count was accomplished through counting unique rims within the assemblage. The comparison of rim sherds was made on the basis of profiles, decoration, thickness, color, and, when possible, diameter. In those cases in which a ware type, or sometimes a decoration, was not represented by a rim sherd, the body fragment was included in the count.

Bags were placed in archival boxes by bag number order. The site name and bag number were written on the outside of each bag in indelible ink. An acid-free tag containing site, provenience and bag number information was placed inside each bag. An acid-free, self adhesive label is placed on each box, stating site, phase of work, bag numbers and the number of the specific box within the series. At the completion of the project, the artifacts will be transferred to the GSA.

VII. ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS

This section describes the archaeological findings from the three phases of fieldwork conducted at the Alexandria Courthouse Site. The first phase was Phase Ia and entailed clearing the boundaries of the project area for pile driving and determining whether historical grade survived beneath the fill. Phase Ib/II involved testing the interior of Block I and assessing the significance of the archaeological resources encountered there. Phase III was a data recovery aimed at mitigating the effect of the construction of the courthouse on the archaeological resources and answering research questions based on the finding on the findings of the previous phases of work..

In order to allow a better understanding of the site, each stratum was, as much as possible, placed within an overall site sequence or universal stratigraphy. Often this entailed giving the strata different designations than those assigned in the field as our understanding of the site development was refined. This was an ongoing process through all phases of the investigation.

When possible the Phase Ia stratum designations are tied into the site stratigraphy. However, this was often not practical as many of the Phase Ia trenches were in disturbed areas that could not be tied to the general stratigraphy or because it was, due to safety reasons, not possible to examine the Phase Ia stratigraphy closely enough to make an assessment.

The discussions of the Phase Ib/II and III findings use the universal stratigraphic designations based on the interpretation at the conclusion of the Phase III work. Where the stratigraphic interpretations differ from those presented in previous reports is noted in the text.

A. Phase Ia

	Elevations (Above Sea Level)		
Trench	Surface	Buried Surface	Bottom of trench
1	26.50'	--	20.08'
2	34.32'	21.32'	19.32'
3	21.67'	20.00'	18.50'
4	17.83'	--	12.83'
5	35.24'	24.91'	23.57'
6	32.69'	15.69'	11.69'
7	40.69'	24.69'	22.69'
8	17.88'	--	12.88'
9	25.62'	20.66'	16.62'
10	34.25'	16.59'	12.25'

Table 1: *Phase Ia Trench Elevations*

The results of the Phase Ia survey of the boundary indicated that an intact surface survived below the 1950s fill. A buried plowzone, which was initially interpreted as an *A* horizon, with an overlying humic layer were encountered in Trenches 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10, as shown in *Table 1*.

The surviving extent of the buried surface after the remediation of the southern portion of the site and estimated historical topography beneath fill is shown in *Figure 20*. The surviving extent of the historical surface was identified by locating it in the profile left by the grading of the southern area and tracing its extent on the ground. The historical topography was interpolated from elevations derived from the archaeological trenching and from test boring conducted prior to the archaeological investigations.

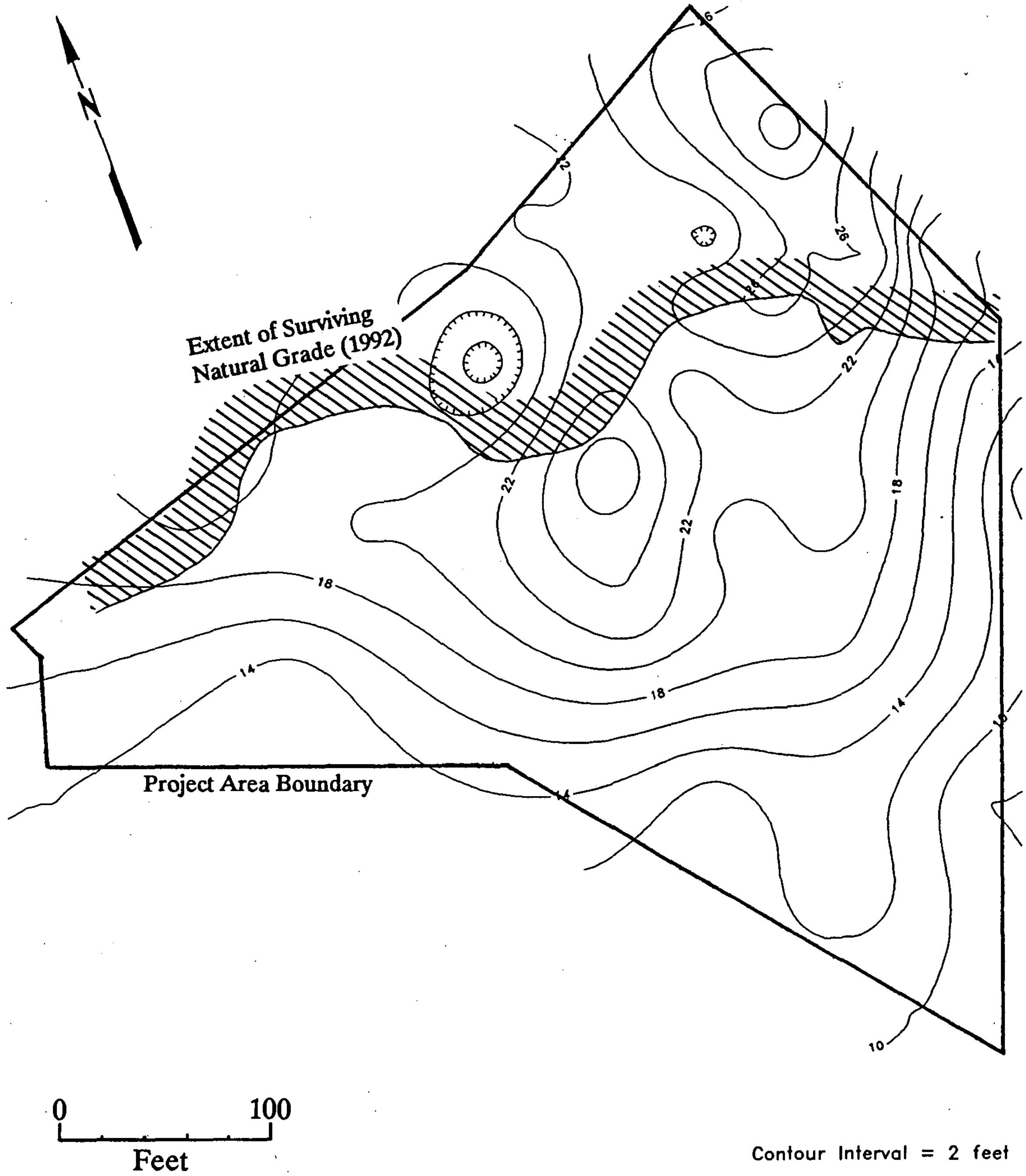
Only one definite feature was encountered in the Phase Ia trenches along the Block I boundary. This was the utility trench for a cast iron pipe oriented roughly northeast-southwest, and was encountered in Trench 9 in the western tip of Block I (*Figure 21*). Although 18th and 19th century artifacts were recovered from the trench fill, the pipe itself was probably laid in the late 19th or 20th century. It was not felt to be an archaeologically significant feature.

A possible second feature was encountered in Trench 6. This was a layer of mixed greyish brown (2.5Y 5/2) very moist silty clay and quartz cobbles about 1- to 2-feet thick, designated during the Phase Ia work as Stratum G (*Figure 22*). It was overlain by a layer of humus (Stratum F). Stratum F was in turn overlain by 17 feet of fill consisting alternating bands of fly ash and clay fill (Strata A-E). Because of the depth of the trench and the instability of the walls, no entry was attempted into the trench. Instead, the soil was trowelled through and examined for artifacts as it was brought up by the backhoe.

No artifacts were recovered from Stratum F. Stratum G contained 13 artifacts. These consisted of five brick fragments, including one that was glazed, three glass insulator fragments, two drainpipe plugs, two drainpipe valve joints, and a fragment of a mold-blown olive wine bottle base with a glass-tipped pontil mark. The glass insulator fragments indicate a date of deposition of post *ca.* 1865. The plumbing hardware suggests a date in the late 19th century or after.

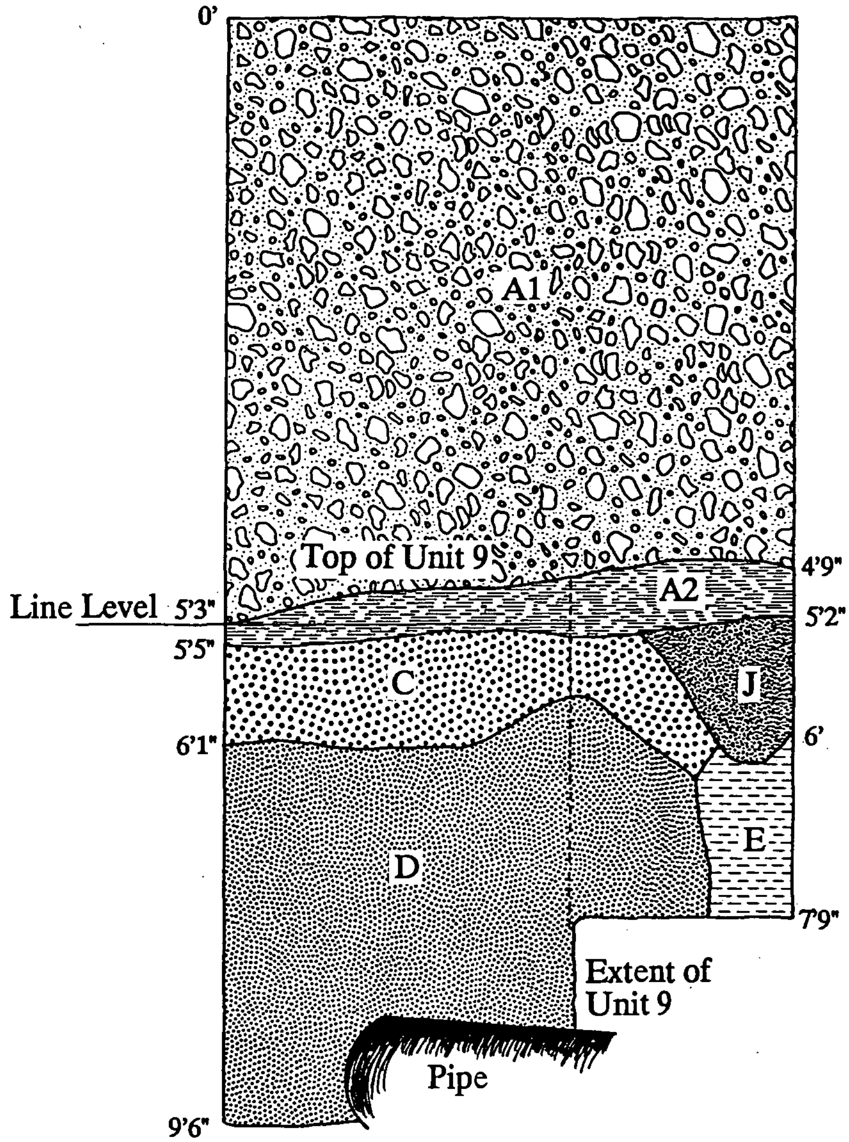
Beneath Stratum G, Stratum H was the natural subsoil, a light brownish yellow (2.5Y 6/3), mottled with light grey (2.5Y 7/1) and strong brown (7.5YR 5/6), sandy clay. No artifacts were recovered from Stratum H.

These cobbles in Stratum G were interpreted as fill in what would have historically been a low-lying part of the project area. A similar cobble layer was encountered in soil test boring in the southwest corner of the project area at an approximate elevation of 7 feet ASL. It also was possible that the cobble deposit was natural, the result of water running through that area. Trench 10, which was excavated 45 feet to the northeast of Trench 6, encountered a water table at a depth of 20.5 feet below the surface (13.75 feet ASL) (*Figure 23*). Both the trenching and the soil test borings indicated a very low-lying area along the eastern edge of the project area. Subsequent investigations confirmed this area as the location of a gully or a ravine



Source: Engineering-Science

Figure 20
Surviving Historical Grade and Estimated Historical Topography (Phase Ia)



Key:

A1: Mixed yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) clay and gravel fill
A2: Gray (2.5Y N4) sandy silt
C: Mixed olive (2.5Y 5/3), grey (2.5Y N5), and light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) slightly silty clay, Trench fill
D: Mixed olive grey (2.5Y 5/2), light olive grey (2.5Y 6/2), and light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) silty clay, Trench fill
J: Mixed light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) silty clay and asphalt, Trench fill
E: Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay, veined with grey/light grey (10YR 6/1) silty clay, Subsoil

Source: Engineering-Science

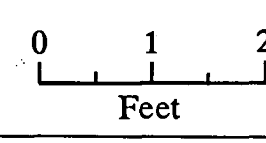
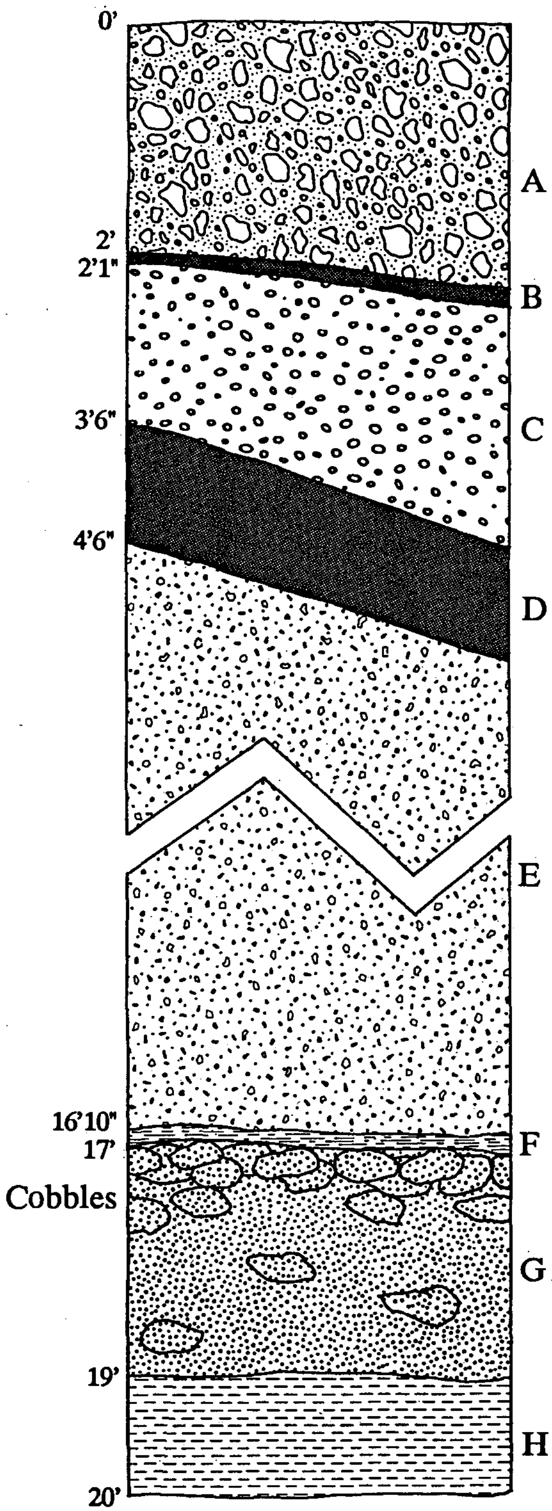


Figure 21
Trench 9,
Column Profile,
West Wall

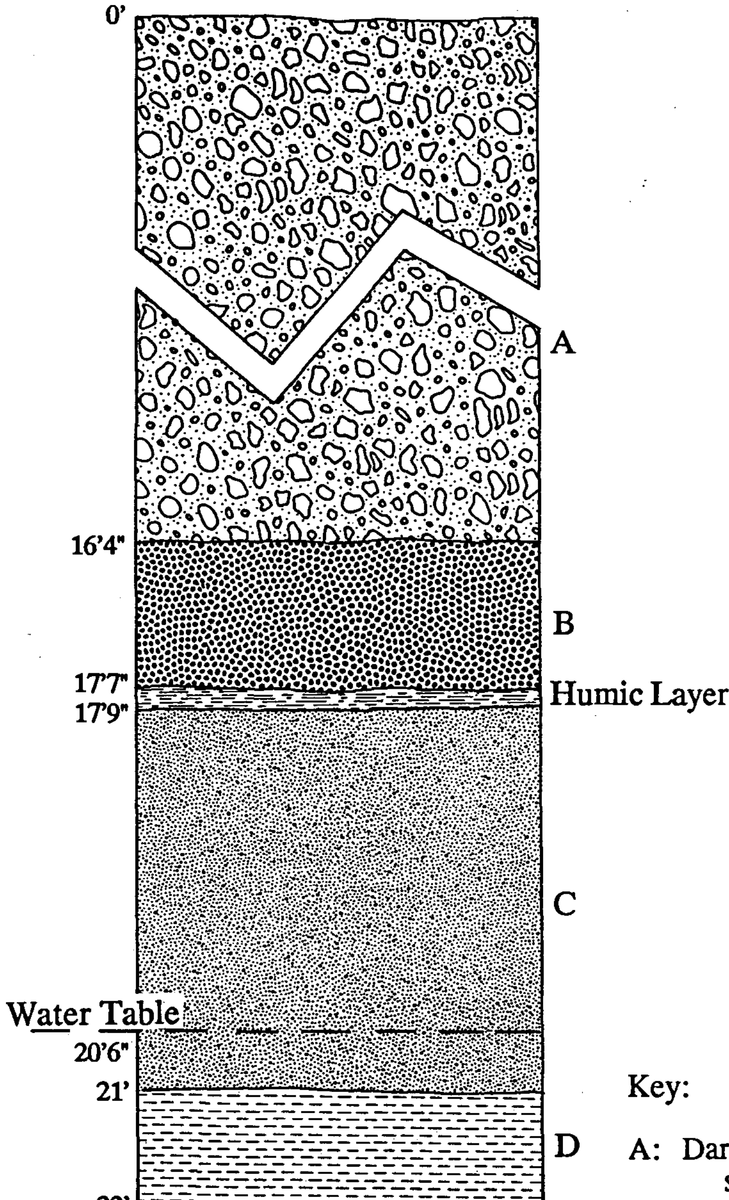


Key:

A: Brownish yellow (10YR 6/6), mottled with light grey (10YR 7/1), clay fill
B: Fly Ash
C: Reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6), mottled with pinkish grey (7.5YR 7/2), silty clay fill
D: Fly Ash
E: Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6), mottled with light grey (7.5YR 7/1), silty clay fill
F: Dark grey (2.5Y N4) clayey silt and humus
G: Greyish brown (2.5Y 5/2) silty clay and cobbles
H: Light brownish yellow (2.5Y 6/3), mottled with light grey (2.5Y 7/1) and strong brown (7.5YR 5/6), sandy clay

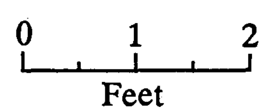
Source: Engineering-Science

Figure 22
Trench 6,
Column Profile,
East Wall



Key:

A: Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy clay fill
B: Grey (10YR 5/1), mottled with greyish brown (2.5Y 5/4), silty clay, Fill
C: Light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4), mottled with light grey (2.5Y N7), sandy clay
D: light grey (2.5Y N6) clayey sand



Source: Engineering-Science

Figure 23
Trench 10,
Column Profile,
East Wall

running north-south along the eastern edge of the project are. A sewer pipe was laid at the bottom of the ravine at some point in the 20th century. The gully was filled when the rest of the project area was filled in the 1950s.

Although the remaining Phase Ia trenches did not encounter any features, historical artifacts were recovered from these intact soils in all the Phase Ia trenches. Probable prehistoric artifacts, consisting of two flake fragments, were recovered from one trench, Trench 2. Historical artifacts were recovered from the same stratum in Trench 2. However, it was not possible to determine the exact stratigraphic relationship between the historical and prehistoric artifacts as they were recovered by the backhoe. A total of 54 historical artifacts were recovered from the plowzone strata. The artifacts that were recovered from the buried plowzone are summarized in *Table 2*. These do not include the artifacts from Trench 9, as this was a redeposited context.

1 non-cortical quartz flake fragment, 0.8 gram
1 cortical quartz flake fragment, 1.0 gram

1 brick fragment, 2.3" thick, 4.1" wide
13 brick fragments
1 unrecognizable nail fragment
2 cut nail fragments (ca.1790 - present)

1 olive bottle glass fragment
1 molten green glass fragment
1 aqua bottle glass fragment
1 blown-in-mold wine bottle base, glass tipped pontil
1 mold-blown-bottle neck, Davis lip (late 19th - early 20th c.)

2 creamware sherds (1762 - ca. 1820)
3 ironstone saucer sherds (1813-present)
1 handpainted Chinese porcelain sherd
1 unidentifiable porcelain sherd
1 burned refined earthenware sherd

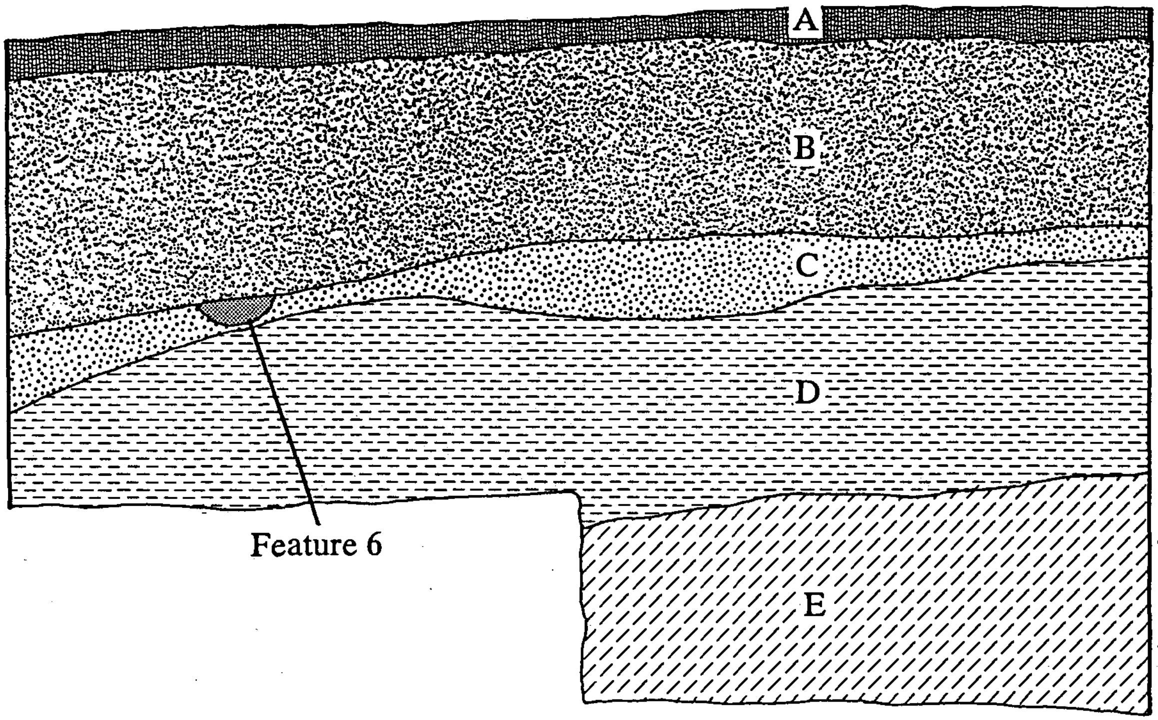
3 aqua insulator fragments (ca.1865 - present)
2 drainpipe plugs (late 19th century - present)
2 drainpipe valve joints (late 19th century - present)

1 copper cartridge fragment

10 oyster shell fragments
4 coal fragments
2 clinker fragments

Table 2: *Artifacts recovered from the buried plowzone during Phase Ia.*

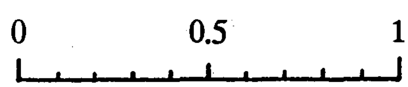
These artifacts indicated both prehistoric and historical occupation of the site. The historical artifacts suggested activities from the late 18th to early 19th century onwards. In order to assess the integrity and potential significance of these



Key:

A: 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown silty loam. Humic Layer
(Universal Stratum A)
B: 10YR 4/1 dark grey clayey silty. Probable plowzone.
(Universal Stratum B)
C: 10YR 5/3 brown clayey silty. Early plowzone.
(Universal Stratum C)
D: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay veined with 10YR 6/1
grey/light grey sandy silt. Subsoil.
(Universal Stratum D)
E: 2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown clay mottled with 2.5Y 5/6
light olive brown and 10YR 6/2 light brownish grey clays.
Subsoil

Feature 6: 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown silt. Possible plowscar.



Source: Engineering-Science

Figure 24
Unit 23,
North Profile

archaeological resources, Phase I survey of the interior of Block I and Phase II testing was recommended.

B. Phase Ib/II

The Phase Ib/II testing confirmed that the stratigraphy was fairly consistent throughout the site. The stratum designations used in this section and in the discussion of the Phase III findings are based on the site stratigraphic sequence as it was understood at the conclusion of the Phase III fieldwork. A representative profile is depicted in *Figure 24*. Once the fill was removed with the backhoe a thin layer of very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam was exposed, generally ranging from 0.05 to 0.4 feet in thickness. This layer, designated here as Universal Stratum A, often contained decayed organic material. such as grass, roots and rootlets, and leaves. Stratum A was identified in every unit excavated, and is the result of organic decay staining the plowzone below.

A total of 56 artifacts were recovered from Stratum A during the Phase Ib/II testing. These were made up of 12 architectural artifacts and 41 domestic artifacts, along with a piece each of coal and clinker, and a lead strip. The architectural material was made up of three brick fragments, eight pieces of window glass, and a hand-wrought nail. Other than seven pieces of bottle glass, one of which was blown-in-mold, the domestic artifacts were all ceramics. The ceramics were made up of five sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, 22 of refined earthenware, and six sherds of porcelain. Eight of the refined earthenware sherds were untypeable, being too small or stained to a purplish color by the soil. The remaining sherds consisted of six pearlware (ca.1780-1820), four ironstone (1800+), two yellow-ware (ca.1830-1930), one whiteware (ca.1820+), and a possible piece of Astbury (ca.1725-1750). Using Stanley South's formula (South 1978), a mean ceramic date of 1837.28 was calculated for Stratum A.

Stratum B, which was interpreted as an *A* horizon during the Phase I work, was reinterpreted as a plowzone, the result of repeated plowing churning up the soil. A possible plowscar was found below this stratum in Unit 23 (Feature 6 in *Figure 24*). This stratum was generally about a foot thick and consisted of a dark grey (10YR 4/1) clayey silt. This stratum was encountered in every unit except Unit 12. Most of the artifacts recovered came from this stratum, which yielded a total of 713 artifacts.

The largest artifact groups recovered from Stratum B were domestic material (n=412) and architectural material (n=231). The architectural artifacts consisted of 78 brick fragments, 68 pieces of window glass, 65 nails, 8 pieces of slate, a possible piece of window lead, and a single piece of pressboard, which might be intrusive. The identifiable nails were predominantly hand-wrought (n=18), and so date to the early decades of the 19th century or before. One machine-cut nail was also identified (ca.1790+). The rest of the nails were all square-shanked, and so were obviously not wire nails (post ca.1850), but could not be typed more specifically.

The domestic material consisted of bottle and vessel glass (n=89) and ceramics (n=323). The glass included two pieces that were identifiable as mold-blown, one of which was from an "umbrella" inkwell (ca.1820-1880). The ceramics were dominated by refined earthenwares (n=360). The remaining ceramics were made up of salt-glazed stoneware (n=11), lead-glazed coarse earthenware (n=19), and porcelain (n=21).

Most (n=166) of the refined earthenware sherds were unidentifiable. The remaining sherds consisted of 70 pearlware, 24 ironstone, one piece each of whiteware, Rockingham/Bennington ware, and possible Astbury, three pieces of Jackfield-type ware, and two pieces of yellow-ware. The stoneware included three possible pieces of white salt-glazed stoneware (ca.1720-1805). The rest of the stoneware sherds were not diagnostic. The only diagnostic pieces of porcelain were five sherds of Chinese export porcelain. None of the coarse earthenware was diagnostic. Based on the Phase Ib/II assemblage, a mean ceramic date of 1819.22 was calculated for Stratum B.

The remaining historical artifacts from this stratum included 31 pieces of coal, clinker, and cinder, some pieces of unidentifiable copper, lead, and iron, two small copper alloy rivets, ten oyster shells, three small pieces of bone, and two lead bullets. Three buttons (one pewter, one porcelain, and one copper alloy), four kaolin pipe fragments, two rubber gasket fragments, and a possible fragment of Bakelite were also found. Given the generally early nature of the artifacts, the latter three may be intrusive.

Eighteen prehistoric artifacts were also found in Stratum B. These consisted of 16 quartz flakes, a single sherd of cord-marked pottery, and the base from a Savannah River broadspear. The Savannah River point suggests a Late Archaic occupation and the pottery a later, Woodland period, occupation of this site.

Beneath the plowzone, Stratum C was initially interpreted as possible remnant natural *B* horizon soil. During the Phase III excavations, Stratum C was reinterpreted as remnants of an older plowzone. It consisted of a 0.1 to 0.5 feet of brown (10YR 5/3) clayey silt. This layer was encountered in Units 22, 23 and 25.

Fifteen artifacts were recovered from Stratum C. These consisted of four scraps of leather, five more pieces of material that might be leather, two sherds of unrecognizable refined earthenware, one piece of mold-blown bottle glass, and one piece each of porcelain and lead-glazed coarse earthenware. A quartz flake was found.

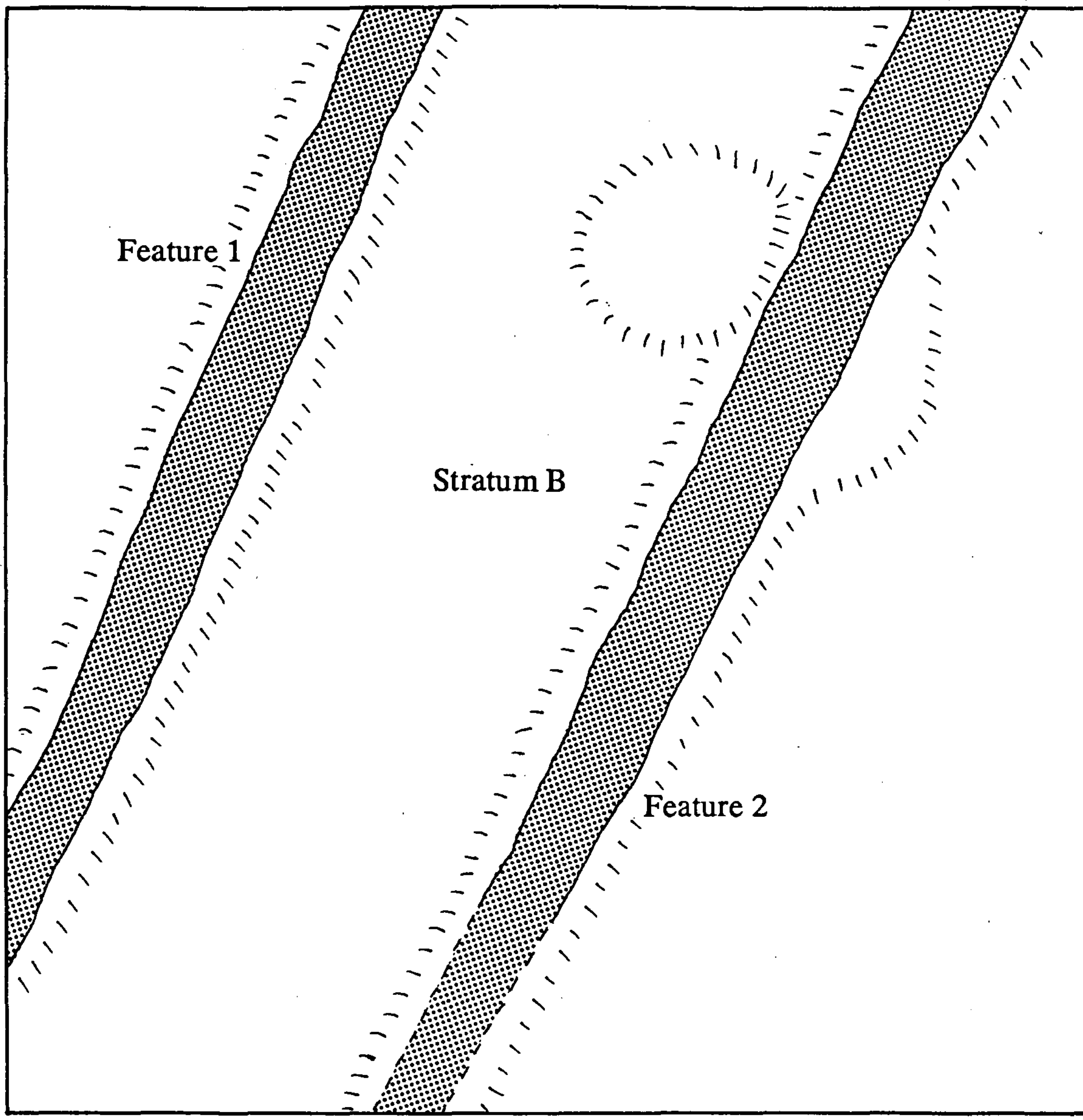
Stratum D was the natural subsoil, a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay veined with grey/light grey (10YR 6/1) sandy silt. Three artifacts were recovered from the top of this stratum: a brick fragment, a piece of porcelain, and a quartz flake. These artifacts were intrusive.

Anomalous stratigraphy was encountered in Units 12, 14, 20, and 24. In Units 14 and 20, the anomalous stratigraphy appeared to be the result of natural processes and was of little archaeological significance, consisting of layers of sand and gravel in the natural soil. These units were found, during the Phase III work, to have been located in what was a silted up drainage. Features 1 and 2 in Unit 12 (*Figures 25 and 26*) appeared to be the result of cultural activity, probably the result of plowing.

In Unit 24 (*Figure 27*) the stratigraphy initially appeared to be consistent with the other units. Strata A, B, and C were all encountered and excavated. However, instead of the subsoil being encountered beneath Stratum C as expected, a 0.4 to 0.5 foot thick layer of very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam was encountered. This layer was initially thought to be another plowzone or a buried *A* horizon. However, the Phase III investigations identified this unit as being within a drainage. The dark soil was found to be redeposited plowzone washing into the drainage from the slope to the east. This stratum, designated as Stratum D in the Phase II fieldwork, was redesignated as part of Stratum E for purposes of the discussion of the Phase III findings. It yielded four possible leather scraps. Beneath it, Phase Ib/II Stratum E was a 0.6 foot thick layer of olive (5Y 5/3) sandy clay and gravel. One quartz flake was recovered from this stratum. This stratum was natural accumulation, and was classified, in the Phase III work, as part of Stratum H. Strata F and G were natural subsoil, although distinguished from the subsoil encountered in the rest of the project area by a high density of cobbles and gravel. Stratum F was 0.7 feet of light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) sandy silty clay. Stratum G, the last stratum, was a light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3), mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/8), silty clay. Both these strata were natural fluvial deposition and were culturally sterile.

During the Phase II testing, sub-plowzone features were encountered in the subsoil in Unit 25 (*Figure 28*). These were designated Features 7, 8, and 9. Feature 8 was an area of dark grey (10YR 4/1) silt flecked with charcoal. The edges of this feature were very indistinct and faded into the surrounding natural subsoil. Feature 8 was approximately 0.40 feet thick and contained no cultural material. This feature was subsequently identified as part of the sediments accumulating at the margins of the drainage identified in Unit 24, and was redesignated in the Phase III investigation as part of Stratum H. Feature 8 was cut by Features 7 and 9, which were sediments within an excavation occupying the west half of Unit 25. Feature 9 was about 2.50 feet deep and was filled with a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4), mottled with greyish brown (10YR 5/2) and light brownish grey (10YR 6/2) silty sand. It was not possible to acertain the full extent of Feature 9 during the Phase Ib/II phase of the investigation as it was only partially exposed in Unit 25. The only cultural material recovered from this feature was a brick fragment and a quartz flake. Feature 7 was a pocket of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay within Feature 9. It contained no cultural material. The Phase III excavation identified these Features 7 and 9 as different layers within what was actually a single feature, an artificial ditch. The ditch was designated as Feature 7.

On the basis of the Phase Ib/II testing, Phase III excavation was recommended as the site was potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, as being likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.



Key:

Stratum B: 2.5Y 4/2 dark greyish brown clay.
Features 1 & 2: 10YR 4/1 dark grey slightly clayey silt.

N

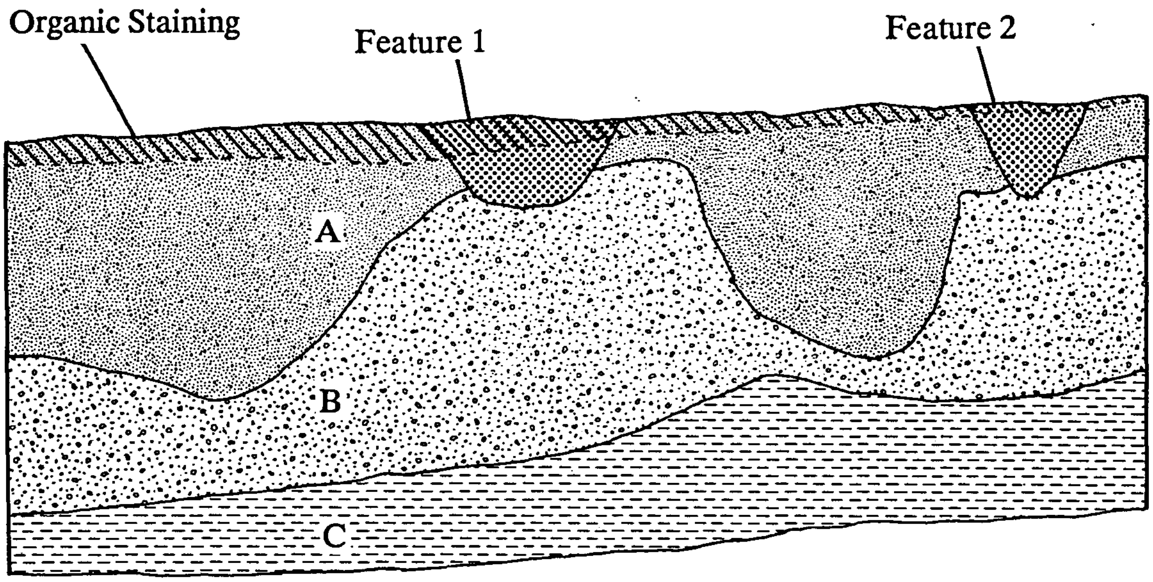
0 0.5 1

Scale in Feet

Source: Engineering-Science

Alexandria Courthouse II/III

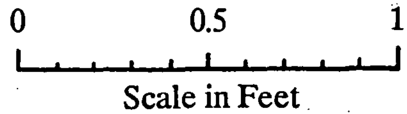
Figure 25
Unit 12,
Features 1 and 2,
Planview



Key:

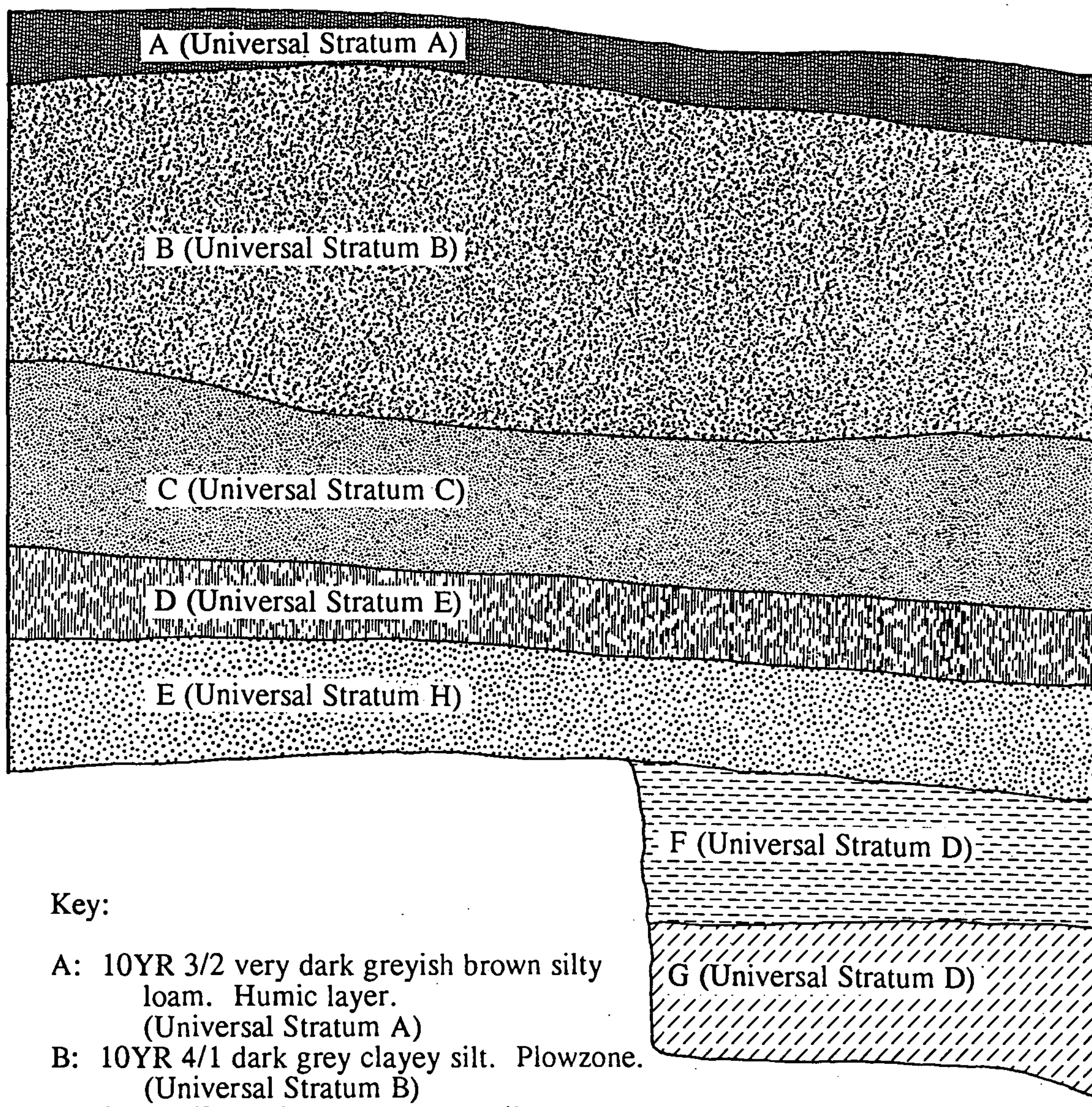
A: 2.5Y 4/4 olive brown silty clay. Fill
B: 2.5Y 4/2 dark greyish brown clay.
C: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay mottled with 2.5Y 4/2 dark greyish brown clay. Subsoil. (Universal Stratum D)

Features 1 & 2: 10YR 4/1 dark grey slightly clayey silt.



Source: Engineering-Science

Figure 26
Unit 12,
North Profile



Key:

A: 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown silty loam. Humic layer. (Universal Stratum A)
B: 10YR 4/1 dark grey clayey silt. Plowzone. (Universal Stratum B)
C: 2.5Y 5/2 greyish brown sandy silt. (Universal Stratum C)
D: 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown silty loam. (Universal Stratum E)
E: 5Y 5/3 olive sandy clay and gravel. Sediment. (Universal Stratum H)
F: 2.5Y 6/3 light yellowish brown sandy silty clay. Subsoil. (Universal Stratum D)
G: 2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown and 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown mottled silty clay. Subsoil. (Universal Stratum D)

Source: Engineering-Science

0 0.5 1
Scale in Feet

Figure 27
Unit 24,
East Profile

C. Phase III

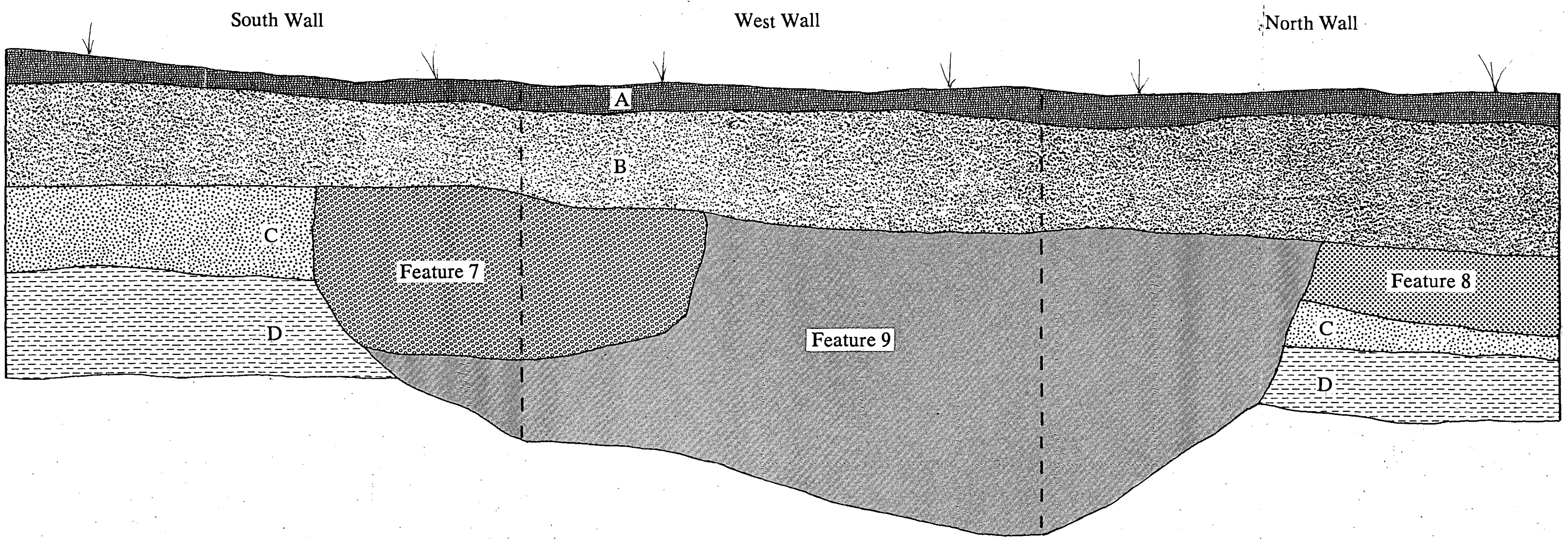
The discussion of the Phase III findings incorporates the data from the Phase Ib/II work in order to provide a more complete synthesis of the results.

The top three strata encountered in the Phase Ib/II and III investigations of the Alexandria Courthouse Site were confirmed as fairly uniform across the project area and consistent with the interpretation of the site as plowed. Rather than discussing each unit individually, the findings will be presented in terms of a universal stratigraphy as the stratigraphy from unit to unit was nearly identical.

The removal of the fill allowed a detailed understanding of the historic topography of the site (*Figure 29*). The highest point of the historical topography was approximately 26 feet ASL. From this point, the topography sloped down to the north, east, and west. It was not possible to determine the topography to the south due to the remediation of this area prior to the archaeological investigation. Immediately to the east of the high point was a 20% slope down to an elevation of 15 feet ASL. This was a gully that had been filled in the 20th century. To the west, the topography sloped more gently down another drainage, interpreted as a small stream and a pond or marsh. This drainage had been filled by a combination of siltation and, in some areas, artificial filling (*Figure 30*). After it had been completely filled, parts of this former wetland area were presumably plowed, as the alluvial and fill strata were overlain by plowzone in some places.

The general stratigraphy (*Figures 31 and 32*) across the site consisted of a humic layer (Stratum A) over plowzone (Stratum B) over subsoil (Stratum D). In some areas, there was what was initially interpreted as a thin layer of undisturbed *B* horizon soil (Stratum C) between the plowzone and the subsoil. This layer was, in the Phase III work reinterpreted as a older layer of plowzone soil. In the drainage, which ran along the west boundary of the project area, the subsoil (Stratum D) was overlain by a discontinuous stratum of laminated sediments, generally consisting of grey to olive silt and gravel. This stratum was designated as Stratum H. Stratum H had entirely filled most of the drainage area, leaving a channel that was filled by the later deposition. Stratum H was overlain by a layer of dark sandy silt (Stratum E), which was redeposited plowzone. This was overlain by a series of laminated sandy soils (Stratum G), possibly indicating rapid siltation. In some areas, a layer of gravel and clay fill (Stratum I) had been deposited. While Strata A, B, and C were general throughout the project area, Strata E, G, H, and I were fills, both natural and artificial, within the drainage.

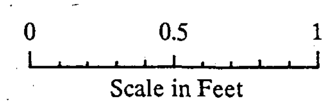
Stratum A consisted of a thin layer of dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam. This layer is interpreted as a humic layer. Although it is really just a zone of organic staining within the plowzone, it was treated as a separate stratum and excavated separately. Stratum A contained a total of 1163 artifacts. A total of 1,142 artifacts were historical. Of these, the largest artifact groups were domestic artifacts (n=778) and architectural artifacts (n=259). The remaining historical material consisted of



Key:

A: 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown silty loam. Buried A horizon. (Universal Stratum A)
B: 10YR 4/1 dark grey clayey silt. Probable plowzone. (Universal Stratum B)
C: 10YR 5/3 brown clayey silt. Remnant of natural B horizon. (Universal Stratum C)
D: 2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay. Subsoil.

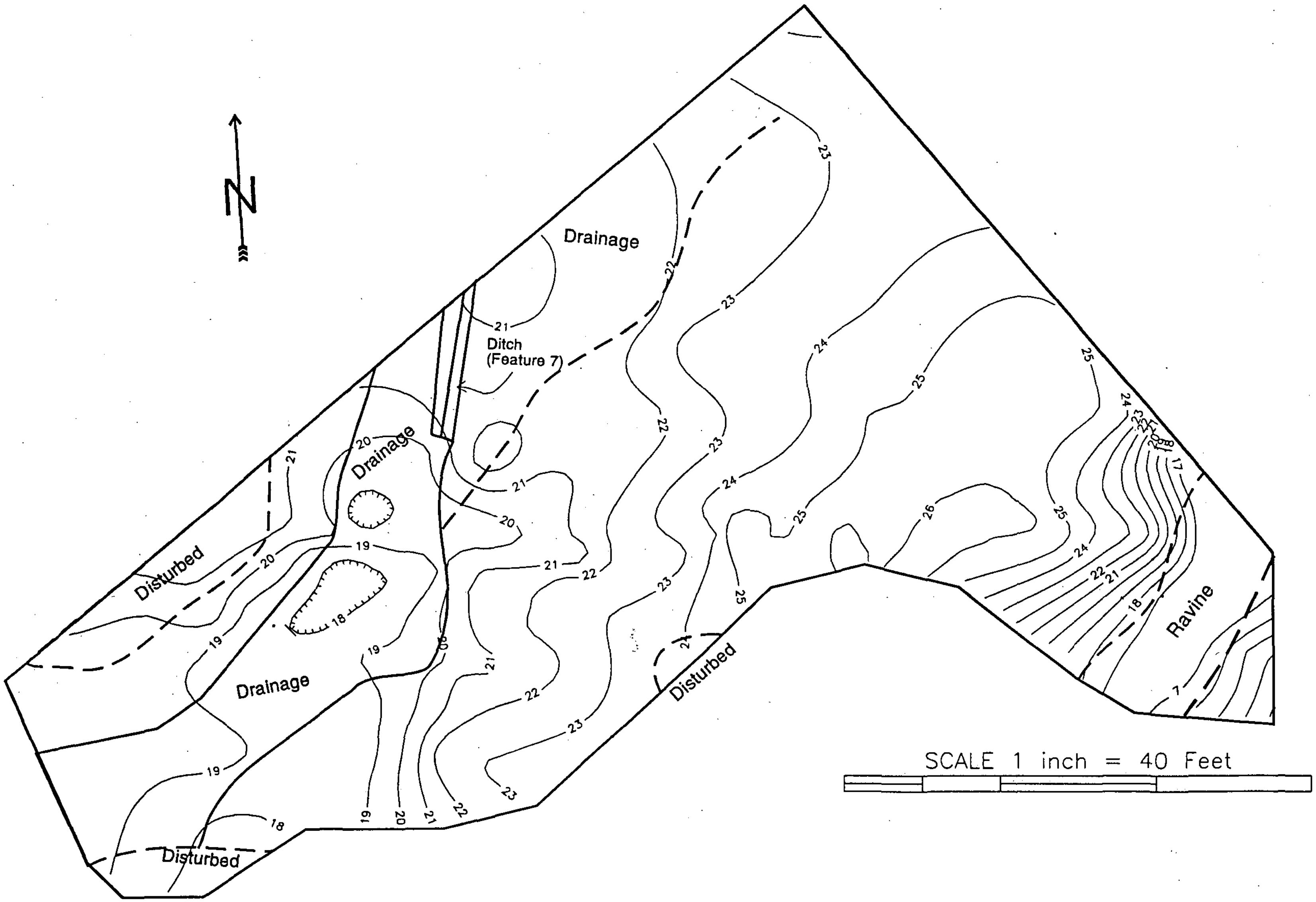
Feature 7: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown clay.
Feature 8: 10YR 4/1 dark grey loam mixed with black ash.
Feature 9: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown, 10YR 5/2 greyish brown and 10YR 6/2 light brownish grey mottled silty sand.



Source: Engineering-Science

Figure 28
Unit 25,
South, West, and
North Profiles.

Engineering-Science

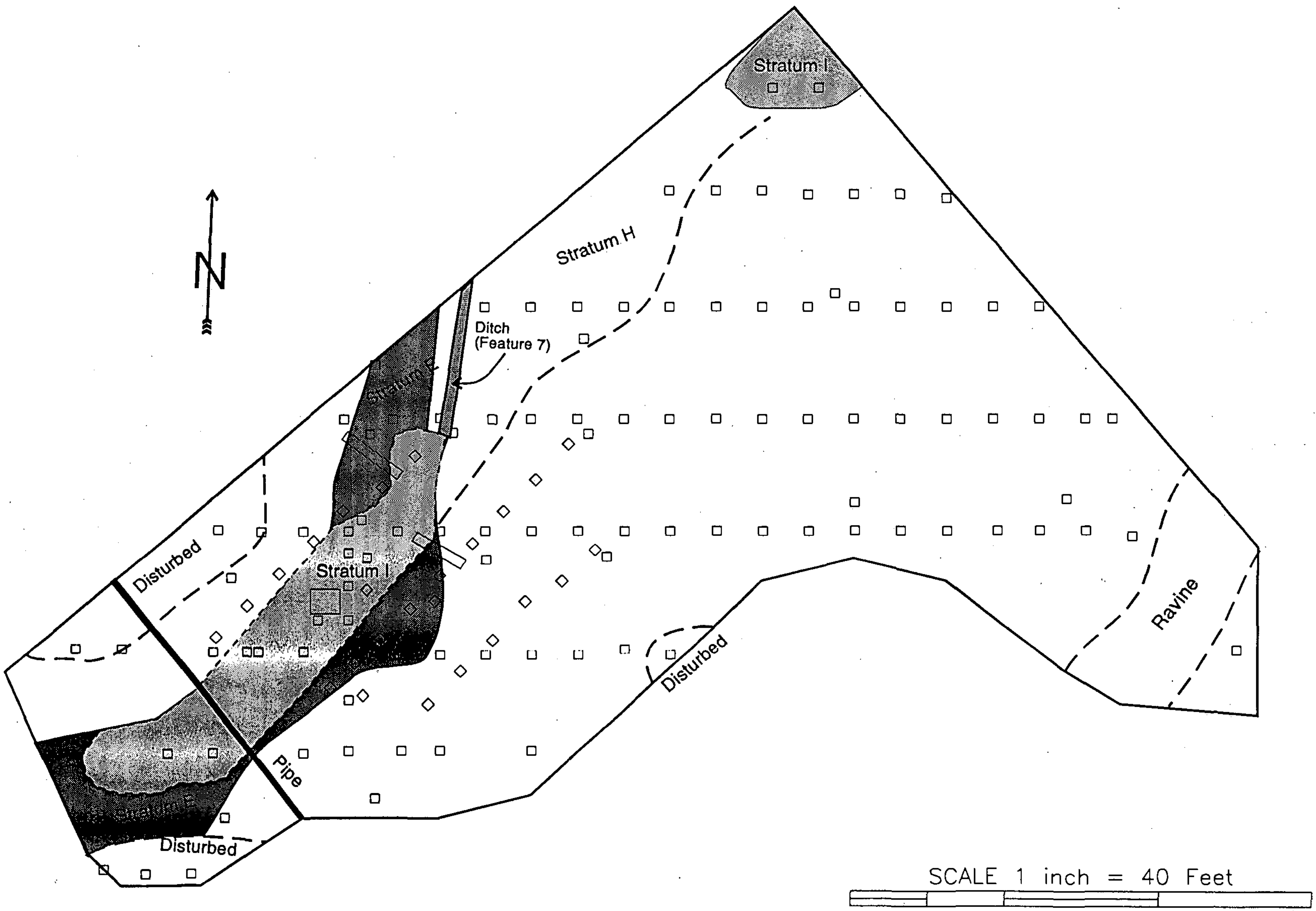


Source: Engineering-Science

Alexandria Courthouse II/III

Figure 29
Historical
Topography

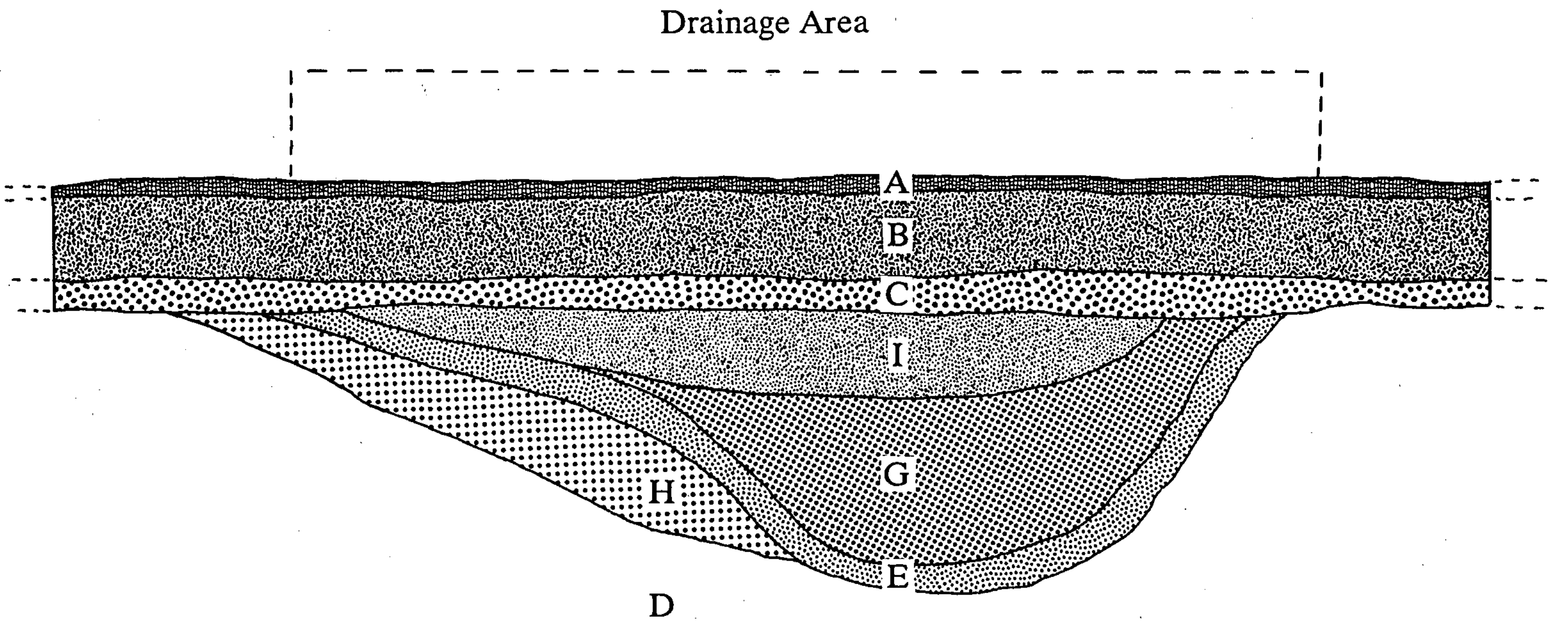
Engineering-Science



Source: Engineering-Science

Alexandria Courthouse II/III

Figure 30
Site Map,
Sub-Plowzone
Stratigraphy



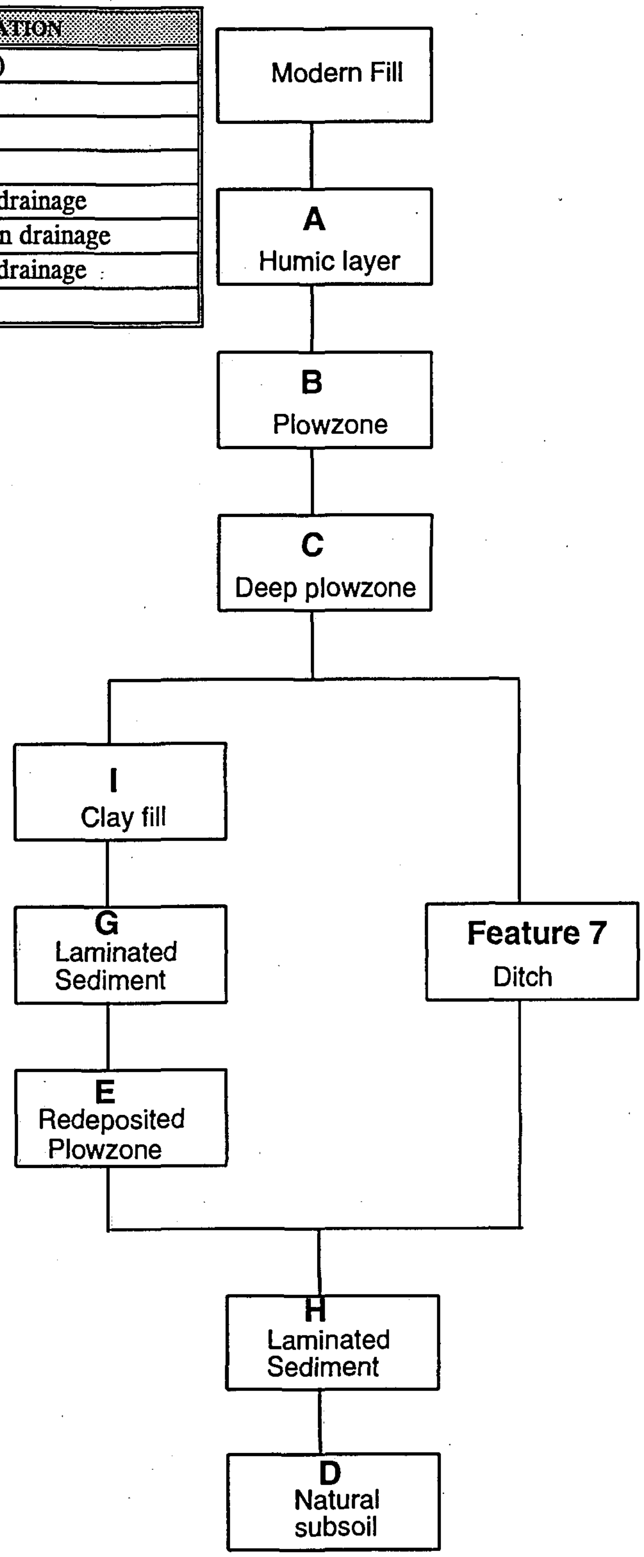
Key:

A: 10YR 3/2 dark greyish brown silty loam and humus.
B: 10YR 4/1 dark grey clayey silt, Plowzone.
C: 2.5YR 5/2 greyish brown sandy silt.
I: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow clay and gravel, Fill.
G: 10YR 5/2 laminated greyish brown sandy silts.
H: 5Y 5/3 laminated olive silts and gravel.
D: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown clay, Subsoil.

Source: Engineering-Science

Figure 31
Generalized Site
Stratigraphy

UNIVERSAL STRATUM	INTERPRETATION
A	Humic layer (plowzone)
B	Plowzone
C	Deep plowzone
I	Clay and gravel fill
G	Laminated sediment in drainage
E	Redeposited plowzone in drainage
H	Laminated sediment in drainage
D	Natural Subsoil



Source: Engineering-Science

Figure 32
Site Stratigraphic
Sequence

domestic/industrial artifacts (n=47), personal artifacts (n=11), two cartridges, and 29 pieces of flint (probably ballast). The 21 prehistoric artifacts were all flakes. These were mainly quartz (n=14) and quartzite (n=5), along with one rhyolite and one chert flake.

Domestic material (n=778) was 68.1% of the total Stratum A assemblage. This material was comprised of 81.7% ceramics (n=636), 14.3% bottle glass (n=111), 3.5% vessel glass (n=27), and 0.4% lamp glass (n=3). The ceramics from Stratum A were comprised predominantly of refined earthenwares (n=553). Due to the small size of many of the sherds and staining of the glazes and bodies from either natural properties of the soil or leachates from the fill strata above, many of the refined earthenware sherds could not be typed. A total of 105 refined earthenware sherds could not be specifically typed.

The main identifiable refined earthenwares types were creamware (n=19), pearlware (n=208), whiteware (n=104), and ironstone (n=95). These types form a continuum extending from 1762 until the present day. Creamware was patented by Josiah Wedgwood in 1762, and was extremely successful, being encountered throughout the sphere of British commercial interests (Noël Hume 1969). It continued in production into the early decades of the 19th century, ca. 1820 being the conventional end-date. Pearlware was developed ca. 1780, also by Josiah Wedgwood. The glaze lacked the yellowish/green tint of creamware, being whitened through "blueing" with cobalt (Noël Hume 1969). Pearlware continued being manufactured until ca.1820-1840. Whiteware, which is still produced today, began being produced ca.1820. Ironstone or "Stone China", which resembles a thicker, more vitreous whiteware, was first produced ca. 1800 (Godden 1990; Miller 1991).

The remaining refined earthenwares consisted of a spall of tin-glazed earthenware (ca.1567-1850), four sherds of Jackfield (ca.1745-90) (Noël Hume 1969), two of Astbury (ca.1720-1750) (Godden 1990:30), ten pieces of yellow-ware, and two of Rockingham/Bennington ware (ca.1830-1930) (Ketchum 1983).

Low-fired coarse earthenwares (n=42) were the next largest ware. Coarse earthenwares, along with stonewares, tended to be utilitarian wares, associated with the processing and storage phases of the foodways cycle, whereas refined earthenwares were associated more with the more public aspects of serving and consumption. Two of the sherds recovered were identifiable as unglazed flowerpot fragments. The remaining sherds were lead-glazed. Coarse earthenwares are generally not temporally diagnostic.

A total of 23 sherds of stoneware were recovered. Fourteen of these were grey-bodied utilitarian American wares, and were not particularly diagnostic. Three sherds of English brown stoneware were also recovered. These are generally datable, in the United States, to ca.1690-1775 (South 1978:72). The remaining stonewares consisted of a single piece of Rhenish stoneware (ca.1650-1725) and five unidentifiable sherds.

The remaining ceramics consisted of 18 sherds of porcelain. Five of these were identifiable as Chinese porcelain, which has been imported into the United States since ca.1650. Two were European porcelain, and the remainder were unidentifiable.

A mean ceramic date (South 1978) of 1828.64 (*Table 3*) was calculated for Stratum A. The mean ceramic date is the mean of the median dates of the manufacture ranges of the diagnostic ceramics. Mean ceramic dates should, however, be treated with caution, especially for assemblages with large amounts of whiteware and ironstone. The median dates used here were taken from Stanley South (1978), who established an arbitrary cutoff date of 1900 for the manufacture of these two wares, giving a median manufacture date of 1860 for whiteware and 1857 for ironstone. As these two wares are still manufactured today, the actual median date is considerably later.

Ceramic Type	Median Date	Amount
"Canton" Chinese porcelain	1815	3
Underglaze blue Chinese porcelain	1730	2
English brown stoneware	1733	3
Rhenish stoneware	1668	1
Whiteware	1860	104
Ironstone	1857	95
Jackfield	1760	4
Astbury	1738	2
Yellow-ware	1880	10
Rockingham	1880	5
Tin-enamelled	1750	1
Enamelled creamware	1788	1
Creamware	1791	18
Polychrome pearlware (floral)	1830	5
Transfer-printed pearlware	1818	7
Annular pearlware	1805	6
Underglaze blue pearlware	1800	17
Blue and green edged pearlware	1805	10
Undecorated pearlware	1805	163
Mean Ceramic Date: 1828.64		

Table 3: *Diagnostic ceramics and mean ceramic date for Stratum A.*

Another *caveat* is that this formula uses the median dates of the *manufacture* date ranges. There is a "lag" between the manufacture and the deposition of ceramics. This is the period in which the ceramic is actually being used. Careful curation or the purchase of out-of-date styles will lead to an even greater manufacture-deposition lag and a spuriously early mean ceramic date.

The only diagnostic bottle glass from Stratum A were five mold-blown wine bottle fragments (ca.1750-1920) and one fragment of a machine-made bottle (post ca.1903). The mode of manufacture of the rest of the glass could not be identified. Functionally, 20 of the bottle glass fragments could be identified as being from olive green wine bottles. The remaining domestic artifacts were made up of three fragments of lamp chimney glass (post 1790) and 27 pieces of vessel glass, none of which were diagnostic.

The architectural material from Stratum A was made up of a sample of brick fragments (n=47), three of which were glazed. The largest class of material was window glass (n=161). The rest of the architectural material was made up of nails (n=46), a piece of slate, and a screw. The nails were comprised of six that were hand-wrought, five that were cut, and two that were wire nails. The rest of the nails were either unrecognizable (n=1) or identifiable only as square-shanked (i.e. either hand-wrought or cut).

The 47 domestic/industrial artifacts from Stratum A were made up of 37 pieces of coal, clinker and slag, two pieces of wire, a lead strip, seven unidentifiable fragments of copper and iron alloy, and a bit of rubber.

Other than a copper alloy button, the personal artifacts were all kaolin tobacco pipe fragments. Under some circumstances it is sometimes possible to use the pipestem bores to calculate a date as a trend of decreasing bore size through time has been noted. Only six of the pipes from Stratum A had bores that could be measured (three 4/64" and three 5/64"). The sample from Stratum A is not large enough to provide a meaningful date.

The remaining artifacts from Stratum A consisted of 14 oyster shells, two bone fragments, two brass cartridges and 29 pieces of flint. Many of these nodules had the white rind characteristic of English and French chalklands flint. This material was probably initially transported from Europe as ship ballast. It was then dumped either to lighten the ship or to clear hold space for cargo.

Stratum B was a plowzone layer, consisting of approximately one foot of dark grey (10YR 4/1) clayey silt.. This stratum yielded a total of 4959 artifacts, of which 4883 were historical artifacts. The largest group was domestic material (n=3339), which accounted for 68.4% of the Stratum B historical assemblage. Architectural material (n=1216) was 24.9% of the assemblage. The remaining historical artifacts were domestic/industrial material (n=161) (3.3%), personal artifacts (n=53) (1.1%), ballast flint nodules (n=90) (1.84%), 15 faunal items, and 11 miscellaneous items. The latter group consisted of five lead bullets, two glass insulator fragments, a piece of unidentifiable synthetic material, a coin, a lead seal, and a piece of melted glass.

A total of 73 prehistoric artifacts were recovered. These included a quartzite Piscataway point and a quartzite Savannah River point, a quartz early stage biface, and two cores (one quartzite and one quartz). The remaining prehistoric artifacts consisted of 65 flakes, two chips, and a piece of pottery . Fourteen of the flakes were quartzite, four were rhyolite, one was chalcedony, and the remaining 47 flakes and the two chips were of quartz. The pottery sherd was cord-marked and grit-tempered, but was not more specifically identifiable.

The historical domestic artifacts were mainly ceramics (n=2743), bottle and vessel glass (n=428 and 131 respectively), lamp chimney glass (n=35), a brass tack, and a brass rod. The ceramics were predominantly made up of refined earthenwares (n=2316). A total of 752 of the refined earthenware sherds (27.1%) were unidentifiable. The largest recognizable type was pearlware (n=751), which comprised 32.4% of the refined earthenware assemblage. Ironstone (n=350) and whiteware (n=274) were the next largest types accounting for 15.1% and 11.8% respectively. The remaining refined earthenwares were made up of 2.9% creamware (n=66), 1.9% yellow-ware (n=43), 1.5% Rockingham/Bennington ware (n=34), 1.3% Jackfield (n=30), and 0.7% Astbury (n=16).

Coarse earthenwares (n=205) were the next largest ware accounting for 8.9% of the ceramic assemblage from Stratum A. Ten of these were flowerpot fragments, and the rest were undiagnostic lead-glazed sherds. The 110 sherds of stoneware accounted for 4.7% of the ceramic sherds recovered. The only diagnostic stoneware sherds consisted of 14 sherds of English brown stoneware, two pieces of Rhenish stoneware, and nine fragments of white salt-glazed stoneware. White salt-glazed stoneware was a white-bodied stoneware produced from ca.1720 to 1790 (Noël Hume 1969). Unlike most of the other types of stoneware, which were generally used for utilitarian hollow-ware items, white salt-glazed stoneware was used for a variety of vessels, especially those associated with food consumption and serving, including plates and teapots. The remaining stoneware were undiagnostic salt-glazed, thick grey-bodied sherds, including 44 sherds of American stoneware. Four of the American stoneware sherds had an Albany slip and can be dated to the late 19th century or after (Sweezey 1984:23). Porcelain (n=112) was 4.1% of the ceramic assemblage. Fifteen of the porcelain sherds were identifiable as Chinese export porcelain, 12 as European, and the rest were unidentifiable.

A mean ceramic date of 1826.19 was calculated for Stratum A (*Table 4*). This date is for all intents and purposes identical to that calculated for Stratum A, with only a 1.27 year difference between the two strata.

The bottle glass (n=428) from Stratum B accounted for 12.8% of the domestic assemblage. Eighteen of the bottle glass fragments could be identified as having been produced by being blown in a mold. Another 28 fragments were identifiable only as molded, it not being possible to determine whether by machine or by hand. The rest of the bottle glass was unidentifiable. All the bottle glass fragments for which a function could ascribed were wine bottles (n=135). The vessel glass included one fragment of an "umbrella" inkwell, which is datable to ca.1820-1880 (Baugher-Perlin 1982). The rest of the vessel glass was not diagnostic.

The architectural material (n=1216) was made up of a sample of 199 brick fragments, including ten that were glazed, 628 pieces of window glass, 27 pieces of slate, 346 nails, a screw, and a hinge. Handwrought nails (n=51) were 14.7% of the nails, and cut nails (n=49) were 14.2%. No wire nails were recovered from Stratum

B. Of the remaining nails, 240 (69.4%) were either cut or handwrought and six were unrecognizable.

Ceramic Type	Median Date	Amount
Canton porcelain	1815	6
Underglaze blue Chinese porcelain	1730	10
English brown stoneware	1733	14
Rhenish stoneware	1668	2
White salt-glazed stoneware	1763	9
Whiteware	1860	274
Ironstone	1857	350
Jackfield	1760	30
Astbury	1738	16
Yellow-ware	1880	43
Rockingham	1880	34
Creamware	1791	66
Underglaze polychrome pearlware (floral)	1830	24
Transfer-printed pearlware	1818	22
Underglaze polychrome pearlware	1805	31
Annular pearlware	1805	19
Underglaze blue pearlware	1800	47
Blue and green edged pearlware	1805	42
Undecorated pearlware	1805	566
Mean Ceramic Date: 1826.19		

Table 4: *Diagnostic ceramics and mean ceramic date for Stratum B.*

The domestic/industrial material (n=161) was comprised almost entirely of coal, clinker, and slag (n=106), and unidentifiable metal items (n=52). The remaining items were made up of an iron file, a rubber gasket, a piece of plastic, five bits of wire, two brass rivets, two pieces of chain, and a piece of unidentifiable synthetic material.

The personal items (n=53) were made up mainly of 39 kaolin tobacco pipe fragments, ten of which had a 4/64" bore and ten with a 5/64" bore. The rest of the personal artifacts consisted of thirteen buttons and a porcelain marble. The buttons included five porcelain buttons, four copper alloy, including two with sunburst stamps, one glass one, one pewter one, and one that was made of a 1774 Spanish *real*. This last object was interesting. It had also been drilled for a pendant. The face read CAROLUS· III· DEI· GRATIA· 1774·, and the obverse read HISPANIA· ET· IND· R· M· F· M·(?)... A boss had been added to the obverse, evidently to convert it to a button.

A second coin recovered from Stratum B was a George III halfpenny, minted from 1770-1775 (Noël Hume 1969:162). The coin was badly worn, but the inscription GEORGIUS·III...BRITANNIA could be made out on the face. A lead seal with a textile impression on the back was also found. It measured 1.25" in diameter and was stamped with a "56".

The faunal material from Stratum B was made up of three bone fragments, a mammal tooth, and nine oyster shells.

Stratum C was a discontinuous stratum beneath Stratum A. It consisted of a 0.1 to 0.5 feet of brown (10YR 5/3) to greyish brown (5YR 5/2) clayey silt. This stratum was initially interpreted as a remnant "B" soil undisturbed by plowing. However, the presence of historical artifacts within this stratum and the fact that this stratum overlay strata that also had historical artifacts suggested that Stratum C is part of the plowzone. A mean ceramic date of 1828.83 also indicated that this stratum was identical to those above. It is probable that Stratum B represents more recent plowing of Stratum C.

A total of 424 historical and 17 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from Stratum C. As with the strata above, the historical artifacts were predominantly domestic artifacts (n=248), which were 58.4% of the total assemblage. The rest of the assemblage was comprised of architectural material (n=133) (31.3%), domestic/industrial material (n=28) (6.6%), flint ballast (n=12) (2.8%), two personal artifacts (0.5%), a lead Minie ball (0.2%), and nine pieces of leather (2.1%).

Most (80.6%) of the domestic material consisted of ceramic sherds (n=200). Refined earthenware (n=158) was the largest ceramic ware type, consisting of 39 sherds of pearlware, 23 whiteware, 23 ironstone, 12 creamware, two Rockingham/Bennington, and a sherd each of tin-glazed earthenware, Astbury, and yellow-ware. The remaining 39 sherds were too small to be identified.

Coarse earthenwares (n=19) were the next largest ware type. These sherds all appeared to be from lead-glazed utilitarian hollow-ware vessels. The stoneware (n=13) included two pieces of English brown stoneware and one piece of white salt-glazed. The rest consisted of five sherds of American blue and grey salt-glazed and five sherds that were unidentifiable. The only identifiable porcelain sherds (n=10) were a single piece of Chinese export porcelain and one piece that was European. The remaining eight sherds were unidentifiable.

The diagnostic ceramics from Stratum C yielded a mean ceramic date of 1828.83, identical to those from the strata above.

The bottle glass (n=32) from Stratum B consisted of 15 fragments that were identifiable as wine bottle fragments. None of the other pieces were functionally identifiable. One fragment was from a mold-blown bottle, and two other fragments had been produced in molds, but it was not possible to identify the mode of manufacture more exactly.

The architectural material (n=133) was comprised mainly of window glass (n=81) and nails (n=43). The rest of the architectural material consisted of a sample of brick (n=5), three pieces of slate, and a lead strip. The nails were made up of eight handwrought nails, two cut nail, 32 square-shanked nails, and one nail that could not be identified.

The domestic /industrial material consisted of a sample of coal, clinker, and slag (n=10), eight pieces of unidentifiable iron, and a length of wire. The remaining artifacts from Stratum C consisted of nine pieces of leather, a glass button, a fragment of a kaolin tobacco pipe (4/64"), a Minie ball, and 12 nodules of flint ballast.

Ceramic Type	Median Date	Amount
Underglaze blue Chinese porcelain	1730	1
English brown stoneware	1733	2
White salt-glazed stoneware	1763	1
Whiteware	1860	23
Ironstone	1857	36
Astbury	1738	1
Yellow-ware	1880	1
Rockingham/Bennington	1880	2
Tin-glazed earthenware	1750	1
Creamware	1791	12
Underglaze polychrome pearlware (floral)	1830	1
Embossed pearlware	1810	1
Underglaze polychrome pearlware	1805	8
Annular pearlware	1805	1
Underglaze blue pearlware	1800	1
Blue and green edged pearlware	1805	2
Undecorated pearlware	1805	25
Mean Ceramic Date: 1828.83		

Table 5: *Diagnostic ceramics and mean ceramic date for Stratum C.*

The prehistoric artifacts were mainly quartz flakes (n=12), along with one rhyolite and one quartzite flake. A quartz bipolar core fragment was also found. The remaining artifacts were a quartzite hammerstone and a sherd of quartz tempered pottery of unidentifiable type.

Sub-Plowzone Stratigraphy: the removal of the plowzone exposed what is interpreted as a drainage running along the western edge of the project area. This drainage had been filled by a combination of silting and artificial filling. The natural subsoil (Stratum D) in the drainage was overlain by a layer of laminated olive (5Y 5/3) sandy clay and gravel that had washed in from above. This stratum was designated as Stratum H. The only cultural material recovered from Stratum H were four nodules of flint ballast and one quartz flake.

Stratum H was overlain by a band of dark sediment, a 0.4 to 0.5 foot thick layer of very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) to dark grey (2.5YR 4/1) sandy silty loam designated as Stratum E. This sediment probably accumulated due to erosion and runoff from historical plowing. Stratum E, although it was ultimately derived from the plowzone strata (Strata A, B, and C), can generally be treated as an earlier stratum, as it would have been deposited in the earlier stages of the formation of the plowzone. It was formed by the erosion of Strata A, B, and C, and deposited and sealed by later deposition and filling, while plowing of Strata A, B, and C continued.

A total of 46 artifacts were recovered from the excavation units in which this stratum was encountered. Thirteen of the artifacts were prehistoric, consisting of a quartzite late stage biface and core, ten flakes, two of quartzite and eight of quartz, and a quartz chip. The historical assemblage was similar to those recovered from Strata A, B, and C, reinforcing the interpretation of this stratum as redeposited plowzone soil. Nine of the historical artifacts were domestic, consisting of five ceramics, three pieces of bottle glass, and one of vessel glass. The identifiable ceramics were made up of one piece of creamware, two of pearlware, and one piece of white salt-glazed stoneware with a dot, diaper, and basket pattern. The remaining sherd was too small to be identified. one of the pieces of bottle glass was mold-blown and the other two pieces were unidentifiable.

The architectural material consisted of a brick fragment, two pieces of window glass, one hand-wrought and one square-shanked nail. The remaining artifacts from this stratum were six unidentifiable pieces of iron, and a kaolin tobacco pipe fragment (5/64" bore).

Deposited above Stratum E was a discontinuous layer of laminated sediment, a greyish brown sandy silt, designated as Stratum G. The only artifacts recovered from this layer were a piece of coal and four leather fragments. The rarity of artifacts suggests that Stratum G accumulated after the 18th to early 19th century domestic occupation had ceased.

With the deposition of Stratum E and G, the shallower parts of the drainage had completely silted in, leaving only the deeper channel along the western edge of the original drainage. At some point after or during the deposition of Strata E, G, and I, and certainly after the formation of the Stratum C plow soil, through which it was cut, a ditch (Feature 7) was excavated running from the channel, through the completely silted portion, to a point outside the northwest boundary of the project area (*Figure 30*). It was this feature that was identified in Test Unit 25, during the Phase II testing. Presumably, this ditch served to channel water into the drainage from either the boggy land north of the drainage or from a point outside the project area. The only artifacts recovered from the ditch were a quartz flake fragment and a piece of brick.

After the deposition of Stratum G and the construction of the ditch, much of the drainage was artificially filled with a layer of clay and gravel. This fill, designated as Stratum I, yielded only a single square shanked nail, a quartzite flake, a brick fragment, and a piece of porcelain. No other cultural material was recovered. This filling was probably conducted to allow cultivation of the drainage area.

The plowzone -- Strata A, B, and C -- was deposited over the entire project area including the drainage strata. The drainage evidently remained a problem, as there was some later filling there over the plowzone. This filling and the plowzone were eventually buried in the massive 20th-century filling episode.

VIII. ANALYSIS

Other than the ditch (Feature 7), no features were encountered that were definitely of human origin. However the volume of cultural material recovered strongly suggests that there was human occupation within or just outside the project area. The absence of features may be a result of the actual residence being outside the project area, or if it was within the project area, being ephemeral enough that all associated features were destroyed by plowing.

Due to the decades of plowing on the site, this analysis concentrates on attempting to determine whether meaningful spatial patterns remain that can shed light on human activity on the site. The distribution of artifacts within the project area was analyzed in order to attempt to identify concentrations that might result from the presence of structures or activity areas. While plowing undoubtedly destroys the vertical contexts of the site, the extent to which the horizontal context remains intact is still a subject of debate (e.g. Lewarch and O'Brien 1981; Odell and Cowan 1987).

The artifact distributions were compared with the topographic map that had been prepared of the historical surface (*Figure 29*). To reiterate, the highest point of the historical topography was approximately 26 feet ASL. From this point, the topography sloped down to the north, east, and west. It was not possible to determine the topography to the south due to remediation of this area prior to archaeological investigation. Immediately to the east of the high point was a 20% slope down to an elevation of 15 feet ASL. This was a gully that had been filled in the 20th century. To the west, the topography sloped more gently down another drainage, possibly a small stream and pond or marsh. This drainage had been filled by a combination of siltation and, in one area, artificial filling. After it had been completely filled, parts of this former wetland area were presumably plowed, as the alluvial and fill strata were overlain by plowzone in some places.

This analysis utilizes only the artifacts from those proveniences that were undisturbed. Twentieth century disturbance was identified in a number of areas (*Figure 30*), with pipelaying being one of the major sources of disturbance. Although historical artifacts were often recovered from disturbed contexts, in addition to modern artifacts, it is felt that their inclusion in the analysis would be a distorting factor. Those excavation units that were eliminated from this discussion were E20, E21, G1, G12, I1, and I2. Artifacts from fill strata above the plowzone are not included in this discussion as they postdate the period of significance of the site.

A. Prehistoric Occupation

1. *Artifact Analysis*

A total of 126 prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the Phase II and III investigations. Of these, 119 came from contexts without modern disturbance. These are plotted by artifact type in *Figure 33*.

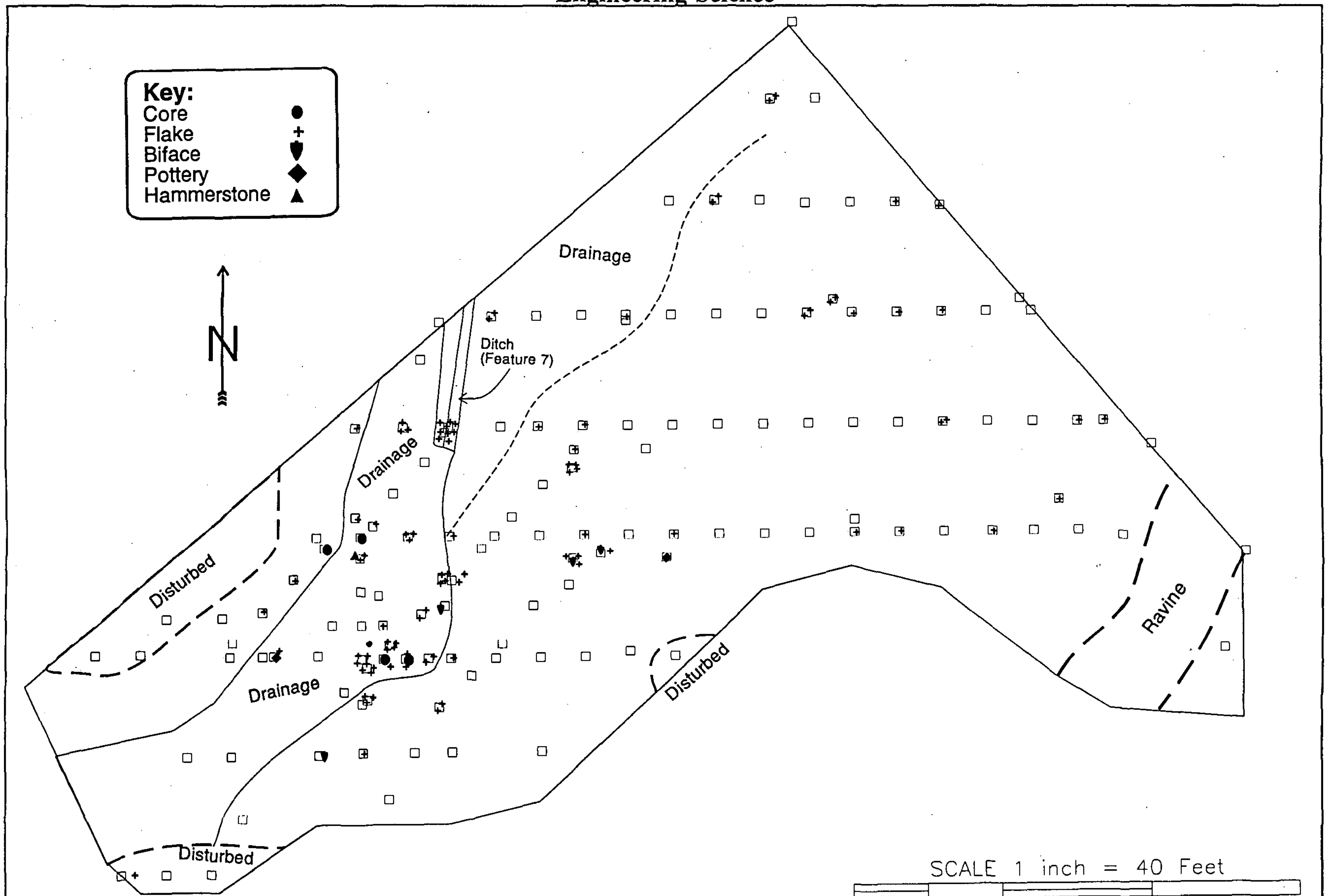
Most of the prehistoric artifacts were flakes and flake fragments (n=111), which were 88% of the prehistoric assemblage. The flakes were made up of 72.1% quartz (n=80), 20.1% quartzite (n=23), 5.4% rhyolite (n=6), and 1.8% chalcedony (n=2). Four quartz chips were also recovered. Cortex could be identified on 29.7% (n=33) of the flakes.

Two quartz and two quartzite cores were recovered from units within the drainage. One of the quartz cores was a bipolar core. The cores and the presence of cortex on some of the flakes suggests that some form of lithic reduction was taking place on the site. This is supported by the recovery of an quartz early stage biface, which is an unfinished bifacial tool that retains some cortex. A quartzite late stage biface was also recovered (*Plate 1*). The two remaining bifaces consisted of two points that were recovered from adjacent excavation units on the slope above the drainage. One was the base of a Savannah River point, which was recovered during the Phase II investigation, and the second was a Piscataway point (*Plate 1*). Savannah River points are generally dated to the Late Archaic, whereas Piscataway points are thought to be Early to Middle Woodland in date, possibly extending back into the Late Archaic. A single quartzite hammerstone was also recovered from the drainage area.

The remaining prehistoric artifacts consisted of two pottery sherds (*Plate 2*). One sherd was quart tempered and may have been a rim fragment. The second was cord-marked and tempered with grit. The pottery type was not specifically identifiable in either case. The pottery does indicate that the site was occupied in the Woodland period.

2. *Spatial Analysis*

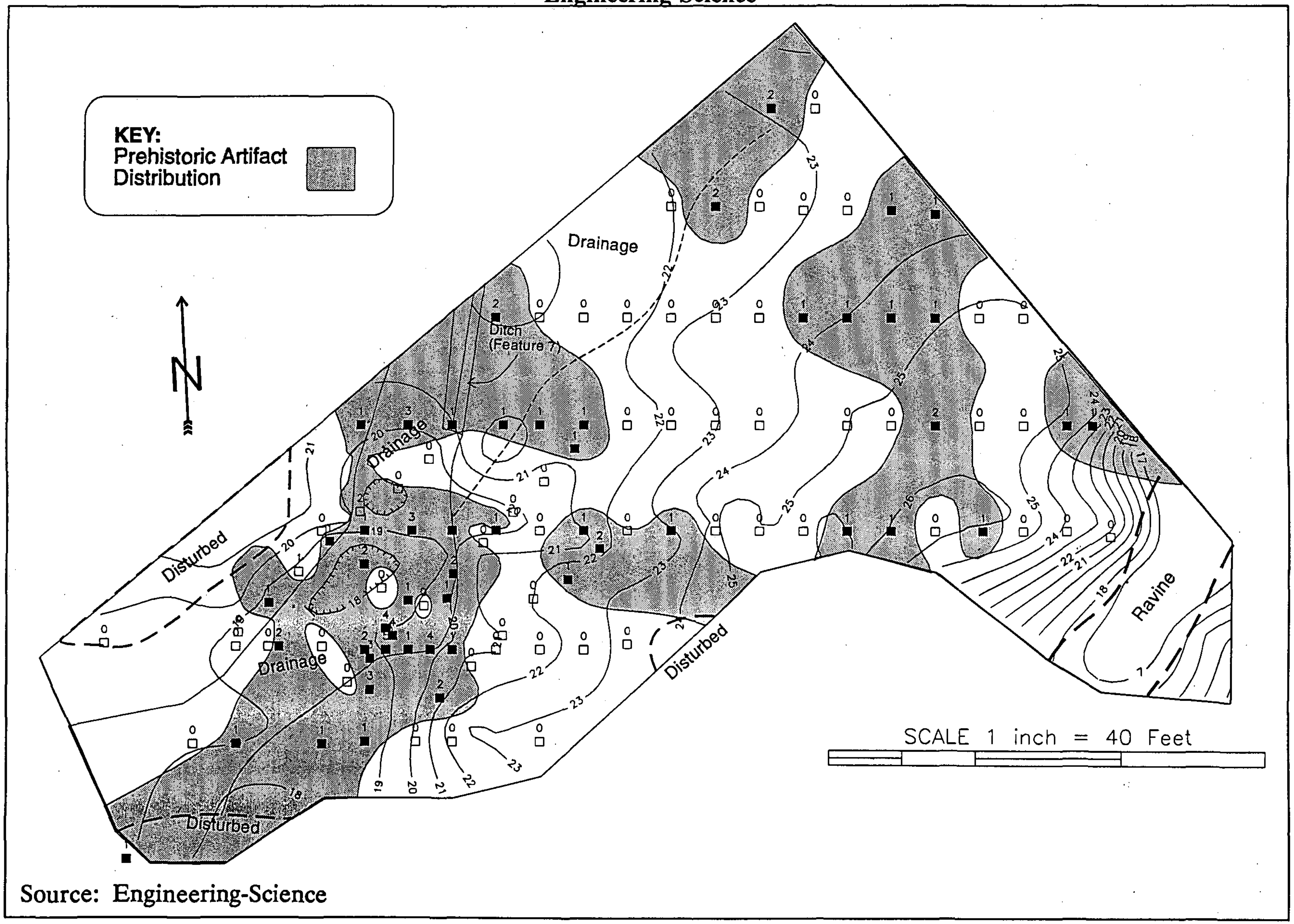
The post-depositional effects of plowing and erosion become obvious when the distribution of prehistoric artifacts is considered (*Figure 34*). The majority of the prehistoric artifacts recovered during the Phase III work were from the area of the drainage. A second concentration of positive excavation units lies along the highest point of the project area and extending north. The sloping ground between the two concentrations contained very few units that yielded prehistoric artifacts. The distribution of prehistoric artifacts suggests that the majority of the artifacts recovered were from redeposited contexts. The material in the drainage area was probably originally deposited along the edge the edge of the drainage or on the slope and was



Source: Engineering-Science

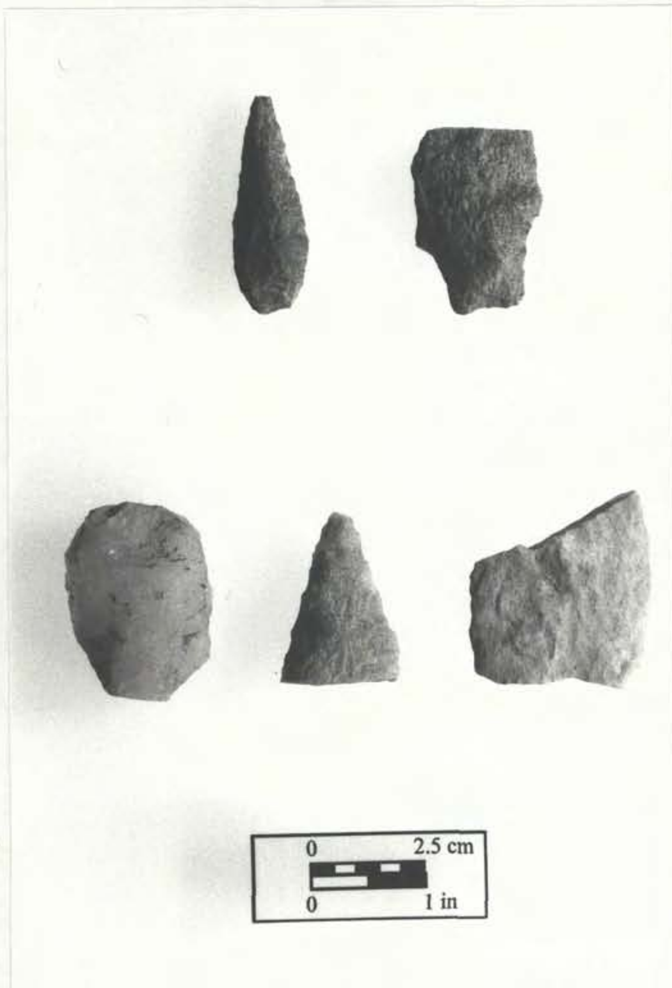
Alexandria Courthouse II/III

Figure 33
Prehistoric Artifact Distribution



Source: Engineering-Science

Figure 34
Relationship between Topography and Prehistoric Artifact Distribution



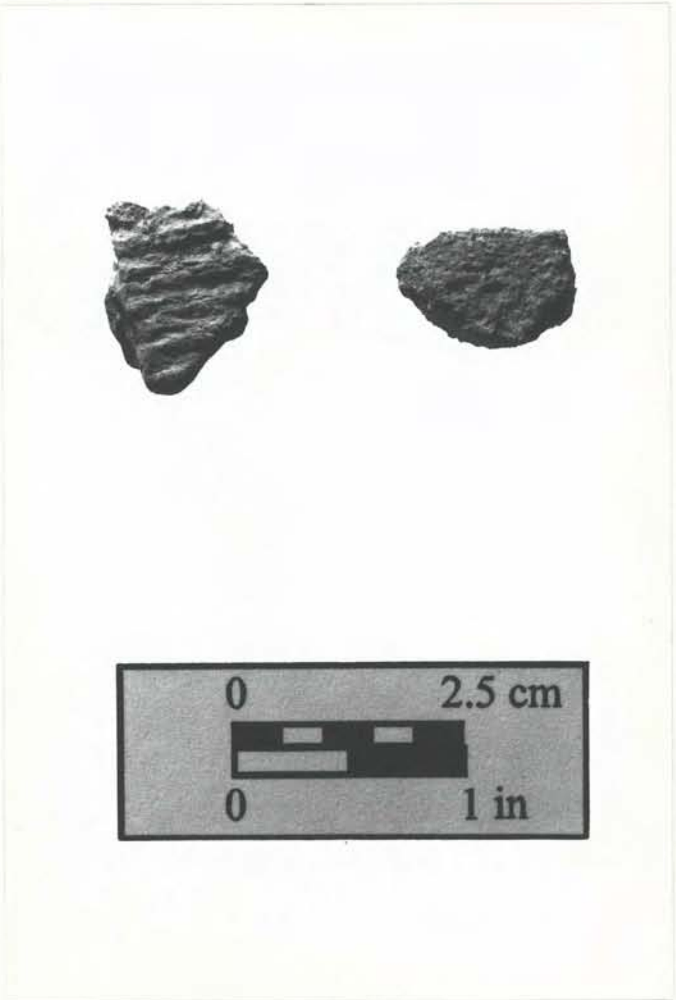
(Left to Right)

Top: Piscataway Point (#291-93), Savannah River Point (#59)

Bottom: Early Stage Biface (#240-13), Late Stage Bifaces (#387-7, #248-1)

Source: Engineering-Science

Plate 1
Prehistoric Lithic Artifacts



Left to Right: (#30, #172-18)

Source: Engineering-Science

Plate 2
Prehistoric Pottery Fragments

associated with the upper concentration. Plowing and the consequent erosion resulted in its gradual movement down the slope.

When Strata A, B, C, and E were compared, the highest proportion of prehistoric artifacts came from Stratum E. The assemblages from the plowzone strata (Strata A, B, and C) consisted of 1.81%, 1.47%, and 3.85% prehistoric artifact respectively, whereas the Stratum E assemblage consisted of 28.26% prehistoric artifacts. The remaining sub-plowzone strata were not considered, as the numbers of artifacts recovered were too small to be useful. The higher ratio of prehistoric to historical artifacts can be attributed to the fact that Stratum E was sealed fairly early relative to Strata A, B, and C.

3. Summary

The prehistoric component of 44AX164 is a low density scatter dating to the Late Archaic and Woodland periods. The low artifact density may be because the site was never intensively occupied or that it represents the fringes of a larger site lying outside the project area or in that part of the project area that was remediated. As it was not possible to determine the boundaries of the site and very few artifacts were recovered, it is difficult to determine the size of the occupation and the function of the site. The site's placement suggests a role in the exploitation of the wetland resources, both on the site and also to the south. The recovery of flakes, cores, a hammerstone, and at least one unfinished biface indicates that lithic tool production was taking place, possibly utilizing quartz and quartzite cobbles recovered from the stream.

While it was not possible to determine the size and precise nature of the occupation, the investigations at 44AX164 show that there was occupation along Cameron Run during the Woodland Period and as early as the Late Archaic. The lack of diversity of artifact types and the low density of artifacts suggests that this occupation may conform to what Gardner (1982) called a micro-social unit camp.

According to Gardner (1982: 56), the micro-social unit camps were inhabited by much smaller groups and "artifacts from these locations occupy a relatively small area and are consistently made from cobble cores and core fragments, cobble core reduction debitage, bifaces, broken projectile points (generally unfinished), and infrequent ceramics." These micro-social unit camps could have been small base camps or procurement outposts such as fishing stations.

The resource availability and the physiography of the project area suggest that this is a likely interpretation of the function and scale of its prehistoric occupation. The data limitations outlined above inhibit further speculation about site function or the larger settlement system of which it was a part.

B. Historical Occupation

A total of 6,518 historical artifacts were recovered from the plowzone and sub-plowzone contexts during the Phase II and III investigations of 44AX164. For purposes of this discussion the artifacts in this assemblage are classified into a series of hierarchical groups. Every artifact was placed into a functional *Group*, and, if necessary, a functional *Class*. Ceramics and nails are further broken down by method of manufacture (or ware type in the case of ceramics). Ceramics are then discussed in terms of more specific and chronologically diagnostic types.

The main functional groups, and their components, identified at 44AX164 were:

Architectural Material: brick*, slate, nails, window glass*, etc.;
Arms: cartridges, bullets, shot;
Domestic/Industrial Material: coal*, clinker*, slag*, cinders*, wire, tools, etc.;
Domestic Material: bottles, ceramics, vessels, lamp glass, etc.;
Personal Material: buttons, tobacco pipes, marbles;
Flint Ballast;
Other: miscellaneous items.
*Indicates sampled artifacts only.

Group	Count	Percent
Domestic	4406	67.6%
Architectural	1263	24.9%
Personal	69	1.1%
Arms	9	0.1%
Flint Ballast	151	2.3%
Domestic/Industrial	252	3.9%
Other	8	0.1%
	6518	100.0%

Table 6: *Frequency and percent of historical functional groups at 44AX164*

1. Domestic Material

The 4,406 domestic artifacts recovered from 44AX164 consisted mainly of ceramic sherds, with bottle glass being the next largest class recovered. Vessel and lamp chimney glass made up the bulk of the remaining domestic material (*Table 7*).

Subgroup	Count	Percent
Ceramics	3604	84.7%
Bottle Glass	583	13.2%
Vessel Glass	173	3.9%
Lamp Glass	40	0.9%
Other	6	0.1%
	4406	100.0%

Table 7: *Frequency and percent of domestic artifacts at 44AX164*

As can be seen from *Table 7*, ceramic sherds were 84.7% of the domestic assemblage, and in fact accounted for 55.3% of the entire historical assemblage. The ceramics could be classed in to four major varieties based on the degree of firing and the paste; coarse earthenware, stoneware, refined earthenware, and porcelain. Coarse earthenware is the lowest fired ware, with a thick porous body and an unrefined paste. A total of 267 coarse earthenware sherds were recovered, accounting for 7.4% of the ceramic material. Twelve of the coarse earthenware sherds were identifiable as being from redware flowerpots. Lead-glaze was identified on 214 of the remaining 255 coarse earthenware sherds, indicating a role in food storage or food preparation. Nine of the sherds had a slipped decoration. None of the coarse earthenwares were diagnostic and could range in date from the 16th through the 19th centuries.

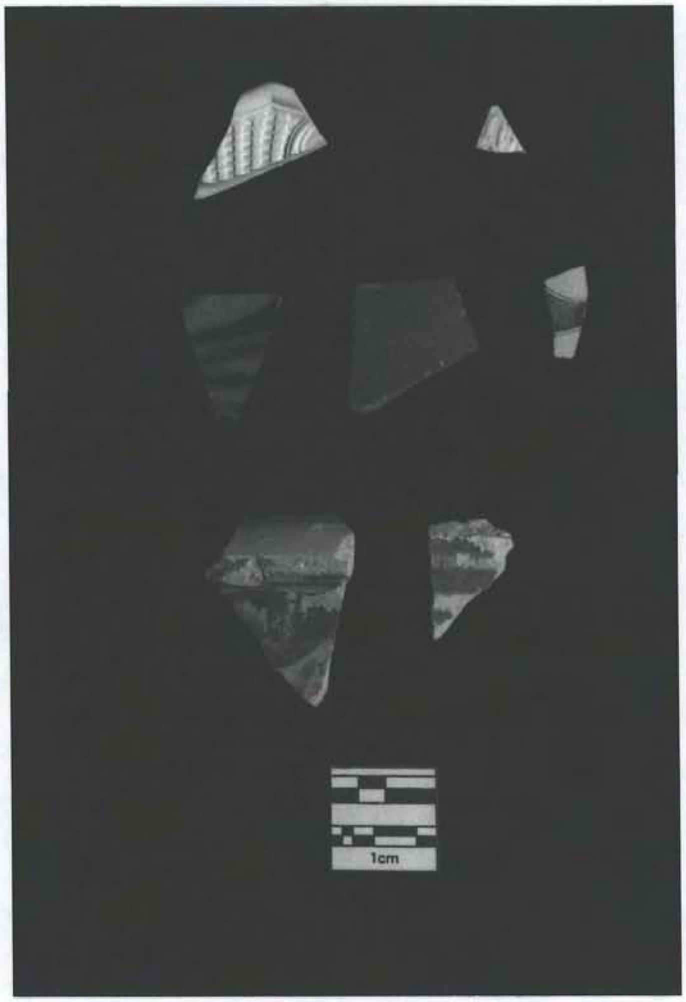
Stoneware is fired to the extent that the body is no longer porous, generally at temperatures between 1200°C and 1300°C (Worthy 1982:335). Except for the Castleford stoneware, all the stoneware recovered at the Alexandria Courthouse Site was salt-glazed, in which salt was tossed into the kiln during firing, resulting in a glassy glaze with an "orange peel" texture (*Plate 3*). Stoneware sherds (n=147) were 4.1% of the ceramic assemblage. The identified stoneware types are shown in *Table 8*.

English brown stoneware, white salt-glazed, and Castleford stoneware generally consisted of vessels such as mugs, tankards, pitchers, and bottles. Large scale importation of these wares into the United States ceased with the American Revolution. White salt-glazed stoneware was a thinner white-bodied ware that was used for a wide variety of products, including tablewares. The peak period of manufacture was between 1740 and 1760, after which it began to lose popularity due to the introduction of creamware. Castleford stoneware was a white, "dry-bodied" stoneware used mainly for teawares.

Type	Date Range	Count	Percent	Minimum Vessel Count
English brown	c.1690-1775	17	11.6%	3
White salt-glazed	c.1720-1805	12	8.2%	3
Castleford	c.1790-1825	1	0.7%	1
German	c.1650-1775	4	4.7%	2
American	c.1718+	63	42.9%	4
Unrecognized		47	32.0%	-
		147	100.0%	13

Table 8: *Frequency and percent of stoneware types at 44AX164*

Three of the German stonewares recovered could not be more specifically typed. A single piece of Rhenish stoneware was identifiable. The blue-and-grey American stonewares have their origin in the Germanic stoneware industry. The first such stoneware were probably produced by Johan Willem Crolius who emigrated to Manhattan from Neuweid in Germany in 1718. As wares in this tradition are still produced today, they are not particularly diagnostic.



(Left to Right)

Top: White Salt-glazed Stoneware (#386), Castleford Stoneware (#168)

Middle: Cobalt Slip-trailed American Salt-glazed Stoneware (#24), English Brown Stoneware (#354), Incised German Stoneware (#215)

Bottom: Coarse Redware (#164), Slip-decorated Redware (#216)

Source: Engineering-Science

Alexandria Courthouse II/III

Plate 3
Stoneware & Coarse Earthenware

In most of the cases a specific vessel function could not be attributed. The sherds were generally too small. Other than the white salt-glazed stoneware vessels, all the stoneware vessels would have been some form of hollow-ware, such as a bottle, tankard, or crock. The identifiable white salt-glazed stoneware vessels consisted of a plate with dot, diaper, and basket molding, a cup, and a bowl.

Refined earthenwares were the largest ceramic variety (*Plate 4*). A total of 3053 sherds were found at the Alexandria Courthouse Site during the Phase II and III investigations. These are more highly fired wares, but are still fairly porous. The body tends to be thinner with a more refined paste. These were usually tablewares. The range of refined earthenware types recovered and their date ranges are summarized in *Table 9*.

Type	Date Range	Count	Percent	Minimum Vessel Count
Delft	c.1730-1830	2	0.1%	2
Creamware	c.1762-1820	97	3.2%	11
Pearlware	c.1780-1840	1025	33.6%	48
Whiteware	c.1820+	397	13.0%	22
Ironstone	c.1800+	483	15.8%	41
Astbury	c.1725-1750	18	0.6%	3
Jackfield	c.1740-1780	34	1.1%	2
Yellow-ware	c.1830-1930	53	1.7%	5
Rockingham	c.1830-1930	43	1.4%	2
Redware	--	8	0.3%	2
Unidentifiable	--	893	29.2%	--
		3053	100.0%	138

Table 9: *Frequency and percent of refined earthenware types at 44AX164*

"Delft" is used here generically to refer to a form of soft-bodied, tin-glazed earthenware. This ware was produced from the 16th century into the 19th. It was initially used for tablewares, but was superseded by harder bodied wares. Towards the end of this period it was used predominantly for apothecary jars. Because of the general later date of the Courthouse assemblage, it is assumed that the delft sherds recovered fall towards the end of the period of use. The specific delft vessel types could not be identified.

Creamware, pearlware, whiteware, and ironstone together made up 65.6% of the refined earthenware assemblage. These types form a continuum extending from 1762 until the present day. Creamware was patented by Josiah Wedgwood in 1762, and was extremely successful, being encountered throughout the sphere of British commercial interests (Noël Hume 1969). It continued in production into the early decades of the 19th century, ca. 1820 being the conventional end-date. Pearlware was developed ca. 1780, also by Josiah Wedgwood. The glaze lacked the yellowish/green tint of creamware, being whitened through "blueing" with cobalt (Noël Hume 1969). Pearlware continued being manufactured until ca.1820-1840. Whiteware, which is still produced today, began being produced ca.1820. Ironstone or "Stone China", which resembles a thicker, more vitreous whiteware, was first produced ca. 1800 (Godden

(Left to Right)

Top: Flow Blue Ironstone (#162), Undecorated Ironstone (#162), Transfer-printed Ironstone (#59)

Upper Middle: Transfer-printed Ironstone (#90), Sponge-decorated Whiteware (#317), Transfer-printed Whiteware (#235/#238)

Lower Middle: Willow Pearlware (#291), Shell-edged Pearlware (#161), Hand-painted Pearlware (#202), Annular Pearlware (#226), Annular Creamware (#385)

Bottom: Astbury (#397), Jackfield (#80), Yellowware (#295)

Source: Engineering-Science

Plate 4
Refined Earthenwares

1990; Miller 1991). The results of the minimum vessel counts for creamware, pearlware, whiteware, and ironstone are presented below.

The decades of plowing at this site resulted in generally very small ceramic sherds. Because of the small sherd size, the most practical and efficient method of compiling the count was felt to be through counting unique rims within the assemblage. It needs to be stressed that the minimum vessel count, because of the emphasis on unique rims and decoration, resulted in a much lower count for undecorated vessels than should expected given the sherd counts.

Creamware
1 plate (brown decoration)
1 Whieldon flatware
2 flatwares
7 hollow-wares
1 enamelled vessel

Pearlware
2 brown banded flatwares
1 black rim-painted flatware
9 blue shell-edged plates
11 green shell-edged plates
4 annular hollow-wares
5 blue hand-painted flatwares
2 blue hand-painted hollow-wares
2 polychrome hand-painted flatwares
3 polychrome hand-painted hollow-wares
1 black transfer-printed flatware
5 blue transfer-printed "Willow-Pattern" flatwares
2 undecorated hollow-wares
1 undecorated flatware

Whiteware
3 banded flatwares
3 banded hollow-wares
1 blue shell-edged plate
2 sponge-decorated flatwares
1 sponge-decorated hollow-ware
1 polychrome overglaze, hand-painted flatware
1 blue hand-painted vessel
1 pink transfer-printed plate
2 blue transfer-printed plates
1 blue transfer-printed "Willow Pattern" hollow-ware
4 blue transfer-printed "Willow pattern" flatwares
1 flow blue transfer-printed hollow-ware
1 undecorated hollow-ware

Ironstone
2 sponge-decorated saucers/bowls
3 blue shell-edged plates
1 uncolored shell-edged plate
3 annular bowls
3 flow blue hollow-wares
1 flow blue flatware
1 flow blue vessel
2 "flow mulberry" hollow-wares
1 banded saucer
1 brown transfer-printed flatware
1 green transfer-printed flatware
3 blue transfer-printed "Willow Pattern" plates
7 blue transfer-printed plates
7 undecorated hollow-wares
4 undecorated flatwares

1 undecorated vessel

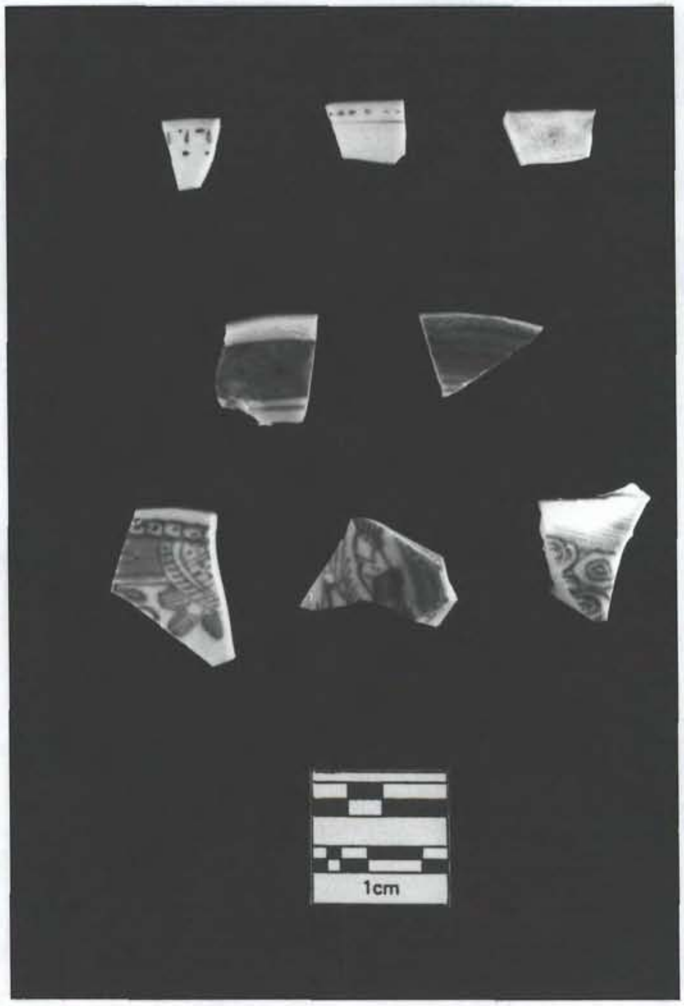
Red-bodied refined earthenwares were 2.0% of the refined earthenware assemblage. These were comprised of Astbury, Jackfield, and eight otherwise unidentifiable sherds. Astbury was a lead-glazed ware produced at a number of English potteries. The identifiable vessels consisted of two lids and what is probably a teapot. Jackfield has a purplish-red body with a thick cobalt glaze. The vessels consisted of two bowls. The untypeable refined redware sherds yielded a minimum count of two vessels: one a bowl with a dotted slip decoration, and the other a cup.

The remaining identifiable refined earthenware sherds were yellow-ware; a thick bodied utilitarian ware that was produced at a number of potteries in the United States. The five identifiable vessel forms consisted of two straight-rimmed hollow-wares and three everted-rimmed hollow-wares, one of which had annular decoration. Rockingham was yellow-ware with a flint enamel glaze, resulting in a mottled appearance. The two identifiable vessel forms were a lid and a hollow-ware vessel. The remaining refined earthenwares were either too small or too stained to be identifiable.

Type	Date Range	Count	Percent	Minimum Vessel Count
Chinese export	c.1660-1800	18	13.1%	5
European	c.1710+	16	11.7%	4
Unidentifiable	--	103	75.2%	11
		137	100.0%	20

Table 10: *Frequency and percent of porcelain types at 44AX164*

Porcelains (*Plate 5*) are the highest fired ceramics, with a vitreous body and glaze. A total of 137 sherds of porcelain were found. Eighteen could be identified as



(Left to Right)

Top: Hardpaste Porcelain (#202, #117), Bone China (#97)

Middle: Chinese Porcelain (#235, #235)

Bottom: Chinese Porcelain (#347, #58, #358)

Source: Engineering-Science

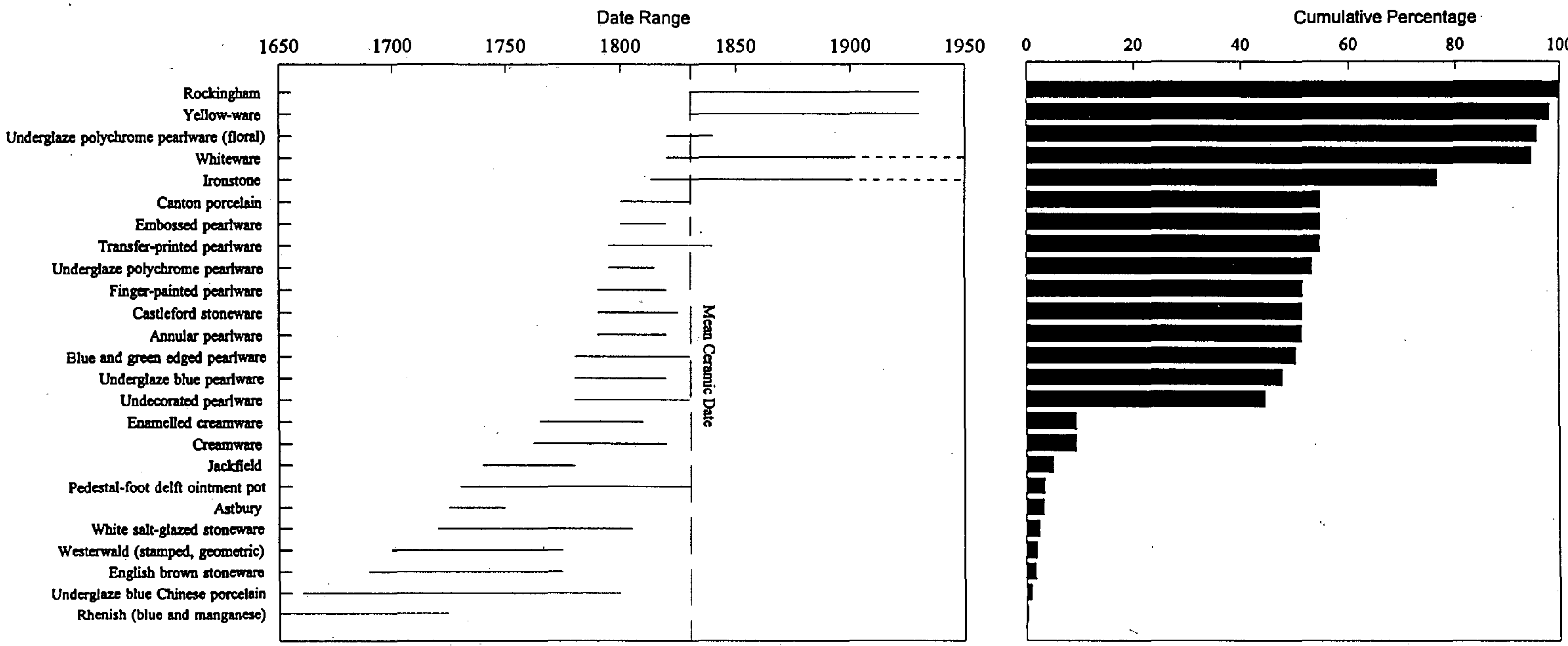
Chinese imports, while 16 were European. Chinese porcelain was imported to the colonies before 1650, and continues to be imported, although in lesser amounts, in the present day. The peak of the trade ended in the early decades of the 19th century. Through the first half of the 18th century, porcelain was a luxury item, becoming increasingly common thereafter (Noël Hume 1968:257; Curtis 1988:30). Most of the Chinese porcelain recovered was underglaze blue export porcelain. One piece could be identified as "Canton" porcelain, which was imported into the United States between c.1800 and 1830. The identifiable Chinese porcelain vessels consisted of a "Canton" plate, a teacup, one hollow-ware vessel, and two flatware vessels.

European porcelain was first manufactured at Meissen in Germany in the early 18th century. The manufacture spread to England, and continues to the present day (Godden 1990:16-7). The remaining porcelain sherds could not be specifically typed. The European porcelain vessels were made up of a tea cup and a saucer, and one hollow-ware and one flatware vessel. The remaining porcelain vessels were eight saucers, a bowl, and two tea cups.

Ceramic Chronology

The diagnostic ceramics from the Alexandria Courthouse Site, which cover a range from c.1650 to c. 1930, yielded an overall mean date of 1826.176. *Table 11* shows the temporal distribution of ceramic types when they are ranked by their earliest manufacture dates. *Table 11* gives the manufacture date ranges, the median dates, which are used for the calculation of the mean ceramic date, the counts for each type, and the cumulative percentage through time. The manufacture date ranges and the cumulative percentages are graphically protryed in *Figure 35*. The cumulative percentage allows us to look at a particular ceramic type and determine what percentage of the ceramic assemblage had earlier *termini post quem* (i.e. the date after which the type appeared). For example, 9.24% of the diagnostic ceramics had beginning manufacture dates before that of enamelled creamware.

It can be seen that less than 10% of the assemblage has an earliest manufacture date or *terminus post quem* earlier than that of undecorated pearlware. Ironstone and whiteware, with *t.p.q.*s of 1800 and 1820 respectively, caused the next largest increases in the cumulative percentage. Forty five percent of the assemblage was manufactured after c.1800. Based on this distribution, it is unlikely that the site was historically occupied before c.1780. The ceramics recovered whose manufacture or importation periods end before c.1780 consisted of English and European stonewares. The presence of these wares on the site is not surprising as the end dates are approximate and are in most cases close enough to c.1780 for the difference to be unimportant. They may also be present due to factors such as curation of old vessels or purchased of outdated ones.



Source: Engineering-Science

Figure 35
Date Ranges and
Cumulative Percentage
of Ceramics

Ceramic Type	Date range	Median date	Count	Cumulative Percentage
Rockingham	1830 - 1930	1880	43	100.00
Yellow-ware	1830 - 1930	1880	53	98.05
Floral underglaze polychrome pearlware	1820 - 1840	1830	23	95.65
Whiteware	1820 - 1900	1860	397	94.61
Ironstone	1813 - 1900	1856	483	76.62
Canton porcelain	1800 - 1830	1815	1	54.73
Embossed pearlware	1800 - 1820	1810	2	54.69
Transfer-printed pearlware	1795 - 1840	1817	30	54.60
Underglaze polychrome pearlware	1795 - 1815	1805	42	53.24
Finger-painted pearlware	1790 - 1820	1805	1	51.34
Castleford stoneware	1790 - 1825	1807	1	51.29
Annular pearlware	1790 - 1820	1805	25	51.25
Blue and green edged pearlware	1780 - 1830	1805	54	50.11
Underglaze blue pearlware	1780 - 1820	1800	70	47.67
Undecorated pearlware	1780 - 1830	1805	778	44.49
Enamelled creamware	1765 - 1810	1787	1	9.24
Creamware	1762 - 1820	1791	96	9.20
Jackfield	1740 - 1780	1760	34	4.85
Pedestal-foot delft ointment pot	1730 - 1830	1780	2	3.31
Astbury	1725 - 1750	1737	18	3.22
White salt-glazed stoneware	1720 - 1805	1762	12	2.40
Westerwald (stamped, geometric)	1700 - 1775	1737	4	1.86
English brown stoneware	1690 - 1775	1732	17	1.68
Underglaze blue Chinese porcelain	1660 - 1800	1730	17	0.91
Rhenish (blue and manganese)	1650 - 1725	1687	3	0.14
			2207	
Mean Ceramic Date: 1826.176				

Table 11: *Diagnostic ceramics at 44AX164*

The preponderance of pearlware among the diagnostic ceramics in the assemblage (46.4%) suggests that the site was certainly occupied in the early 19th century, possibly as early as the last decades of the 18th century. The yellow-ware and Rockingham indicate that the occupation continued after c.1830. How long the occupation continued into the 19th century is more difficult to ascertain. Ironstone (n=483) and whiteware (n=397) were manufactured continually from the early 19th century onwards. Changes in the decorative techniques used on these wares provide some additional chronological information, extending the range of occupation to after 1840. Ten of the ironstone and whiteware sherds had flow blue decoration, which dates between c.1840 and 1860, and ten had sponged decoration, which was most common from c.1840 to 1880. These were the latest identifiable ceramic types recovered at 44AX164. The absence of wares such as opaque porcelain or sherds with "Decalomania" decoration suggests that the occupation did not extend beyond or much beyond the 1880s, although, being based on negative evidence, this is speculative.

Bottle glass (n=583) was 13.2% of the domestic assemblage. Only 74 of the sherds retained evidence of the mode of manufacture. One was produced in an automatic bottle-making machine and is datable to after 1903. Of the remainder, 24 were mold-blown. The specific types of mold used were not identifiable. One sherd had an impression from a sand-tipped pontil. This form of empontilling was used in the 18th century, and is still used today (Jones 1981), so is not diagnostic. Fifty of the bottle glass sherds were produced in molds, but it was not possible to determine whether they were produced by machine or by hand-blowing. Most of the bottle glass was functionally unidentifiable. The machine-made fragment was from a soft drink bottle and 172 pieces were probably from wine bottles.

After the ceramics and bottle glass, the next largest class of domestic material was vessel glass (n=174), which was 3.9% of the domestic assemblage. Most of the vessel glass fragments were not more specifically recognizable. The identifiable fragments consisted of 15 tumbler fragments, one Mason jar sherd, and an "umbrella" inkwell. This style of inkwell is generally datable to the period from c.1820 to c.1880 (Baugher-Perlin 1982:272).

The remaining domestic material was made up of lamp chimney glass (n=40), which is datable to after 1784, with the patenting of the Argand lamp (Woodhead et al. 1984:58), four fragments of melted glass, and an unrecognizable footed brass rod.

<u>Ceramics and Status.</u> It is possible, within limits, to approximate the relative cost of a ceramic assemblage, and, extrapolating from this information, to make inferences about the household's socio-economic status. One study that sought to link ceramic assemblages with socioeconomic status has been conducted in Alexandria (Shephard 1985;1987). In this study, the quality, quantity and variety of ceramic assemblages from three well-privy features were compared. Two of the assemblages were from white middle class households and one was from a lower class free African-American household. This study did find a correlation between socioeconomic status and the quantity and quality of the ceramic assemblage, but not with the variety of ceramics. While "quantity" and "variety" are self-explanatory, the assessment of an assemblage's "quality" (or cost) is more problematic. The usual method for accomplishing this is through George Miller's (1980;1991) economic scaling of ceramic assemblages. After a minimum vessel count has been calculated for an assemblage, an index value, expressed as a multiple of the cheapest ware ("CC ware"), is estimated using tables compiled by Miller (Miller 1980;1991).

Studies of socioeconomic status and ceramic assemblages require tight chronological controls. Because of the length of the occupation at the Alexandria Courthouse Site and the absence of tightly dated features, it was not practical to calculate index values for the assemblage, as the index values varied through time. *Figures 36 and 37* serve to illustrate this problem. The price of a ceramic vessel is predominantly dependent on the type of decoration, with undecorated vessels being the cheapest and transfer-printed ones generally the most expensive. The decorative styles fall into four main categories (Miller 1980):

I. undecorated vessels;

II. minimally decorated vessels: decoration requiring little skill to apply, e.g., shell-edged, sponged, annular;

III. hand-painted vessels: decoration requiring skill to apply; floral motifs, landscapes, geometric patterns.

IV. transfer-printed vessels.

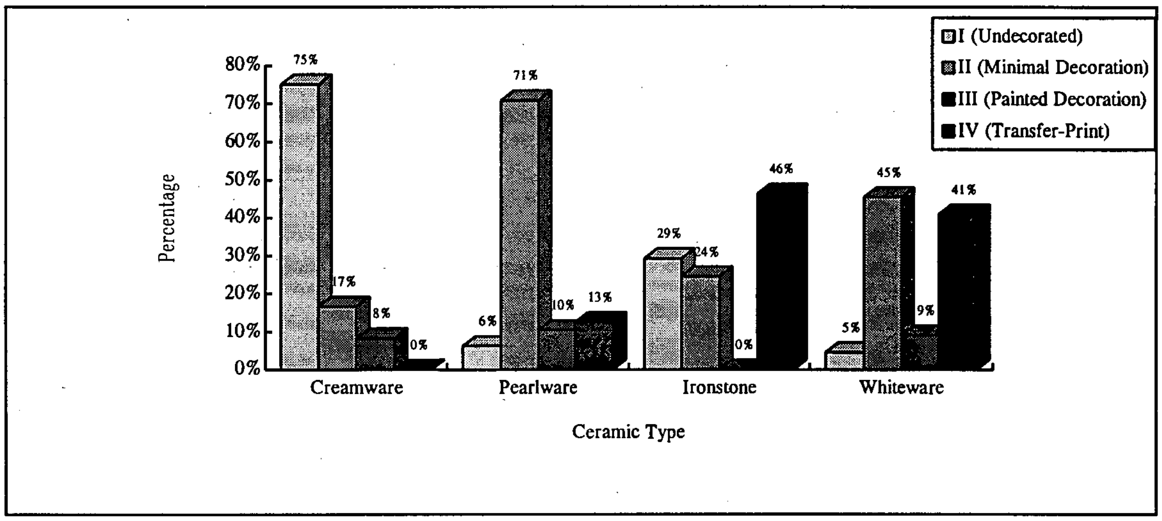


Figure 36: *Percentages of Refined Earthenware by Decorative Level (Minimum Vessel Count)*

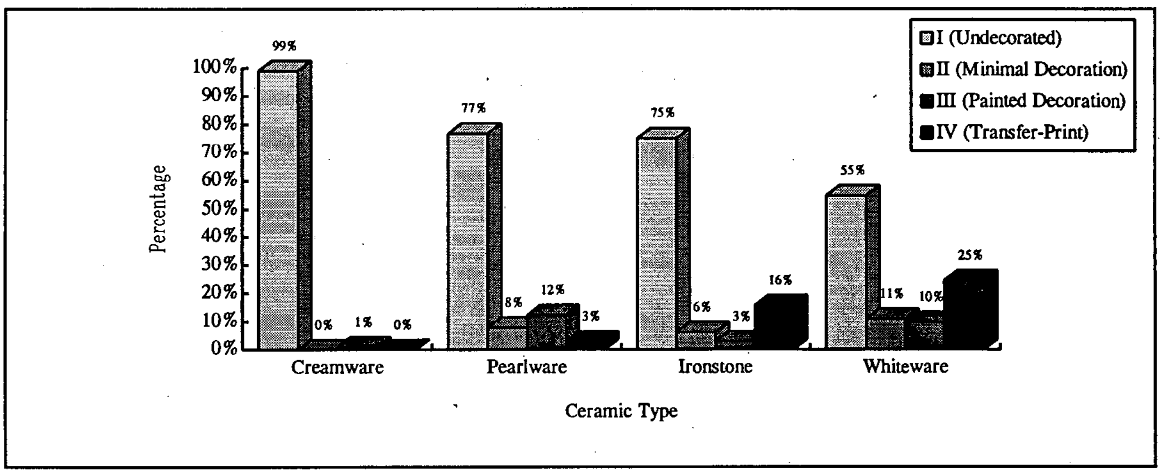


Figure 37: *Percentages of Refined Earthenware by Decorative Level (Sherd Count).*

In *Figures 36 and 37*, the four main ware types are arranged in chronological order from creamware to whiteware. Each ware type is broken into the four decorative groups. The bars indicate the proportion of each ware type in each decorative group. Figures 36 and 37 show the percentages by minimum vessel count and by sherd count.

Each method of counting presents problems. As has already been discussed, the minimum vessel count exaggerates the number of decorated vessesl because of its emphasis on unique decorated rims. Raw sherd counts exaggerate the number of undecorated vessels, because certain vessels, such as edge-decorated ones, were decorated only around the rim, resulting in a larger number of undecorated body sherds. Figures 36 and 37 show the contrasting effects of these biases.

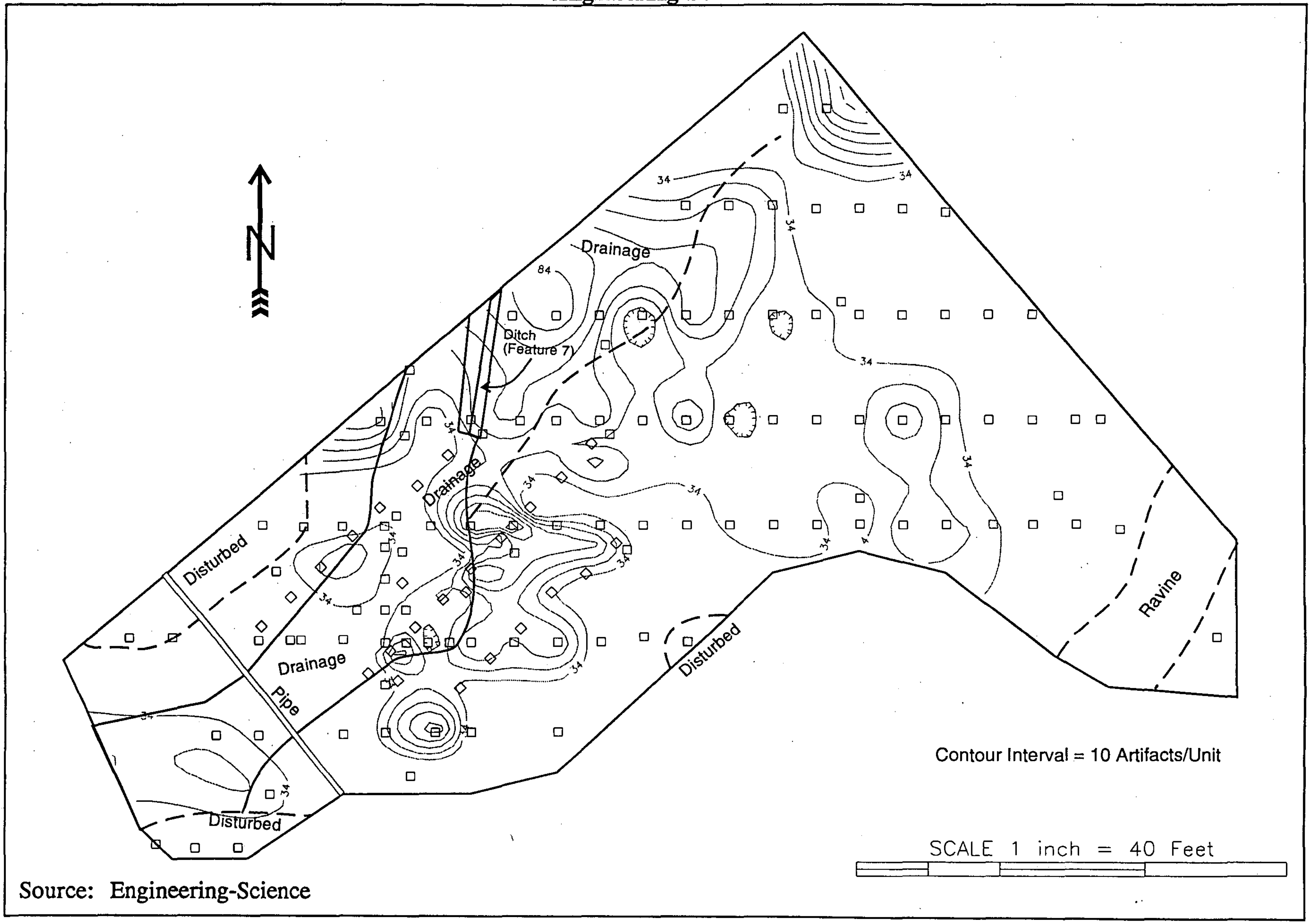
Both figures do show some general trends. The proportions of undecorated vessels and sherds decline through time, whereas transfer-printed ones increase through time. However, due to the length of the occupation and the absence of discrete deposits, it is not possible to factor out those changes in the proportions that are due to the changing relative prices of the ceramics and those that are due to the socio-economic status of the occupants. For example, the larger proportions of transfer-printed whitewares and ironstone is probably due, in part, to the fact that transfer-printed ceramics became cheaper through the 19th century, rather than being due solely to changes in the economic status of the inhabitants.

Domestic Spatial Analysis. In order to better show the heaviest concentrations of domestic material, *Figure 38* shows the distribution taking into account only those units with more than the median number of artifacts (median = 34). The main concentration of domestic material occurs within, and along the edge of, the drainage and the ditch. If the ditch and drainage represented some form of boundary, the domestic material may be the result of refuse disposal. It is also possible that this area was used as for refuse disposal simply because it was a low-lying and poorly drained. The drainage and the ditch do not correspond exactly to boundaries shown on the historical maps. The only boundary that appears to be close is shown on the 1861 maps. It is conceivable that the ditch and drainage may have formed an unofficial or unmapped boundary, such as a field boundary, the edge of a domestic area, or the boundary of a tenant field or yard.

There is a second, less dense, concentration of domestic material at the top of the historical slope. This material also corresponds to a concentration of architectural material (*Figure 44*), which suggested that this might be the location of a residence. However, no features were encountered that would support this conclusion. The concentration at the northern tip of the project area is the result of a large amount of bottle glass being recovered from Unit A1. This area showed some evidence of sub-plowzone filling, possibly associated with the filling of the drainage. The bottle glass occurred within this fill stratum.

To try and assess whether the distribution was the result of chronological changes in land-use, the ceramic assemblage was broken down into three main groups based on their *termini post quem* (See *Table 11* and *Figure 36*):

(a) early ceramics (*t.p.q.* ≤ 1765; ie., enamelled creamware and earlier);
(b) pearlware (*t.p.q.* ≥ 1780 and ≤ 1800) ;
(c) late ceramics (*t.p.q.* ≥ 1813; ie., ironstone, whiteware, and later).



Source: Engineering-Science

Alexandria Courthouse II/III

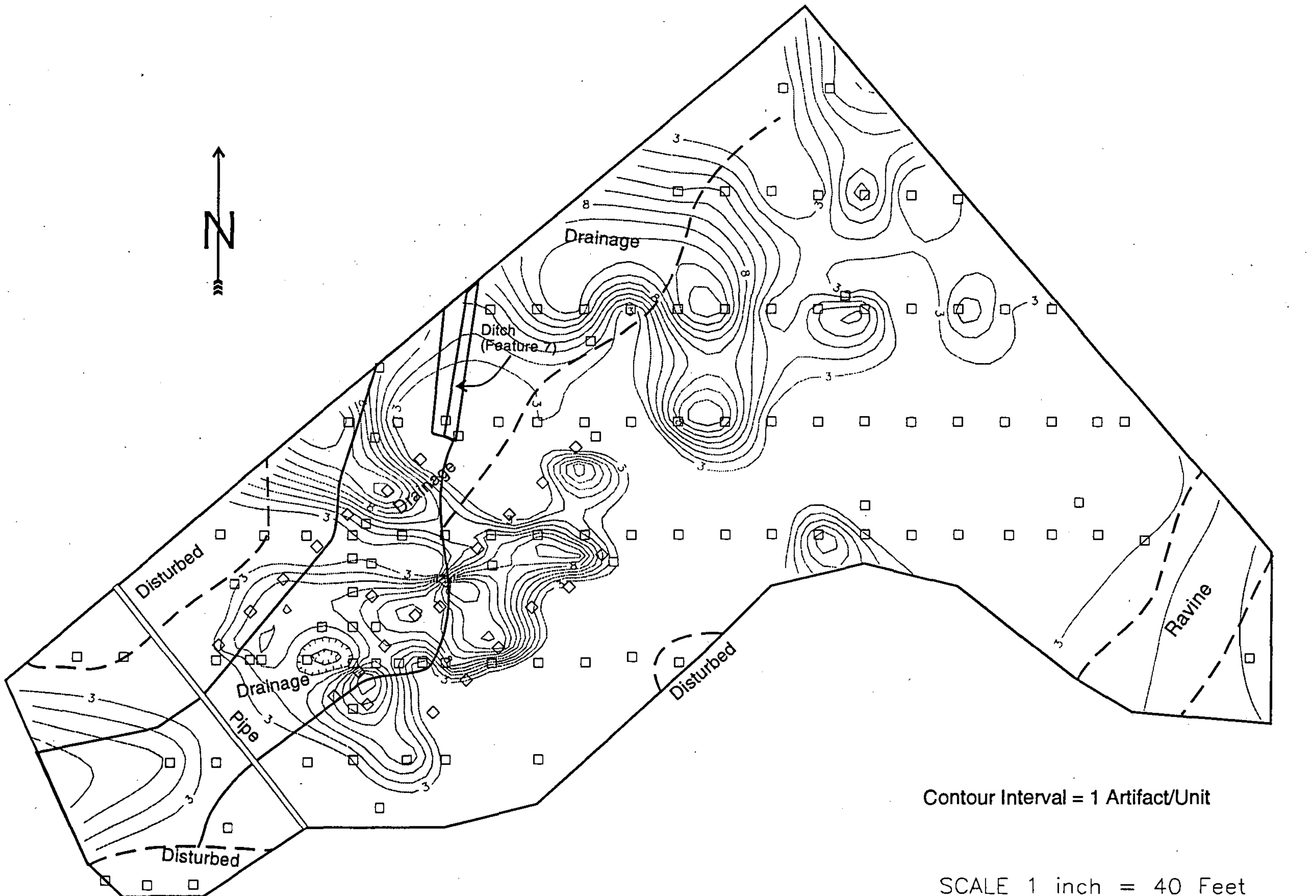
Figure 38
Domestic Artifact
Densities
(>34 Artifacts/Unit)

There is little difference between the pearlware and the later ceramics distributions (*Figure 40 and 41*). They both cluster mainly along and in the drainage, with a secondary cluster at the top of the slope. The differences between the two distributions are not distinct enough to be definitely attributable to cultural factors. The overall pattern may have been due to a combination of plowing and erosion, with material on the slope concentrating in the low-lying area and material on the relatively level ground at the top of the slope remaining in the same general location. However, although the distribution of the early ceramics (*Figure 39*) is similar to those of the pearlware and later ceramics in that it clusters predominantly along the drainage area, in contrast to the other distributions, there is no concentration of early ceramics at the top of the historical slope, although the density is heavier immediately down the slope to the west. If the overall pattern was due solely to plowing and erosion, it would be expected that the distribution of the early ceramics would approximate that opf the pearlware and later ceramics. If this difference in distributions is not due to random factors, it may suggest that the concentration of architectural and domestic material at the top of the slope is the result of a later occupation.

The division between the early and later groups of ceramics is mirrored in the distinction between the distributions of coarse earthenwares and stonewares, which were grouped together (*Figure 42*), and refined earthenwares (*Figure 43*). The purpose of dividing the assemblage in this manner was to try and identify *functional* spatial distributions -- those differences in distribution that might be explainable in terms of different activities. As has been pointed out, coarse earthenwares and stonewares were used mainly for utilitarian vessels, such as dairying vessels and those vessels associated with food preparation and storage. White refined vessels were, during the 18th-early 19th century, used mainly for table and teawares. The differences in the distributions of these different wares might give clues as to the presence of specialized outbuildings, such as springhouses, dairies, and kitchens.

The utilitarian wares are concentrated down the slope, along the edge of the drainage area. If there were a springhouse, this would be the logical location for it, and might account for some of the distribution. However, no evidence of such a structure survived. The distribution may also be due to disposal practices. There is a comparative absence of utilitarian wares at the top of the slope. As the refined earthenware was made up mainly of pearlware and later ceramics, it has a similar distribution. It concentrated along the drainage with a smaller concentration at the top of the slope.

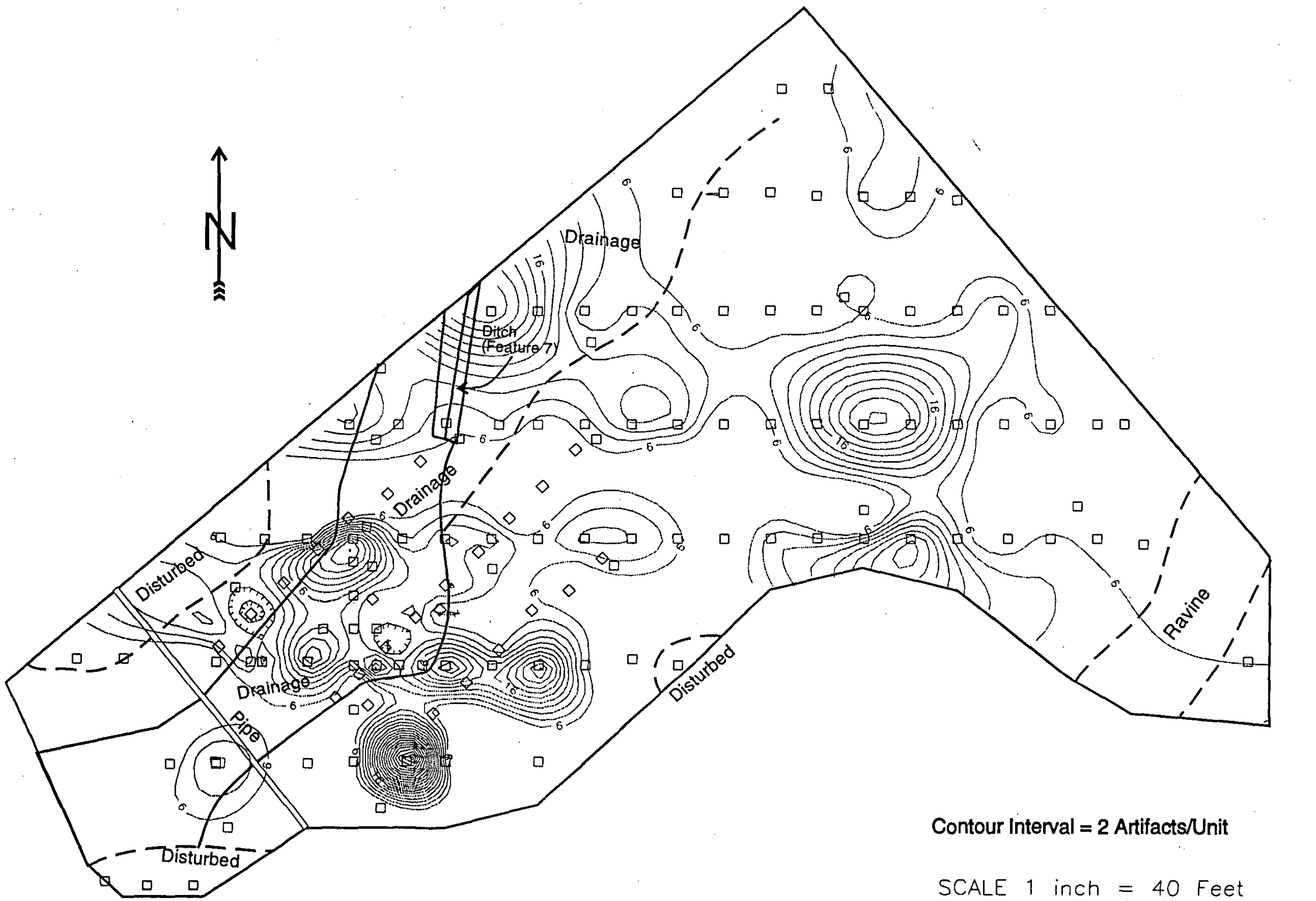
The domestic distribution appears to represent ongoing deposition along the drainage, probably representing refuse disposal throughout the duration of the historical occupation of 44AX164. A concentration of pearlware and later refined earthenwares at the top of the historical slope suggests that there may have been a slightly later occupation in that area. The association with architectural material indicates a structure. In order to better assess the spatial distribution of domestic material at the Alexandria Courthouse Site, it is necessary to consider other aspects of the assemblage.



Source: Engineering-Science

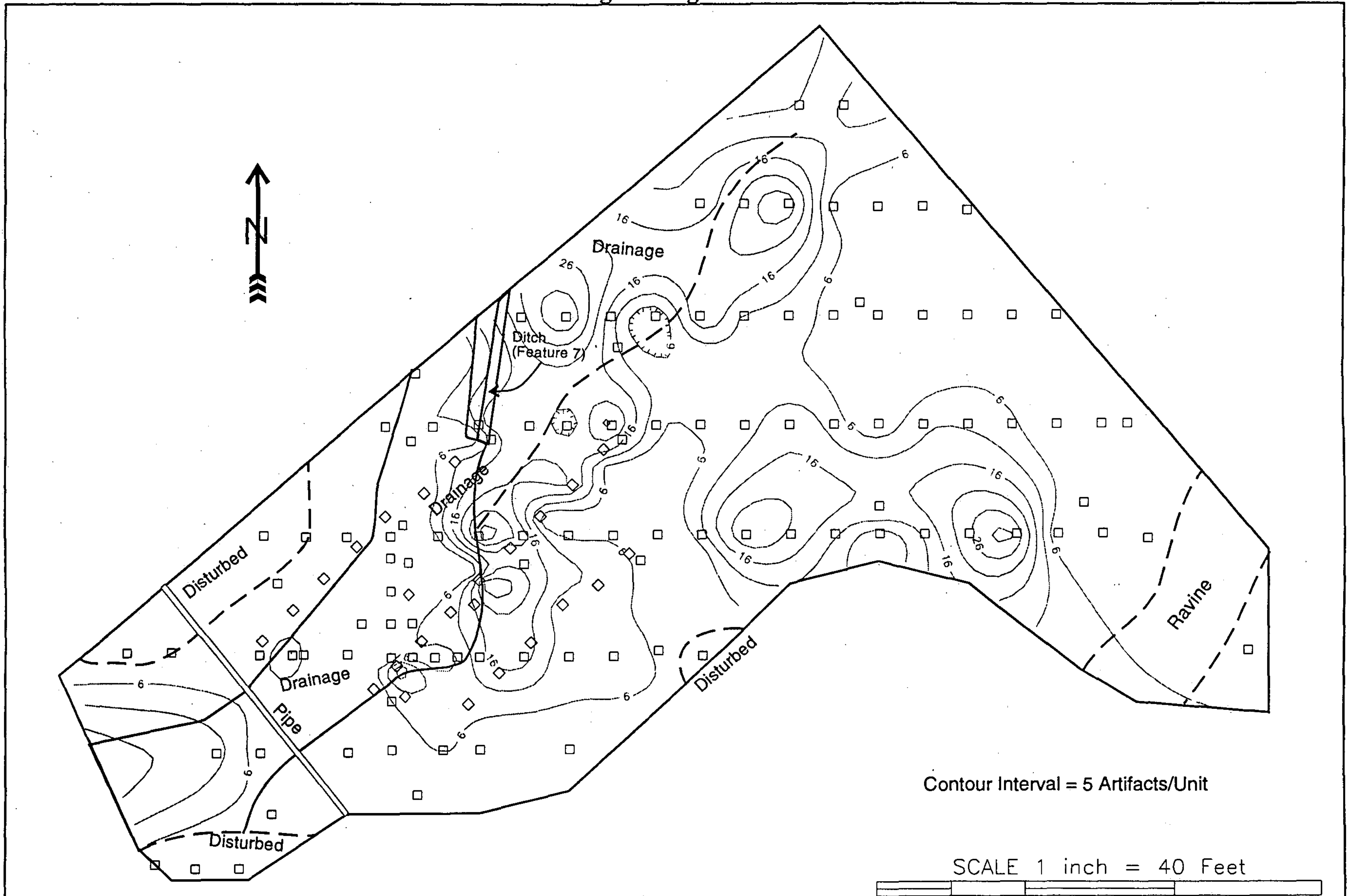
Alexandria Courthouse II/III

Figure 39
Early Ceramic Densities
(>3 Artifacts/Unit)



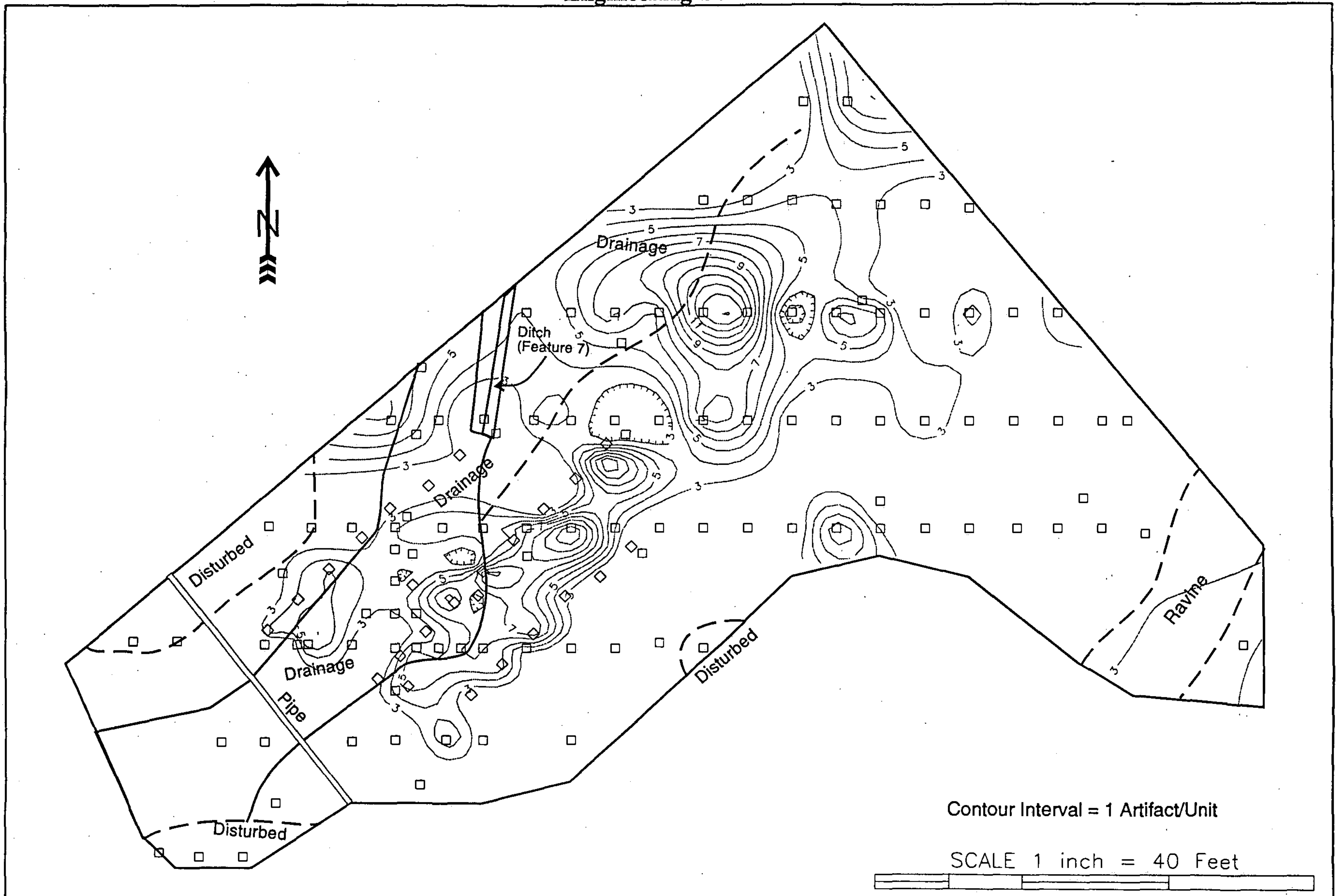
Source: Engineering-Science

Figure 40
Pearlware Densities
(>6 Artifacts/Unit)



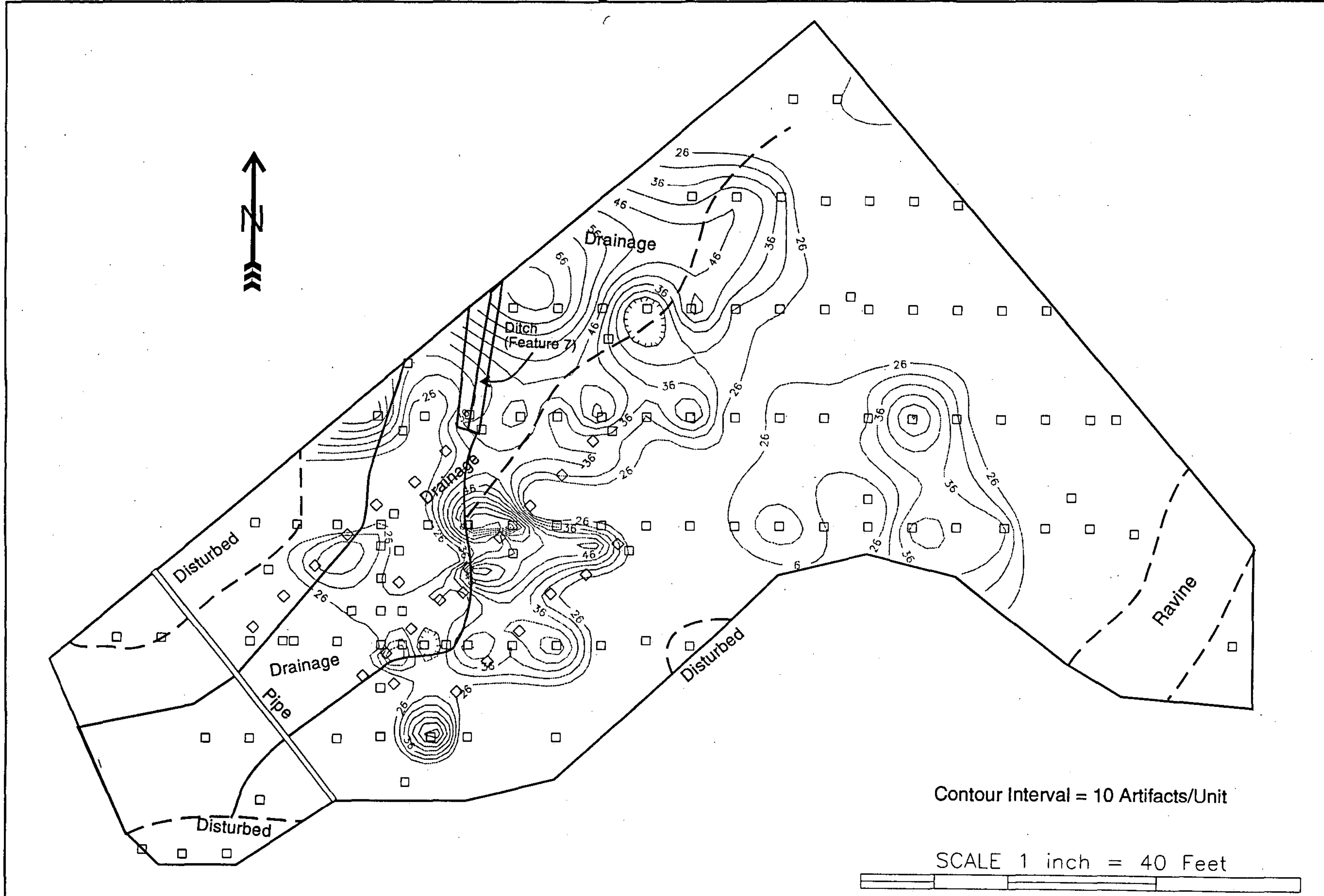
Source: Engineering-Science

Figure 41
Late Ceramic Densities
(>6 Artifacts/Unit)



Source: Engineering-Science

Figure 42
Coarse Earthenware and Stoneware Densities (>3 Artifacts/Unit)



Source: Engineering-Science

Alexandria Courthouse II/III

Figure 43
Refined earthenware
Densities
(>26 Artifacts/Unit)

2. *Architectural Material*

Architectural material (n=1623) was 24.9% of the material recovered from the Courthouse Site. This material was comprised predominantly of window glass, nails, and sampled brick and slate. The counts are given in *Table 12*.

Class	Count	Percent
Brick*	261	16.1%
Slate	42	2.6%
Window Glass*	880	54.2%
Nails	434	26.7%
Other	6	0.4%
*Sampled material	1623	100.0%

Table 12: *Architectural material at 44AX164*

Only the larger fragments of brick, greater than about an inch in diameter, were collected. The presence of brick indicates the presence of a structure with a brick component, such as a foundation or chimney. It was not encountered in such quantities as to suggest a building constructed entirely of brick. It is also possible that this was a wooden building with a brick facade. Thirteen of the fragments were glazed, either through being used in a fireplace or as decorative elements in the brickwork.

The slate was probably roofing slate. It is possible that the house was slate-roofed, but the small amount recovered does not make this likely. A slate-roofed structure would also be fairly substantial. Although, it is not conclusive, the absence of architectural features would argue against a substantial, slate-roofed house. It should also be borne in mind that the house may have been located outside the project area.

Nail Type	Date Range	Count	Percent
Wrought	pre-c.1840	69	15.9%
Cut	c1790-present	53	12.2%
Cut/Wrought	?	304	70.0%
Wire	c.1850-present	4	0.9%
Unidentifiable	?	4	0.9%
		434	100.0%

Table 13: *Nail types at 44AX164*

After window glass, nails were the most numerous architectural class (*Plate 6*). The method of production does provide some chronological information. Hand-wrought nails were the rule until the end of the 18th century, although they were used for some decades thereafter. They were displaced for most tasks by machine-cut nails, which began being produced in the United States in the 1790s. Machine-cut nails are still produced today, mainly for flooring and masonry purposes (Howard 1989:54-55). Machine-cut nails were superseded for most jobs by wire nails, the round-shanked nails common today. Wire nails began being produced in the United States in the 1850s (Nelson 1968), but it was not until the late 1880s to 1890s, with the invention of Bessemer process steel wire, that they began to compete with cut nails for building

Left to Right: Handwrought Nails (#59, #113), Cut Nail (#222), Wire Nail (#203)

Source: Engineering-Science

Plate 6
Representative Nail Types

purposes (Fontana 1965). The counts and percentages of each nails type recovered at 44AX164 are given in *Table 13.*

The proportions of nails recovered strongly suggest an early 19th, and possibly late 18th, century occupation. This agrees with the ceramic data. Only four wire nails were recovered, indicating that the occupation did not extend much into the second half of the century, or at least that no substantial architectural alterations were made after c.1880. The wire nails may have been intrusive, being introduced while the site was still being cultivated, but after the residential occupation had ended.

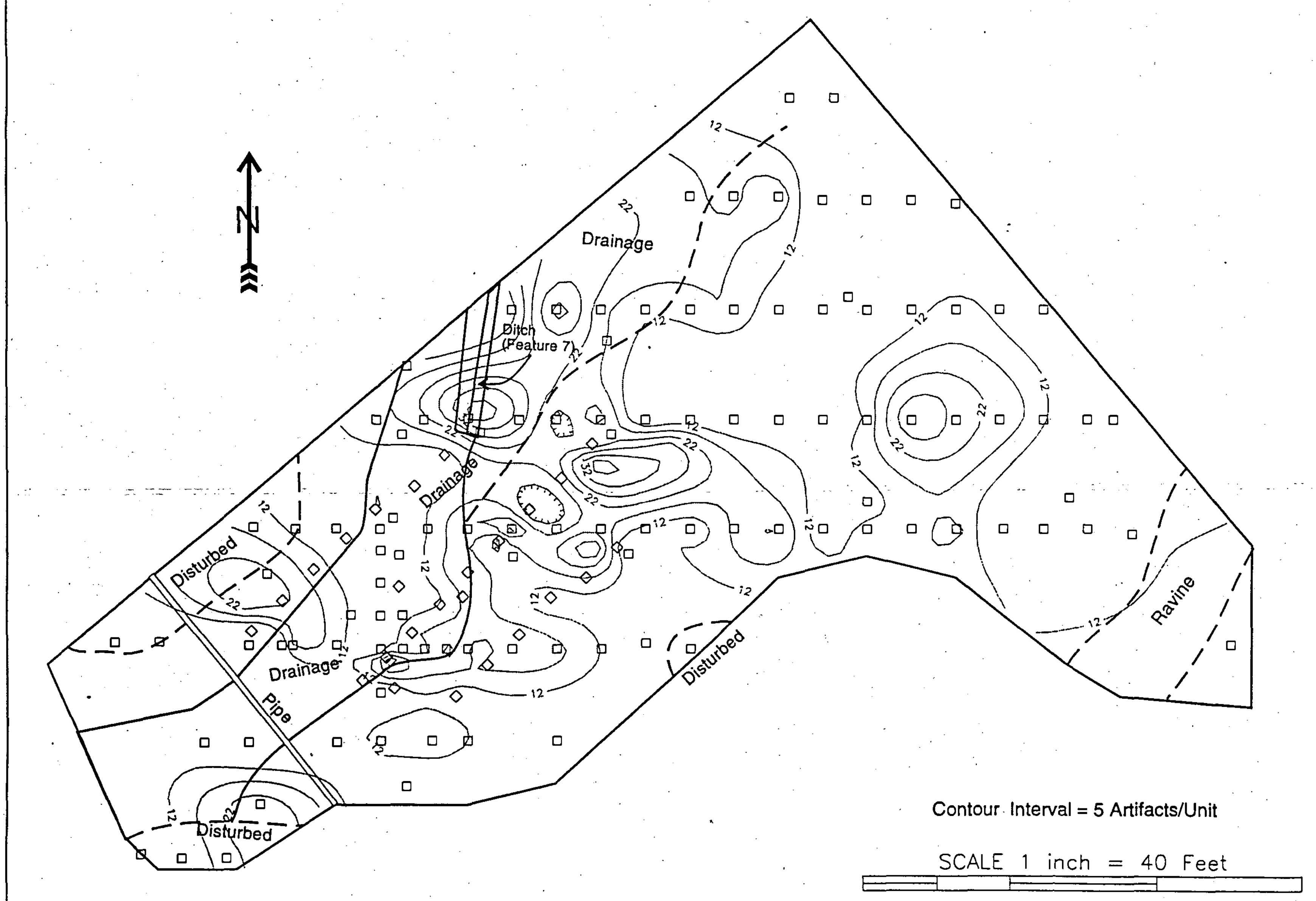
The remaining architectural material consisted of two screws, datable to after 1846, a piece of pressboard, which,, given the context, is probably intrusive, a lead strip, an iron hinge, a piece of unidentifiable iron hardware, and a copper alloy tack.

Architectural Spatial Analysis. The highest concentrations of architectural material had a similar distribution to those of the domestic material. The greatest density of material occurred along the drainage, with a smaller concentration at the top of the slope (*Figure 44*). When the architectural assemblage was broken down into the main classes of brick, window glass, and nails to try and determine if the distributions represented the remains of ephemeral structures.

The distribution of brick (*Figure 45*) was without any clear patterning that might suggest the location of a structure. It is possible that some of this distribution may be the result of inconsistent sampling of the brick during the fieldwork, but it is still evident that it is very diffuse, with varying densities across the site area. The window glass had roughly the same distribution as many of the other artifact classes, concentrating along the drainage and the west edge of the Courthouse property, with a lighter concentration at the top of the slope (*Figure 46*).

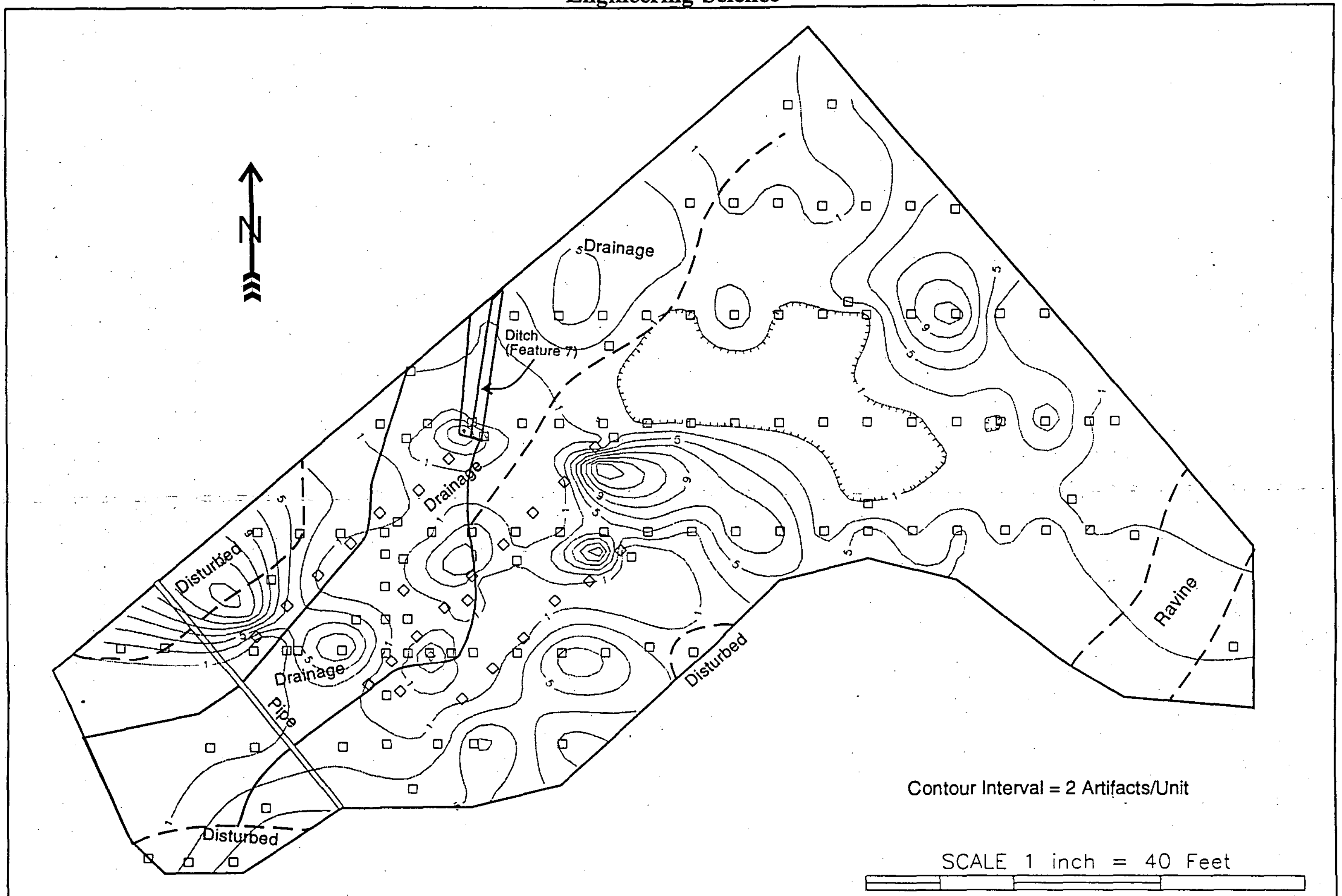
The nails occurred in three small clusters along the edge of the drainage and ditch and a fourth cluster at the top of the slope (*Figure 47*). In order to try and assess whether there was a temporal component to this distribution, the distributions of wrought and cut nails were considered separately (*Figures 48 and 49*). The two distributions were different. The wrought nails occurred mainly on the slopes and within the drainage. In contrast, few cut nails were encountered in the vicinity of the drainage. Cut nails occurred mainly at the top of the slope and in a concentration at the northern end of the project area.

In general, the spatial distributions of the architectural and domestic showed a similar pattern, consisting of a linear cluster of material along the drainage and the west edge of the project area, with a smaller cluster at the top of the historic slope. In the absence of architectural or other features, these distributions are difficult to interpret with any certainty. It appears, both from the architectural and domestic material, that the distribution at the top of the slope falls later in the historical occupation of the Courthouse Site, dating to the seconfd decade of the 19th century or after. It may represent the remnants of a later wooden structure, with any subsurface features being plowed away after it was demolished. It should be noted here that an *in*



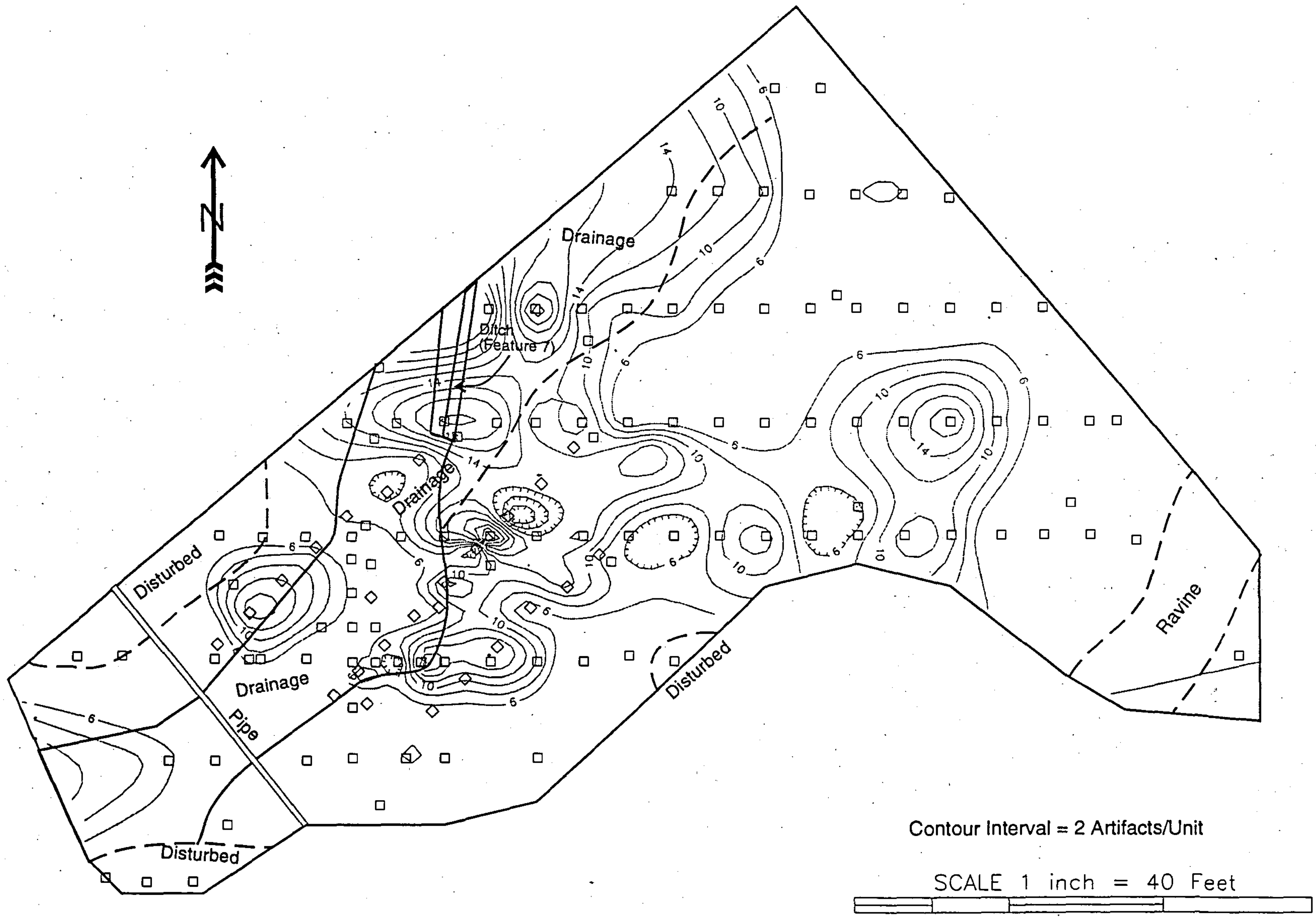
Source: Engineering-Science

Figure 44
Architectural Densities
(>12 Artifacts/Unit)



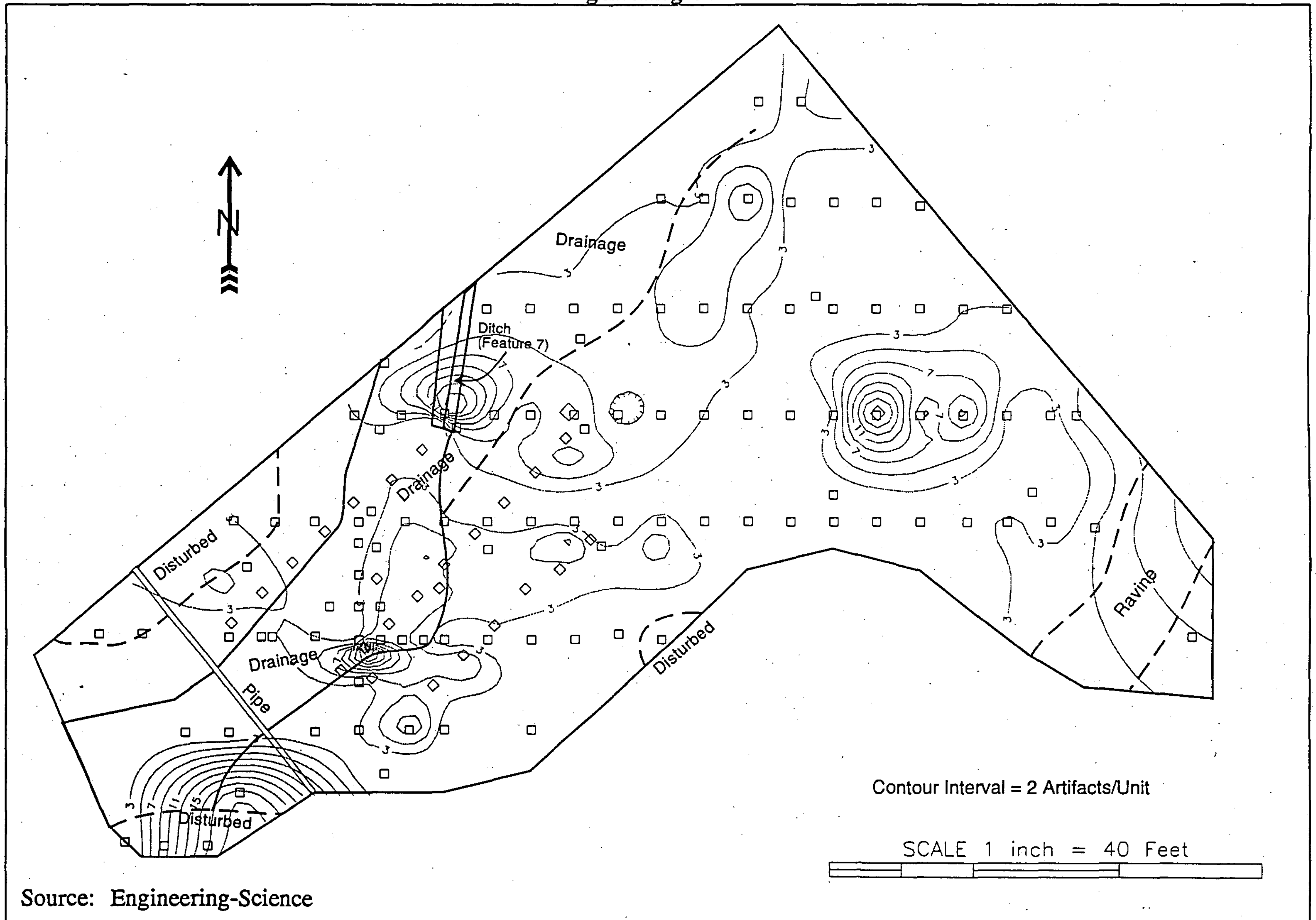
Source: Engineering-Science

Figure 45
Brick Densities



Source: Engineering-Science

Figure 46
Window Glass Densities
(>6 Artifacts/Unit)

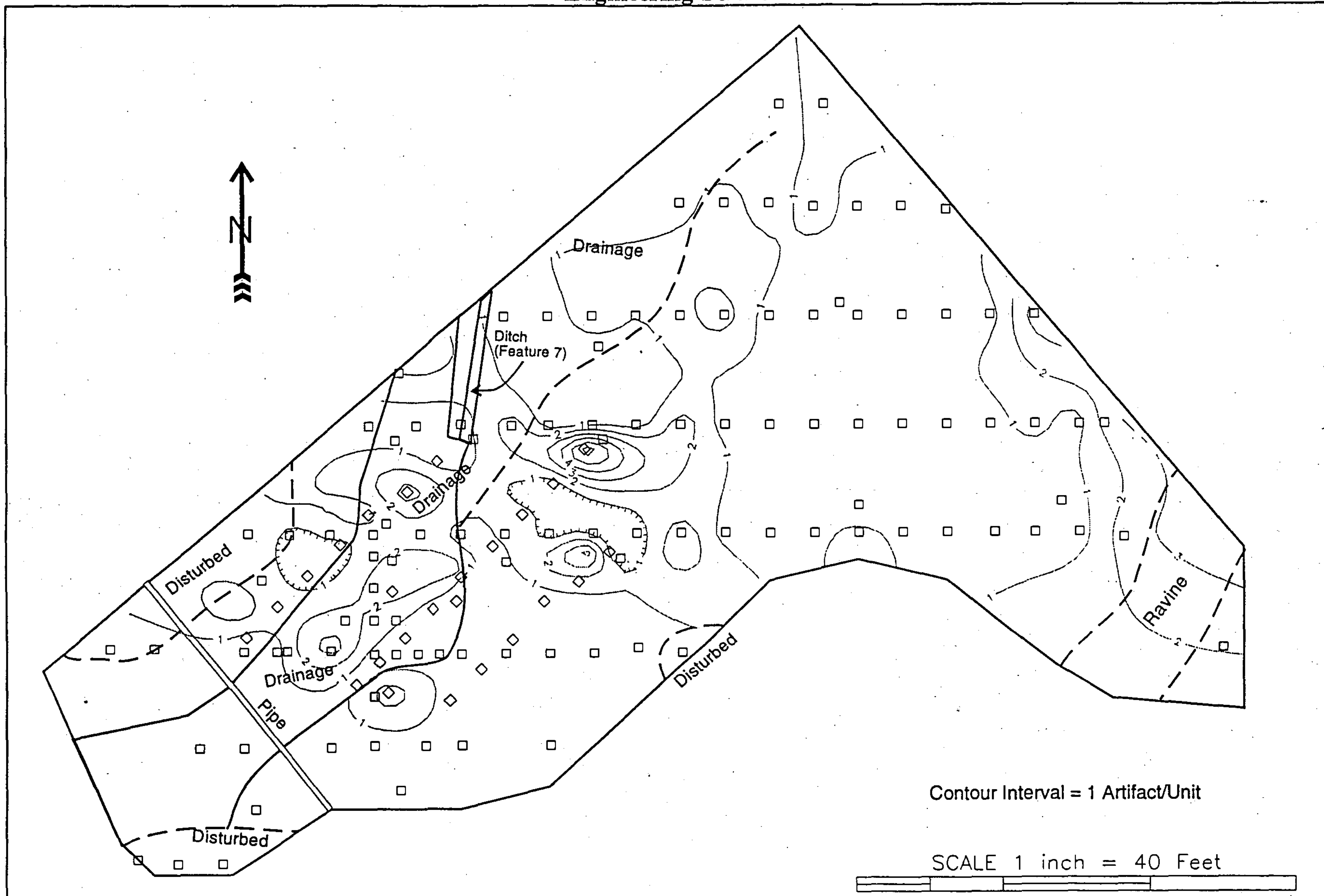


Source: Engineering-Science

Alexandria Courthouse II/III

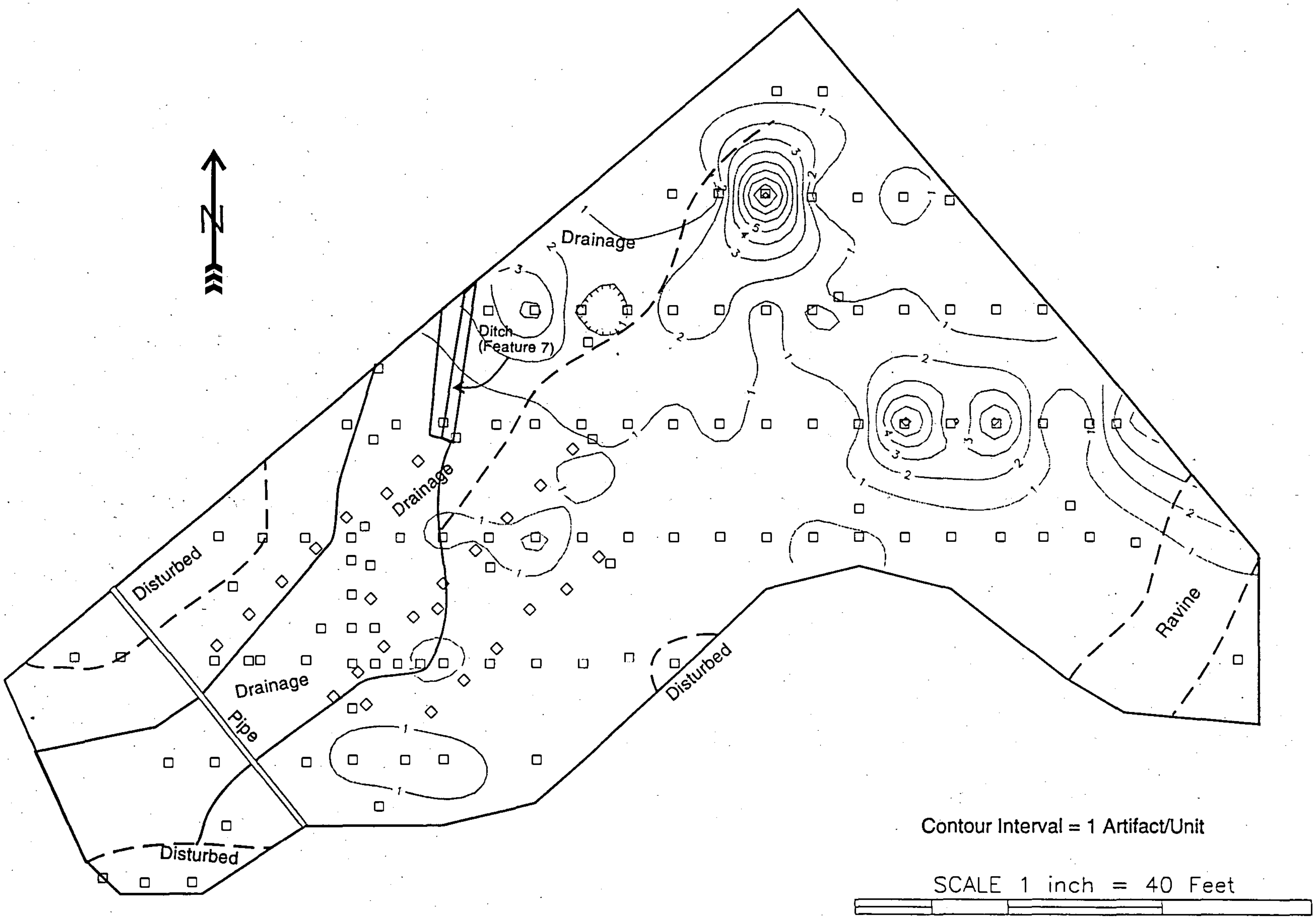
Figure 47
Nail Densities
(>3 Artifacts/Unit)

Engineering-Science



Source: Engineering-Science

Figure 48
Wrought Nail Densities



Source: Engineering-Science

Figure 49
Cut Nail Densities

situ brick pier, designated during the Phase I survey as Feature 1 (*Figure 18*), was encountered roughly 30 feet southwest of this concentration on the southern boundary of the project area. The bricks were mortared with 20th century mortar. Any other remnants of the structure associated with the pier were probably removed when the southern part of the Courthouse project area was remediated. The relationship between the single pier and the concentration of material to the northeast must remain unknown. A second possibility is that the concentration represents a later episode of refuse disposal and is part of the same process that probably formed the lower cluster of material.

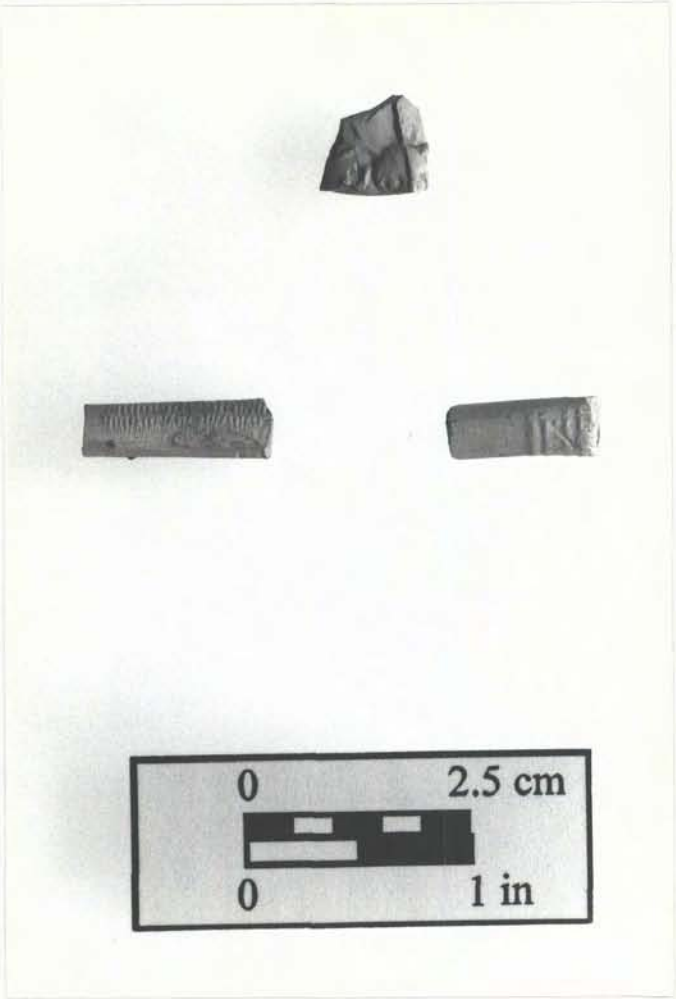
3. *Personal Material*

A total of 69 personal group artifacts were recovered, accounting for 1.1% of the assemblage. These were predominantly kaolin tobacco pipe fragments (n=54). Some of the fragments were molded, in one case with an animal's face, possibly a deer's (*Plate 7*) . A general trend has been noted in which the bore size of kaolin pipes increased through time (Harrington 1978). If the sample of pipestems is large enough, it is possible to calculate an overall date for the site using a straight-line regression formula (Binford 1978). This formula, however, only appears to be effective in the period ca.1680-1760 (Noël Hume 1969:300). A total of 31 pipestems had measurable bores; 16 with 4/64" bores and 15 with 5/64" bores. Unfortunately, this sample is too small for an accurate date.

The next largest class of personal artifact consisted of 14 buttons (*Plate 8*). Five of the buttons were 4-hole porcelain buttons, one with a molded sunburst decoration. Five were copper alloy. One had a molded sunburst and a second was embossed with an eagle. Two of the buttons were 4-hole, glass buttons. The remaining two consisted of a large white metal (pewter?) button and a large silver plated one. The silver plated button was identifiable as a Type 7 button, using Stanley South's categories (Noël Hume 1968:90-91). This type was common in the 18th and 19th centuries. The remaining personal artifact was a white porcelain marble.

4. *Arms*

The arms group consisted of two brass rim-fired cartridges and seven bullets. The bullets (*Plate 9*) were from a variety of guns (*Table 14*). Five were cylindro-conical "Minie-type" bullets, produced for rifled muskets. These date to after 1849 (Thomas 1981). Two were small lead balls, with diameters of 0.3" and 0.4" respectively. These were most probably buckshot. All of these projectile types were used during the Civil War, and date to that period or later. The bullet widths and heights are presented in Table 14, together with the most likely Civil War period caliber weapon they would have been used with. The buckshot would have been part of a four ball combination consisting of a .69 caliber ball and three .31 caliber buckshot. The delivery of multiple bullets in a single shot was to compensate for the inaccuracy of smoothbore muskets compared to the more common rifled ones. The



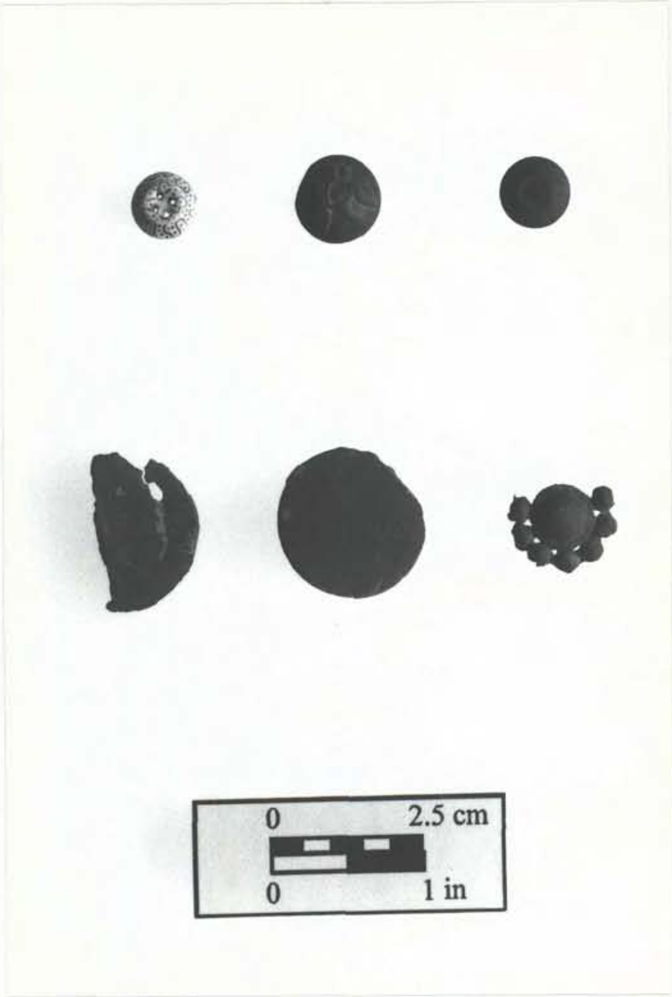
(Left to Right)

Top: (#389-3)

Bottom: (#148-14, #386-1)

Source: Engineering-Science

Plate 7
Kaolin Pipe Fragments



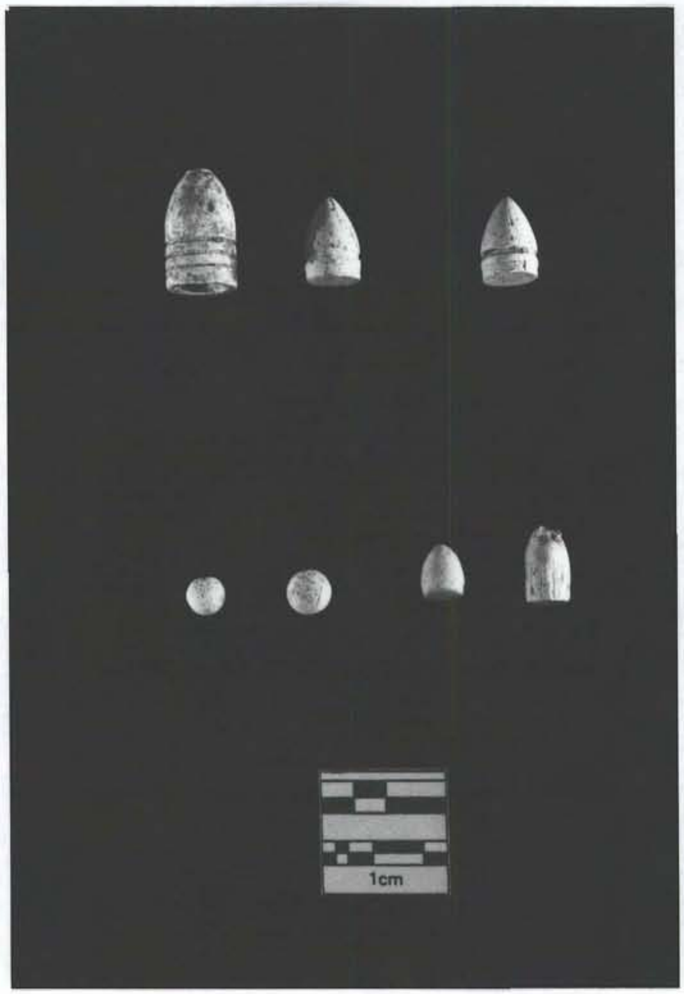
(Left to Right)

Top: (#128-5, #194-1, #317-15)

Bottom: (#49, #390-12, #74)

Source: Engineering-Science

Plate 8
Buttons



(Left to Right)

Top: (#144-11, #235-1, #59)

Bottom: (#196-15, #106-13, #271-1, #60)

Source: Engineering-Science

Plate 9
Bullets

presence of Civil War period projectiles on the site is unsurprising as Slough Barracks was located in the vicinity.

Artifact # (*Plate 9*)	Width	Height	Probable Firearm
144-1	0.56"	0.95"	.54 cal. rifled musket (fired)
235-1	0.47"	0.67"	.44 cal. revolver
59	0.45"	0.64"	.44 cal. revolver
196-15	0.30"	--	.69 cal. smoothbore musket
106-13	0.40"	--	.69 cal. smoothbore musket
60	0.34"	0.60"	.36 cal.revolver (fired)
271-1	0.33"	0.41"	.36 cal.revolver

Table 14: *Ammunition from 44AX164*

5. *Domestic/Industrial*

"Domestic/industrial" material (n=252) is essentially a miscellaneous category for those items that might have served a wide variety of functions. Most of this material was made up of lighting/heating residue, consisting of 153 pieces of coal, cinder, and clinker. Two pieces of glassy slag were also recovered. Much of the domestic/industrial material was unidentifiable (n=83), consisting mainly of corroded iron fragments along with some pieces of copper alloy, and lead. This group also included 17 pieces of leather, two pieces of rubber, and a piece of plastic. The rubber and plastic may be intrusive. The rest of the domestic/industrial group was made up of eight lengths of wire (two copper and six iron alloy), two copper alloy rivets, and two lengths of iron chain. An iron file was also recovered.

6. *Flint Ballast*

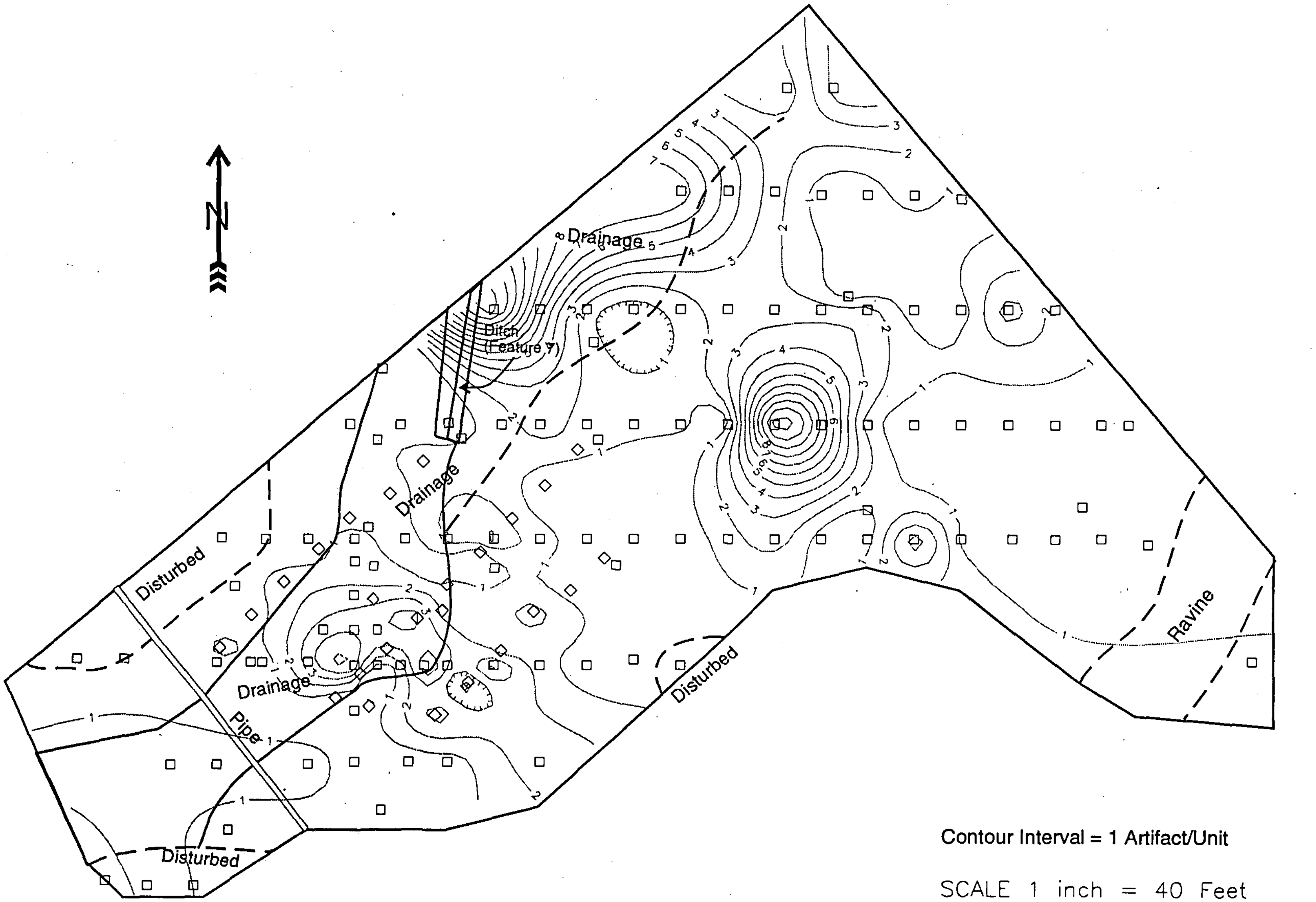
A total of 151 nodules of European flint was recovered from 44AX164. This material probably arrived as ballast. European flints have been recovered at ports along nearly the entire east coast of North America (Hamilton and Emery 1988:54). The vast amounts of ballast being discharged required legislation as early as 1691, when a law was passed at Williamsburg to prevent off-shore dumping, as the accumulation of ballast was a navigation hazard. Flint ballast was used to pave streets in Charleston, SC, around 1800 (Emery et al. 1968). Flint ballast has also been recovered at least one other site in Alexandria, Roderdeau's Wharf (Knepper and Prothro 1989). Flint ballast has been identified as far up the Potomac as Georgetown (Artemel et al. 1989). While it is unsurprising at waterfront locations, the Courthouse Site is far inland for it to be the result of dumping from ships. Some transportation would have been necessary to move it to this location, whether the material was discharged on the Potomac at Alexandria or on nearby Cameron Run. The spatial distribution of this material is depicted in *Figure 50*. There are two main concentrations; one at the top of the slope and the other along the northwest edge of the project area. The distribution does not provide much clue as to the reason the flint was transported to site and the use it was put to. Possible functions may include use for surfaces such as roads, pathways, and yards, or as bedding to provide drainage for features such as flowerbeds. It may also have been used for fill.

7. Other

This miscellaneous group consisted of two coins, a lead seal (*Plate 10*), two fragments of glass electrical insulator, two pieces of unidentifiable glass, and fragment of synthetic tortoiseshell. The coins were both 18th century coins. One was a George III half penny. The full date was legible only as "177_". This particular coin type was minted from 1770-1775 (Noël Hume 1969:162). It was embossed "GEORGIUS III / BRITANNIA". The second coin had a varied use-life. It was a 1774 silver Spanish *real*. On the face it was embossed "CAROLUS III DEI GRATIA" and on the obverse "HISPANIA·ET·IND·R·M·F·M·[?]...". At some point it had been drilled for use as a pendant. It also appears that a button boss had been added. The seal was a lead merchant's seal embossed "56" approximately 1.25" in diameter. A textile impression was preserved on the back. Glass insulators were in use by c.1865. The two fragments recovered could not be more specifically dated.

8. Faunal and Floral

A total of 79 faunal and ten floral items were recovered. The faunal artifacts consisted of 51 oyster shell fragments and 28 pieces of bone. Plowing had left the bone too fragmentary to be identifiable as to species. One piece showed evidence of burning, and another had cut marks. Oyster shell is a ubiquitous feature of historical sites in the Chesapeake, being used for the manufacture of mortar, for fertilizer, pathways, and drainage, as well as being consumption byproducts. They were also exploited in the prehistoric period. The floral material consisted of four pieces of wood, five hickory nut shells, and one walnut shell.



Source: Engineering-Science

Figure 50
Flint Ballast Density

(Left to Right)

Top: George III Half-penny, 1770-1775 (#80-12), 1774 Spanish *Real* Button/Pendant (#241-1)

Bottom: Lead Merchant's Seal (#368-1)

Source: Engineering-Science

Plate 10
Coins and Seal

IX. CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological investigations at 44AX164 identified a site with both a prehistoric and a historical component. The site itself was confined to plowzone or redeposited plowzone. The removal of the plowzone revealed a small drainage along the west edge of the project area that had been filled by a combination of silting and artificial filling. The only artificial feature encountered was a ditch extending from the drainage northwest to a point outside the project area.

Because of the absence of features, the analysis of the data recovered during these investigations concentrated upon identifying spatial distributions in the artifact assemblage recovered from the plowzone. The prehistoric component consisted of a light scatter of artifacts dating to the Late Archaic - Woodland periods. Most of the prehistoric artifacts were found within the drainage sediment, being redeposited through erosion of the plowzone on the slope above. Therefore, the spatial distribution of the prehistoric artifacts was felt to have little potential for information on prehistoric human activities. The low artifact density may have been because the site was never intensively occupied or that it represented the fringes of a larger site lying outside the project area or in that part of the project area that was remediated prior to the archaeological survey. The artifacts themselves do suggest that the site had a role in lithic procurement and reduction. The placement of the site would also argue for the exploitation of wetland resources, both on the site and to the south. While it was not possible to determine the size and precise nature of the occupation, the investigations at 44AX164 show that there was occupation along Cameron Run during the Woodland Period and as early as the Late Archaic. The lack of diversity of artifact types and the low density of artifacts suggests that this occupation may be a micro-social unit camp, such as a small base camp or procurement outpost (Gardner 1982).

The historical material at the Courthouse Site appears to have derived from a residential occupation datable to the first half of the 19th century and probably as early as the late 18th century. The spatial patterning of the artifacts appeared to indicate ongoing residential refuse disposal along and within the drainage and marsh. There was also a localized scatter of architectural and domestic material at the top of a small rise. This material contained a slightly greater proportion of late ceramics than the material along the drainage. It may conceivably have been the site of a small residential occupation or outbuilding. This occupation was not, however, recorded in the historical documentation that was consulted. Settlement along Little River Turnpike to the north of the project area is well recorded, but the area to the south, where the Courthouse Site lies, is a blank. No structures are recorded on the maps that were checked as part of the historical research and no activities or occupations are recorded in the documents that can be definitely associated with the archaeologically identified occupation.

There are a number of possible reasons for this situation. The site, being set so far back from the main roads, may simply not have been visible or of interest to the surveyors. Another possibility is that the occupants may have been of a socioeconomic status that did not merit their inclusion in the records of the period. This is a very common situation with, for example, tenant households (e.g. McDaniel 1982:12). It is also very possible that the site was used only for refuse disposal for an occupation that was located outside the boundaries of the project area. However, the distance from Little River Turnpike makes it unlikely that this refuse originated from one of the households there. If the residence was outside the project area, it is still one that was not historically documented.

The historical information for the period in which the site was occupied is recapitulated here to attempt to integrate the historical documentation, which focuses on the owners rather than the occupants of property, with the archaeological record. Until 1807, the project are was divided into two parcels (*Figure 4*). The extant portion of 44AX164 that was excavated as part of this project falls entirely within the eastern parcel. During the time that the Courthouse Site is thought to have been used, c.1780 until the mid-19th century, the project area changed ownership a number of times. The owners from 1762 until 1794 were the West family. They sold the property to John Korn in 1794. John Korn granted his partner, Jacob Wisemiller, a one half interest in the property in 1807. Korn and Wisemiller owned the property until 1811. during this period a wagon yard was located on the property. Korn and Wisemiller were business partners who lived in Alexandria and were involved in a variety of enterprises, including biscuit baking, sales, and schooner chartering. Their household consisted of 12 white males, six white females, six male slaves, and four female slaves.

When Korn and Wisemiller advertised the property for sale in 1808, they mentioned the presence of a "good dwelling house". The location of the house was not recorded. John Zimmerman, who was a butcher, acquired the property in 1811. Although he lived in West End, he did not live on this property. The value of the buildings on the property was $1,200, with the combined value of the land and property being $4,500. In 1821, the value increased to $4,800, with a marginal notation that this was an increase of $15 per acre added for new buildings. What these buildings were or where they were located is unknown. Zimmerman's household was recorded in 1820 as consisting of four white males, six white females, four male slaves, three female slaves, and one free African-American male.

The property remained in the Zimmerman family until 1849. From 1841-1849, they operated a tavern on the property. The tax records do not indicate any improvements to the property during this period. When the Zimmerman heirs advertised the property, they described "a commodious tavern, with all useful and appropriate outhouses, buildings and improvements for a public house and farm". The locations of these structures are unknown. David Watkins owned the property in 1851. He did not reside on the property or continue to operate the tavern. It is likely that the property was used for agricultural purposes while he owned it. Watkins owned the land until 1887, which is after the period of occupation that has been identified archaeologically. In 1897, the property passed to the Southern Railway Company.

It is probable that the archaeological deposits investigated at 44AX164 date to the period of the Korn and Wisemiller and the Zimmerman ownerships. The location of the site makes it unlikely that it was associated with the streetfront structures along Little River Turnpike to the north or with Colchester Road to the west. Little River Turnpike lies about 800 feet to the north of the site and Colchester Road ran approximately 500 feet to the northwest. Most probably the site was the result of a residential occupation located near the rear of the property, which fronted on to Little River Turnpike. The residence itself may have been within the area investigated, but with all evidence obliterated by repeated plowing, or it may have been outside the project area. A third possibility is that it lay within the area that was remediated. None of these possibilities can be discounted.

The question remains, whose residence was it? Little can be inferred from the documentary sources. The fact that the landowners did not reside on this property raises two likely possibilities. The first of these is that a member of either Korn and Wisemiller's or Zimmerman's household lived here, either farming the land or residing here and working at one of the landowner's businesses, such as the tavern. Although it cannot be proven, this does raise the possibility that 44AX164 was a slave occupation. The second possibility is that the landowners rented this land to tenants for agricultural purposes. The site may represent a combination of the two types of occupations if the use of the land changed through time.

The fact that the residents did not own this property suggests that they occupied a position at the lower end of the socioeconomic hierarchy. The archaeological evidence does not shed much light on the occupants' social status. As ceramic prices changed relative to each other through time, economic scaling of ceramics requires a precise chronological control that was, due to the length of the occupation and the absence of any features that might be more precisely dated, missing at 44AX164. This precluded meaningful analysis of the ceramic assemblage to provide further information on social status.

While the documentary provides information on the streetfront businesses and enterprises along Little River Turnpike, and on the landowners themselves, there is far less information on what was occurring in the land towards Cameron Run. The archaeological investigations at the Courthouse Site have, at least in one small part of this area, shown a residential occupation during the late 18th and first half of the 19th century.

The second half of the 19th century saw intensive agricultural use of the site, with repeated plowing that removed all evidence of the earlier occupation except for the scatters of artifacts. During this period the property was owned by David Watkins. There were some improvements to the property, with filling of low-lying, marshy areas to increase the useable land. Watkins sold the land to the Southern Railway Company in 1897. The land remained unused until the 1950s, when it was leased to a scrap processing operation. This area was also part of the Alexandria city landfill. The

1950s onwards saw the massive filling episodes that buried the site beneath approximately 15 feet of fill.

In conclusion, the archaeological investigations at the Alexandria Courthouse Site faced a number of difficulties, not the least of which was the burial of the site beneath ten to 20 feet of fill. But the most severe problem from the interpretive and analytical point of view was the fact that we were able to investigate only a portion of 44AX164. The remediation of the southern portion of the Alexandria Courthouse property and the constraints imposed by the modern property boundaries meant that it was not possible to identify the site boundaries. The fall-off in artifact frequency in the eastern part of the project suggests that that may be the eastern edge of the site. The ravine would have formed a natural boundary. It is possible that the drainage may have formed another boundary, but as can be seen from the distribution maps, there is no fall-off in artifact density to support this conclusion. The interpretation is complicated by the fact that only a half acre of surviving historical surface was available for study. The rest of site lies to the north and west, and had been removed in the south. The decades of plowing were another complicating factor.

But in spite of these issues, the investigations at the Alexandria Courthouse Site have provided valuable information within the Alexandria Cultural Themes of *geography and settlement pattern* and, related to the same theme, *transportation*. The data recovered here suggests that what appears to be waste or unoccupied land on historical maps was in fact occupied, at least in the early 19th century. At this stage, it is not possible to say whether the occupants were tenant farmers, slaves, or workers at the Little River Turnpike businesses. After the middle of the 19th century, the land-use changed, becoming entirely devoted entirely agriculture. This change in land-use through the first half of the 19th century from residential to agricultural use may actually reflect the growing influence of Alexandria as the residential settlement pattern in the Cameron Valley changed from the dispersed pattern typical in the rural Chesapeake area to one oriented towards Alexandria and the roads leading to Alexandria, such as, in this case, Little River Turnpike. While it is not possible to extrapolate from a half acre sample to the entire West End to Cameron Run area, this work does suggest the extent to which supposedly marginal land was being exploited in this area, and the changing ways in which it was being exploited. Further research in this area will help clarify the changing nature of the interaction between Alexandria and the surrounding agrarian community.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Chart Of Landowners

EASTERN PORTION OF PROJECT AREA

1669	Robert Howson - Howson Patent 6,000 acres (Patent Book 6:262 in Mitchell 1978:59)
1669	John Alexander 6,000 acres (Stafford County deed record has been lost, see Mitchell 1978:60)
1677	Elizabeth Holmes Nixon inherits portion and sell to Burr Harrison 200 acres (Fairfax County Deed Book E:186)
1762	John West, Jr. 250 acres (Fairfax County Deed Book E:186)
1775	John West (son of above) (Fairfax Will Book D:4)
1794	John Korn 15 acres (Fairfax Deed Book X:310)
1795	tax (Fairfax County Tax Assessments)
1800	tax (Fairfax County Tax Assessments)
1810	tax value $124 (Fairfax County Tax Assessments)

WESTERN PORTION OF PROJECT AREA

1678	John Carr and John Simpson - Carr-Simpson Patent 627 acres (Paten Book 6:671 in Mitchell 1978:41)
1790	Thomas West inherits from John West, Jr. 627 acres (Fairfax County Will Book D:4)
1788	William Duvall 25 acres (Fairfax County Deed Book R:182)
1789	tax (Fairfax County Tax Assessments)
1793	William Herbert 25 acres (Fairfax County Deed Book W:330)
1794	tax (Fairfax County Tax Assessments)
1796	Lawrence Hooff (not listed in tax assessments)
1804	John Korn and Jacob Wisemiller 3 acres (Fairfax County Deed Book E2:437)

KORN AND WISEMILLER PROPERTY

1790	Korn and Wisemiller are partners residing together on Prince Street (Miller 1988:49, 1991:257)
1807	Korn and Wisemiller jointly own the 1794 and 1804 purchases which total of 18-20 acres (Fairfax County Deed Book J2:20)
1808	Alexandria Census: listed as biscuit bakers with 6 apprentices (Miller 1992:348)
1808	Advertisement in *Gazette*: for 20 acres in Little River Turnpike with "good dwelling house" (Miller 1991)
1810	Virginia Census: merchants on Washington and Duke Streets; 4 white males over 16 and 8 under the age of 16; 4 white females over 16 and 2 under 16; 6 males slave and 4 female slaves (U.S. Census 1810)
1811	John Zimmerman 20 acres (Fairfax County Deed Book L2:246) Butcher (Cromwell and Hills 1989)
1813	tax value is 6/acre total $120 (Fairfax County Tax Assessments)
1813	tax records show that Zimmerman is living on a 1/2 acre lot in West End (Fairfax County Tax Assessments)
1820	tax value: land & bldgs/acre 225; value of bldgs 1,200; total 4,500 (Fairfax County Tax Assessments)
1820	Virginia Census: household contains 2 white males less than 10, 1 between 16-26, 1 between 26-45; 1 white female less than 10, 3 between 10-16 and 2 between 26-45; 3 male slaves less than 14 and 1 over 45; 1 female slave less than 14 and 2 between 14-26; 1 free African American male less than 14 (U.S. Census 1820).
1821	tax value: land & bldgs/acre $240; value of bldgs $1,500; total $4,800 ($15/acre added for new bldgs) (Fairfax County Tax Assessments)
1823	Zimmerman heirs 20 acres (Fairfax County Will Book N:204)
1823-30	tax value: land & bldgs/acre $225; value of bldgs $1,500; total $4,500 (Fairfax County Tax Assessments)
1835-49	tax value: land & bldgs/acre $125; value of bldgs $1000; total $2,500 (Fairfax County Tax Assessments)
1841-49	John H. Zimmerman operated a tavern on the 20-acre lot (Fairfax County Court Order Books 1835-1841: 273, 313, 377; 1842-1845: 65, 144, 215, 282; 1846-1849:44, 115, 184; Cromwell and Hills 1989:77)

1849	Zimmerman vs. Summers - land described as "18-21 acres whereon is a commodious tavern with all useful and appropriate outhouses, buildings and improvements for a public house and farm" (Simmerman vs. Summers CFF#201)
1849	Reuben Johnston appointed to sell the 18-21 acres (Fairfax County Deed Book O3:113)
1849	David G. Watkins 19 acres (Fairfax County Deed Book O3:356)
1850	Watkins sells a strip of land, 50' X 520', to O & A Railroad (Fairfax County Deed Book (Fairfax County Deed Book Q3:162)
1850-79	Alexandria City Directory advertises as a butcher, also listed as butcher in 1850 and 1860 Census (Alexandria City Directories 1850-1879; U. S. Census 1850 and 1860)
1853-88	Owned the Dominion Grist Mill (formerly Pheonix Mill) (Wigglesworth 1976:50; Toulmin *et al.* 1990:13)
1876	City Directory list milling firm as D. G. Watkins and Co.
1851	tax value: land & bldgs/acre $150; value of bldgs $1,500; total $2,553 (15 acres) (Fairfax County Tax Assessments)
1861-69	tax value: land & bldgs/acre $170; value of bldgs $1,800; total $2550 (15 acres) (Fairfax County Tax Assessments)
1874	tax value: land & bldgs/acre $200; value of bldgs $1,800; total $3,000 (15 acres) (Fairfax County Tax Assessments)
1877-86	tax value: land & bldgs/acre $150; value of bldgs $1,500; total $2,063 (13 acres) (Fairfax County Tax Assessments)
1887	James W. Roberts et al. approx 10 acres (Fairfax County Deed Book G5:1) James W. Roberts inherits Cameron Mills from his father, Robert F. Roberts, and resides there until his death in 1914; he was also the President of the Fairfax Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Directory of the Alexandria Water Co., and Citizen's National Bank (see Knepper and Pappas 1990).
1888-90	tax value: land & bldgs/acre $25; value of bldgs -- ; total $250 (10 acres) (Fairfax County Tax Assessments)
1892-95	tax value: land & bldgs/acre $40; value of bldgs -- ; total $400 (10 acres) (Fairfax County Tax Assessments)
1895	Samuel Spencer (Fairfax County Deed Book V5:175)
1896	Spencer not listed in tax, property not listed under Roberts either (Fairfax County Tax Assessments)
1897	Southern Railway Company 57.5 acres (Fairfax County Deed Book V5:175)

APPENDIX B
SITE FORM

VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

County — Alexandria City

Name of Site: The Alexandria Federal Courthouse Site

Site Number:

Type of Site: Prehistoric and Historical

Cultural Affiliation: Late Archaic to Woodland; Late 18th and 19th c.

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Alexandria Quad.

Map Sheet — Alexandria Quadrangle

U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 320,500 Northing 4,296,600
(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone: General Services Administration, 7th & D Streets, DC
Tenant/Address/Telephone:
Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Mark Walker, Engineering-Science, 1133 15th St. Washington DC 20005

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: Historically this was a terrace overlooking Cameron Run, which is now about 1600ft. to the South. Extensive filling during the 1950s has now obscured this topography.

Dimensions of Site: The surviving portion of the site within the property area is approximately 330 ft. E-W, 290 ft. NE-SW, and 200 ft. nw-SE.

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Preliminary trenching of the fill was conducted. This identified the existence and extent of a surviving historical surface. A grid of 60 ft. interval trenches was then excavated, with 3X3 ft. test units placed in each trench in the buried surface. Units were placed at 30 ft. intervals in areas of high artifact concentration.

Condition and Present Land Use: The area to the south has been graded away during hazardous waste remediation. The remaining part of the site will be disturbed by construction activities.

Specimens Obtained and Depository:

1 Savannah River Point.
1 Cord-marked prehistoric sherd
19 quartz flakes

81 pearlware sherds
5 whiteware
29 ironstone
9 "Canton" porcelain
19 hand-wrought nails
2 cut nails
5 yellow-ware sherds.

Artifacts will be deposited with the Alexandria Archaeological Research Commission, Alexandria, VA

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses:

Site Number

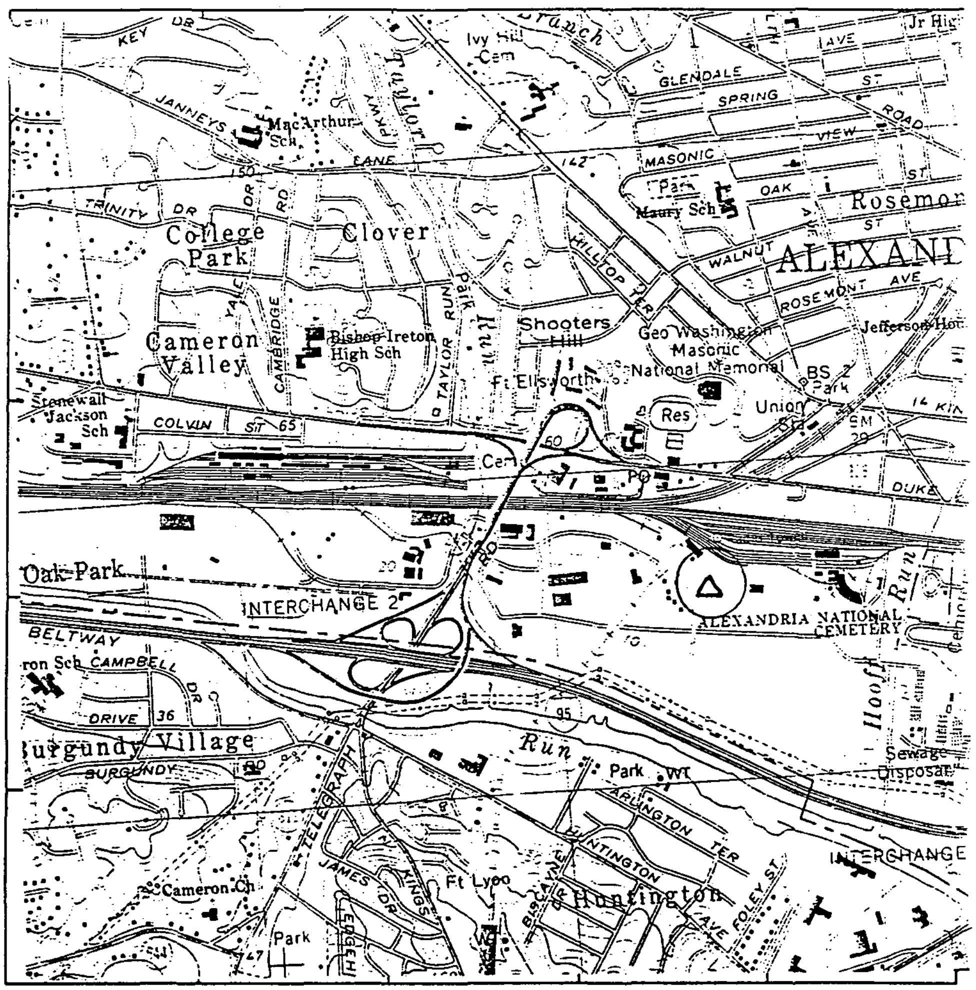
Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:
"Alexandria Federal Courthouse: Preliminary Report on the Phase I Survey and Stratigraphic Analysis"

"Alexandria Federal Courthouse...Addendum 1"
"Alexandria Federal Courthouse...Addendum 2"
Engineering Science, 1133 15th St. Washington DC 20005.

Photographic Documentation and Depository: Engineering-Science, 1133 15th St. Washington DC 20005

Recommendations: Further testing is recommended

Additional Comments: The site boundaries probably extended further to the south, which has been graded away, and to the north and west, which are outside the property boundaries.



Scale: 1:24000

Form Completed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Mark Walker, Engineering-Science, 1133 15th St. Washington DC 20005.
October 2 1992.

DHL Number Assigned By: Date:

APPENDIX C

GLOSSARY

Albany Slip Dark brown slip on the interiors of jugs, crocks or pans of American stoneware, first produced in Albany, New York in the early nineteenth century.

Alkaline Glaze Smooth glaze often found on stoneware, and sometimes on earthenware. This glaze is common on the upper half of ginger beer bottles.

American Stoneware Highly-fired ceramic with a gray, vitrified body, often decorated with cobalt blue and given a salt glaze. Though first produced as early as 1720, it was popular as a utilitarian ware after the turn of the nineteenth century.

Annular Decoration Concentric bands of colored slip applied by lathe to ceramics before glazing, popular in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Artifact Any material which has been altered by man.

Astbury Hard, red-bodied refined earthenware with a lead glaze producing a ginger or light brown surface coloration. Astbury was manufactured in England in the second quarter of the eighteenth century.

Automatic Machine-Made Glass Modern, mechanical technique of glass manufacture introduced in the early twentieth century.

Ballast Heavy material carried on a ship to improve stability.

Biface Flaked stone which has been worked on both faces. Lithic tool manufacture consists of a process of reduction, in which fragments are removed in a sequential manner, usually by means of percussion or pressure flaking.

Blown-in-Mold Process of glass container manufacture in which glass was forced by means of air pressure from a blowpipe into a mold the desired shape of the finished container. Certain types of mold-blown glass can date to as early as 1750 (2-part mold), or to the 1850s (3-part vertical body mold), but the use of molds in general continued until the advent of machine manufactured glass.

Canton Chinese porcelain decoration, popular in the early nineteenth century, having a thick blue band, regular diagonal lines and a series of swags around the rim, and mountains, houses or bridges in the center.

Chip Form of debitage not possessing flake attributes such as a bulb of percussion or striking platform.

Clinker Burned or partially burned pieces of coal or coal impurities.

Coarse Earthenware Ceramic with a soft, water absorbent paste fired at 1000-1900°F. Coarse wares, whether red or buff-bodied, were usually used in food preparation and storage.

Core Stone which serves as the nucleus or parent material from which flakes are removed by the application of controlled force.

Creamware Refined earthenware with a buff body and a clear lead glaze producing a cream colored surface. Creamware was originally manufactured by Thomas Astbury and Thomas Whieldon in England in the mid-eighteenth century, and was produced in America until around 1820.

Cut Nail Nail cut from sheet iron, first produced c.1790, which gradually replaced the hand wrought nail.

Debitage Residual products of stone tool manufacture, including cores, flakes, and chips.

Delft Tin-glazed earthenware with a soft pink or buff colored paste manufactured in England and Northern Europe from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century. Early delft decoration often imitated Oriental porcelain.

Distal Portion of a flake farthest from the striking platform.

Dotted Slipware Popular in the eighteenth century, an earthenware with brown dots of slip under a thick clear glaze.

Embossed Having molded letters, numbers or designs in raised relief.

English Brown Stoneware Thin, dense, usually salt-glazed stoneware made in the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Finger Painted Decoration of cloud-like swirling lines, usually in black, blue and white, popular in the early nineteenth century on annular wares.

Fire-Cracked Rock Stone which has been exposed to fire, producing spalling and often a reddening of interior and exterior surfaces.

Flake Form of debitage with specifically identifiable features such as a striking platform and bulb of percussion.

Flow Blue Form of transfer printing in which an excessive amount of ink was employed and allowed to bleed beneath the glaze.

German Stoneware Thin grey-bodied stoneware often decorated in blue and purple manganese and stamped, incised and/or molded. First manufactured in the late sixteenth century, it had lost popularity in England and America by the mid-eighteenth century.

Hafting Element The proximal end of a projectile point or other stone tool fashioned to receive a haft. The hafting element was often ground to reduce abrasion on cordage.

Hammerstone Stone used as a percussion hammer in the production of stone tools.

Iron Oxide Wash Thin, brown slip-like mixture used to decorate stoneware vessels.

Ironstone Hard, refined earthenware with a white body under a clear glaze. First introduced in 1800, it is often grouped with whiteware under terms such as "Stone China" or "White Granite." Ironstone is still manufactured today.

Jackfield Gray or purple-bodied refined earthenware with a dark brown to black lead glaze, produced in Shropshire and Staffordshire in the second half of the eighteenth century.

Kaolin Fine white clay used for making tobacco pipes and wig curlers.

Lead Glaze Coating of silica and lead oxide that becomes glassy when applied to hardened clay and fired.

Medial Central portion of a flake between the proximal and distal ends.

Mocha Brown fern-like decoration, often found on annular ware, created from a mixture of tobacco juice and urine. Mocha decorated ceramics were made throughout most of the nineteenth century.

Milk Glass Opaque white glass popular from the late nineteenth century onward for use in table wares, wide-mouthed containers, lidliners and buttons; the color was produced by the inclusion of tin oxide or calcium-rich compounds.

Pearlware Refined earthenware, considered a technological improvement over the yellow-hued creamwares. A small amount of crushed flint was added to the paste for a whiter body, and cobalt was added to the glaze to produce a white, if slightly blue-tinted, surface. The generally accepted date range for pearlware is 1780 to 1820. A variety of decorative techniques were applied to the ware: shell edging, annular decoration, transfer printing among others. Each has a specific date range within the overall pearlware range.

Pontil Rod attached to the base of a glass container during manufacture allowing the blowpipe to be removed and the lip or finish produced; empontilling was an integral part of glass container manufacture until the introduction of the snap case.

Porcelain Highly fired vitreous ceramic which is translucent in strong light. Chinese porcelain dates from the T'ang Dynasty (A.D. 618-906) onward and is found on colonial sites from the mid-sixteenth century onward; however, European porcelain was not produced until the mid-eighteenth century.

Projectile Point a relatively thin, symmetrical tool form, usually bifacially flaked, having on end pointed and the other modified or shaped for hafting. Regularities in morphological design, or style, can be recognized, and comparisons with known radiocarbon dated materials provide an important tool for chronological analysis.

Proximal Portion of a flake retaining the striking platform and bulb of percussion.

Redware Red-bodied earthenware.

Refined Earthenware Ceramic with a soft, absorbent body fired between 1400-1900°F. Refined earthenwares include Jackfield, creamware, pearlware and whiteware, and are commonly used as tableware.

Rockingham/Bennington Buff-bodied refined earthenware with a mottled yellow and brown glaze. Rockingham ware was first manufactured in Swinton, England during the late eighteenth century. The ware was first manufactured in North America in Bennington, Vermont by Norton and Fenton in the early 1840s, and was produced into the twentieth century.

Salt Glaze Ceramic glaze usually found on stoneware achieved by throwing salt into the kiln during firing.

Shell Edge Rim decoration consisting of a combination of relief molding and painting which produced a feather-like pattern emanating from the rim edge; the decoration is not a precise dating tool, but it has been recognized that poorly executed designs are generally more prevalent on later wares, especially whitewares.

Slip Mixture of fine clay and water used in decoration and luting.

Spall Glass or ceramic fragment which has splintered off.

Sponge Ware Ware having a mottled decoration applied by sponge or soft rags.

Stoneware Vitreous, often salt-glazed ceramic fired at 2100-2400°F.

String Rim Ring on the neck of a bottle just below the lip; it was usually smaller then the lip and formed of added glass.

Temper Non-plastic materials added to the ceramic paste to enhance workability and drying and to help avoid breakage through excessive shrinkage during firing.

Tin Glaze Thick opaque white glaze resulting from the addition of tin oxide to a siliceous lead glaze. Maiolica, faience and delft are tin-glazed wares.

Trailed Slipware Liquid slip is dripped onto earthenware to make design. This decoration was popular in England and America from the late seventeenth to the nineteenth century.

Transfer Print Design from an inked copper engraving which is transferred to a glazed ceramic surface. This technique for mass production was first used in the 1750s and continues today.

Whieldon Style of creamware with a grey, green, yellow or brown clouded glaze popular in the mid-eighteenth century.

White Salt-Glazed Fine, all white English stoneware commonly used as tableware, developed in the early eighteenth century. Common patterns for this ware, such as "Barley" and "Dot, Diaper and Basket", post-date the late 1730s, when block molds for stonewares were introduced.

Whiteware Hard-bodied refined earthenware seen as having evolved technologically from pearlware, as the body, was made harder and whiter, and the amount of cobalt subsequently reduced. Researchers often consider whiteware as part of a continuum begun with the introduction of cream-colored wares in the eighteenth century and developing through pearlware to whiteware. The accepted date for the introduction of whiteware is between 1820 to 1830, and it is still produced today.

Willow Oriental style of decoration transfer printed on English earthenware which contains a boat, bridge, pagoda and person in the design.

Wire Nail Round shafted steel nail not produced in great numbers until the late nineteenth century.

Yellowware Yellow-bodied refined earthenware with a clear glaze producing a characteristic dull yellow surface. The ceramic was first produced in the late 1820s and was manufactured into the first quarter of the twentieth century.

APPENDIX D

DBASE CODES

The artifacts from site 44AX164 were catalogued in a ranked system originally based on an artifact typology developed by Stanley South (South 1977). The present taxonomy represents modifications made to tailor the typology to the types of artifact encountered on eighteenth and nineteenth century sites in the Mid-Atlantic region. Artifacts are grouped hierarchically on the basis of technological, morphological and functional characteristics. Many of the inventory entries consist of words which are self-explanatory. Others were too lengthy to fit into the fields of the inventory format and have been abbreviated. Explanations of the abbreviated codes follow.

COLUMN HEADINGS:

TR	Trench Number
STP	Shovel Test Pit
FEAT	Feature Number
MATER	Raw Material
MORPH	Morphological Design
BATCH	Number of Specimens
SUB	Subtechnology
BCOL	Body Color
GCOL	Glaze Color
DCOL	Decoration Color
WT	Weight
BAG	Bag Number
ART	Artifact Number

COLUMN DATA:

GROUP

ACT	Activity
ARCH	Architectural
D/I	Domestic/Industrial
DOM	Domestic
ELECT	Electrical
FAUN	Fauna
FLOR	Flora
IND	Industrial
PER	Personal
UNREC	Unrecognizable

CLASS

AMMO	Ammunition
BOTT	Bottle
C/T	Coin/Token
CM	Construction Material
CONTR	Container
D/P	Draining/Plumbing
FAST	Fastener
FC/S	Food Consumption and Serving
FPREP	Food Preparation
FSTOR	Food Storage
FURN	Furniture
G/H	Grooming/Hygiene
HARD	Hardware
L/H	Lighting and Heating

CLASS (cont)

MAMM	Mammal
OYS	Oyster
REC	Recreation
TOB	Tobacco
UNREC	Unrecognizable
VESS	Vessel
WNUT	Walnut

MATERIAL

BRICKG	Glazed Brick
CA	Cupreous Alloy
CE	Coarse Earthenware
CER	Ceramic
CH	Chert
CLINK	Clinker
FA	Ferrous Alloy
GL	Glass
LEATH	Leather
PLSTC	Plastic
PORC	Porcelain
QTZT	Quartzite
QU	Quartz
RE	Refined Earthenware
RHY	Rhyolite
SANDS	Sandstone
SW	Stoneware
SYN	Synthetic
WG	Window Glass

MORPHOLOGICAL DESIGN

ESB	Early Stage Biface
F	Flake
HAM	Hammerstone
HEAT	Fire-Cracked/Heated Rock
LSB	Late Stage Biface
PT	Projectile Point
VESS	Vessel

TYPOLOGY

AMSW	American Stoneware
AST	Astbury
AUTO	Automatic
BLOWN	Blown in Mold
BONE	Bone China
C/HWN	Cut/Handwrought Nail
C/HWS	Cut/Handwrought Spike

TYPOLOGY (cont)

CASTLE	Castleford
CUTN	Cut Nail
CUTS	Cut Spike
CW	Creamware
EBSW	English Brown Stoneware
EURO	European
HWN	Handwrought Nail
HWS	Handwrought Spike
IJACK	Imitation Jackfield
IS	Ironstone
JACK	Jackfield
MOLD	Molded
PW	Pearlware
RB	Rockingham/Bennington
RW	Redware
UNRECN	Unrecognizable Nail
WHIELDN	Whieldon
WIREN	Wire Nail
WSG	White Salt-Glazed
WW	Whiteware
YW	Yellow Ware

FUNCTION

CART	Cartridge
DPIPE	Drainpipe
FW	Flatware
HW	Hollow Ware
SOFT	Soft Drink

SEGMENT

BOD	Body
D	Distal
F	Fragment
HE	Hafting Element
HAND	Handle
M	Medial
P	Proximal
SH	Shoulder
W	Whole

SUB1

ALB/I	Albany Slip Interior
CORKC	Cork Closure
G/I	Glaze Interior
LG/I	Lead Glaze Interior
SEXT	Screw Exterior
SG/I	Salt Glaze Interior
UG/I	Unglazed Interior
W/I	Wash Interior

SUB 2

FIREP	Fire Polished
G/E	Glaze Exterior
LG/E	Lead Glaze Exterior
SG/E	Salt Glaze Exterior
TG/E	Tin Glaze Exterior
UG/E	Unglazed Exterior
W/E	Wash Exterior

SUB 3

ANN	Annular
DLIP	Davis Lip
DOT	Slip Dotted
FP	Finger Painted
FLOW	Flow Blue
HP	Hand Painted
IRONX	Ironoxide Slip
MOTT	Mottled
SD	Slip Decorated
STLIP	Straight Lip
TOLIP	Turned-Out Lip
TILIP	Turned-In Lip
TP	Transfer Printed
TRAIL	Slip Trailed
UNDEC	Undecorated
VLIP	V-Shaped Lip

SUB 4

BAND	Banded
DD/B	Dot, Diaper and Basket
FSTRING	Flattened String Rim
RP	Rim Painted
SE	Shell Edged
VSTRING	V-Shaped String Rim

SUB 5

DEC/E	Decoration on Exterior
DEC/I	Decoration on Interior
STIP	Sand Tipped Pontil

SUB 6

FLOR	Floral
GEO	Geometric
LANDS	Landscape
ORIENT	Oriental

SUB 7

BURN	Burned
BUTCH	Butchered
EMBOS	Embossed
INCIS	Incised
MMARK	Maker's Mark
MOLT	Molten
OG	Overglaze

COLOR (Body, Glaze and Decoration)

AMB	Amber
AQU	Aqua
BLK	Black
BLU	Blue
BRN	Brown
CLR	Clear
GLD	Gold
GRN	Green
OLV	Olive
ORG	Orange
POL	Polychrome
PUR	Purple
WHT	White
YEL	Yellow

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE I
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

UNIT	STP	STR	FEAT	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG
** TRENCH 2																								
0	0	E	0	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK				F											0.0		1
0	0	F	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	SAUCER	RIM			UNDEC								0.0		2
0	0	F	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS					UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		2
0	0	F	0	1	PREH	PREH	QU	F			F											0.8		2
0	0	F	0	1	PREH	PREH	QU	F			F											1.0		2
** TRENCH 3																								
0	3	F	0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				F								GRN			0.0		3
0	3	F	0	1	ARMS	AMMO	CA			CART	F											0.0		3
0	3	F	0	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		UNRECN													0.0		3
0	3	F	0	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK				F											0.0		3
** TRENCH 5																								
0	5	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC			HW	BOD			UNDEC								0.0	BURIED A	4
0	5	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BOD			UNDEC								0.0	BURIED A	4
0	5	A	0	1	DOM	VESS	GL											MOLT	GRN			0.0	BURIED A	4
0	5	A	0	2	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0	BURIED A	4
0	5	A	0	2	FAUN	OYS	SHELL				F											0.0	BURIED A	4
0	5	C	0	2	ARCH	CM	BRICK				F											0.0		5
0	5	C	0	1	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		5
0	5	E	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE			HW	RIM							STAIN				0.0		6
0	5	E	0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		6
0	5	E	0	2	ARCH	CM	BRICK				F											0.0		6
** TRENCH 6																								
0	0	G	0	4	ARCH	CM	BRICK				F											0.0		7
0	0	G	0	1	ARCH	CM	BRICKG				F											0.0		7
0	0	G	0	2	IND	L/H	GL			INSULATR	F								AQU			0.0		7
** TRENCH 7																								
0	0	D	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW					UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		8
0	0	D	0	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		CHINESE	HW	RIM			HP							BLU	0.0		8

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE I
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

UNIT	STP	STR	FEAT	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG
0	0	D	0	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		CUTN													0.0		8
0	0	D	0	5	FAUN	OYS	SHELL															0.0		8
0	0	D	0	2	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		8
0	0	D	0	2	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		8
0	0	D	0	1	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		8
** TRENCH 9																								
9	0	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW					UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		9
9	0	A	0	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		WIREN													0.0		9
9	0	A	0	1	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		9
9	0	A	0	1	D/I	UNREC	CA				F											0.0	POSS TUBING/PIPE	9
9	0	A	0	1	D/I	UNREC	FA				F											0.0		9
9	0	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW	FW	RIM				BAND			MOLD				0.0	DIAMOND PATTERN BAND	11
9	0	B	0	1	FAUN	OYS	SHELL															0.0		11
9	0	B	0	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		11
9	0	B	0	2	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		11
9	0	B	0	1	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		11
9	0	D	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW					UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		13
9	0	D	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW					UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		13
9	0	D	0	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BASE								CLR			0.0	STEMMED	13
9	0	D	0	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		13
9	0	D	0	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		13
9	0	D	0	1	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		13
9	0	D	0	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		14
9	0	D	0	1	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		14
9	0	G	0	1	D/I	L/H	CINDER															0.0		15
0	9	B	0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		BLOWN		LIP	CORKC	LTOOL	DLIP					CLR			0.0		10
0	9	B	0	1	FAUN	OYS	SHELL															0.0		10
0	9	B	0	1	IND	HARD	FA			SPIKE												0.0	5.5" RAILROAD SPIKE	12
** TRENCH 10																								
0	0	B	0	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK				F											0.0	2.1" THICK, 4.2" WIDE	17
0	10	B	0	1	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		16

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE I
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

UNIT	STP	STR	FEAT	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG
0	10	B	0	4	D/I	L/H	CINDER															0.0		16
0	0		0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		BLOWN	WINE	BASE					GTIP			OLV			0.0		18
0	0		0	1	D/I	L/H	GL			INSULATR	F								AQU			0.0		18
0	0		0	2	ARCH	D/P	FA			DPIPE												0.0	PLUGS	18
0	0		0	2	ARCH	D/P	FA			DPIPE												0.0	VALVE JOINTS	18
** TRENCH -																								
0	0	A	1	1	UNREC	UNREC	LEATH				F											0.0	FEAT. 1, W/ BUTTON HOLES (POSS SHOE UPPER)	19
0	0	SF	0	2	ARMS	AMMO	LEAD			BULLET												0.0	UNPROV. SURFACE FIND	20

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE II
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

UNIT	STR	FEAT	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG
** UNIT 11																							
11	A	0	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW			HW	BOD	SG						INCIS	BUF	BRN		0.0		36
11	A	0	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW			HW	BOD	LG						INCIS	RED	BLK		0.0		36
11	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	RIM				BAND						BLU	0.0		36
11	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD			HP							BLU	0.0		36
11	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			TP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		36
11	A	0	4	DOM	FC/S	RE							UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		36
11	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC								0.0		36
11	A	0	3	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		36
11	B	0	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN			PIPE	STEM											0.0	ERODED	37
11	B	0	7	DOM	FC/S	RE											STAIN				0.0		37
11	B	0	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW					UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		37
11	B	0	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW					SPONGE				SPALL			BLU	0.0		37
11	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE			HP							BLU	0.0		37
11	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		CHINESE		BASE			UNDEC								0.0		37
11	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	SW		WSG	FW	RIM							MOLD				0.0		37
11	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IJACK	HW	RIM											0.0		37
11	B	0	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		37
11	B	0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		37
11	B	0	3	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		37
11	B	0	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		37
11	B	0	1	FAUN	OYS	SHELL															0.0		37
11	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP							BLU	0.0		38
11	B	0	5	DOM	FC/S	RE							UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		38
11	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		BONE		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		38
11	B	0	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG						SPALL				0.0		38
11	B	0	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	UG						SPALL				0.0		38
11	B	0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		38
11	B	0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		38
11	B	0	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		38
11	B	0	7	DOM	FC/S	RE											STAIN				0.0		39
11	B	0	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		39
11	B	0	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		39

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE II
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

UNIT	STR	FEAT	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG
11	B	0	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		39
11	B	0	1	D/I	UNREC	RUBBER			GASKET	F								BLK			0.0		39
11	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		RIM			TP							BLU	0.0		40
11	B	0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		40
** UNIT 12																							
12	A	0	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	SG		HP					GRY		BLU	0.0		25
12	A	0	6	DOM	FC/S	RE							UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		25
12	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		BONE		BOD							MOLD				0.0	BURNED, MOLDED GRAPE DEC	25
12	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		25
12	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		25
12	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD	LG						STAIN	BUF	BRN		0.0		25
12	A	0	10	FAUN	OYS	SHELL															0.0		25
12	A	0	1	FAUN	MAMM	BONE											BUTCH				0.0		25
12	A	0	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		25
12	A	0	9	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		25
12	A	0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		25
12	A	0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		BLOWN		NECK								GRN			0.0		25
12	A	0	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW					UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		42
12	A	0	1	DOM	FPREP	CE				BOD	LG							BUF	BRN		0.0		42
12	A	0	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		CUTN													0.0		42
12	A	0	3	FAUN	OYS	SHELL															0.0		42
12	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP							BRN	0.0		43
12	A	0	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW					UNDEC								0.0		43
12	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS					FLOW				SPALL			BLU	0.0		43
12	A	0	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		43
12	A	0	1	FAUN	OYS	SHELL															0.0		43
12	A	0	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		43
12	A	0	1	DOM	FPREP	CE				RIM								BUF	CLR		0.0		44
12	A	0	1	FAUN	MAMM	BONE															0.0		44
12	B	0	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW													0.0		45
12	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		45
12	B	0	1	DOM	FPREP	CE				BOD	LG							BUF	BRN		0.0		45

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE II
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

UNIT	STR	FEAT	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG
12	B	0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		BLOWN		LIP	CORKC	FILE						GRN			0.0		45
12	B	0	2	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		45
12	B	0	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		45
12	B	0	1	D/I	UNREC	FA			WIRE												0.0	POSS HANDLE	45
12	B	0	1	FAUN	OYS	SHELL															0.0		45
12	B	0	1	FAUN	MAMM	BONE															0.0		45
12	B	0	1	PREH		QU	F			F											0.2		46
12	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			TP			FLOR				BLU	0.0		46
12	B	0	6	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW					UNDEC								0.0		46
12	B	0	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG								BLK		0.0		46
12	B	0	2	DOM	FPREP	CE			HW	BOD	LG							BUF	BRN		0.0		46
12	B	0	3	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		46
12	B	0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		BLOWN	WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		46
12	B	0	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		46
12	B	0	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		46
** UNIT 13																							
13	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW					UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		47
13	A	0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		47
13	B	0	1	PREH		QU	F			F											0.4		48
13	B	0	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	SG		HP					GRY		BLU	0.0		48
13	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	SW		WSG		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		48
13	B	0	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW					UNDEC								0.0		48
13	B	0	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW					HP							BLU	0.0		48
13	B	0	8	DOM	FC/S	RE							UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		48
13	B	0	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		48
13	B	0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		48
13	B	0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		48
13	B	0	1	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		48
13	B	0	2	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		48
13	B	0	6	DOM	FC/S	RE							UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		49
13	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE							TP				STAIN				0.0		49
13	B	0	1	PER	FAST	WMETAL			BUTTON												0.0	DIAM=1.1"	49

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE II
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

UNIT	STR	FEAT	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG
13	B	0	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		49
13	B	0	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		49
13	B	0	1	FAUN	MAMM	BONE															0.0		49
13	B	0	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		49
13	B	0	1	PREH		QU	F			P											0.1		50
13	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM				SE						GRN	0.0		50
13	B	0	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG								BRN		0.0		50
13	B	0	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	UG										0.0		50
13	B	0	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		50
13	B	0	1	ARCH	CM	SLATE															0.0		50
** UNIT 14																							
14	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP			FLOR				POL	0.0	DEC=BRN,GRN,ORG	41
14	A	0	5	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW					UNDEC								0.0		41
14	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			SPONGE							BLU	0.0		41
14	A	0	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		41
14	A	0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		41
14	A	0	1	D/I	UNREC	CA				RIM											0.0	POSS VESSEL	41
14	A	0	2	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		41
14	A	0	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN		5/64	PIPE	STEM											0.0		26
14	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BASE							MOLD				0.0		26
14	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IJACK		BOD											0.0		26
14	A	0	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		26
14	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE			UNDEC								0.0		26
14	A	0	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW				BOD								BUF	BRN		0.0		26
14	A	0	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWS													0.0		26
14	A	0	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		26
14	A	0	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		26
14	A	0	2	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		26
14	A	0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL												AQU			0.0		26
14	A	0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL												CLR			0.0		26
14	A	0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL												AMB			0.0		26
14	A	0	1	FAUN	OYS	SHELL															0.0		26

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE II
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14	A	0	10	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		26
14	A	0	1	ARCH	CM	PRESSB												GRY			0.0		26
14	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	PLATE	BASE			UNDEC								0.0		27
14	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW					UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		27
14	A	0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE									OLV			0.0		27
14	A	0	2	DOM	VESS	GL		MOLD		BASE								OLV			0.0	FACETED	27
14	A	0	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		27
14	A	0	2	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		27
14	A	0	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		28
** UNIT 15																							
15	A	0	1	PREH		QTZT	F			W											14.4		21
15	A	0	1	PREH		QU	F			W											0.2		21
15	A	0	1	PREH		QU	F			F											0.9		21
15	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	SW		WSG	PLATE	RIM							MOLD				0.0	"BARLEY" PATTERN MOLD	21
15	A	0	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I								BRN		0.0		21
15	A	0	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I								BLK		0.0		21
15	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		21
15	A	0	11	DOM	FC/S	RE											STAIN				0.0	SPALLS	21
15	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP			FLOR				POL	0.0	DEC=BLU,YEL,GRN,BRN	21
15	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP							POL	0.0	DEC=BLU/UG, ORG/OG	21
15	A	0	9	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW					UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		21
15	A	0	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS					UNDEC								0.0		21
15	A	0	8	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		21
15	A	0	2	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		21
15	A	0	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BASE								CLR			0.0		21
15	A	0	1	D/I	HARD	CA			RIVET												0.0	RIVET/HANDLE	21
15	A	0	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		21
15	A	0	5	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		21
15	A	0	1	D/I	L/H	CINDER															0.0		21
15	A	0	3	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		21
15	A	0	5	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		21
15	B	0	1	PREH		QTZT	F			W											4.6		22

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE II
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UNIT	STR	FEAT	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG
15	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BASE			HP				OG			POL	0.0	DEC=RED,BLK	22
15	B	0	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		22
** UNIT 16																							
16	A	0	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW			LG								BRN		0.0		29
16	A	0	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM				SE						BLU	0.0		29
16	A	0	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW					UNDEC								0.0		29
16	A	0	5	DOM	FC/S	RE											STAIN				0.0	SPALLS	29
16	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE							HP							BLU	0.0		29
16	A	0	6	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		29
16	A	0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL												AQU			0.0		29
16	A	0	2	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		29
16	A	0	1	FAUN	OYS	SHELL															0.0		29
16	A	0	1	ARCH	CM	BRICKG															0.0		29
16	A	0	1	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		29
16	A	0	1	D/I	L/H	CINDER															0.0		29
16	A	0	1	PREH		CER	VESS			BOD											0.0	CORD-MARKED	30
16	A	0	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG								CLR		0.0		30
16	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE			HW	RIM			ANN				STAIN			POL	0.0	DEC=BRN,YEL,BLU	30
16	A	0	3	DOM	FC/S	RE											STAIN				0.0	SPALLS	30
16	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW									STAIN				0.0	SPALL	30
16	A	0	3	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE									OLV			0.0		30
16	A	0	4	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		30
16	A	0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL												CLR			0.0		30
16	A	0	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		30
16	A	0	4	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		30
16	A	0	1	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		30
16	A	0	1	D/I	L/H	CINDER															0.0		30
** UNIT 17																							
17	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BASE			UNDEC								0.0		23
17	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				RIM			SPONGE				STAIN				0.0	SPALL	23
17	A	0	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		23

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UNIT	STR	FEAT	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG
17	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		31
17	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE			UNDEC								0.0		31
17	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		AST		BOD											0.0		31
17	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE											STAIN				0.0	SPALL	31
17	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		YW					UNDEC				STAIN				0.0	SPALL	31
17	A	0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		BLOWN	WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		31
17	A	0	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		31
17	A	0	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		31
17	A	0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		31
17	B	0	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW			HW	BOD	SG		TRAIL					GRY		BLU	0.0		24
17	B	0	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW			HW	RIM	SG		UNDEC					GRY			0.0		24
17	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				RIM			UNDEC								0.0		24
17	B	0	6	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS					UNDEC								0.0		24
17	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		RIM			HP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		24
17	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			HP			FLOR	STAIN			BLU	0.0	SPALL	24
17	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			HP			FLOR	SPALL			BLU	0.0		24
17	B	0	4	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		24
17	B	0	3	DOM	BOTT	GL												GRN			0.0		24
17	B	0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				NECK								OLV			0.0		24
17	B	0	1	DOM	VESS	GL			MOLD	BOD								CLR			0.0		24
17	B	0	1	ARCH	CM	BRICKG															0.0		24
17	B	0	2	ARCH	CM	SLATE															0.0		24
17	B	0	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		24
** UNIT 18																							
18	A	0	1	PREH		QU	F			P											1.5	BIFACIAL PLATFORM	51
18	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW					UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		51
** UNIT 20																							
20	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	TPOT	SPOUT			UNDEC								0.0		32
20	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		YW	HW	BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		32

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UNIT	STR	FEAT	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG
20	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE			UNDEC								0.0		32
20	A	0	1	DOM	VESS	GL											SPALL	BLU			0.0		32
20	A	0	1	D/I	UNREC	LEAD			STRIP	F											0.0		32
20	A	0	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		32
20	A	0	1	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		32
20	A	0	1	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		32
20	B	0	1	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		33
20	B	0	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		33
20	C	0	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN		5/64	PIPE	STEM											0.0		34
20	C	0	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW			HW	BOD	SG							GRY	BRN		0.0		34
20	C	0	7	DOM	FC/S	RE							UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		34
20	C	0	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW					UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		34
20	C	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	PLATE	RIM				SE						BLU	0.0		34
20	C	0	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BASE	LG								CLR		0.0		34
20	C	0	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC							UNDEC								0.0		34
20	C	0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		BLOWN	WINE									OLV			0.0		34
20	C	0	5	DOM	BOTT	GL		MOLD		BOD								OLV			0.0	FACETED	34
20	C	0	1	DOM	VESS	GL		MOLD	INKWELL	SH								AQU			0.0	"UMBRELLA" STYLE	34
20	C	0	1	DOM	VESS	GL				RIM								CLR			0.0		34
20	C	0	4	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0	FLUTED	34
20	C	0	12	DOM	VESS	GL												CLR			0.0		34
20	C	0	20	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		34
20	C	0	1	D/I	HARD	CA			RIVET												0.0		34
20	C	0	1	FAUN	MAMM	BONE											BURNED				0.0		34
20	C	0	1	FAUN	OYS	SHELL															0.0		34
20	C	0	2	D/I	UNREC	LEAD				F							BURNED				0.0		34
20	C	0	3	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		34
20	C	0	1	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		34
20	D	0	1	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		35
** UNIT 21																							
21	A	0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		MOLD										AMB			0.0		52
21	A	0	1	IND	G/MM	SLAG															0.0	GLASS SLAG	52

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UNIT	STR	FEAT	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG
21	A	0	2	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		52
21	B	0	8	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		53
21	B	0	4	D/I	L/H	CINDER															0.0		53
21	B	0	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		53
21	B	0	1	D/I	UNREC	FA				F											0.0		53
21	B	0	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		54
21	C	0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AMB			0.0		55
21	C	0	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				RIM			HP				OG			PUR	0.0		55
21	D	0	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BASE			HP			FLOR	OG			PUR	0.0		56
21	D	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM				SE						BLU	0.0		56
21	D	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE							UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		56
21	D	0	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG								BRN		0.0		56
21	D	0	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		56
21	D	0	2	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		57
21	D	0	2	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		57
** UNIT 22																							
22	A	0	3	DOM	FC/S	PORC		CHINESE	FW				HP			CANTON				BLU	0.0		58
22	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				RIM			HP				OG			BRN	0.0		58
22	A	0	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		58
22	B	0	1	PREH		QTZT	PT			HE											14.5	SAVANNAH RIVER	59
22	B	0	1	PREH		QU	F			F											0.4		59
22	B	0	1	PREH		QTZT	F			F											1.5		59
22	B	0	3	DOM	FC/S	PORC		CHINESE					HP			CANTON				BLU	0.0		59
22	B	0	2	DOM	FC/S	PORC							UNDEC								0.0		59
22	B	0	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	ALB/I	SG/E						GRY			0.0		59
22	B	0	13	DOM	FC/S	RE							UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		59
22	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE							TP				SPALL			BLK	0.0		59
22	B	0	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW					HP							BLU	0.0		59
22	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM				SE						BLU	0.0		59
22	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	FW	RIM				SE						BLU	0.0		59
22	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE			UNDEC								0.0		59
22	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	RIM/HAND				BAND						BLU	0.0		59

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UNIT	STR	FEAT	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG
22	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	PLATE	RIM			TP			GEO				BLU	0.0		59
22	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS					TP			FLOR	SPALL			BLU	0.0		59
22	B	0	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BASE	LG								BLK		0.0		59
22	B	0	1	DOM	VESS	GL												AQU			0.0		59
22	B	0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		BLOWN		LIP	CORKC	FIREP						AMB			0.0		59
22	B	0	6	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		59
22	B	0	1	D/I	UNREC	FA				F											0.0	POSS VESSEL FRAG	59
22	B	0	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWS													0.0		59
22	B	0	3	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		59
22	B	0	4	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		59
22	B	0	1	ARMS	AMMO	LEAD			BULLET												0.0		59
22	B	0	1	D/I	UNREC	LEAD			DISK												0.0		59
22	B	0	5	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		59
22	B	0	1	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		59
22	B	0	1	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		59
22	B	0	1	ARCH	CM	SLATE															0.0		59
22	B	0	1	PREH		QU	F			F											8.7		60
22	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		YW	HW	BOD			ANN							BLU	0.0		60
22	B	0	3	DOM	FC/S	RE											STAIN				0.0	STAINED/BURNED SPALLS	60
22	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		BONE									OG				0.0	GHOST BAND	60
22	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		CHINESE					HP			CANTON				BLU	0.0		60
22	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC							HP				OG			BLU	0.0	BURNED	60
22	B	0	2	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW		LG								BLK		0.0		60
22	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		AST									MOLD		BRN		0.0		60
22	B	0	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW		LG								BRN		0.0		60
22	B	0	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	FW				UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		60
22	B	0	9	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW					UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		60
22	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE							HP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		60
22	B	0	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW					UNDEC								0.0		60
22	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	RIM			HP	BAND						BLU	0.0	DEC=BLU,ORG	60
22	B	0	4	DOM	BOTT	GL												OLV			0.0		60
22	B	0	2	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		60
22	B	0	1	UNREC	UNREC	FGL												CLR			0.0		60

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22	B	0	8	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		60
22	B	0	1	FAUN	OYS	SHELL															0.0		60
22	B	0	2	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		60
22	B	0	2	D/I	L/H	CINDER															0.0		60
22	B	0	1	ARMS	AMMO	LEAD			BULLET												0.0		60
22	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		CHINESE		RIM			HP			CANTON				BLU	0.0		61
22	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE							HP							BLU	0.0		61
22	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE							UNDEC				STAIN				0.0	SPALL	61
22	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE					UG							PNK			0.0	ERODED	61
22	B	0	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		61
22	B	0	2	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		61
22	B	0	3	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		61
22	C	0	1	DOM	FPREP	CE					UG						SPALL				0.0		62
22	C	0	2	DOM	FC/S	RE							UNDEC				STAIN				0.0	SPALLS	62
22	C	0	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				RIM			HP				OG				0.0	GHOST DEC	62
22	C	0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		BLOWN	WINE									OLV			0.0		62
22	C	0	4	D/I	UNREC	LEATH				F											0.0		62
** UNIT 23																							
23	A	0	2	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW		SG							GRY			0.0		63
23	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS					UNDEC								0.0		63
23	A	0	2	DOM	FC/S	RE							UNDEC				STAIN				0.0	SPALL	63
23	A	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW					UNDEC								0.0		63
23	A	0	1	DOM	VESS	GL		MOLD										CLR			0.0	FACETED	63
23	A	0	2	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		63
23	A	0	1	ARCH	HARD	CA		HW	TACK												0.0		63
23	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BASE							SPALL				0.0		64
23	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC								0.0		64
23	B	0	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BASE	SG							GRY			0.0		64
23	B	0	12	DOM	FC/S	RE											STAIN				0.0	SPALLS	64
23	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE			UNDEC								0.0		64
23	B	0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL												GRN			0.0		64
23	B	0	3	DOM	BOTT	GL												OLV			0.0		64

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23	B	0	1	DOM	VESS	GL												BLU			0.0		64
23	B	0	10	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		64
23	B	0	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		64
23	B	0	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		64
23	B	0	1	D/I	UNREC	CA			STRIP	F											0.0		64
23	B	0	1	FAUN	MAMM	TOOTH															0.0		64
23	B	0	3	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		64
23	B	0	1	ARCH	CM	BRICKG															0.0		64
23	B	0	1	ARCH	CM	SLATE															0.0		64
23	B	0	1	D/I	L/H	CINDER															0.0		64
23	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC							UNDEC								0.0		65
23	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS					UNDEC								0.0		65
23	B	0	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW				UNDEC				STAIN				0.0	SPALLS	65
23	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW					UNDEC				STAIN				0.0	SPALL	65
23	B	0	1	D/I	UNREC	SYN				F								BLK			0.0	BAKELITE?	65
23	B	0	1	DOM	VESS	GL		MOLD										CLR			0.0		65
23	B	0	1	DOM	VESS	GL		MOLD										CLR			0.0		65
23	B	0	2	DOM	BOTT	GL												OLV			0.0		65
23	B	0	3	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		65
23	B	0	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		65
23	B	0	1	D/I	UNREC	LEAD			STRIP	F											0.0	POSS WINDOW LEAD	65
23	B	0	3	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		65
23	B	0	2	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		65
23	B	0	2	D/I	L/H	CINDER															0.0		65
23	B	0	1	ARCH	CM	SLATE															0.0		65
** UNIT 24																							
24	A	0	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		66
24	B	0	1	PREH		QU	F			F											1.7		67
24	B	0	1	PREH		QU	F			F											3.8		67
24	B	0	1	PREH		QU	CHIP														0.1		67
24	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IJACK	HW	BOD											0.0		67
24	B	0	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG								BLK		0.0		67

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE II
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

UNIT	STR	FEAT	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG
24	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC								0.0		67
24	B	0	12	DOM	FC/S	RE							UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		67
24	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE			UNDEC								0.0		67
24	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD										BLU	0.0		67
24	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		RIM			HP							BLU	0.0		67
24	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP							YEL	0.0		67
24	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE			HP							POL	0.0	DEC=BRN,BLU	67
24	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE			HP							BLU	0.0		67
24	B	0	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		67
24	B	0	7	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		67
24	B	0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		67
24	B	0	2	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		67
24	B	0	1	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		67
24	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC								0.0		68
24	B	0	9	DOM	FC/S	RE							UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		68
24	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW					UNDEC								0.0		68
24	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW					HP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		68
24	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW					HP				SPALL			POL	0.0	DEC=BLU,BRN	68
24	B	0	9	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		68
24	B	0	4	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		68
24	B	0	1	FAUN	OYS	SHELL															0.0		68
24	B	0	1	PREH		QU	F			F											0.4		69
24	B	0	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN			PIPE	BOWL											0.0		69
24	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE			HW	BOD			ANN				STAIN			POL	0.0	DEC=ORG,BRN	69
24	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE			HW	BOD			ANN				STAIN			POL	0.0	DEC=BRN,GRN	69
24	B	0	8	DOM	FC/S	RE							UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		69
24	B	0	3	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		69
24	B	0	2	FAUN	OYS	SHELL															0.0		69
24	B	0	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		69
24	C	0	1	PREH		QU	CHIP														3.4		70
24	C	0	5	D/I	UNREC	LEATH				F											0.0		70
24	D	0	4	D/I	UNREC	LEATH				F											0.0		71
24	E	0	1	PREH		QTZT	F			F											4.9		72

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ARTIFACT INVENTORY

UNIT	STR	FEAT	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG
** UNIT 25																							
25	A	0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL												AQU			0.0		73
25	A	0	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		73
25	B	0	1	PREH		QU	F			W											0.6		74
25	B	0	1	PREH		QU	F			F											0.1		74
25	B	0	1	PER	FAST	PORC			BUTTON	W											0.0	4-HOLE, DIAM=.45"	74
25	B	0	1	PER	FAST	CA			BUTTON	W						FLOR	MOLD				0.0	DIAM=.7"	74
25	B	0	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BASE	SG							GRY			0.0		74
25	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		YW	HW	BOD			UNDEC								0.0		74
25	B	0	2	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW		UG						SPALL				0.0		74
25	B	0	2	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW		LG								BRN		0.0		74
25	B	0	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW		LG								CLR		0.0		74
25	B	0	1	DOM	UNREC	RE		IS	HW				UNDEC								0.0	POSS CHAMBER POT	74
25	B	0	9	DOM	FC/S	RE							UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		74
25	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		74
25	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP							BLU	0.0		74
25	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP				SPALL			POL	0.0	DEC=BLU,GRN,BRN	74
25	B	0	1	D/I	UNREC	FA				F											0.0	FLAT FRAG	74
25	B	0	4	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		74
25	B	0	8	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		74
25	B	0	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		74
25	B	0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		74
25	B	0	5	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		74
25	B	0	1	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		74
25	B	0	2	FAUN	OYS	SHELL															0.0		74
25	B	0	2	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG								BLK		0.0		75
25	B	0	2	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG								CLR		0.0		75
25	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		RB	HW	BOD											0.0		75
25	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC								0.0		75
25	B	0	2	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			TP							BLK	0.0		75
25	B	0	7	DOM	FC/S	RE							UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		75
25	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			HP				STAIN			POL	0.0	DEC=GRN,YEL	75

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UNIT	STR	FEAT	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG
25	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			HP							BLU	0.0		75
25	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		75
25	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE			HW	BOD			ANN							BRN	0.0		75
25	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				RIM			HP							BLU	0.0		75
25	B	0	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE			UNDEC								0.0		75
25	B	0	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		CUTN													0.0		75
25	B	0	3	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		75
25	B	0	5	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		75
25	B	0	3	DOM	VESS	GL												CLR			0.0		75
25	B	0	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		MOLD										OLV			0.0	PANELED	75
25	B	0	7	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		75
25	B	0	1	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		75
25	B	0	1	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		75
25	B	0	2	ARCH	CM	SLATE															0.0		75
25	B	0	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS					UNDEC								0.0		76
25	B	0	2	DOM	FC/S	RE							TP			ORIENT				BLK	0.0		76
25	B	0	3	DOM	FC/S	RE							UNDEC								0.0		76
25	B	0	1	DOM	VESS	GL												CLR			0.0		76
25	B	0	1	DOM	VESS	GL												OLV			0.0		76
25	B	0	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		76
25	B	0	1	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		76
25		9	1	PREH		QU	F			F											0.6		77
25		9	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		77

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
** TRENCH A																								
A	0		1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	RIM	LG/I	LG/E							BRN		0.0	SHOVEL STRIPPING	247	1
A	0		1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E						GRY	CLR		0.0	SHOVEL STRIPPING	247	2
A	0		1	PREH		QTZT	CORE														620.4	SHOVEL STRIPPING	247	3
A	0		1	PREH		QTZT	LSB			M											21.9	UNPROV, WESTERN EDGE	248	1
A	0		1	PREH		QTZT	CORE														289.0	UNPROV, WESTERN EDGE	248	2
A	0		1	PREH		QTZT	CORE														271.7	UNPROV, WESTERN EDGE	248	3
A	0		1	PREH		QTZT	HAM														114.2	UNPROV, WESTERN EDGE	248	4
A	0		1	PREH		QTZT	CORE														390.7	UNPROV, WESTERN EDGE, TESTED COBBLE	248	5
A	1	A	2	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		242	1
A	1	A	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		242	2
A	1	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		RIM			TP			GEO				BLU	0.0		243	1
A	1	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			TP			FLOR	SPALL			BRN	0.0		243	2
A	1	B	8	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	FW	RIM/BOD			SPONGE							BLU	0.0		243	3
A	1	B	5	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		243	4
A	1	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		243	5
A	1	B	5	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		243	6
A	1	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		IJACK	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BLK		0.0		243	7
A	1	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BASE	LG/I	UG/E							BLK		0.0		243	8
A	1	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD		UG/E					SPALL				0.0		243	9
A	1	B	2	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD							SPALL				0.0	ERODED	243	10
A	1	B	2	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD		UG/E					SPALL				0.0	MEND	243	11
A	1	B	6	DOM	BOTT	GL		MOLD	WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		243	12
A	1	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		243	13
A	1	B	4	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							EMBOS	CLR			0.0	VERY THIN, TWO PARTIAL LETTERS EMBOSSED	243	14
A	1	B	7	DOM	BOTT	GL				BASE/BOD							EMBOS	CLR			0.0	PANEL,"N CHEMICAL CO.,...UIS,MO."	243	15
A	1	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							EMBOS	CLR			0.0	2 MISC.SPALLS, "ND" & "M"	243	16
A	1	B	7	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							EMBOS	CLR			0.0	"..HAC../..-LIV..",PANEL	243	17
A	1	B	11	DOM	BOTT	GL				BASE/BOD								CLR			0.0	PANEL ,THICK	243	18
A	1	B	10	DOM	VESS	GL			TUMBLER	BASE/BOD								CLR			0.0	OCTAGONAL	243	19

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TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
A	1	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		243	20
A	1	B	4	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		243	21
A	1	B	2	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0	2.4" THICK	243	22
A	1	B	1	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		243	23
A	1	B	1	FAUN	OYS	SHELL															0.0		243	24
A	1	B	4			FLINT			BALLAST												83.6		243	25
A	2	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP			FLOR	SPALL			POL	0.0	DEC=OLV,YEL	245	1
A	2	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP				SPALL			BRN	0.0		245	2
A	2	A	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		245	3
A	2	A	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AMB			0.0		245	4
A	2	A	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		245	5
A	2	A	1	PREH		QU	F			F											0.4		245	6
A	2	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	LID			UNDEC								0.0		246	1
A	2	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BOD			ANN				SPALL			BLU	0.0		246	2
A	2	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		246	3
A	2	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		RB	HW	BOD											0.0		246	4
A	2	B	2	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	UG/E							BLK		0.0		246	5
A	2	B	3	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		246	6
A	2	B	5	DOM	BOTT	GL		MOLD		NECK/BOD								AMB			0.0		246	7
A	2	B	2	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0	VERY THIN	246	8
A	2	B	4	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		246	9
A	2	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		246	10
A	2	B	1	PREH		QU	F			P											3.5		246	11
A	2	B	1			QTZT	HEAT			F											63.1		246	12
A	2	B	1			FLINT			BALLAST												22.2		246	13

** TRENCH B

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
B	0		1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	BOWL	RIM			TP			GEO				BLU	0.0	UNPROV	140	1
B	0		1	PREH		QU	F			F											1.4	UNPROV	140	2
B	1	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		RIM/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		132	1
B	1	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	PLATE	RIM				SE			SPALL			BLU	0.0		132	2
B	1	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			TP		DEC/I					BLK	0.0		132	3
B	1	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW	HW	BOD			UNDEC								0.0		132	4

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TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
B	1	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E	SD						CLR	WHT	0.0		132	5
B	1	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		EBSW	HW	BOD	G/I	G/E						BRN	BRN		0.0		132	6
B	1	B	3	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0	THIN	132	7
B	1	B	5	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		132	8
B	1	B	1	PREH		QTZT	F			P								PNK			4.3		132	9
B	2	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		212	1
B	2	A	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW		BOD	UG/I	SG/E						BUF	BRN		0.0		212	2
B	2	A	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		212	3
B	2	A	1	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		212	4
B	2	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD			HP							BLU	0.0		213	1
B	2	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD			ANN							POL	0.0	DEC=BLU,BRN,BLK	213	2
B	2	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		RIM				RP						BLK	0.0		213	3
B	2	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		RIM/BOD			UNDEC								0.0		213	4
B	2	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG/I	UG/E							BLK		0.0		213	5
B	2	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC								0.0		213	6
B	2	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		213	7
B	2	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0	PANEL	213	8
B	2	B	5	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		213	9
B	2	B	3	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		213	10
B	2	B	1	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		213	11
B	2	B	1	PREH		QTZT	F			D											11.9		213	12
B	2	B	1			FLINT			BALLAST												1.0		213	13
B	2	C	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		CUTN													0.0		214	1
B	2	C	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		214	2
B	3	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM				SE						GRN	0.0		215	1
B	3	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		215	2
B	3	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		215	3
B	3	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		215	4
B	3	A	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				RIM			HP	BAND							0.0	GHOST	215	5
B	3	A	1	DOM	FC/S	SW		GERMAN	HW	BOD	SG/I	SG/E	HP				INCIS	GRY	CLR	BLU	0.0		215	6
B	3	A	1	ARCH	CM	WG												CLR			0.0		215	7
B	3	A	1	ARCH	CM	BRICKG															0.0		215	8
B	3	B	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN		4/64	PIPE	STEM											0.0		216	1

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B	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BRIM				EDGED						GRN	0.0		216	2
B	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP			LAND				BLU	0.0		216	3
B	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP							BRN	0.0		216	4
B	3	B	7	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		216	5
B	3	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		BASE/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		216	6
B	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		216	7
B	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		CHINESE		BOD			HP							BLU	0.0		216	8
B	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		CHINESE		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		216	9
B	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		RB	HW	BOD			UNDEC								0.0		216	10
B	3	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG/I	UG/E							BRN		0.0		216	11
B	3	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG/I	UG/E	SD						CLR	WHT	0.0		216	12
B	3	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0	PANEL	216	13
B	3	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							SPALL	GRN			0.0		216	14
B	3	B	5	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		216	15
B	4	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	BOD			UNDEC								0.0		133	1
B	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE			FW	RIM			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		133	2
B	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE			FW	BOD			TP		DEC/I	GEO					0.0		133	3
B	4	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	RIM	LG/I								BLK		0.0		133	4
B	4	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BRN		0.0		133	5
B	4	B	2	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	ALB/I	SG/E						BUF	CLR		0.0		133	6
B	4	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		MOLD		HEEL								CLR			0.0	PANEL	133	7
B	4	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		133	8
B	4	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		133	9
B	4	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		133	10
B	5	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		134	1
B	5	A	2	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		134	2
B	5	A	1	ARCH	CM	WG												CLR			0.0		134	3
B	5	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	RIM/BOD			ANN							POL	0.0	DEC=BLU,GRN,BRN	148	1
B	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	PLATE	RIM				SE						BLU	0.0		148	2
B	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	FW	BOD			TP			GEO				BLU	0.0		148	3
B	5	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	FW	RIM			TP			FLOR				BLU	0.0		148	4
B	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BOD			TP			FLOR	SPALL			BLU	0.0		148	5
B	5	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	FW	BOD			TP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		148	6

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
B	5	B	16	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		RIM/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		148	7
B	5	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD/BASE			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		148	8
B	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BASE			UNDEC								0.0		148	9
B	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	SW			HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E						RED	BLK		0.0		148	10
B	5	B	2	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E						RED	BRN		0.0		148	11
B	5	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	ALB/I	SG/E						BUF	CLR		0.0		148	12
B	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		RB		BOD							SPALL				0.0		148	13
B	5	B	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN		4/64	PIPE	STEM							MOLD				0.0		148	14
B	5	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		MOLD	WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		148	15
B	5	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								GRN			0.0		148	16
B	5	B	3	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		148	17
B	5	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		148	18
B	5	B	7	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		148	19
B	5	B	1	DOM	FURN	CA			TACK												0.0		148	20
B	5	B	9	ARCH	HARD	FA		CUTN													0.0		148	21
B	5	B	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		148	22
B	5	B	1	ARCH	CM	SLATE															0.0		148	23
B	5	B	1	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		148	24
B	5	B	2			FLINT			BALLAST												1.1		148	25
B	6	A	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		135	1
B	6	A	1	ARCH	CM	WG												CLR			0.0		135	2
B	6	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		135	3
B	6	A	7	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		135	4
B	6	A	1	UNREC	UNREC	FLINT	F			W											4.9		135	5
B	6	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		MOLD	WINE	NECK								OLV			0.0		136	1
B	6	B	2	DOM	L/H	GL			LAMP	CHIMNEY								CLR			0.0		136	2
B	6	B	5	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		136	3
B	6	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		136	4
B	6	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AMB			0.0		136	5
B	6	B	10	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		136	6
B	6	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		JACK	HW	BOD/BASE											0.0		136	7
B	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		AST	HW	BOD							MOLD		BRN		0.0	BEADED DEC	136	8
B	6	B	2	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	RIM/BOD	LG/I	UG/E							BRN		0.0		136	9

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
B	6	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I						SPALL		CLR		0.0		136	10
B	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		YW	HW	BOD			UNDEC								0.0		136	11
B	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		RB		BOD							SPALL				0.0		136	12
B	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BASE			UNDEC								0.0		136	13
B	6	B	7	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		RIM/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		136	14
B	6	B	13	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0	SPALLS	136	15
B	6	B	5	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		136	16
B	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BRIM				EDGED			SPALL			GRN	0.0		136	17
B	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			SPONGE				SPALL			GRN	0.0		136	18
B	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	BOD			TP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		136	19
B	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			TP			GEO				BLU	0.0		136	20
B	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	PLATE	RIM				SE			SPALL			BLU	0.0		136	21
B	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	FW	BRIM			TP			FLOR	OG			BRN	0.0		136	22
B	6	B	1	PER	REC	PORC			MARBLE	W			UNDEC								0.0		136	23
B	6	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		136	24
B	6	B	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		136	25
B	6	B	1	D/I	L/H	CINDER															0.0		136	26
B	6	B	1	PREH		QU	F			F											2.6		136	27
B	6	B	1	PREH		QU	F			M											0.1		136	28
B	6	B	3			FLINT			BALLAST												2.2		136	29
B	7	A	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		137	1
B	7	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP								0.0		137	2
B	7	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IJACK	HW	BOD											0.0		137	3
B	7	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BRN		0.0		137	4
B	7	A	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN		4/64	PIPE	STEM											0.0		137	5
B	7	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		MOLD		BASE								CLR			0.0		137	6
B	7	A	2	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		137	7
B	7	A	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		UNRECN													0.0		137	8
B	7	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD			HP			FLOR				POL	0.0	DEC=BLU,ORG	138	1
B	7	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	FW	BASE			TP			LAND				BLU	0.0		138	2
B	7	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BOD			ANN				SPALL			POL	0.0	DEC=BLU,BRN	138	3
B	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	FW	RIM			TP			FLOR	SPALL			POL	0.0	DEC=BLU,PNK	138	4
B	7	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		138	5

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
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ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
B	7	B	10	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		138	6
B	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				LID			UNDEC				BURN				0.0		138	7
B	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC								0.0		138	8
B	7	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IJACK	HW	BOD											0.0		138	9
B	7	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		RB	HW	BOD											0.0		138	10
B	7	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	RIM											0.0		138	11
B	7	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		138	12
B	7	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		138	13
B	7	B	1	ARCH	CM	WG												CLR			0.0		138	14
B	7	B	9	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		138	15
B	7	B	1	D/I	TOOL	FA			FILE												0.0		138	16
B	7	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		138	17
B	7	B	2	D/I	L/H	CINDER															0.0		138	18
B	7	B	5			FLINT			BALLAST												5.2		138	19
B	7	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW					UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		139	1
B	7	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW					HP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		139	2
B	7	C	3	DOM	FC/S	RE							UNDEC				BURN				0.0		139	3
B	7	C	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		139	4
B	7	C	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG/I	LG/E							CLR		0.0		139	5
B	7	C	3	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		139	6
B	7	C	1	ARCH	CM	WG												CLR			0.0		139	7
B	7	C	1	ARCH	CM	WG											BURN	CLR			0.0		139	8
B	7	C	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		UNRECN													0.0		139	9
B	7	C	2	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		139	10
B	7	C	1	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		139	11
B	7	C	2	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		139	12
B	7	C	2			FLINT			BALLAST												1.0		139	13
** TRENCH C																								
C	1	A	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC								0.0		141	1
C	1	B	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN			PIPE	BOWL							MOLD				0.0	RIBBED	142	1
C	1	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	PLATE	RIM				SE			STAIN			BLU	0.0		142	2
C	1	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		RIM/BOD			UNDEC								0.0		142	3

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
C	1	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	FW	BOD			TP			FLOR				BLU	0.0		142	4
C	1	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP			FLOR				BLU	0.0		142	5
C	1	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		142	6
C	1	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0	SPALLS	142	7
C	1	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IJACK	BOWL	RIM							MOLD				0.0	BEADED DEC	142	8
C	1	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E							POL		0.0	CLR GLZ/I, BLK GLZ/E	142	9
C	1	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		EBSW	HW	BOD	G/I	G/E						BRN	BRN		0.0		142	10
C	1	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW			HW	BASE	SG/I							GRY	CLR		0.0		142	11
C	1	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW			HW	BOD	UG/I	W/E						GRY	BRN		0.0		142	12
C	1	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		142	13
C	1	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								GRN			0.0		142	14
C	1	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		142	15
C	1	B	1	DOM	L/H	GL			LAMP	CHIMNEY								CLR			0.0		142	16
C	1	B	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		142	17
C	1	B	3	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		142	18
C	1	B	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		142	19
C	1	B	1	FAUN	MAMM	BONE															0.0		142	20
C	1	B	1			FLINT			BALLAST												4.3		142	21
C	2	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			SPONGE		DEC/I					BLU	0.0		78	1
C	2	B	2	DOM	FC/S	PORC		CHINESE		BOD			HP							BLU	0.0		79	1
C	2	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC			HW	BOD			HP				OG				0.0	GHOST DEC	79	2
C	2	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW				HEEL							BURN	GRY	BRN		0.0		79	3
C	2	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE/BOD			UNDEC								0.0		79	4
C	2	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BOD			TP		DEC/E	GEO				BLU	0.0		79	5
C	2	B	9	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE/BOD			UNDEC								0.0		79	6
C	2	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		79	7
C	2	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD			HP		DEC/I					POL	0.0	DEC=GRN,BRN,BLU	79	8
C	2	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		79	9
C	2	B	5	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		79	10
C	2	B	3	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		79	11
C	2	B	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0	THICK=2"	79	12
C	2	B	3	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		79	13
C	2	B	1	ARCH	CM	SLATE															0.0		79	14

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
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TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
C	2	B	3			FLINT			BALLAST												5.8		79	15
C	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		JACK	HW	RIM							MOLD				0.0	BEADED DEC	80	1
C	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM				SE						BLU	0.0		80	2
C	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP		DEC/I	FLOR				BLU	0.0		80	3
C	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		80	4
C	3	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		80	5
C	3	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		80	6
C	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			TP			GEO	SPALL			BLU	0.0		80	7
C	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			TP				SPALL			PNK	0.0		80	8
C	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		BONE		BASE			TP				OG				0.0	GHOST DEC	80	9
C	3	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I		SD				SPALL		CLR		0.0		80	10
C	3	B	4	DOM	CONTR	CE		RW	FLOWER	RIM/BOD											0.0		80	11
C	3	B	1	ACT	C/T	CA		177*	COIN	W											0.0	"GEORGIUS III REX / BRITANNIA", WORN HALF-PENNY (MINTED 1770-1775)	80	12
C	3	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL		BLOWN	WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		80	13
C	3	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		80	14
C	3	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		80	15
C	3	B	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		80	16
C	3	B	1	ARCH	CM	SLATE															0.0		80	17
C	3	B	10	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		80	18
C	3	B	2	ARCH	CM	BRICKG															0.0		80	19
C	3	B	1	PREH		QU	F			P											0.4		80	20
C	4	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		81	1
C	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE			HW	BASE							MOLD				0.0	BURNED, FACETED	81	2
C	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		81	3
C	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			HP		DEC/I		STAIN			BLU	0.0		81	4
C	4	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		81	5
C	4	B	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		81	6
C	4	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		CUTN													0.0		81	7
C	4	B	7	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		81	8
C	4	B	1	ARCH	CM	BRICKG															0.0		81	9

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
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ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
C	4	B	1	PREH		QU	F			F											0.8		81	10
C	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WHIELDN		BASE										BRN	0.0		82	1
C	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	BOD			UNDEC								0.0		82	2
C	5	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		82	3
C	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD			ANN							BLU	0.0		82	4
C	5	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE			FW	RIM				SE			SPALL			GRN	0.0		82	5
C	5	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		82	6
C	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC								0.0		82	7
C	5	B	2	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BLK		0.0		82	8
C	5	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD		LG/E					SPALL		BRN		0.0		82	9
C	5	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	UG/E							CLR		0.0		82	10
C	5	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD							SPALL	CLR			0.0		82	11
C	5	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		82	12
C	5	B	3	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		82	13
C	5	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		CUTN													0.0		82	14
C	5	B	1	ARCH	CM	SLATE															0.0		82	15
C	5	B	1	PREH		QTZT	F			P											1.5		82	16
C	5	B	2			FLINT			BALLAST												5.5		82	17
C	5	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD				BAND						BRN	0.0		83	1
C	5	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		83	2
C	5	C	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	UG/E							BLK		0.0		83	3
C	5	C	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BASE		UG/E					SPALL				0.0		83	4
C	5	C	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		MOLD		BOD								CLR			0.0		83	5
C	5	C	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		83	6
C	5	C	1	D/I	L/H	CINDER															0.0		83	7
C	6	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM			TP	RP		GEO				POL	0.0	RIM=OLV,DEC=BLU	217	1
C	6	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		217	2
C	6	A	2	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		217	3
C	6	A	1	ARCH	CM	WG											BURN	CLR			0.0		217	4
C	6	A	5	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							SPALL	OLV			0.0		217	5
C	6	A	2	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		217	6
C	6	B	1	PER	C/T	CA		1774	PENDANT												0.0	SPANISH REAL, BUTTON/PENDANT, "CAROLVS III DEI GRATIA""HISPAN.ET.IND.R.M .F. 1774"	241	1

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
C	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			FLOW				SPALL			BLU	0.0		241	2
C	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		241	3
C	6	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		241	4
C	6	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		241	5
C	6	B	8	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		241	6
C	6	B	4	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BLK		0.0		241	7
C	6	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	UG/E							BLK		0.0		241	8
C	6	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	SG/I	SG/E	HP		DEC/E			BUF	CLR	BLU	0.0		241	9
C	6	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	SG/I	SG/E						GRY	CLR		0.0		241	10
C	6	B	5	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	HEEL/BOD								OLV			0.0		241	11
C	6	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								WHT			0.0	MILK GLASS	241	12
C	6	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		241	13
C	6	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		241	14
C	6	B	5	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		241	15
C	6	B	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		CUTN													0.0		241	16
C	6	B	1	D/I	HARD	FA			CHAIN	LINK											0.0	1.5" X 1.15"	241	17
C	6	B	1	PREH		QTZT	F			P											0.7		241	18
C	6	B	1	PREH		RHY	F			P											1.2		241	19
C	6	B	2			FLINT			BALLAST												11.1		241	20
C	7	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	FW	RIM			FLOW							BLU	0.0		249	1
C	7	A	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		BONE	FW	BRIM							MOLD				0.0	GRAPE MOTIF, STAINED	249	2
C	7	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		249	3
C	7	A	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		249	4
C	7	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		249	5
C	7	A	3	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		249	6
C	7	A	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	UG/E							BRN		0.0		249	7
C	7	A	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BASE								CLR			0.0	STEMMED VESSEL FOOT	249	8
C	7	A	3	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		249	9
C	7	A	1	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		249	10
C	7	A	1	ARCH	HARD	FA			SCREW												0.0		249	11
C	7	A	1			FLINT			BALLAST												4.0		249	12
C	7	B	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN		5/64	PIPE	STEM											0.0		218	1
C	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	RIM			TP			GEO				BLU	0.0		218	2

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
C	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		218	3
C	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			ANN				STAIN			BRN	0.0		218	4
C	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		218	5
C	7	B	7	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD/BASE			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		218	6
C	7	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	RIM/BOD			UNDEC								0.0		218	7
C	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE			UNDEC								0.0		218	8
C	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		RB	HW	RIM			UNDEC								0.0		218	9
C	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BRN		0.0		218	10
C	7	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		EURO	HW	BOD	SG/I	SG/E						GRY	BRN		0.0		218	11
C	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				RIM							SPALL				0.0		218	12
C	7	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		218	13
C	7	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		218	14
C	7	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0	PANEL	218	15
C	7	B	3	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		218	16
C	7	B	2	D/I	L/H	CINDER															0.0		218	17
C	7	B	1			FLINT			BALLAST												6.7		218	18
C	8	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			TP							BLU	0.0		219	1
C	8	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		219	2
C	8	A	4	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		219	3
C	8	A	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG/I						SPALL		BRN		0.0		219	4
C	8	A	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		219	5
C	8	B	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN			PIPE	BOWL											0.0	SPRIG	220	1
C	8	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			TP			LAND	SPALL			BLU	0.0		220	2
C	8	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	BOD			ANN							BLU	0.0		220	3
C	8	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	RIM/BOD			ANN							POL	0.0	DEC=OLV,BLU,GHOST, MENDS	220	4
C	8	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD							SPALL			BRN	0.0		220	5
C	8	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE/BOD			UNDEC								0.0		220	6
C	8	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		220	7
C	8	B	10	DOM	FC/S	RE				RIM/BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		220	8
C	8	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	FW	RIM			UNDEC								0.0		220	9
C	8	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC								0.0		220	10
C	8	B	8	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BRN		0.0		220	11
C	8	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	RIM	LG/I						SPALL		BRN		0.0		220	12

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
C	8	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		RIM		LG/E					SPALL		BRN		0.0		220	13
C	8	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG						SPALL		CLR		0.0		220	14
C	8	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW				BOD							SPALL				0.0	POSS LID,.85" THICK	220	15
C	8	B	5	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		220	16
C	8	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0	PANEL	220	17
C	8	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		220	18
C	8	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							EMBOS	AQU			0.0	"..A.."	220	19
C	8	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							EMBOS	CLR			0.0	"..ESS..", PANEL	220	20
C	8	B	2	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		220	21
C	8	B	5	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		220	22
C	8	B	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		220	23
C	8	B	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		CUTN													0.0		220	24
C	8	B	3	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		220	25
C	8	B	3	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		220	26
C	8	B	1	ARCH	CM	SLATE															0.0		220	27
C	8	B	2	FAUN	OYS	SHELL															0.0		220	28
C	8	B	2			FLINT			BALLAST												123.3		220	29
C	9	A	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN		4/64	PIPE	STEM											0.0		250	1
C	9	A	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		250	2
C	9	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		RIM			HP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		250	3
C	9	A	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP			FLOR				BLU	0.0		250	4
C	9	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	BRIM			TP							BLU	0.0		250	5
C	9	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD							MOLD				0.0	SPALL	250	6
C	9	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			TP							BLU	0.0		250	7
C	9	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE			HW	RIM			HP	BAND			STAIN			BRN	0.0		250	8
C	9	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			HP				SPALL			GRN	0.0		250	9
C	9	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			HP				STAIN			BLU	0.0		250	10
C	9	A	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		250	11
C	9	A	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		250	12
C	9	A	9	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	RIM/BASE			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		250	13
C	9	A	19	DOM	FC/S	RE				RIM/BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		250	14
C	9	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		RB	HW	BOD											0.0		250	15
C	9	A	1	DOM	FPREP	RE		IJACK	HW	BASE											0.0		250	16

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
C	9	A	1	DOM	FC/S	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E	SD						POL	WHT	0.0	BRN GLZ/I, CLR GLZ/E	250	17
C	9	A	3	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BLK		0.0		250	18
C	9	A	2	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BRN		0.0		250	19
C	9	A	2	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	UG/E							BRN		0.0		250	20
C	9	A	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD		W/E					SPALL				0.0		250	21
C	9	A	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD							SPALL				0.0	ERODED	250	22
C	9	A	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		EURO	HW	BOD	SG/I	SG/E	IRONX					GRY	CLR		0.0		250	23
C	9	A	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E						GRY	GRY		0.0		250	24
C	9	A	2	DOM	BOTT	GL		MOLD		BASE								GRN			0.0	CHAIN LINK PATTERN ON BASE	250	25
C	9	A	3	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		250	26
C	9	A	1	DOM	VESS	GL				RIM							MOLD	CLR			0.0	FACETED	250	27
C	9	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		250	28
C	9	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							SPALL	AQU			0.0		250	29
C	9	A	9	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		250	30
C	9	A	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		CUTN													0.0		250	31
C	9	A	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		250	32
C	9	A	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		250	33
C	9	A	1			FLINT			BALLAST												1.2		250	34
C	10	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD							STAIN				0.0		251	1
C	10	A	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	UG/E							CLR		0.0		251	2
C	10	A	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		251	3
C	10	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		252	1
C	10	B	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		252	2
C	10	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		252	3
C	10	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	UG/E							CLR		0.0		257	1
C	10	B	1	DOM	FPREP	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD		SG/E					SPALL	RED	GRY		0.0		257	2
C	10	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW			HW	BOD		SG/E	IRONX				SPALL	GRY	CLR		0.0		257	3
C	10	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL		MOLD		BOD								CLR			0.0	FACETED	257	4
C	10	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							SPALL	GRN			0.0		257	5
C	10	C	1	DOM	FC/S	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	UG/E							CLR		0.0		258	1
C	10	C	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		258	2
C	10	C	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		258	3

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
C	10	C	1	D/I	UNREC	FA															0.0	POINTED, THIN	258	4
C	11	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		YW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		253	1
C	11	A	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC			HW	BASE			UNDEC								0.0		253	2
C	11	A	1	ARCH	CM	WG											STAIN				0.0		253	3
C	11	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		254	1
C	11	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP			FLOR				BLU	0.0		254	2
C	11	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			HP							BLK	0.0		254	3
C	11	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	RIM			TP			GEO				BLU	0.0		254	5
C	11	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			TP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		254	6
C	11	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE			HW	RIM			HP	BAND			SPALL			BLU	0.0		254	7
C	11	B	5	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		254	8
C	11	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		RIM/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		254	9
C	11	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		YW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		254	10
C	11	B	6	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD/BRIM			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		254	11
C	11	B	16	DOM	FC/S	RE				RIM/BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		254	12
C	11	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		AST	HW	BOD							MOLD		BRN		0.0		254	13
C	11	B	2	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BLK		0.0		254	14
C	11	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I						SPALL		BRN		0.0		254	15
C	11	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		RIM	UG						SPALL				0.0		254	16
C	11	B	1	DOM	CONTR	CE		RW	FLOWER	BOD	UG/I	UG/E									0.0	ERODED	254	17
C	11	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW		BOD		SG/E	HP				SPALL	GRY	CLR	BLU	0.0		254	18
C	11	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		254	19
C	11	B	2	DOM	VESS	GL				RIM							MOLD	CLR			0.0	FACETED	254	20
C	11	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							MOLD	CLR			0.0		254	21
C	11	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL		MOLD		BOD								CLR			0.0		254	22
C	11	B	2	DOM	L/H	GL			LAMP	CHIMNEY								CLR			0.0		254	23
C	11	B	7	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		254	24
C	11	B	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		254	25
C	11	B	4	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		254	26
C	11	B	1	ARCH	CM	SLATE															0.0		254	27
C	11	B	4	FAUN	OYS	SHELL															0.0		254	28
C	11	B	3	FAUN	MAMM	BONE											BUTCH				0.0		254	29
C	11	B	1			FLINT			BALLAST												0.3		254	30

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
C	11	C	3	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			HP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		255	1
C	11	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		255	2
C	11	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		RIM			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		255	3
C	11	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		255	4
C	11	C	2	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	UG/I	LG/E							BLK		0.0		255	5
C	11	C	2	ARCH	CM	WG															0.0		255	6
C	11	C	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		255	7
C	11	C	1	D/I	UNREC	FA															0.0	CORRODED	255	8
C	11	D	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP				STAIN			BLU	0.0		256	1
C	11	D	1	D/I	UNREC	FA															0.0	CORRODED	256	2
C	11	D	1			FLINT			BALLAST												7.9		256	3
C	12	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM			TP			GEO				BLU	0.0		221	1
C	12	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	RIM			TP			FLOR				BLU	0.0		221	2
C	12	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	RIM				SE						BLU	0.0		221	3
C	12	A	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD							SPALL			BLU	0.0		221	4
C	12	A	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		YW		BOD			ANN				SPALL			BLU	0.0		221	5
C	12	A	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		HAND/BOD							SPALL				0.0		221	6
C	12	A	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		221	7
C	12	A	7	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		221	8
C	12	A	5	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		RIM/HAND			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		221	9
C	12	A	8	DOM	FC/S	RE				BASE/BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		221	10
C	12	A	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		RB	HW	BOD											0.0		221	11
C	12	A	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG						SPALL		BRN		0.0		221	12
C	12	A	2	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E					SPALL	GRY	CLR		0.0		221	13
C	12	A	1	DOM	CONTR	CE		RW	FLOWER	BOD											0.0		221	14
C	12	A	8	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		221	15
C	12	A	2	DOM	VESS	GL		MOLD		BOD								CLR			0.0		221	16
C	12	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				SH								AQU			0.0		221	17
C	12	A	2	ARCH	CM	WG												CLR			0.0		221	18
C	12	A	12	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		221	19
C	12	A	4	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		221	20
C	12	A	3			FLINT			BALLAST												7.6		221	21
C	12	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM				SE						BLU	0.0		222	1

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
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TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
C	12	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP				SPALL			POL	0.0	DEC=BLU,OLV	222	2
C	12	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP							POL	0.0	DEC=YEL,WHT	222	3
C	12	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP							BLU	0.0		222	4
C	12	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP							BLU	0.0		222	5
C	12	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			HP		DEC/IE					POL	0.0	DEC=BLU,RED	222	6
C	12	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP				SPALL			RED	0.0		222	7
C	12	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP							BLU	0.0		222	8
C	12	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP							BLU	0.0		222	9
C	12	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	BOD			TP		DEC/IE	FLOR				BRN	0.0		222	10
C	12	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		RIM/BOD			UNDEC								0.0		222	11
C	12	B	8	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD/BASE			UNDEC								0.0		222	12
C	12	B	8	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		HAND/BOD			UNDEC								0.0		222	13
C	12	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		RIM/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		222	14
C	12	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		BONE		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		222	15
C	12	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BASE			UNDEC								0.0		222	16
C	12	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD		UG/E					SPALL				0.0		222	17
C	12	B	2	DOM	VESS	GL		MOLD		BOD								CLR			0.0		222	18
C	12	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								GRN			0.0		222	19
C	12	B	2	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		222	20
C	12	B	10	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		222	21
C	12	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA			SCREW												0.0		222	22
C	12	B	4	ARCH	HARD	FA		CUTN													0.0		222	23
C	12	B	1	ARCH	CM	SLATE															0.0		222	24
C	12	B	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		222	25
C	12	B	1	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		222	26
C	12	B	3			FLINT			BALLAST												1.0		222	27
C	13	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		RIM			HP							BLU	0.0		223	1
C	13	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	BOD			TP							BLU	0.0		223	2
C	13	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			TP			GEO	SPALL			BLU	0.0		223	3
C	13	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	RIM			ANN				MOLD			POL	0.0	DEC=GRN,BLK	223	4
C	13	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD				BAND			SPALL				0.0	GHOST	223	5
C	13	A	10	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		223	6
C	13	A	5	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		HAND/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		223	7

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TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
C	13	A	3	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD/BASE			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		223	8
C	13	A	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		IJACK	HW	BOD								RED	BLK		0.0		223	9
C	13	A	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD		UG/E					SPALL				0.0		223	10
C	13	A	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		223	11
C	13	A	3	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		223	12
C	13	A	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		223	13
C	13	A	1	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		223	14
C	13	A	1	D/I	UNREC	LEAD											MOLT				0.0		223	15
C	13	A	1			QTZT	HEAT			F											337.4		223	16
C	13	A	7			FLINT			BALLAST												223.0		223	17
C	13	B	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN			PIPE	BOWL											0.0		224	1
C	13	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		RIM				SE						GRN	0.0		224	2
C	13	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			TP							BLU	0.0		224	3
C	13	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			ANN							BLU	0.0		224	4
C	13	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM			TP			GEO				BLU	0.0		224	5
C	13	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP							BLU	0.0		224	6
C	13	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	BOD			TP		DEC/IE	LAND				BLU	0.0		224	7
C	13	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE			HW	BOD			ANN				STAIN			POL	0.0	DEC=BRN,BLU	224	8
C	13	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BASE			TP			FLOR				BLK	0.0		224	9
C	13	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			TP			LAND	SPALL			BLK	0.0		224	10
C	13	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP			LAND	SPALL			BLU	0.0	MENDS	224	11
C	13	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			TP			GEO	SPALL			BLU	0.0		224	12
C	13	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			ANN				SPALL			POL	0.0	DEC=TAN,AQU	224	13
C	13	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			HP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		224	14
C	13	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		224	15
C	13	B	10	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		224	16
C	13	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		224	17
C	13	B	7	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		RIM/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		224	18
C	13	B	9	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		224	19
C	13	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BASE	UG/I	G/E							BRN		0.0		224	20
C	13	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E							CLR		0.0		224	21
C	13	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL		BLOWN		BOD							EMBOS	AQU			0.0	"RH"	224	23
C	13	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								GRN			0.0		224	24

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TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
C	13	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								GRN			0.0		224	25
C	13	B	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		224	26
C	13	B	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		CUTN													0.0		224	27
C	13	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		224	28
C	13	B	1	D/I	UNREC	FA															0.0	FLAT FRAG	224	29
C	13	B	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		224	30
C	13	B	1	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		224	31
C	13	B	1	PREH		QU	F			P											2.2		224	32
C	13	B	1	PREH		QU	F			F											1.9		224	33
C	13	B	3			FLINT			BALLAST												7.2		224	34
C	13	C	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		225	1
C	13	C	3			FLINT			BALLAST												3.4		225	2

** TRENCH D

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
D	0		2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE			TP			FLOR				BLU	0.0	TOP OF STERILE SUBSOIL	143	1
D	0		1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0	TOP OF STERILE SUBSOIL	143	2
D	0		1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BOD			ANN							POL	0.0	TOP OF STERILE SUBSOIL, DEC=BLU,BRN	143	3
D	0		1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I								CLR		0.0	TOP OF STERILE SUBSOIL	143	4
D	0		1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BASE			UNDEC								0.0	TOP OF STERILE SUBSOIL	143	5
D	0		1	DOM	FC/S	PORC			HW	BASE				BAND			MOLD				0.0	TOP OF STERILE SUBSOIL, GHOST BAND, FLORAL MOLD	143	6
D	0		2	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E						GRY	CLR		0.0	TOP OF STERILE SUBSOIL	143	7
D	0		1	DOM	FSTOR	SW			HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E						GRY	BRN		0.0	TOP OF STERILE SUBSOIL	143	8
D	0		1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0	TOP OF STERILE SUBSOIL	143	9
D	0		1			FLINT			BALLAST												40.2	TOP OF STERILE SUBSOIL	143	10
D	0		1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP			GEO	SPALL			BLU	0.0	UNPROV, E 1/2	231	1
D	0		1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BOD			TP		DEC/IE					BLU	0.0	UNPROV, E 1/2	231	2
D	0		1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	FW	RIM			TP			FLOR				BLU	0.0	UNPROV, E 1/2	231	3
D	0		1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	FW	BASE			UNDEC								0.0	UNPROV, E 1/2	231	4
D	0		1	DOM	FC/S	PORC			HW	RIM			HP	BAND			OG			POL	0.0	UNPROV, E 1/2 ,DEC=RED,GHOST BAND	231	5
D	0		1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	UG/I	UG/E	SD								0.0	UNPROV, E 1/2	231	6

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TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
D	0		1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BASE					STIP			OLV			0.0	UNPROV, E 1/2	231	7
D	0		1	ELECT	L/H	GL			INSULATR									OLV			0.0	UNPROV, E 1/2	231	8
D	0		1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								BLU			0.0	UNPROV, E 1/2	231	9
D	0		1	PREH		QTZT	CORE														960.8	UNPROV, E 1/2	231	10
D	1	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE			UNDEC								0.0		84	1
D	1	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		MOLD		BOD								CLR			0.0	PANELED	84	2
D	1	A	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		84	3
D	1	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		85	1
D	1	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE				RIM/BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		85	2
D	1	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BOD			UNDEC								0.0		85	3
D	1	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		AST	HW	BOD							INCIS		CLR		0.0		85	4
D	1	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BLK		0.0		85	5
D	1	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		85	6
D	1	B	2	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		85	7
D	1	B	3	ARCH	HARD	FA		CUTN													0.0		85	8
D	1	B	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		85	9
D	1	B	1	FAUN	OYS	SHELL															0.0		85	10
D	1	B	1	PREH		QTZT	F			F											0.8		85	11
D	2	A	1	ARMS	AMMO	CA			CART												0.8	RIM-FIRED	86	1
D	2	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		87	1
D	2	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		87	2
D	2	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		87	3
D	2	B	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		87	4
D	2	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		WIREN													0.0		87	5
D	2	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		87	6
D	2	B	1	PREH		QTZT	F			D											13.6		87	7
D	3	B	5	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		88	1
D	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE			FW	RIM				SE						BLU	0.0		88	2
D	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE			FW	RIM				SE						GRN	0.0		88	3
D	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD			HP		DEC/E					POL	0.0	DEC=BLU,YEL,BRN	88	4
D	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD			HP		DEC/E	FLOR				POL	0.0	DEC=BRN,BLU	88	5
D	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE			TP		DEC/I					BLU	0.0		88	6
D	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD							SPALL				0.0		88	7

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TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
D	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC			FW	RIM			HP		DEC/I	FLOR	OG				0.0	GHOST DEC	88	8
D	3	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		88	9
D	3	B	4	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	HEEL/BOD								OLV			0.0		88	10
D	3	B	5	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		88	11
D	3	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		88	12
D	3	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		88	13
D	3	B	6	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		88	14
D	4	A	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE			UNDEC								0.0		89	1
D	4	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		89	2
D	4	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0	CW/PW	89	3
D	4	A	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		89	4
D	4	A	2	ARCH	CM	WG												CLR			0.0		89	5
D	4	A	3	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		89	6
D	4	A	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		CUTN													0.0		89	7
D	4	A	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		89	8
D	4	A	1	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0	CLINK/SLAG	89	9
D	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	SW		WSG	HW	BOD			UNDEC								0.0		90	1
D	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		90	2
D	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		90	3
D	4	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		90	4
D	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				RIM				SE						BLU	0.0		90	5
D	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	RIM			UNDEC								0.0	FACETED	90	6
D	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	FW	RIM			UNDEC								0.0	FACETED	90	7
D	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		90	8
D	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	PLATE	RIM			TP		DEC/I	FLOR				BLU	0.0		90	9
D	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		RB	HW	BOD											0.0		90	10
D	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IJACK	HW	BOD											0.0		90	11
D	4	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	UG/E							BLK		0.0		90	12
D	4	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		90	13
D	4	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		90	14
D	4	B	2	ARCH	CM	WG												CLR			0.0		90	15
D	4	B	2	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		90	16
D	4	B	4	ARCH	HARD	FA		CUTN													0.0		90	17

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TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
D	4	B	5	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		90	18
D	5	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		91	1
D	5	A	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		91	2
D	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		BONE		BASE			SPONGE								0.0		92	1
D	5	B	10	DOM	FC/S	RE				RIM/BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		92	2
D	5	B	6	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		RIM/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		92	3
D	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD			HP		DEC/E					BLU	0.0		92	4
D	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD			HP		DEC/E		SPALL			RED	0.0		92	5
D	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	RIM			TP		DEC/I	GEO	SPALL			BLK	0.0		92	6
D	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD			ANN		DEC/E		MOLD			POL	0.0	DEC=LT BLU,BRN	92	7
D	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		92	8
D	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			HP		DEC/I	FLOR	SPALL			POL	0.0	DEC=GRN,BLK	92	9
D	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	FW	RIM			TP		DEC/I					GRN	0.0		92	10
D	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	FW	RIM			HP		DEC/I					POL	0.0	DEC=GRN,BRN	92	11
D	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BOD			UNDEC								0.0		92	12
D	5	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		YW	HW	RIM/BOD			UNDEC								0.0		92	13
D	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		RB	HW	BASE							SPALL				0.0		92	14
D	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG						SPALL		BRN		0.0		92	15
D	5	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW			HW	BOD	SG						SPALL	GRY	CLR		0.0		92	16
D	5	B	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN			PIPE	BOWL							MOLD				0.0	WHEAT SHEAF MOLD	92	17
D	5	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		MOLD		BOD								AQU			0.0	RECESSED PANEL	92	18
D	5	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		92	19
D	5	B	3	DOM	L/H	GL			LAMP	CHIMNEY								CLR			0.0		92	20
D	5	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		92	21
D	5	B	17	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		92	22
D	5	B	1	PER	FAST	CA			BUTTON												0.0	DIAM=.5"	92	23
D	5	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		CUTN													0.0		92	24
D	5	B	3	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		92	25
D	5	B	2	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		92	26
D	5	B	1	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		92	27
D	5	B	2	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0	CLINK/SLAG	92	28
D	5	B	2	FAUN	OYS	SHELL															0.0		92	29
D	5	B	1	PREH		QU	F			F											0.1		92	30

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
D	5	B	1	PREH		QTZT	F			D											16.4		92	31
D	6	A	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		93	1
D	6	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		RB		BOD							SPALL				0.0		93	2
D	6	A	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		93	3
D	6	B	2	DOM	FC/S	PORC		BONE	HW	RIM							STAIN				0.0		94	1
D	6	B	14	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0	SPALLS	94	2
D	6	B	17	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE/BOD			UNDEC								0.0		94	3
D	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM				SE			SPALL			GRN	0.0		94	4
D	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD			ANN		DEC/E					POL	0.0	DEC=BLU,BRN	94	5
D	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD			HP							BLU	0.0		94	6
D	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD				BAND						BRN	0.0		94	7
D	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	RIM				SE			SPALL			BLU	0.0		94	8
D	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE			HW	BOD			ANN				SPALL			BLU	0.0		94	9
D	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	RIM				BAND			SPALL			BLU	0.0		94	10
D	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	RIM			SPONGE		DEC/I					PNK	0.0		94	11
D	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE			TP		DEC/I	ORIENT				BLU	0.0		94	12
D	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		94	13
D	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	RIM			UNDEC								0.0		94	14
D	6	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		RB	HW	BOD							SPALL				0.0		94	15
D	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC			HW	BOD			UNDEC								0.0		94	16
D	6	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW			HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E						GRY	CLR		0.0		94	17
D	6	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW			HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E						BUF	BRN		0.0		94	18
D	6	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW			HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E	IRONX					BUF	CLR	BRN	0.0		94	19
D	6	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW			HW	BASE	UG/I	SG/E						GRY	BRN		0.0		94	20
D	6	B	1	PER	FAST	PORC			BUTTON												0.0	4-HOLE, DIAM=.4"	94	21
D	6	B	6	ARCH	HARD	FA		CUTN													0.0		94	22
D	6	B	12	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		94	23
D	6	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		94	24
D	6	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AMB			0.0		94	25
D	6	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								BLU			0.0	OPAQUE	94	26
D	6	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		94	27
D	6	B	10	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		94	28
D	6	B	3	ARCH	CM	WG												CLR			0.0		94	29

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
D	6	B	1	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		94	30
D	6	B	1	FLOR	WNUT	SHELL															0.0		94	31
D	6	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		95	1
D	7	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							SPALL	CLR			0.0		96	1
D	7	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	RIM			UNDEC								0.0		97	1
D	7	B	15	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE/BOD			UNDEC								0.0		97	2
D	7	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		97	3
D	7	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE				RIM/BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		97	4
D	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	RIM			HP		DEC/IE					BLU	0.0		97	5
D	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			TP		DEC/I	GEO				BLU	0.0		97	6
D	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP		DEC/E					BLU	0.0		97	7
D	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD				BAND/RP						BRN	0.0		97	8
D	7	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			ANN		DEC/E					POL	0.0	DEC=BRN,BLU	97	9
D	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		BONE	FW	RIM			HP		DEC/I	FLOR	OG				0.0	GHOST DEC	97	10
D	7	B	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN			PIPE	STEM							SPALL				0.0		97	11
D	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IJACK	HW	BOD											0.0		97	12
D	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E							POL		0.0	CLR GLZ/E, BRN GLZ/I	97	13
D	7	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW			HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E					INCIS	BUF	BRN		0.0		97	14
D	7	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		BLOWN	WINE	KICK								OLV			0.0		97	15
D	7	B	3	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		97	16
D	7	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		97	17
D	7	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BASE								CLR			0.0		97	18
D	7	B	10	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		97	19
D	7	B	3	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		97	20
D	7	B	1	D/I	HARD	FA			WIRE												0.0	POSS DOOR LATCH	97	21
D	7	B	1	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		97	22
D	7	B	1	FAUN	MAMM	BONE											BUTCH				0.0		97	23
D	7	B	1	UNREC	UNREC	FLINT	F			F											0.3		97	24
D	9	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			HP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		260	1
D	9	A	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		260	2
D	9	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	LIP	CORKC		STLIP	VSTRING				OLV			0.0		260	3
D	9	A	2	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		260	4
D	9	A	1	D/I	L/H	COAL												AQU			0.0		260	5

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
D	9	A	3			FLINT			BALLAST												10.7		260	6
D	9	B	2	PER	TOB	KAOLIN		5/64	PIPE	STEM/BWL											0.0		261	1
D	9	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		RIM				SE			SPALL			GRN	0.0		261	2
D	9	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE			TP				MMARK			BLU	0.0	ILLEG	261	3
D	9	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			HP			FLOR				GRN	0.0		261	4
D	9	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP			FLOR				BLU	0.0		261	5
D	9	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP				MOLD			BLU	0.0	STAINED	261	6
D	9	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			TP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		261	7
D	9	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP			FLOR	SPALL			POL	0.0	DEC=OLV,BLU,BRN,YEL	261	8
D	9	B	1	DOM	UNREC	RE				BOD							STAIN				0.0	DEC=SAND TEXTURED/E	261	9
D	9	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			TP			FLOR	BURN				0.0		261	10
D	9	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		261	11
D	9	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		261	12
D	9	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		261	13
D	9	B	7	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		261	14
D	9	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG/I	UG/E							BRN		0.0		261	15
D	9	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG						SPALL		BLK		0.0		261	16
D	9	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		261	17
D	9	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							SPALL	AMB			0.0		261	18
D	9	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD							SPALL	CLR			0.0	FACETED	261	19
D	9	B	2	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD							SPALL	AQU			0.0		261	20
D	9	B	2	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		261	21
D	9	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		261	22
D	9	B	4	ARCH	CM	SLATE															0.0		261	23
D	9	B	2	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		261	24
D	9	B	8			FLINT			BALLAST												6.1		261	25
D	10	B	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN			PIPE	STEM							SPALL				0.0		262	1
D	10	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD			ANN/FP							POL	0.0	DEC=ORG,BLU	262	2
D	10	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BASE/BOD			HP				SPALL			POL	0.0	DEC=GRN,YEL	262	3
D	10	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	RIM				BAND						BLK	0.0		262	4
D	10	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		262	5
D	10	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		262	6
D	10	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		RIM/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		262	7

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
D	10	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		262	8
D	10	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		262	9
D	10	B	6	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD		UG					SPALL				0.0		262	10
D	10	B	1	DOM	CONTR	CE		RW	FLOWER	BOD											0.0		262	11
D	10	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							SPALL	CLR			0.0		262	12
D	10	B	3	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							EMBOS	AQU			0.0	PANEL,"B.."	262	13
D	10	B	3	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		262	14
D	10	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		CUTN													0.0		262	15
D	10	B	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		262	16
D	11	A	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	RIM/BOD			ANN				MOLD			POL	0.0	DEC=GRN,BLK,YEL,MENDS	226	1
D	11	A	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		226	2
D	11	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		226	3
D	11	A	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	UG						SPALL				0.0		226	4
D	11	A	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG						SPALL		CLR		0.0		226	5
D	11	A	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	SG/I	SG/E	HP					GRY	CLR	BLU	0.0		226	6
D	11	A	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		226	7
D	11	A	1	D/I	UNREC	RUBBER												BRN			0.0	FLAT FRAG	226	8
D	11	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM				SE						BLU	0.0		227	1
D	11	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		RIM			HP							BLU	0.0		227	2
D	11	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP	BAND			SPALL			BRN	0.0		227	3
D	11	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP		DEC/IE	FLOR				BLU	0.0		227	4
D	11	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP			FLOR	SPALL			BLU	0.0		227	5
D	11	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP							BLU	0.0		227	6
D	11	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP							BLU	0.0		227	7
D	11	B	6	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		227	8
D	11	B	26	DOM	FC/S	RE				RIM/BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		227	9
D	11	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		RB		BOD							SPALL				0.0		227	10
D	11	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IJACK	HW	BOD											0.0		227	11
D	11	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	LID	LG/I	LG/E							BLK		0.0		227	12
D	11	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG						SPALL		BRN		0.0		227	13
D	11	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG						SPALL		CLR		0.0		227	14
D	11	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	UG						SPALL				0.0		227	15
D	11	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	SG/I	SG/E						GRY	CLR		0.0		227	16

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
D	11	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				HANDLE								WHT			0.0	MILK GLASS	227	17
D	11	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		227	18
D	11	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								GRN			0.0		227	19
D	11	B	3	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		227	20
D	11	B	3	DOM	L/H	GL			LAMP	CHIMNEY							STAIN	CLR			0.0		227	21
D	11	B	4	ARCH	CM	WG															0.0		227	22
D	11	B	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		227	23
D	11	B	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		227	24
D	11	B	2	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		227	25
D	11	B	1			FLINT			BALLAST												0.6		227	26
D	12	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			TP			LAND				BLU	0.0	DEC=BUILDINGS & TREES	263	1
D	12	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BOD							SPALL			BLU	0.0	MOLD	263	2
D	12	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BOD			HP							BLU	0.0		263	3
D	12	A	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		263	4
D	12	A	5	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		263	5
D	12	A	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW		BASE	SG/I	UG/E						GRY	CLR		0.0		263	6
D	12	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							SPALL	OLV			0.0		263	7
D	12	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							EMBOS	AQU			0.0	ILLEG	263	8
D	12	A	2	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		263	9
D	12	A	1	D/I	UNREC	FA															0.0	OVAL W/ 2 HOLES DRILLED (TAG?)	263	10
D	12	A	1			FLINT			BALLAST												2.4		263	11
D	12	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD				SE			SPALL			BLU	0.0		264	1
D	12	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP			FLOR	STAIN			POL	0.0	DEC=OLV,BLK,WHT	264	2
D	12	B	6	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		264	3
D	12	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE/BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		264	4
D	12	B	6	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		264	5
D	12	B	2	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		264	6
D	12	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		CUTN													0.0		264	7
D	12	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		264	8
D	13	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		RIM			HP				MOLD			BLU	0.0	SPALL	265	1
D	13	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP		DEC/IE					BLU	0.0		265	2
D	13	A	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	RIM			HP		DEC/IE					BLU	0.0	LIGHT BLUE	265	3

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
D	13	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		265	4
D	13	A	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		265	5
D	13	A	2	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		265	6
D	13	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								BRN			0.0		265	7
D	13	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							SPALL	AQU			0.0		265	8
D	13	A	3	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		265	9
D	13	A	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		265	10
D	13	A	1	D/I	UNREC	FA															0.0	CORRODED	265	11
D	13	A	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		265	12
D	13	A	1	PREH		QTZT	F			P											5.1		265	13
D	13	A	2	FAUN	OYS	SHELL															0.0		265	14
D	13	A	1			FLINT			BALLAST												0.7		265	15
D	13	B	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN			PIPE	STEM							SPALL				0.0		266	1
D	13	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	RIM				SE						BLU	0.0		266	2
D	13	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	RIM				BAND			SPALL			BLU	0.0		266	3
D	13	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP		DEC/IE					BLU	0.0		266	4
D	13	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP			FLOR	STAIN			BLU	0.0		266	5
D	13	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			TP							BLU	0.0		266	6
D	13	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			TP				SPALL			BRN	0.0		266	7
D	13	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			HP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		266	8
D	13	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			HP				SPALL			POL	0.0	DEC=GRN,BLU	266	9
D	13	B	5	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		266	10
D	13	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		266	11
D	13	B	9	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	RIM/BASE			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		266	12
D	13	B	16	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		266	13
D	13	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		AST	HW	BOD							MOLD		BRN		0.0	SPALL	266	14
D	13	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG						SPALL		CLR		0.0		266	15
D	13	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW		BOD	UG/I	SG/E					SPALL	BUF	GRY		0.0		266	16
D	13	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								BRN			0.0		266	17
D	13	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							SPALL	OLV			0.0		266	18
D	13	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							SPALL	AQU			0.0		266	19
D	13	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				RIM								CLR			0.0		266	20
D	13	B	1	DOM	L/H	GL			LAMP	CHIMNEY								CLR			0.0		266	21

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
D	13	B	11	ARCH	CM	WG											STAIN	AQU			0.0		266	22
D	13	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		CUTN													0.0		266	23
D	13	B	6	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		266	24
D	13	B	2	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		266	25
D	13	B	1	ARCH	CM	SLATE															0.0		266	26
D	13	B	1	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		266	27
D	13	B	2	FAUN	OYS	SHELL															0.0		266	28
D	14	A	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN			PIPE	BOWL											0.0		267	1
D	14	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		267	2
D	14	A	1	PREH		QTZT	F			M											0.2		267	3
D	14	B	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN			PIPE	BOWL											0.0		268	1
D	14	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP							POL	0.0	DEC=BLU,ORG,YEL	268	2
D	14	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP			LAND				BLU	0.0		268	3
D	14	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BOD			FLOW		DEC/IE					BLU	0.0		268	4
D	14	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			HP				SPALL			POL	0.0	DEC=GRN,BRN	268	5
D	14	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			HP				STAIN			BLU	0.0		268	6
D	14	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		268	7
D	14	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		268	8
D	14	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		YW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		268	9
D	14	B	6	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BASE/BOD			UNDEC				BURN				0.0		268	10
D	14	B	12	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				BURN				0.0		268	11
D	14	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC								0.0		268	12
D	14	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BLK		0.0		268	13
D	14	B	2	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		RIM		LG/E					SPALL		BRN		0.0		268	14
D	14	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW			HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E						GRY	CLR		0.0		268	15
D	14	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		268	16
D	14	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							EMBOS	GRN			0.0		268	17
D	14	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL			TUMBLER	RIM		FIREP					MOLD	CLR			0.0	FACETED	268	18
D	14	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD/SH								AQU			0.0	PANEL	268	19
D	14	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							SPALL	AQU			0.0	PANEL	268	20
D	14	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD							MOLD	CLR			0.0		268	21
D	14	B	10	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		268	22
D	14	B	4	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		268	23

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
D	14	B	1	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		268	24
D	14	B	2			FLINT			BALLAST												1.4		268	25
D	14	C	1	FLOR	UNREC	WOOD															0.0		269	1
D	15	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		340	1
D	15	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		340	2
D	15	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE/BOD			UNDEC								0.0		340	3
D	15	B	11	DOM	FC/S	RE				RIM/BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		340	4
D	15	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				FOOT			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		340	5
D	15	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				HAND			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		340	6
D	15	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	BRIM				SE						BLU	0.0		340	7
D	15	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP							BLK	0.0		340	8
D	15	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP							BLU	0.0		340	9
D	15	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			HP			FLOR	OG			POL	0.0	DEC=GRN,RED,BLK	340	10
D	15	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		YW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		340	11
D	15	B	2	DOM	FC/S	PORC			FW	RIM				BAND			OG				0.0	GHOST	340	12
D	15	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	UG/E							BLK		0.0		340	13
D	15	B	1	DOM	FC/S	SW			HW	BOD		LG/E					SPALL	RED	BLK		0.0		340	14
D	15	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD		SG/E	HP					GRY	CLR	BLU	0.0		340	15
D	15	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL		MOLD		BOD								CLR			0.0	FACETED	340	16
D	15	B	5	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		340	17
D	15	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								GRN			0.0		340	18
D	15	B	5	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		340	19
D	15	B	1	PER	FAST	GL			BUTTON	W								WHT			0.0	4-HOLE DISK, DIAM=.45"	340	20
D	15	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA			HINGE												0.0	CORRODED	340	21
D	15	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		340	22
D	15	B	3	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		340	23
D	15	B	1	PREH		QTZT	F			F											1.3		340	24
D	15	C	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		341	1
D	15	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP			FLOR				POL	0.0	DEC=BLU,GRN,BRN	341	2
D	15	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP							BLK	0.0		341	3
D	15	C	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			TP							BLU	0.0		341	4
D	15	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			ANN							BLU	0.0		341	5
D	15	C	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BOD			UNDEC								0.0		341	6

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
D	15	C	3	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		341	7
D	15	C	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC								0.0		341	8
D	15	C	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			TP				OG				0.0	GHOST	341	9
D	15	C	1	DOM	FC/S	SW			HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E						RED	BLK		0.0		341	10
D	15	C	1	DOM	VESS	GL		MOLD		BOD								CLR			0.0	FACETED	341	11
D	15	C	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								GRN			0.0		341	12
D	15	C	1	DOM	L/H	GL			LAMP	CHIMNEY								CLR			0.0		341	13
D	15	C	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		341	14
D	15	C	14	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		341	15
D	15	C	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		341	16
D	15	C	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		341	17
D	15	C	1	ARCH	HARD	COMP															0.0	LEAD STRIP W/ NAIL	341	18
D	15	C	5	FLOR	HCKRY	SHELL															0.0		341	19
D	15	C	1			FLINT			BALLAST												0.6		341	20
D	15	D	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		342	1
D	15	D	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWS													0.0		342	2
D	16	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		RIM				SE						BLU	0.0		270	1
D	16	A	3	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0	SPALL	270	2
D	16	A	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							SPALL	OLV			0.0		270	3
D	16	A	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD							MOLD	CLR			0.0		270	4
D	16	A	2	DOM	L/H	GL			LAMP	CHIMNEY								CLR			0.0		270	5
D	16	A	3	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		270	6
D	16	A	3	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		270	7
D	16	A	1	PREH		QTZT	F			P											2.7		270	8
D	16	A	1	PREH		QU	F			D											2.6		270	9
D	16	B	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN		4/64	PIPE	STEM											0.0		272	1
D	16	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE			HW	BOD			TP				STAIN			BLU	0.0		272	2
D	16	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			TP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		272	3
D	16	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BASE/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		272	4
D	16	B	5	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		RIM/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		272	5
D	16	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		272	6
D	16	B	5	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		272	7
D	16	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		MOLD		BOD								OLV			0.0		272	8

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
D	16	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							SPALL	CLR			0.0		272	9
D	16	B	5	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		272	10
D	16	B	7	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		272	11
D	16	C	1	ARMS	AMMO	LEAD			BULLET												0.0		271	1
D	16	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP							BRN	0.0		271	2
D	16	C	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		271	3
D	16	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		271	4
D	16	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		271	5
D	16	C	6	DOM	FC/S	RE				RIM/BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		271	6
D	16	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		RB		BOD							SPALL				0.0		271	7
D	16	C	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							MOLT				0.0		271	8
D	16	C	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		271	9
D	16	C	1	DOM	VESS	GL				RIM								CLR			0.0		271	10
D	16	C	12	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		271	11
D	16	C	5	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		271	12
D	16	C	1	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		271	13
D	16	C	1	PREH		QU	F			P											4.4		271	14
D	16	C	1	PREH		QU	F			W											4.6		271	15
D	16	C	1	PREH		QU	F			F											1.4		271	16
D	16	D	7	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		273	1
D	16	D	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		273	2
D	16	D	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		273	3
D	16	D	1	D/I	UNREC	FA															0.0	CORRODED	273	4
D	16	D	4	FAUN	MAMM	BONE															0.0		273	5
D	17	A/B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	RIM			UNDEC								0.0		344	1
D	17	A/B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			HP			FLOR				POL	0.0	DEC=GRN,BLK	344	2
D	17	A/B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BLK		0.0		344	3
D	17	A/B	1	DOM	FC/S	SW			HW	BOD		LG/E						RED	BLK		0.0		344	4
D	17	A/B	2	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		344	5
D	17	A/B	1	PREH		QTZT	F			M											2.4		344	6
D	17	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD			HP		DEC/E		SPALL			BLU	0.0		343	1
D	17	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BOD			TP		DEC/IE					BLU	0.0		343	2
D	17	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	SG/I	SG/E						GRY	CLR		0.0		343	3

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
D	17	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		343	4
D	17	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		343	5
D	17	B	1			QTZT	HEAT														54.7		343	6
D	17	C	6	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		345	1
D	17	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD			ANN							POL	0.0	DEC=BRN,BLK	345	2
D	17	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP							GRN	0.0		345	3
D	17	C	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		345	4
D	17	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			TP			GEO				BLU	0.0		345	5
D	17	C	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I						SPALL		BRN		0.0		345	6
D	17	C	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		345	7
D	17	C	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		345	8
D	17	C	14	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		345	9
D	17	C	5	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		345	10
D	17	C	1	D/I	HARD	FA			WIRE												0.0		345	11
D	17	C	1	PREH		QU	F			F											0.4		345	12
D	17	C	1	PREH		QU	F			F											0.4		345	13
D	18	A	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW	HW	RIM			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		228	1
D	18	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW	FW	RIM			UNDEC								0.0		228	2
D	18	A	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		228	3
D	18	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							SPALL	CLR			0.0		228	4
D	18	A	2	ARCH	CM	WG												CLR			0.0		228	5
D	18	B	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN		5/64	PIPE	STEM											0.0		229	1
D	18	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		RIM				SE			SPALL			GRN	0.0		229	2
D	18	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		RIM			HP							BLU	0.0		229	3
D	18	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD			HP							BLK	0.0		229	4
D	18	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			TP							BLU	0.0		229	5
D	18	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP							BLU	0.0		229	6
D	18	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			HP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		229	7
D	18	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			HP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		229	8
D	18	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE				RIM/BOD			TP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		229	9
D	18	B	6	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		RIM/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		229	10
D	18	B	29	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		229	11
D	18	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC								0.0		229	12

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
D	18	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		IJACK		BOD								RED	BLK		0.0		229	13
D	18	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		RIM	LG/I	LG/E	SD						BRN		0.0		229	14
D	18	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BRN		0.0		229	15
D	18	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG/I	UG/E							BRN		0.0		229	16
D	18	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG/I	UG/E							BLK		0.0		229	17
D	18	B	1	DOM	FC/S	SW		EBSW		BOD	SG/I	SG/E						BRN	CLR		0.0		229	18
D	18	B	1	DOM	FC/S	SW		GERMAN		BOD	SG/I	SG/E	HP				INCIS	GRY	CLR	BLU	0.0		229	19
D	18	B	3	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		229	20
D	18	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								AMB			0.0		229	21
D	18	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		229	22
D	18	B	3	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		229	23
D	18	B	3	DOM	VESS	GL				RIM/BOD								CLR			0.0		229	24
D	18	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								GRN			0.0		229	25
D	18	B	8	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		229	26
D	18	B	1	ARCH	CM	WG												CLR			0.0		229	27
D	18	B	3	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		229	28
D	18	B	1	D/I	UNREC	METAL															0.0	OVAL-SHAPED CYLINDER	229	29
D	18	B	1	D/I	UNREC	METAL															0.0		229	30
D	18	B	1	D/I	UNREC	PLSTC												BLU			0.0		229	31
D	18	B	1	PREH		QU	F			W											1.1		229	32
D	18	C	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								GRN			0.0		230	1
D	18	C	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		230	2
D	18	C	1	D/I	UNREC	FA															0.0	CORRODED	230	3
** TRENCH E																								
E	0	C	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE/BOD			UNDEC								0.0	UNPROV, PLOWZONE STRIPPING	147	1
E	0	C	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0	UNPROV, PLOWZONE STRIPPING	147	2
E	0	C	1	DOM	FSTOR	CE		RW	HW	BOD/HAND	LG/I	LG/E							BRN		0.0	UNPROV, PLOWZONE STRIPPING	147	3
E	0	C	3	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E						GRY	CLR		0.0	UNPROV, PLOWZONE STRIPPING	147	4

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
E	0	C	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0	UNPROV, PLOWZONE STRIPPING	147	5
E	0	C	1	ELECT	L/H	GL			INSULATR									OLV			0.0	UNPROV, PLOWZONE STRIPPING	147	6
E	0	C	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0	UNPROV, PLOWZONE STRIPPING	147	7
E	0	C	1	D/I	UNREC	FA															0.0	UNPROV, PLOWZONE STRIPPING	147	8
E	0	C	1			QTZT	HEAT			F											267.5	UNPROV, PLOWZONE STRIPPING	147	9
E	0	C	1			FLINT			BALLAST												73.6	UNPROV, PLOWZONE STRIPPING	147	10
E	1	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		YW	HW	BASE			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		98	1
E	1	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		99	1
E	1	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		99	2
E	1	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		BONE		BASE					DEC/I					BLU	0.0		99	3
E	1	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E						BUF	BRN		0.0		99	4
E	1	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I							BUF	GRN		0.0		99	5
E	1	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		99	6
E	1	B	3	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		99	7
E	1	B	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		99	8
E	1	B	3	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		99	9
E	1	B	1	D/I	HARD	FA			CHAIN	LINK											0.0	1.9"x1"	99	10
E	1	B	2	D/I	G/MM	SLAG															0.0	GLASS SLAG	99	11
E	1	B	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		99	12
E	2	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0	PW/WW	100	1
E	2	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		101	1
E	2	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD							BURN				0.0		101	2
E	2	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		JACK	HW	BOD											0.0		101	3
E	2	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E							POL		0.0	CLR GL/I, BRN GLZ/E	101	4
E	2	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		EURO	HW	BOD	SG/I	SG/E	UNDEC					GRY	CLR		0.0		101	5
E	2	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW			HW	BOD	SG/I		UNDEC				SPALL	BUF	BRN		0.0		101	6
E	2	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		101	7

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
E	2	B	1	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		101	8
E	2	C	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		102	1
E	3	A	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		103	1
E	3	A	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		103	2
E	3	B	7	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD/BASE			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		104	1
E	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BRIM			HP		CANTON					BLU	0.0		104	2
E	3	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0	PANELED	104	3
E	3	B	4	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		104	4
E	3	B	3	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		104	5
E	3	B	4	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		104	6
E	4	A	15	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	PLATE	RIM				SE						BLU	0.0	MEND	105	1
E	4	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	TEACUP	BASE							SPALL				0.0	MENDS TO 106-1	105	2
E	4	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	FW	RIM			TP/HP		DEC/I	GEO	OG			POL	0.0	BRN TP/UG, RED HP/OG	105	3
E	4	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP		DEC/I	FLOR				POL	0.0	DEC=BRN,YEL	105	4
E	4	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	BOD			TP		DEC/I	FLOR				BLU	0.0		105	5
E	4	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE			FW	BRIM							BURN				0.0		105	6
E	4	A	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN			PIPE	STEM							SPALL				0.0		105	7
E	4	A	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		105	8
E	4	A	3	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		105	9
E	4	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	TEACUP	BASE/BOD			TP		DEC/IE		MMARK			PUR	0.0	MMARK=CROSS, (MEND TO 105-2)	106	1
E	4	B	5	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		106	2
E	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	BRIM			TP		DEC/I	GEO				BLU	0.0		106	3
E	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			HP		DEC/I	FLOR				GRN	0.0		106	4
E	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		106	5
E	4	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		106	6
E	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	RIM			FLOW		DEC/E					BLU	0.0		106	7
E	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD			TP		DEC/E	FLOR				BLU	0.0		106	8
E	4	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW	HW	BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		106	9
E	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		YW	HW	BOD			UNDEC				INCIS				0.0		106	10
E	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC								0.0		106	11
E	4	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW			HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E	IRONX					GRY	CLR		0.0		106	12
E	4	B	1	ARMS	AMMO	LEAD			BULLET												0.0	DIAM=.4"	106	13

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
E	4	B	1	D/I	UNREC	LEAD															0.0	ERODED FLAT FRAG	106	14
E	4	B	1	ARCH	CM	SLATE															0.0		106	15
E	4	B	1	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		106	16
E	4	B	1	ARCH	CM	BRICKG															0.0		106	17
E	4	B	11	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		106	18
E	4	B	1	PREH		QU	F			P											4.1		106	19
E	5	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE			TP		DEC/I	FLOR				PUR	0.0		107	1
E	5	A	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE							SPALL				0.0	MEND	107	2
E	5	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	BRIM			TP		DEC/I	GEO	SPALL			BLU	0.0	DEC=GEO,FLOR	107	3
E	5	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BASE			TP				MMARK			BLU	0.0	"..WE..VA", POSS ARMS	107	4
E	5	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE			UNDEC								0.0		107	5
E	5	A	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC								0.0		107	6
E	5	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD							SPALL	OLV			0.0		107	7
E	5	A	5	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		107	8
E	5	A	1	ARCH	CM	BRICKG															0.0		107	9
E	5	A	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		107	10
E	5	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BOD			ANN							POL	0.0	DEC=BLU,BRN	108	1
E	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE			UNDEC				MMARK				0.0	ON BASE, GHOST HP "93"?	108	2
E	5	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	BOWL	RIM/BOD			TP		DEC/IE	LAND				BLU	0.0	MEND	108	3
E	5	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	PLATE	RIM/BOD			TP		DEC/I	FLOR				BLU	0.0	MEND	108	4
E	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE			TP		DEC/I	GEO				BLU	0.0		108	5
E	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	PLATE	RIM			TP		DEC/I	GEO				BLU	0.0		108	6
E	5	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		YW	HW	BOD			ANN		DEC/E					WHT	0.0		108	7
E	5	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		108	8
E	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			TP		DEC/I	FLOR	SPALL			ORG	0.0		108	9
E	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD			HP		DEC/E					BLU	0.0		108	10
E	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP		DEC/I	FLOR				ORG	0.0		108	11
E	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	BOD			TP		DEC/E		OG			BLK	0.0		108	12
E	5	B	5	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		108	13
E	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE			PLATE	RIM				SE			SPALL			BLU	0.0		108	14
E	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		CHINESE		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		108	15
E	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		BONE		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		108	16
E	5	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	RIM	UG										0.0		108	17

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
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TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
E	5	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BLK		0.0		108	18
E	5	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW			HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E	UNDEC					GRY	CLR		0.0		108	19
E	5	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		BLOWN	WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		108	20
E	5	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		108	21
E	5	B	1	DOM	L/H	GL			LAMP	CHIMNEY								CLR			0.0		108	22
E	5	B	1	ARCH	CM	WG												CLR			0.0		108	23
E	5	B	5	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		108	24
E	5	B	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		108	25
E	5	B	1	ARCH	CM	SLATE															0.0		108	26
E	5	B	1	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		108	27
E	5	B	3	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		108	28
E	6	A	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE			UNDEC								0.0		110	1
E	6	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		YW	HW	BOD			UNDEC								0.0		110	2
E	6	A	1	DOM	VESS	GL				RIM								CLR			0.0		110	3
E	6	A	1	DOM	VESS	GL		MOLD		BOD											0.0		110	4
E	6	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		110	5
E	6	A	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		110	6
E	6	A	1	FAUN	OYS	SHELL															0.0		110	7
E	6	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE				RIM/BOD							STAIN				0.0	SPALLS	111	1
E	6	B	5	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		111	2
E	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BOD			TP		DEC/I					BLU	0.0		111	3
E	6	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	PLATE	RIM				SE			SPALL			BLU	0.0		111	4
E	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	BASE			TP		DEC/I		SPALL			BLU	0.0		111	5
E	6	B	5	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			TP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		111	6
E	6	B	18	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		RIM/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		111	7
E	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC								0.0		111	8
E	6	B	2	DOM	FC/S	PORC		BONE		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		111	9
E	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		YW	HW	BOD			UNDEC								0.0		111	10
E	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		RB	HW	BOD			UNDEC								0.0		111	11
E	6	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E									0.0		111	12
E	6	B	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN			PIPE	STEM							SPALL				0.0		111	13
E	6	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL		MOLD		BOD								CLR			0.0		111	14
E	6	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		111	15

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TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
E	6	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		111	16
E	6	B	12	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		111	17
E	6	B	2	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		111	18
E	6	B	3	FAUN	OYS	SHELL															0.0		111	19
E	6	B	1	PREH		RHY	F			P											0.2		111	20
E	6	B	4			FLINT			BALLAST												62.2		111	21
E	7	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		112	1
E	7	A	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								GRN			0.0		112	2
E	7	A	2	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		112	3
E	7	A	2	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		112	4
E	7	A	2	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		112	5
E	7	A	1	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		112	6
E	7	A	1	FAUN	OYS	SHELL															0.0		112	7
E	7	B	7	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		RIM/BASE			UNDEC								0.0		113	1
E	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM				SE						GRN	0.0		113	2
E	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE			FW	RIM				SE			SPALL			BLU	0.0		113	3
E	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP							POL	0.0	DEC=BRN,BLU	113	4
E	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP							POL	0.0	GRN,BRN	113	5
E	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		BOD			A/M							POL	0.0	DEC=BRN,BLK	113	6
E	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	FW	BOD				SE						BLU	0.0		113	7
E	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			TP			GEO				BLU	0.0		113	8
E	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		BONE	FW	RIM			UNDEC								0.0		113	9
E	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		CHINESE		BOD			HP							BLU	0.0		113	10
E	7	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	SG/I	SG/E	UNDEC								0.0		113	11
E	7	B	2	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BRN		0.0		113	12
E	7	B	4	DOM	BOTT	GL		BLOWN	WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		113	13
E	7	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								GRN			0.0		113	14
E	7	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		113	15
E	7	B	5	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		113	16
E	7	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0	ROSE HEAD	113	17
E	7	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		CUTN													0.0		113	18
E	7	B	1	ARCH	CM	SLATE															0.0		113	19
E	7	B	4	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		113	20

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
E	7	B	1	FAUN	MAMM	BONE															0.0		113	21
E	7	B	1	FAUN	OYS	SHELL															0.0		113	22
E	7	B	1	PREH		QU	F			M											0.4		113	23
E	7	B	1	PREH		QU	F			P											2.2		113	24
E	7	B	1	PREH		QU	CHIP														0.4		113	25
E	8	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD			UNDEC								0.0		114	1
E	8	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE			UNDEC								0.0		114	2
E	8	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BOD			ANN							BLU	0.0		114	3
E	8	A	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I								BRN		0.0		114	4
E	8	A	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	BOWL	RIM	SG/I	SG/E	UNDEC					GRY	GRY		0.0		114	5
E	8	A	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		114	6
E	8	B	7	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE/BOD			UNDEC								0.0		115	1
E	8	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		BASE			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		115	2
E	8	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		115	3
E	8	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	RIM				BAND	DEC/I					TAN	0.0		115	4
E	8	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	RIM				BAND	DEC/I					POL	0.0	DEC=RED,GRN	115	5
E	8	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP		DEC/I	GEO				BLU	0.0		115	6
E	8	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	PLATE	BOD			TP		DEC/I	GEO				BLU	0.0		115	7
E	8	B	5	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP		DEC/I	FLOR				BLU	0.0		115	8
E	8	B	3	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	UG/E							BRN		0.0	MEND	115	9
E	8	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		AST	HW	BOD							INCIS		BRN		0.0		115	10
E	8	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		RB	HW	BOD											0.0		115	11
E	8	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		EBSW	HW	BOD	SG/I	SG/E						BRN	BRN		0.0		115	12
E	8	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	SG/I	SG/E	HP							BLU	0.0		115	13
E	8	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				RIM								CLR			0.0		115	14
E	8	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		115	15
E	8	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				NECK								AQU			0.0		115	16
E	8	B	3	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		115	17
E	8	B	1	D/I	UNREC	CA															0.0	UNREC FRAG	115	18
E	8	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		CUTN													0.0		115	19
E	8	B	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		115	20
E	8	B	1	FAUN	OYS	SHELL															0.0		115	21
E	9	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD			TP		DEC/E	FLOR				BLU	0.0		116	1

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
E	9	A	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE			UNDEC								0.0		116	2
E	9	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		MOLD		BASE								CLR			0.0		116	3
E	9	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		MOLD		BOD								CLR			0.0		116	4
E	9	A	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		116	5
E	9	A	2			FLINT			BALLAST												2.7		116	6
E	9	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		117	1
E	9	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		117	2
E	9	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE/BOD			UNDEC								0.0		117	3
E	9	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM				SE						GRN	0.0		117	4
E	9	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	BOD			ANN							BLU	0.0		117	5
E	9	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	BOD			ANN							TAN	0.0		117	6
E	9	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP			FLOR				POL	0.0	DEC=GRN,BLK	117	7
E	9	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	RIM			FLOW				SPALL			BLU	0.0	HP/TP	117	8
E	9	B	6	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		RIM/BASE			TP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		117	9
E	9	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	PLATE	RIM				SE			SPALL			BLU	0.0		117	10
E	9	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		YW	HW	RIM			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		117	11
E	9	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		RB	HW	BOD			UNDEC				MOLD				0.0		117	12
E	9	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD		SG/E					BURN	BUF			0.0		117	13
E	9	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC			SAUCER	RIM			HP	BAND			OG			RED	0.0		117	14
E	9	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BASE			UNDEC								0.0		117	15
E	9	B	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN			PIPE	BOWL											0.0	RIBBED	117	16
E	9	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		117	17
E	9	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		117	18
E	9	B	2	ARCH	CM	WG												CLR			0.0		117	19
E	9	B	11	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		117	20
E	9	B	6	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		117	21
E	9	B	1	ARCH	CM	SLATE															0.0		117	22
E	9	B	4	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		117	23
E	9	B	1	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		117	24
E	9	B	3	FAUN	OYS	SHELL															0.0		117	25
E	10	A	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	FW	BASE			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		118	1
E	10	A	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								AMB			0.0		118	2
E	10	A	1	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		118	3

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
E	10	A	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		118	4
E	10	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	BOD			ANN							TAN	0.0		119	1
E	10	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		RIM				BAND						BLU	0.0		119	2
E	10	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE			FW	RIM				SE						BLU	0.0		119	3
E	10	A	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	FW	BASE			UNDEC								0.0		119	4
E	10	A	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		119	5
E	10	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE			UNDEC								0.0		119	6
E	10	A	14	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		RIM/BASE			TP							BLU	0.0		119	7
E	10	A	1	DOM	FC/S	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD		SG/E	TRAIL							BLU	0.0		119	8
E	10	A	1	DOM	FC/S	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	SG/I						SPALL	BUF	BRN		0.0		119	9
E	10	A	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN			PIPE	BOWL											0.0		119	10
E	10	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		MOLD		BOD								GRN			0.0		119	11
E	10	A	3	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		119	12
E	10	A	1	DOM	VESS	GL		MOLD		BOD								CLR			0.0		119	13
E	10	A	10	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		119	14
E	10	A	7	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		119	15
E	10	A	1	FAUN	OYS	SHELL															0.0		119	16
E	10	A	1			FLINT			BALLAST												0.4		119	17
E	11	A	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		120	1
E	11	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		MOLD	WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		120	2
E	11	A	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		WIREN													0.0		120	3
E	11	A	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		120	4
E	11	A	1	ARCH	CM	BRICKG															0.0		120	5
E	11	A	1	PREH		QU	F			M											0.3		120	6
E	11	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD							BURN				0.0		121	1
E	11	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		121	2
E	11	B	5	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD/BASE			UNDEC								0.0		121	3
E	11	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD/BASE			UNDEC								0.0		121	4
E	11	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		RIM/BOD			TP							BLU	0.0		121	5
E	11	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP							BRN	0.0		121	6
E	11	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD			TP							BLU	0.0		121	7
E	11	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM				SE			SPALL			GRN	0.0		121	8
E	11	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC			FW	BRIM			UNDEC								0.0		121	9

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
E	11	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	SG/I	SG/E	UNDEC					GRY	GRY		0.0		121	10
E	11	B	5	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		121	11
E	11	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								GRN			0.0		121	12
E	11	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		MOLD		BOD								CLR			0.0		121	13
E	11	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				LIP	CORKC		TILIP					AQU			0.0		121	14
E	11	B	2	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		121	15
E	11	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		121	16
E	11	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		121	17
E	11	B	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		121	18
E	12	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		122	1
E	12	A	3	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		122	2
E	12	B	5	DOM	FC/S	RE				BASE/BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		123	1
E	12	B	8	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		123	2
E	12	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			TP							BLU	0.0		123	3
E	12	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP							BLK	0.0		123	4
E	12	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BRN		0.0		123	5
E	12	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				RIM								CLR			0.0		123	6
E	12	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		123	7
E	12	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		MOLD		BOD								CLR			0.0		123	8
E	12	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		123	9
E	12	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		123	10
E	12	B	6	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		123	11
E	12	B	2	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		123	12
E	13	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		124	1
E	13	A	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC			HW	BASE			UNDEC								0.0		124	2
E	13	A	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	UG/E							BRN		0.0		124	3
E	13	A	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD							SPALL	BLU			0.0		124	4
E	13	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		124	5
E	13	A	1	ARCH	CM	WG												CLR			0.0		124	6
E	13	A	3	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		124	7
E	13	A	1	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		124	8
E	13	A	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		124	9
E	13	A	2	FAUN	OYS	SHELL															0.0		124	10

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
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ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
E	13	B	5	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0	SPALLS	125	1
E	13	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE			FW	RIM				SE			SPALL			BLU	0.0		125	2
E	13	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM				EDGED			SPALL				0.0		125	3
E	13	B	9	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE/BOD			UNDEC								0.0		125	4
E	13	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE			UNDEC								0.0		125	5
E	13	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	BOD			HP		DEC/E	FLOR				BLU	0.0		125	6
E	13	B	1	DOM	FPREP	RE		YW	HW	BOD			UNDEC								0.0		125	7
E	13	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		RB	HW	BOD			UNDEC								0.0		125	8
E	13	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I						SPALL		BRN		0.0		125	9
E	13	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BLK		0.0		125	10
E	13	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		AST	HW	BOD							INCIS		BRN		0.0		125	11
E	13	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC			HW	BASE			UNDEC								0.0		125	12
E	13	B	1	DOM	FPREP	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD		SG/E					SPALL	GRY	GRY		0.0		125	13
E	13	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		125	14
E	13	B	1	D/I	UNREC	LEAD															0.0	FLAT FRAG	125	15
E	13	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							MOLT	CLR			0.0		125	16
E	13	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		125	17
E	13	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		125	18
E	13	B	11	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		125	19
E	13	B	2	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		125	20
E	13	B	1	UNREC	UNREC	SYN															0.0	IMIT. TORT. SHELL	125	21
E	13	B	1	PREH		RHY	F			W											0.2		125	22
E	14	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			TP				SPALL			BRN	0.0		232	1
E	14	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		232	2
E	14	A	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		232	3
E	14	A	2	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	UG/I						SPALL				0.0		232	4
E	14	A	3	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		232	5
E	14	B	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN			PIPE	BOWL							MOLD				0.0	RIBBED	233	1
E	14	B	5	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		233	2
E	14	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		233	3
E	14	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	BOD			HP			FLOR				POL	0.0	DEC=GRN,PNK,OLV,BLK	233	4
E	14	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		233	5
E	14	B	22	DOM	FC/S	RE				RIM/BASE			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		233	6

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
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ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
E	14	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	RIM	LG/I	LG/E							BLK		0.0		233	7
E	14	B	2	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I						SPALL		BRN		0.0		233	8
E	14	B	3	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	RIM/BOD	LG/I						SPALL		CLR		0.0		233	9
E	14	B	1	DOM	CONTR	CE		RW	FLOWER	BOD							SPALL				0.0		233	10
E	14	B	2	DOM	FSTOR	SW			HW	RIM/BOD	SG/I	SG/E					INCIS	GRY	POL		0.0	CLR GLZ/E, TAN GLZ/E	233	11
E	14	B	3	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		233	12
E	14	B	2	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		233	13
E	14	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		233	14
E	14	B	3	DOM	L/H	GL			LAMP	CHIMNEY								AQU			0.0		233	15
E	14	B	8	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		233	16
E	14	B	1	ARCH	CM	WG											MOLT	CLR			0.0		233	17
E	14	B	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		CUTN													0.0		233	18
E	14	B	1			FLINT			BALLAST												0.5		233	19
E	15	A	2	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		234	1
E	15	A	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		234	2
E	15	B	1	ARMS	AMMO	LEAD			BULLET												0.0		235	1
E	15	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BASE			HP		DEC/I	FLOR				GRN	0.0		235	2
E	15	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				RIM			HP	BAND	DEC/I		OG			POL	0.0	DEC=BLK BAND W/ GHOST BAND BELOW, STAINED	235	3
E	15	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	RIM			HP	BAND	DEC/IE					POL	0.0	DEC=BRN,YEL/E & BRN BAND/I	235	4
E	15	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	RIM			TP		DEC/I	FLOR				BLU	0.0	DEC=LEAVES & GRAPES	235	5
E	15	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			HP		DEC/I					BLU	0.0		235	6
E	15	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP		DEC/I		SPALL			BRN	0.0		235	7
E	15	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		YW		BOD			ANN		DEC/E		SPALL			WHT	0.0		235	8
E	15	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	RIM			TP		DEC/I	GEO				BLU	0.0		235	9
E	15	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	RIM			FLOW		DEC/IE					BLU	0.0		235	10
E	15	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			TP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		235	11
E	15	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			ANN				SPALL			BLU	0.0		235	12
E	15	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			SPONGE				SPALL			POL	0.0	DEC=GRN, YEL	235	13
E	15	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE			HW	BOD			HP		DEC/IE					POL	0.0	DEC=BRN,OLV	235	14
E	15	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE			HW	BOD			HP		DEC/E		STAIN				0.0	DEC=GHOST, WAVE & DOTS	235	15
E	15	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			ANN				SPALL			BRN	0.0		235	16

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
E	15	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			ANN		DEC/IE		SPALL			POL	0.0	DEC=BLU,BRN	235	17
E	15	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE			UNDEC				MMARK				0.0	MMARK="...NSTONE/ ...&WK HARVEY."	235	18
E	15	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		235	19
E	15	B	9	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		235	20
E	15	B	7	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BASE/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		235	21
E	15	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	FW	BASE/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		235	22
E	15	B	34	DOM	FC/S	RE				RIM/BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		235	23
E	15	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				RIM			HP	BAND	CANTON					BLU	0.0		235	24
E	15	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		CHINESE	HW	RIM		UG/E	HP	BAND	DEC/I	FLOR				BLU	0.0		235	25
E	15	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		CHINESE	HW	BOD			HP		DEC/IE	FLOR				BLU	0.0		235	26
E	15	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		CHINESE		BOD			HP		DEC/I	FLOR				BLU	0.0		235	27
E	15	B	3	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC								0.0		235	28
E	15	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		RB	HW	BOD											0.0		235	29
E	15	B	4	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BLK		0.0		235	30
E	15	B	2	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD		UG/E					SPALL				0.0		235	31
E	15	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E						GRY	CLR		0.0		235	32
E	15	B	4	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		235	33
E	15	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AMB			0.0		235	34
E	15	B	3	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		235	35
E	15	B	3	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0	PANEL	235	36
E	15	B	1	DOM	FC/S	GL				RIM								CLR			0.0		235	37
E	15	B	4	DOM	L/H	GL			LAMP	CHIMNEY								CLR			0.0		235	38
E	15	B	2	ARCH	CM	WG												CLR			0.0		235	39
E	15	B	28	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		235	40
E	15	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		CUTN													0.0		235	41
E	15	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		235	42
E	15	B	1	D/I	UNREC	LEAD															0.0	THIN STRIP, POSS WINDOW LEAD	235	43
E	15	B	1	D/I	UNREC	FA															0.0	FLAT, THIN TRIANGULAR-SHAPED	235	44
E	15	B	3			FLINT			BALLAST												2.6		235	45
E	15	C	1	PREH		QU	F			P											3.7		236	1

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
E	16	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	BRIM			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		237	1
E	16	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		YW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		237	2
E	16	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE			UNDEC								0.0		237	3
E	16	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		237	4
E	16	A	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		237	5
E	16	A	1	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		237	6
E	16	B	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN		4/64	PIPE	STEM											0.0		238	1
E	16	B	2	PER	TOB	KAOLIN			PIPE	BOWL											0.0	MEND	238	2
E	16	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM				SE						BLU	0.0		238	3
E	16	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP		DEC/IE		SPALL			POL	0.0	DEC=RED,BLU	238	4
E	16	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP		DEC/I	FLOR	STAIN			OLV	0.0		238	5
E	16	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	RIM			HP		DEC/I					BLU	0.0		238	6
E	16	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	RIM/BASE			TP		DEC/I					BLU	0.0		238	7
E	16	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		238	8
E	16	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP			FLOR				BLU	0.0		238	9
E	16	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	BOD			ANN		DEC/E					BLU	0.0		238	10
E	16	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			HP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		238	11
E	16	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE			TP							BLU	0.0	DEC=FLAG	238	12
E	16	B	5	DOM	FC/S	RE		YW	HW	RIM/BOD			UNDEC								0.0		238	13
E	16	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		238	14
E	16	B	9	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		238	15
E	16	B	8	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		RIM/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		238	16
E	16	B	9	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		238	17
E	16	B	24	DOM	FC/S	RE				BASE/BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		238	18
E	16	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		CHINESE		RIM		UG/E	HP	BAND		FLOR				BLU	0.0		238	19
E	16	B	2	DOM	FC/S	PORC		CHINESE	HW	BASE/BOD							MOLD				0.0		238	20
E	16	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BASE			UNDEC								0.0		238	21
E	16	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		RB	HW	RIM/BOD							SPALL				0.0		238	22
E	16	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IJACK	HW	BOD			UNDEC								0.0		238	23
E	16	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	UG/E							BLK		0.0		238	24
E	16	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	UG/E							CLR		0.0		238	25
E	16	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG/I						SPALL		BLK		0.0		238	26
E	16	B	1	DOM	FC/S	SW		WSG		BOD											0.0		238	27

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TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
E	16	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW		BOD	UG/I	SG/E						GRY	CLR		0.0		238	28
E	16	B	4	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							SPALL	OLV			0.0		238	29
E	16	B	3	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0	VERY THIN	238	30
E	16	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BASE/BOD								CLR			0.0		238	31
E	16	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							SPALL	AQU			0.0		238	32
E	16	B	2	DOM	L/H	GL			LAMP	CHIMNEY								CLR			0.0		238	33
E	16	B	4	ARCH	CM	WG												CLR			0.0		238	34
E	16	B	12	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		238	35
E	16	B	3	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		238	36
E	16	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		CUTN													0.0		238	37
E	16	B	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		238	38
E	16	B	1	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		238	39
E	16	B	2	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		238	40
E	16	B	1	DOM	UNREC	BRASS															0.0	FOOTED ROD	238	41
E	16	B	3	FAUN	MAMM	TOOTH															0.0		238	42
E	16	B	1	PREH		QU	F			F											1.0		238	43
E	16	B	1			SANDS	HEAT			F											237.5		238	44
E	16	B	2			FLINT			BALLAST												4.8		238	45
E	17	A	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		275	1
E	17	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		275	2
E	17	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	RIM			UNDEC								0.0		275	3
E	17	A	3	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		275	4
E	17	A	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		CHINESE		RIM			HP			GEO					0.0		275	5
E	17	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							SPALL	CLR			0.0		275	6
E	17	A	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		275	7
E	17	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BASE			TP			GEO				BLU	0.0		276	1
E	17	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE			TP							BLU	0.0		276	2
E	17	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		RIM/BASE			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		276	3
E	17	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		276	4
E	17	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		276	5
E	17	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE				RIM/BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		276	6
E	17	B	1	DOM	FC/S	SW				BOD	LG/I	LG/E						RED	BLK		0.0		276	7
E	17	B	2	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BLK		0.0		276	8

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
E	17	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BRN		0.0		276	9
E	17	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW		BASE	SG/I	SG/E						RED	BRN		0.0		276	10
E	17	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							MOLT	OLV			0.0		276	11
E	17	B	6	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		276	12
E	17	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		276	13
E	17	B	4	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		276	14
E	17	B	1	FAUN	OYS	SHELL															0.0	OYSTER/CLAM	276	15
E	17	B	1	PREH		QU	F			P											0.6		276	16
E	17	D	1	PREH		QU	F			P											1.0		277	1
E	17	D	1	PREH		QU	F			W											0.1		277	2
E	18	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		150	1
E	18	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		150	2
E	18	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		MOLD		BOD								CLR			0.0	PANEL	150	3
E	18	A	2	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		150	4
E	18	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	BOD			HP			ORIENT				BLU	0.0		144	1
E	18	B	25	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		144	2
E	18	B	2	DOM	FC/S	CE		RW		RIM/BOD	LG/I		SD				SPALL		CLR	WHT	0.0		144	3
E	18	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IJACK	HW	BOD											0.0		144	4
E	18	B	2	DOM	FSTOR	SW			HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E						RED	BLK		0.0		144	5
E	18	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		144	6
E	18	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		144	7
E	18	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		144	8
E	18	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				RIM								CLR			0.0	CRAZED	144	9
E	18	B	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		144	10
E	18	B	1	ARMS	AMMO	LEAD			BULLET												0.0		144	11
E	18	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWS													0.0		144	12
E	18	B	1	PREH		QU	CORE			F											26.2		144	13
E	18	B	1			FLINT			BALLAST												3.8		144	14
E	18	B	2	FAUN	MAMM	BONE															0.0		278	1
E	18	C	3	D/I	UNREC	FA															0.0	FLAT FRAGS	396	1
E	18	E	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD							SPALL				0.0		151	1
E	18	E	6	D/I	UNREC	FA															0.0	CORRODED	151	2
E	19	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		145	1

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TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
E	19	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC								0.0		145	2
E	19	A	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD/HEEL								AQU			0.0	(BLOWN)	145	3
E	19	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD		UG/E					SPALL				0.0		146	1
E	19	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		146	2
E	19	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		146	3
E	19	B	2	D/I	HARD	FA			WIRE												0.0		146	4
E	19	B	1	D/I	UNREC	FA															0.0	THIN FRAG, POSS CAN	146	5
E	19	B	1	ARCH	CM	BRICKG															0.0		146	6
E	20	A	1	D/I	UNREC	FA															0.2	NOTCHED FRAG	126	1
E	20	A	4	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		127	1
E	20	A	15	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE/BOD			UNDEC								0.0		127	2
E	20	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM			HP		DEC/I	ORIENT				BLU	0.0		127	3
E	20	A	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		CHINESE	HW	BASE			UNDEC								0.0		127	4
E	20	A	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E						BRN			0.0		127	5
E	20	A	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BASE	LG/I	UG/E						BRN			0.0		127	6
E	20	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		JACK	HW	BOD			UNDEC								0.0		127	7
E	20	A	1	PER	G/H	GL			MIRROR	F											0.0		127	8
E	20	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		127	9
E	20	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		127	10
E	20	A	3	DOM	BOTT	GL		MOLD		BOD								AQU			0.0	PANEL	127	11
E	20	A	6	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		127	12
E	20	A	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		127	13
E	20	A	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		127	14
E	20	A	1	D/I	UNREC	METAL															0.0	SM CYLINDER	127	15
E	20	A	2			FLINT			BALLAST												3.8		127	16
E	21	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE/BOD			UNDEC								0.0		128	1
E	21	B	2	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BRN		0.0		128	2
E	21	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	UG/E							BLK		0.0		128	3
E	21	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BLK		0.0		128	4
E	21	B	1	PER	FAST	PORC			BUTTON	W			HP							BLK	0.0	STIPPLED DEC	128	5
E	21	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		128	6
E	21	B	4	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		128	7
E	21	B	1	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		128	8

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TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
E	21	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		128	9
E	21	B	3	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		128	10
** TRENCH G																								
G	1	A	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		149	1
G	1	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE			FW	RIM			UNDEC								0.0		149	2
G	1	A	1	DOM	CONTR	CE		RW	FLOWER	BOD											0.0		149	3
G	1	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		149	4
G	1	A	3	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		149	5
G	1	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		MOLD		BOD								CLR			0.0		149	6
G	1	A	4	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		149	7
G	1	A	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		149	8
G	1	A	1	ARCH	CM	SYN			TILE												0.0		149	9
G	1	A	1	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		149	10
G	2	A	2	D/I	L/H	CINDER															0.0		152	1
G	2	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	PLATE	RIM				SE						BLU	0.0		153	1
G	2	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	BASE/BOD			UNDEC								0.0		153	2
G	2	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		153	3
G	2	B	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		153	4
G	2	B	2	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		153	5
G	3	B	7	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		RIM/BOD											0.0		154	1
G	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	PLATE	BRIM				SE						GRN	0.0		154	2
G	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			TP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		154	3
G	3	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		154	4
G	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	BOD			TP		DEC/IE					BLU	0.0		154	5
G	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	BOD			HP							BLU	0.0		154	6
G	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	BOD			TP			FLOR				BLU	0.0		154	7
G	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		154	8
G	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		154	9
G	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				RIM			HP								0.0	GHOST BAND	154	10
G	3	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	LIP	CORKC		TOLIP					OLV			0.0		154	11
G	3	B	4	D/I	UNREC	LEATH															0.0		154	12
G	3	B	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		154	13

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
G	3	B	2	ARCH	CM	BRICKG															0.0		154	14
G	3	B	4	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		154	15
G	3	B	4	ARCH	CM	SLATE															0.0		154	16
G	3	B	4	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		154	17
G	3	B	3	D/I	L/H	CINDER															0.0		154	18
G	3	B	3	D/I	UNREC	FA															0.0	FLAT FRAG	154	19
G	4	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	PLATE	RIM				SE						GRN	0.0		155	1
G	4	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			FLOW				SPALL			BLU	0.0		155	2
G	4	A	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		155	3
G	4	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	BOD			HP							GRN	0.0		155	4
G	4	A	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		BONE		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		155	5
G	4	A	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC			HW	BOD			UNDEC								0.0		155	6
G	4	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		155	7
G	4	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		155	8
G	4	A	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		155	9
G	4	A	1	D/I	UNREC	FA															0.0	OVAL-SHAPED	155	10
G	4	A	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		155	11
G	4	A	1			FLINT			BALLAST												0.2		155	12
G	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD			HP							POL	0.0	DEC=BLU,ORG	156	1
G	4	B	9	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		156	2
G	4	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		156	3
G	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			TP			FLOR	SPALL			BLU	0.0		156	4
G	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			TP			FLOR				BLU	0.0		156	5
G	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	HANDLE			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		156	6
G	4	B	10	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD							BURN				0.0		156	7
G	4	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BASE	W/I	SG/E						GRY	CLR		0.0		156	8
G	4	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		156	9
G	4	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								BLU			0.0		156	10
G	4	B	2	DOM	VESS	GL				RIM/BOD								CLR			0.0		156	11
G	4	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		156	12
G	4	B	3	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		156	13
G	4	B	4	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		156	14
G	4	B	1	ARCH	CM	SLATE															0.0		156	15

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
G	4	B	1	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		156	16
G	4	B	13	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		157	1
G	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	RIM			ANN							POL	0.0	DEC=BLU,BRN	157	2
G	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		157	3
G	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				RIM				BAND			MOLD				0.0	GHOST STIPPLED BAND	157	4
G	4	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		157	5
G	4	B	2	DOM	UNREC	GL				BOD							MOLT	AQU			0.0		157	6
G	4	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		157	7
G	4	B	6	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		157	8
G	4	B	2	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		157	9
G	4	B	1	D/I	UNREC	METAL															0.0		157	10
G	5	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		158	1
G	5	A	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		158	2
G	5	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BOD			SPONGE							BLU	0.0		158	3
G	5	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		158	4
G	5	A	1	ARCH	CM	WG												CLR			0.0		158	5
G	5	A	2	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		158	6
G	5	B	13	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		159	1
G	5	B	6	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		159	2
G	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	PLATE	BRIM			TP			GEO				BLU	0.0	DEC=BASKET WEAVE	159	3
G	5	B	6	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		159	4
G	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			HP				OG				0.0	GHOST STIPPLED	159	5
G	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		JACK		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		159	6
G	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		AST	HW	BOD							PIERCE		BRN		0.0		159	7
G	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		RB		BOD							SPALL				0.0		159	8
G	5	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD		LG/E							BRN		0.0		159	9
G	5	B	2	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD		UG/E					SPALL				0.0		159	10
G	5	B	4	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		159	11
G	5	B	4	DOM	BOTT	GL		MOLD		BOD								AQU			0.0		159	12
G	5	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							SPALL	GRN			0.0		159	13
G	5	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				STEM								CLR			0.0	FOOT RIM	159	14
G	5	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		159	15
G	5	B	2	ARCH	CM	WG												CLR			0.0		159	16

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
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ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
G	5	B	11	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		159	17
G	5	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		159	18
G	5	B	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		159	19
G	5	B	1	ARCH	CM	SLATE															0.0		159	20
G	5	B	3	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		159	21
G	5	B	1	D/I	L/H	CINDER															0.0		159	22
G	5	B	4			FLINT			BALLAST												5.2		159	23
G	6	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	PLATE	RIM				SE						BLU	0.0		161	1
G	6	A	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE/BOD							SPALL				0.0		161	2
G	6	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD							SPALL				0.0		161	3
G	6	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		AST	HW	BOD							INCIS		CLR		0.0	BRN GLZ/I,CLR GLZ/E	161	4
G	6	A	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BRN		0.0		161	5
G	6	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		161	6
G	6	A	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								GRN			0.0		161	7
G	6	A	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		161	8
G	6	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	RIM/BOD			FLOW			LAND				BLU	0.0		162	1
G	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		RIM				SE			SPALL			BLU	0.0		162	2
G	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM			HP	BAND						POL	0.0	DEC=ORG,BRN	162	3
G	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			SPONGE							PNK	0.0		162	4
G	6	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE/BOD			TP							BLU	0.0		162	5
G	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	RIM				BAND						BLK	0.0		162	6
G	6	B	20	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD/BASE			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		162	7
G	6	B	2	DOM	FPREP	RE		YW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		162	8
G	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	PLATE	RIM				SE						BLU	0.0		162	9
G	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	RIM			TP			FLOR				PNK	0.0		162	10
G	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			HP			FLOR				GRN	0.0		162	11
G	6	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	FW	RIM/BOD			UNDEC								0.0		162	12
G	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				RIM				BAND							0.0	GHOST BAND	162	13
G	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		AST	HW	RIM							INCIS		BRN		0.0		162	14
G	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		AST	HW	BASE									CLR		0.0		162	15
G	6	B	1	DOM	FPREP	RE		RW		BOD	LG/I	UG/E							BLK		0.0		162	16
G	6	B	3	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG/I								BRN		0.0		162	17
G	6	B	1	DOM	CONTR	CE		RW	FLOWER	BOD											0.0		162	18

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
G	6	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	BOWL	RIM	W/I	SG/E						GRY	CLR		0.0	W/ HANDLE/LUG	162	19
G	6	B	3	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		162	20
G	6	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		162	21
G	6	B	2	DOM	L/H	GL			LAMP	CHIMNEY								CLR			0.0		162	22
G	6	B	2	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		162	23
G	6	B	13	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		162	24
G	6	B	1	DOM	UNREC	GL											MOLT	BLU			0.0	OPAQUE	162	25
G	6	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		CUTN													0.0		162	26
G	6	B	1	UNREC	UNREC	FLINT	F			P											3.0		162	27
G	6	B	1	PREH		QU	F			D											1.3		162	28
G	6	B	1			FLINT			BALLAST												0.3		162	29
G	7	A	2	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		163	1
G	7	A	5	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		163	2
G	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	SW		WSG	HW	BOD			UNDEC								0.0		164	1
G	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD			ANN							POL	0.0	DEC=ORN,BLU	164	2
G	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM			HP							BLU	0.0		164	3
G	7	B	8	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		RIM/BOD			UNDEC								0.0		164	4
G	7	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		BASE			UNDEC								0.0		164	5
G	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE			UNDEC								0.0		164	6
G	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		JACK	HW	BOD			UNDEC								0.0		164	7
G	7	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	BOWL	RIM	LG/I	LG/E							BRN		0.0		164	8
G	7	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E						GRY	CLR		0.0		164	9
G	7	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		164	10
G	7	B	2	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		164	11
G	7	B	3	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		164	12
G	7	B	2	ARCH	CM	SLATE															0.0		164	13
G	7	B	3	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		164	14
G	7	B	4	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		164	15
G	7	B	1	D/I	L/H	CINDER															0.0		164	16
G	7	B	1			FLINT			BALLAST												2.0		164	17
G	7	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM				RP			STAIN				0.0		165	1
G	7	C	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	RIM		SG/E						GRY	CLR		0.0		165	2
G	7	C	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		165	3

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
G	7	C	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		165	4
G	7	C	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		165	5
G	7	C	1	PREH		QU	CORE			F											16.7	BIPOL	165	6
G	8	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP			FLOR	OG			BRN	0.0		129	1
G	8	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		129	2
G	8	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		129	3
G	8	A	1	DOM	UNREC	GL											MOLT	AQU			0.0		129	4
G	8	A	2	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		129	5
G	8	A	1			FLINT			BALLAST												1.0		129	6
G	8	B	7	DOM	FC/S	RE			FW	BASE/BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		130	1
G	8	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		130	2
G	8	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM			HP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		130	3
G	8	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM				SE						GRN	0.0		130	4
G	8	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	RIM			TP							BLU	0.0		130	5
G	8	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE				RIM/BOD			DOT					BUF	CLR	BRN	0.0		130	6
G	8	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BRN		0.0		130	7
G	8	B	3	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD/KICK								OLV			0.0		130	8
G	8	B	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		130	9
G	8	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		130	10
G	8	B	1	PREH		QTZT	F			P											4.2		130	11
G	8	B	4			FLINT			BALLAST												14.1		130	12
G	8	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM			UNDEC								0.0		131	1
G	8	C	3	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		131	2
G	8	C	1	PREH		QU	F			P											1.6		131	3
G	8	D	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		346	1
G	9	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM				SE						GRN	0.0		167	1
G	9	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		167	2
G	9	B	1	DOM	FC/S	SW		CASTLE	HW	BOD							MOLD				0.0		168	1
G	9	B	1	DOM	FC/S	SW		WSG	FW	BOD			UNDEC								0.0		168	2
G	9	B	1	DOM	FC/S	SW		WSG	HW	RIM			UNDEC								0.0	FOLDED RIM	168	3
G	9	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM				SE			SPALL			BLU	0.0		168	4
G	9	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP				SPALL			POL	0.0	DEC=GRN,BRN	168	5
G	9	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP							BLU	0.0		168	6

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TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
G	9	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	HAND							MOLD				0.0		168	7
G	9	B	16	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		168	8
G	9	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	UG/E							BRN		0.0		168	9
G	9	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		168	10
G	9	B	2	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		168	11
G	9	B	3	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		168	12
G	9	B	8	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		168	13
G	9	C	3			FLINT			BALLAST												2.2		168	14
G	9	C	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		169	1
G	9	C	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		169	2
G	10	A	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		170	1
G	10	A	3	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		170	2
G	10	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BOD			TP		DEC/E	FLOR				PUR	0.0		171	1
G	10	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW	HW	RIM			UNDEC								0.0		171	2
G	10	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD			SD		DEC/IE				CLR	WHT	0.0		171	3
G	10	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	UG/E							BLK		0.0		171	4
G	10	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BLK		0.0		171	5
G	10	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		171	6
G	10	B	3	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		171	7
G	10	B	1	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		171	8
G	10	C	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN		4/64	PIPE	STEM											0.0		172	1
G	10	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		172	2
G	10	C	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD/BASE			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		172	3
G	10	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		172	4
G	10	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		DELFT	HW	BOD			UNDEC					PNK			0.0		172	5
G	10	C	1	DOM	FC/S	SW			HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E						GRY	BLK		0.0		172	6
G	10	C	1	DOM	FC/S	SW		EBSW	HW	BOD	SG/I	SG/E						BRN	BRN		0.0		172	7
G	10	C	1	DOM	FC/S	SW			HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E	IRONX					BUF	CLR		0.0		172	8
G	10	C	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	LIP	CORKC		VLIP	VSTRING				OLV			0.0		172	9
G	10	C	3	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		172	10
G	10	C	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		172	11
G	10	C	2	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		172	12
G	10	C	4	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		172	13

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
G	10	C	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		172	14
G	10	C	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		172	15
G	10	C	1	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		172	16
G	10	C	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		172	17
G	10	C	1	PREH		CER	VESS			RIM											0.0	QUARTZ-TEMPERED	172	18
G	10	D	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		173	1
G	10	D	1	DOM	FC/S	SW		EBSW	HW	BOD	G/I	UG/E						GRY	BRN		0.0		173	2
G	10	D	3	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		173	3
G	10	D	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		173	4
G	10	E	1	PREH		QU	F			F											0.8		174	1
G	10	E	1			FLINT			BALLAST												1.2		174	2
G	11	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BASE			UNDEC								0.0		347	1
G	11	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	RIM			TP		DEC/E	FLOR				PUR	0.0		347	2
G	11	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		347	3
G	11	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		CHINESE	FW	RIM			HP			GEO				BLU	0.0		347	4
G	11	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				SH								CLR			0.0		347	5
G	12	A	7	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE/BOD			UNDEC								0.0		176	1
G	12	A	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	PLATE	RIM				SE						BLU	0.0		176	2
G	12	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BOD			FLOW			FLOR				BLU	0.0		176	3
G	12	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	BASE			TP			FLOR				PNK	0.0		176	4
G	12	A	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		EBSW	HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E						BRN	BRN		0.0		176	5
G	12	A	2	DOM	UNREC	CE		RW	HW	BASE							SPALL				0.0		176	6
G	12	A	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		176	7
G	12	A	4	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		176	8
G	12	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		177	1
G	12	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0	POSS CHIMNEY	177	2
G	13	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		AUTO	SOFT	BOD							EMBOS	CLR			0.0	"..PSI COLA"	178	1
G	13	A	1	D/I	HARD	FA			WIRE												0.0		178	2
G	13	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	BRIM				SE			SPALL			BLU	0.0		179	1
G	13	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		179	2
G	13	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IJACK		BOD											0.0		179	3
G	13	B	2	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		179	4
G	14	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BASE			HP		DEC/E					BLU	0.0		180	1

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
G	14	A	5	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		180	2
G	14	A	4	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		180	3
G	14	A	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		180	4
G	14	A	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		180	5
G	14	A	1	FAUN	OYS	SHELL															0.0		180	6
G	14	A	1	PREH		QU	F			D											0.4		180	7
G	14	B	14	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		181	1
G	14	B	13	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0	SPALLS	181	2
G	14	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		RIM			HP							BLU	0.0		181	3
G	14	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		181	4
G	14	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP			FLOR	OG			GRN	0.0		181	5
G	14	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	BOD			TP							BLU	0.0		181	6
G	14	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		181	7
G	14	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		AST	HW	RIM									CLR		0.0		181	8
G	14	B	1	DOM	FPREP	RE		IJACK		BOD											0.0		181	9
G	14	B	4	DOM	FSTOR	CE		RW	HW	BOD/BASE	LG/I	UG/E							BLK		0.0		181	10
G	14	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	CE		RW		BOD	LG/I	UG/E							CLR		0.0		181	11
G	14	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			HP				OG			POL	0.0	DEC=RED,? GHOST	181	12
G	14	B	4	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD/HEEL								OLV			0.0		181	13
G	14	B	3	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0	PANEL	181	14
G	14	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		181	15
G	14	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		181	16
G	14	B	2	DOM	VESS	GL		BLOWN		BOD								CLR			0.0	PATTERN BLOWN AND EXPANDED	181	17
G	14	B	1	ARCH	CM	WG												CLR			0.0		181	18
G	14	B	5	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		181	19
G	14	B	4	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		181	20
G	14	B	1	FAUN	OYS	SHELL															0.0		181	21
G	14	B	1	PREH		QU	F			M											1.0		181	22
G	14	B	1	PREH		QU	F			W											3.3	BIPOL	181	23
G	14	D	1	PREH		QU	F			P											1.2		182	1
G	14	D	1	PREH		QTZT	CORE														115.5		182	2
G	14	D	1			SANDS	HEAT														49.5		182	3

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
G	15	A	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		183	1
G	15	A	1	DOM	VESS	GL											SPALL	AQU			0.0		183	2
G	15	A	4	ARCH	CM	WG															0.0		183	3
G	15	A	1	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		183	4
G	15	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	HANDLE			HP							BLU	0.0	MEND, LARGE HANDLE	184	1
G	15	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM				SE			SPALL			GRN	0.0		184	2
G	15	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			TP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		184	3
G	15	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP			FLOR				POL	0.0	DEC=GRN,BRN	184	4
G	15	B	10	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		RIM/BOD			UNDEC								0.0		184	5
G	15	B	6	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		184	6
G	15	B	2	DOM	FPREP	RE		YW		RIM/BOD			ANN								0.0		184	7
G	15	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		184	8
G	15	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC								0.0		184	9
G	15	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		BONE		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		184	10
G	15	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BRN		0.0		184	11
G	15	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E						RED	GRY		0.0		184	12
G	15	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E						GRY	CLR		0.0		184	13
G	15	B	3	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E						GRY	BRN		0.0		184	14
G	15	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AMB			0.0		184	15
G	15	B	3	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0	ONE PANEL	184	16
G	15	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		184	17
G	15	B	2	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		184	18
G	15	B	3	DOM	BOTT	GL		BLOWN		BOD							EMBOS	AQU			0.0	"F" ON PANEL	184	19
G	15	B	16	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		184	20
G	15	B	1	ARCH	CM	SLATE															0.0		184	21
G	15	B	3	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		184	22
G	15	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		CUTN													0.0		184	23
G	15	B	1	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		184	24
G	15	B	1	PREH		QU	F			P											10.6		184	25
G	15	B	1	PREH		QU	F			P											4.7		184	26
G	15	B	1	PREH		QU	F			P											0.1		184	27
G	15	B	1	PREH		QU	F			D											0.1		184	28
G	15	B	3			FLINT			BALLAST												21.8		184	29

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
G	15	C	2			FLINT			BALLAST												2.1		185	1
G	16	A/B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM				SE						GRN	0.0		186	1
G	16	A/B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM				BAND						BRN	0.0		186	2
G	16	A/B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			TP							BLU	0.0		186	3
G	16	A/B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			ANN							BRN	0.0		186	4
G	16	A/B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		186	5
G	16	A/B	11	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	BASE/BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		186	6
G	16	A/B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		186	7
G	16	A/B	1	DOM	L/H	GL			LAMP	CHIMNEY								CLR			0.0		186	8
G	16	A/B	1	ARCH	CM	WG												CLR			0.0		186	9
G	16	A/B	2	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		186	10
G	16	A/B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		186	11
G	16	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM				SE			SPALL			BLU	0.0		397	1
G	16	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		397	2
G	16	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW	HW	RIM			UNDEC								0.0		397	3
G	16	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			TP			FLOR				PUR	0.0		397	4
G	16	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		AST	HW	RIM							MOLD				0.0		397	5
G	16	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		RIM			SD						CLR	WHT	0.0		397	6
G	16	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		EBSW	HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E						BUF	CLR		0.0		397	7
G	16	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				STEM								CLR			0.0	THICK FOOT RIM	397	8
G	16	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		397	9
G	16	B	4	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		397	10
G	16	B	1			QTZT	HEAT														162.7		397	11
** TRENCH H																								
H	1	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		188	1
H	1	A	1	DOM	VESS	GL											SPALL	CLR			0.0		188	2
H	1	A	1	FAUN	OYS	SHELL											BURN				0.0		188	3
H	1	A	2			FLINT			BALLAST												5.7		188	4
H	1	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E						GRY	CLR		0.0		189	1
H	1	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	RIM	CORKC		TOLIP					OLV			0.0		189	2
H	1	B	1	D/I	UNREC	FA															0.0		189	3
H	1	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		189	4

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
H	1	B	1	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		189	5
H	3	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		190	1
H	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		190	2
H	3	B	3	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD							MOLD	CLR			0.0		190	3
H	3	B	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		190	4
H	3	D	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD			TP			LAND	SPALL			BLU	0.0		191	1
H	3	D	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP			FLOR				POL	0.0	DEC=ORG,OLV	191	2
H	3	D	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE			UNDEC								0.0		191	3
H	3	D	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		191	4
H	3	D	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		191	5
H	3	D	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BRN		0.0	BRN GLZ/I, BLK GLZ/E	191	6
H	3	D	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E						GRY	BRN		0.0		191	7
H	3	D	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		191	8
H	3	D	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BASE								CLR			0.0		191	9
H	3	D	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		MOLD		BOD							EMBOS	GRN			0.0	(BLOWN), "..h.."	191	10
H	3	D	3	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		191	11
H	3	D	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		CUTN													0.0		191	12
H	3	D	7	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		191	13
H	3	D	2	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		191	14
H	3	D	2	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		191	15
H	4	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		MOLD		BOD								CLR			0.0		192	1
H	4	E	1	PER	FAST	CA			BUTTON								MOLD				0.0	EMBOSSED EAGLE W/ "I" (UNION INFANTRY)	194	1
H	4	E	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM				SE			SPALL			GRN	0.0		194	2
H	4	E	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP			GEO	SPALL			BLU	0.0		194	3
H	4	E	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE			HP							BLU	0.0		194	4
H	4	E	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		194	5
H	4	E	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	RIM			ANN							POL	0.0	DEC=BRN,OLV	194	6
H	4	E	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		194	7
H	4	E	37	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		RIM/BASE			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		194	8
H	4	E	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		RIM			UNDEC								0.0		194	9
H	4	E	5	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				BURN				0.0		194	10
H	4	E	1	DOM	FPREP	RE		IJACK	HW	RIM	LG/I	LG/E							BLK		0.0		194	11

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
H	4	E	2	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG/I								BRN		0.0		194	12
H	4	E	5	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		194	13
H	4	E	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							SPALL	AQU			0.0		194	14
H	4	E	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD							MOLD	CLR			0.0		194	15
H	4	E	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		194	16
H	4	E	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		194	17
H	4	E	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0	POSS DAUB	194	18
H	4	E	1	D/I	L/H	CINDER															0.0		194	19
H	4	F	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			HP			FLOR				GRN	0.0		195	1
H	4	F	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP							BLU	0.0		195	2
H	4	F	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP				SPALL			GRN	0.0		195	3
H	4	F	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		RIM				BAND			SPALL			BRN	0.0		195	4
H	4	F	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	BRIM			UNDEC								0.0		195	5
H	4	F	7	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		195	6
H	4	F	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC								0.0		195	7
H	4	F	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		AST	HW	BOD									CLR		0.0		195	8
H	4	F	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BRN		0.0	BRN GLZ/I , BLK GLZ/E	195	9
H	4	F	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW		BOD	UG/I	SG/E						BUF	GRY		0.0		195	10
H	4	F	2	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		195	11
H	4	F	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		195	12
H	4	F	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		195	13
H	4	F	6	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		195	14
H	4	F	6	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		195	15
H	4	F	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		CUTN													0.0		195	16
H	4	F	1	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		195	17
~~H~~	~~4~~	~~F~~	~~1~~	~~FAUN~~	~~MAMM~~	~~BONE~~											~~BURN~~				~~0.0~~		~~195~~	~~18~~
H	5	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM				SE			SPALL			GRN	0.0		196	1
H	5	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		RIM				BAND						BLK	0.0		196	2
H	5	A	5	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		196	3
H	5	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		196	4
H	5	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		196	5
H	5	A	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BLK		0.0		196	6
H	5	A	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG/I						SPALL		BLK		0.0		196	7

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
H	5	A	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW		BOD		SG/E					SPALL	GRY	CLR		0.0		196	8
H	5	A	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		196	9
H	5	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				HEEL								CLR			0.0		196	10
H	5	A	4	DOM	BOTT	GL		MOLD		BOD								CLR			0.0		196	11
H	5	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							EMBOS	CLR			0.0		196	12
H	5	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		196	13
H	5	A	7	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		196	14
H	5	A	1	ARMS	AMMO	LEAD			BULLET												0.0	.3"	196	15
H	5	A	2	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		196	16
H	5	A	1	PREH		QU	F			P											2.3		196	17
H	5	A	1			FLINT			BALLAST												13.2		196	18
H	5	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		197	1
H	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IJACK		BOD							MOLD		BLK		0.0		197	2
H	5	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	UG						SPALL				0.0		197	3
H	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BASE			HP				OG				0.0	GHOST DEC	197	4
H	5	B	3	DOM	VESS	GL											MOLT	CLR			0.0		197	5
H	5	B	1	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		197	6
H	5	B	1	D/I	L/H	CINDER															0.0		197	7
H	5	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE			UNDEC								0.0		198	1
H	5	C	3	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		198	2
H	5	E	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		199	1
H	5	E	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		199	2
H	5	E	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		BLOWN	WINE	BASE					STIP			OLV			0.0		199	3
H	5	E	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		199	4
H	5	E	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		199	5
H	5	F	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		200	1
H	5	F	3	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		200	2
H	5	F	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		200	3
H	5	F	3	DOM	FC/S	PORC		CHINESE		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		200	4
H	5	F	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		200	5
H	5	F	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								AMB			0.0		200	6
H	5	F	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		CUTN													0.0		200	7
H	5	F	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		200	8

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TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
H	6	A	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0	W/ BLUE TRANSFER-PRINTED CERAMIC ADHERED	239	1
H	6	B	1	PER	FAST	CA			BUTTON												0.0	2-PC DISK	240	1
H	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD			HP		DEC/E	FLOR	MOLD			POL	0.0	DEC=GRN,YEL	240	2
H	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD			HP		DEC/E					BLU	0.0		240	3
H	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	BOD			HP		DEC/E					POL	0.0	DEC=BLK,BLU	240	4
H	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE			UNDEC								0.0		240	5
H	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		240	6
H	6	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		AST		BOD	LG/I	LG/E					SPALL		BRN		0.0		240	7
H	6	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW		BOD	SG/I	SG/E						BUF	BRN		0.0		240	8
H	6	B	2	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		240	9
H	6	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA															0.0	CORRODED	240	10
H	6	B	2	D/I	UNREC	FA															0.0	CORRODED	240	11
H	6	B	2	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		240	12
H	6	B	1	PREH		QU	ESB			W											31.6		240	13
H	6	B	1			FLINT			BALLAST												0.7		240	14
H	8	A	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN		5/64	PIPE	STEM											0.0		201	1
H	8	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	RIM							SPALL			BLU	0.0		201	2
H	8	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		201	3
H	8	A	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG/I						SPALL		BRN		0.0		201	4
H	8	A	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0	PANEL	201	5
H	8	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		MOLD		BOD								CLR			0.0		201	6
H	8	A	1	ARCH	CM	SLATE															0.0		201	7
H	8	B	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN		5/64	PIPE	STEM											0.0		202	1
H	8	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP			FLOR				POL	0.0	DEC=BRN,YEL,GRN	202	2
~~H~~	~~8~~	~~B~~	~~8~~	~~DOM~~	~~FC/S~~	~~RE~~		~~PW~~		~~RIM/BOD~~			~~UNDEC~~				~~STAIN~~				~~0.0~~		~~202~~	~~3~~
H	8	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		RIM/BOD			UNDEC								0.0		202	4
H	8	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	RIM			UNDEC								0.0		202	5
H	8	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG/I						SPALL		BRN		0.0		202	6
H	8	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				RIM			HP	BAND						POL	0.0	DEC=RED,PNK,GHOST	202	7
H	8	B	2	ELECT	L/H	GL			INSULATR									OLV			0.0		202	8
H	8	B	5	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							SPALL	OLV			0.0		202	9
H	8	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		202	10

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TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
H	8	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0	PANEL	202	11
H	8	B	2	DOM	L/H	GL			LAMP	CHIMNEY								CLR			0.0		202	12
H	8	B	1	D/I	UNREC	FA															0.0	CORRODED STRIP	202	13
H	8	B	1	FAUN	OYS	SHELL															0.0		202	14
H	8	B	1	PREH		RHY	F			W											0.6		202	15
H	8	B	1			FLINT			BALLAST												0.2		202	16
H	9	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		203	1
H	9	A	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		203	2
H	9	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		203	3
H	9	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		203	4
H	9	A	2	DOM	BOTT	GL		BLOWN		RIM				VSTRING			SPALL	AQU			0.0		203	5
H	9	A	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		203	6
H	9	A	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		203	7
H	9	A	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		WIREN													0.0		203	8
H	9	A	1			FLINT			BALLAST												0.4		203	9
H	9	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM				SE			STAIN			BLU	0.0		204	1
H	9	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP				STAIN			BLU	0.0		204	2
H	9	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	BOD			ANN							BLU	0.0		204	3
H	9	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	BOD			ANN				STAIN			YEL	0.0		204	4
H	9	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			TP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		204	5
H	9	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		204	6
H	9	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	FW	RIM				SE							0.0	UNPAINTED	204	7
H	9	B	9	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		204	8
H	9	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC								0.0		204	9
H	9	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		AST	HW	BOD							SPALL		BRN		0.0		204	10
H	9	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BRN		0.0		204	11
H	9	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		EBSW	HW	BOD	SG/I	SG/E						BUF	CLR		0.0		204	12
H	9	B	8	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	HEEL/BOD								OLV			0.0		204	13
H	9	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	GL		MOLD	JAR	RIM	SEXT							CLR			0.0		204	14
H	9	B	2	DOM	L/H	GL			LAMP	CHIMNEY								CLR			0.0		204	15
H	9	B	6	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		204	16

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TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
** TRENCH I																								
I	2	A	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN			PIPE	BOWL											0.0		348	1
I	2	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			ANN							BLU	0.0		348	2
I	2	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		RIM			HP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		348	3
I	2	A	6	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		348	4
I	2	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		348	5
I	2	A	4	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		348	6
I	2	A	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		CHINESE	HW	RIM			HP		DEC/IE					BLU	0.0		348	7
I	2	A	2	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BLK		0.0		348	8
I	2	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		348	9
I	2	A	1	DOM	FSTOR	GL			JAR	LIDLINER							EMBOS	WHT			0.0	"[GENUI]NE..."	348	10
I	2	A	13	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		348	11
I	2	A	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		348	12
I	2	A	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		348	13
I	2	A	3	D/I	UNREC	RUBBER															0.0	POSS BOOT UPPER	348	14
I	2	B	1	ARMS	AMMO	LEAD			BULLET												0.0	.65" DIAMETER	349	1
I	2	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		349	2
I	2	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE				RIM/BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		349	3
I	2	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		EBSW		BOD	SG/I	SG/E						GRY	BRN		0.0		349	4
I	2	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		349	5
I	2	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		349	6
I	2	B	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		349	7
I	2	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	PLATE	RIM				SE						BLU	0.0		350	1
I	2	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD			ANN				SPALL			BLU	0.0		350	2
I	2	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP							BLU	0.0		350	3
I	2	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			HP							POL	0.0	DEC=BLU,ORG	350	4
I	2	C	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		350	5
I	2	C	8	DOM	FC/S	RE				RIM/BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		350	6
I	2	C	4	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		350	7
I	2	C	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		350	8
I	2	C	2	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		350	9
I	3	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		351	1
I	3	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		351	2

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TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
I	3	A	1	PREH		QU	F			P											0.1		351	3
I	3	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE				BASE/BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.1		352	1
I	3	B	2			FLINT			BALLAST												4.2		352	2
I	9	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		YW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		205	1
I	9	A	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E						GRY	CLR		0.0		205	2
** TRENCH J																								
J	1	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		YW	HW	BOD			ANN							BLU	0.0		279	1
J	1	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		279	2
J	1	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		279	3
J	1	A	7	DOM	FC/S	RE				RIM/BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		279	4
J	1	A	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC								0.0	VERY THIN	279	5
J	1	A	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E	IRONX					GRY	CLR		0.0		279	6
J	1	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		279	7
J	1	A	2	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		279	8
J	1	A	1	PREH		QU	F			F											0.2		279	9
J	1	A	1			FLINT			BALLAST												0.3		279	10
J	1	B	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN		5/64	PIPE	STEM											0.0		280	1
J	1	B	1	PER	FAST	PORC			BUTTON				UNDEC								0.0	4-HOLE, DIAM=.4"	280	2
J	1	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP				STAIN			BRN	0.0		280	3
J	1	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		YW	HW	BOD			ANN				SPALL			BLU	0.0		280	4
J	1	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		280	5
J	1	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE				BASE			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		280	6
J	1	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		RB		BOD							SPALL				0.0		280	7
J	1	B	1	DOM	CONTR	CE		RW	FLOWER	BOD											0.0		280	8
~~J~~	~~1~~	~~B~~	~~2~~	~~DOM~~	~~BOTT~~	~~GL~~				~~BOD~~								~~OLV~~			~~0.0~~		~~280~~	~~9~~
J	1	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							SPALL	CLR			0.0		280	10
J	1	B	3	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		280	11
J	1	B	4	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		280	12
J	1	B	1	PREH		QU	F			F											0.1		280	13
J	1	B	2			FLINT			BALLAST												8.1		280	14
J	2	A	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		281	1
J	2	A	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		281	2

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J	2	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM				SE			SPALL			BLU	0.0		282	1
J	2	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM				SE			SPALL			GRN	0.0		282	2
J	2	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD			HP				STAIN			BRN	0.0		282	3
J	2	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	FW	RIM				SE						BLU	0.0		282	4
J	2	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	BOD			HP							BLK	0.0		282	5
J	2	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			HP				STAIN			BLK	0.0		282	6
J	2	B	11	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		282	7
J	2	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		282	8
J	2	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		282	9
J	2	B	9	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		282	10
J	2	B	8	DOM	FC/S	RE		RB		BASE/BOD							SPALL				0.0		282	11
J	2	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BRN		0.0		282	12
J	2	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	UG/E							BRN		0.0		282	13
J	2	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD		LG/E					SPALL		BRN		0.0		282	14
J	2	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BASE	SG/I	SG/E	TRAIL					GRY	POL	BLU	0.0	BRN GLZ/I, CLR GLZ/E	282	15
J	2	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW			HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E						GRY	BRN		0.0	WAVY SURFACE DEC	282	16
J	2	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	HANDLE	UG/I	G/E						GRY	BRN		0.0	COARSE HANDLE	282	17
J	2	B	5	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BASE/BOD							MOLT	OLV			0.0		282	18
J	2	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							EMBOS	GRN			0.0		282	19
J	2	B	1	DOM	L/H	GL			LAMP	CHIMNEY								CLR			0.0		282	20
J	2	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		282	21
J	2	B	2	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD							MOLD	CLR			0.0	FACETED	282	22
J	2	B	9	ARCH	CM	WG											STAIN	AQU			0.0		282	23
J	2	B	5	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		282	24
J	2	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		WIREN													0.0		282	25
J	2	B	2	D/I	UNREC	FA															0.0	CORRODED	282	26
J	2	B	1	ARCH	CM	SLATE															0.0		282	27
J	2	B	1	D/I	L/H	CINDER															0.0		282	28
J	3	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	FW	RIM				SE			SPALL			BLU	0.0		283	1
J	3	A	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		283	2
J	3	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		283	3
J	3	B	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN		4/64	PIPE	STEM							MOLD				0.0		284	1
J	3	B	1	PER	FAST	PORC			BUTTON								MOLD				0.0	SUNBURST MOLD, 4-HOLE DISK, DIAM=.35"	284	2

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
J	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP							BLU	0.0		284	3
J	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	RIM				SE						BLU	0.0		284	4
J	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	BOD			TP							PUR	0.0		284	5
J	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW	FW	RIM				BAND			MOLD				0.0		284	6
J	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW	FW	RIM			UNDEC								0.0		284	7
J	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD				BAND			SPALL			BLK	0.0		284	8
J	3	B	5	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		284	9
J	3	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		284	10
J	3	B	12	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		RIM/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		284	11
J	3	B	8	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		284	12
J	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC								0.0		284	13
J	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		RW		BOD	UG/I	LG/E					MOLD				0.0		284	14
J	3	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		IJACK		BOD											0.0		284	15
J	3	B	2	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BLK		0.0		284	16
J	3	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	RIM	LG/I	LG/E							BLK		0.0		284	17
J	3	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG						SPALL		BLK		0.0		284	18
J	3	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	UG/E							CLR		0.0		284	19
J	3	B	2	DOM	FC/S	SW		EURO	HW	BOD	SG/I	SG/E						GRY	CLR		0.0		284	20
J	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E						GRY	CLR		0.0		284	21
J	3	B	3	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								GRN			0.0		284	22
J	3	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AMB			0.0	PANEL	284	23
J	3	B	3	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0	PANEL	284	24
J	3	B	3	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		284	25
J	3	B	14	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		284	26
J	3	B	2	ARCH	CM	WG												CLR			0.0		284	27
J	3	B	3	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		284	28
J	3	B	1	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		284	29
J	3	B	1			FLINT			BALLAST												1.8		284	30
J	4	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP							BLU	0.0		285	1
J	4	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD			ANN							POL	0.0	DEC=BLU,BRN	285	2
J	4	A	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		285	3
J	4	A	2	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		285	4
J	4	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		RB		BOD							SPALL				0.0		285	5

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
J	4	A	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		285	6
J	4	A	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		285	7
J	4	A	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		285	8
J	4	A	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		285	9
J	4	A	1	D/I	L/H	CINDER															0.0		285	10
J	4	A	1			FLINT			BALLAST												0.8		285	11
J	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	BRIM				SE			SPALL			BLU	0.0		286	1
J	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			HP				BURN				0.0		286	2
J	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		286	3
J	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		286	4
J	4	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		286	5
J	4	B	5	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0	SPALLS	286	6
J	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		JACK		BOD											0.0		286	7
J	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E					MOLD		POL		0.0	BRN GLZ/E, BLK GLZ/E	286	8
J	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BRN		0.0		286	9
J	4	B	1	DOM	L/H	GL			LAMP	CHIMNEY								CLR			0.0		286	10
J	4	B	2	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		286	11
J	4	B	4	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		286	12
J	4	B	1	D/I	L/H	CINDER															0.0		286	13
J	4	B	1			FLINT			BALLAST												4.2		286	14
J	4	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			TP			GEO	SPALL			BLU	0.0		287	1
J	4	C	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		287	2
J	4	C	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		RIM/BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		287	3
J	4	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0	SPALL	287	4
J	4	C	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		BONE		BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		287	5
J	4	C	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BLK		0.0		287	6
J	4	C	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		287	7
J	4	C	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		287	8
J	5	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		YW		BASE			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		288	1
J	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BOD			FLOW							BLU	0.0		289	1
J	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE			FW	RIM				SE			STAIN			BLU	0.0		289	2
J	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	BOD			HP			FLOR	STAIN				0.0	DEC=BLU, GRN	289	3
J	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		YW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		289	4

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
J	5	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		289	5
J	5	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		RIM/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		289	6
J	5	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		RIM/BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		289	7
J	5	B	9	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		289	8
J	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			HP				OG			PNK	0.0		289	9
J	5	B	2	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD							SPALL				0.0		289	10
J	5	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG						SPALL		BLK		0.0		289	11
J	5	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW				BOD	SG						SPALL	BUF	CLR		0.0		289	12
J	5	B	5	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		289	13
J	5	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								GRN			0.0		289	14
J	5	B	9	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		289	15
J	5	B	2	ARCH	CM	WG												GRN			0.0		289	16
J	5	B	2	ARCH	CM	WG												CLR			0.0		289	17
J	5	B	3	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		289	18
J	5	B	1	D/I	HARD	FA			WIRE												0.0		289	19
J	5	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWS													0.0		289	20
J	5	B	2	D/I	UNREC	FA															0.0	FLAT POINTED FRAGS	289	21
J	5	B	1	PREH		QU	F			W											0.2		289	22
J	6	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IJACK		BOD											0.0		290	1
J	6	A	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		290	2
J	6	B	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN			PIPE	BOWL											0.0		291	1
J	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	RIM			HP	BAND	DEC/IE					POL	0.0	DEC=BRN,BLU,ORG	291	2
J	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD			HP							POL	0.0		291	3
J	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM			TP			GEO				BLU	0.0		291	4
J	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	RIM			TP							BLU	0.0		291	5
J	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		291	6
J	6	B	5	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		291	7
J	6	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		291	8
J	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		291	9
J	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		YW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		291	10
J	6	B	12	DOM	FC/S	RE				BASE/BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		291	11
J	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC								0.0		291	12
J	6	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IJACK	HW	BOD							MOLD				0.0		291	13

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
J	6	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG/I	UG/E					SPALL		BRN		0.0		291	14
J	6	B	6	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		291	15
J	6	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		291	16
J	6	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		291	17
J	6	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				STEM								BLU			0.0	FOOT RIM	291	18
J	6	B	1	DOM	L/H	GL			LAMP	CHIMNEY								CLR			0.0		291	19
J	6	B	8	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		291	20
J	6	B	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		291	21
J	6	B	1	D/I	UNREC	LEAD															0.0	LEAD, COAL, CLINKER CONGLOMERATE	291	22
J	6	B	1	PREH		QTZT	PT			W											7.2	PISCATAWAY	291	23
J	6	B	1	PREH		QU	F			W											3.4		291	24

** TRENCH K

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
K	1	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM				SE						BLU	0.0		293	1
K	1	A	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		293	2
K	1	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BASE			UNDEC								0.0		293	3
K	1	A	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG/I	LG/E							POL		0.0	BRN GLZ/I, BLK GLZ/E	293	4
K	1	A	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		293	5
K	1	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		DELFT		BOD	TG		HP				SPALL	BUF		BLU	0.0		292	1
K	1	B	5	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		BASE/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		292	2
K	1	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		292	3
K	1	B	1	DOM	FC/S	SW		WSG	HW	RIM											0.0		292	4
K	1	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	NECK								OLV			0.0		292	5
K	1	B	2	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		292	6
K	1	B	7	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		292	7
K	1	B	1	D/I	UNREC	FA															0.0	FLAT METAL, 1X2.1"	292	8
K	1	B	1	D/I	UNREC	FA															0.0	CORRODED	292	9
K	2	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE			FW	RIM				SE			SPALL			BLU	0.0		294	1
K	2	A	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		294	2
K	2	A	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		294	3
K	2	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IJACK	HW	BOD											0.0		294	4
K	2	A	1	DOM	FC/S	CE		RW		BOD	LG/I	LG/E						GRY	CLR		0.0		294	5

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
K	2	A	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		294	6
K	2	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							SPALL	CLR			0.0		294	7
K	2	A	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		294	8
K	2	A	1	PREH		QU	F			P											0.2		294	9
K	2	A	1			FLINT			BALLAST												0.4		294	10
K	2	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD			ANN							POL	0.0	DEC=BLK,BRN,GRN	295	1
K	2	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM				SE			SPALL			GRN	0.0		295	2
K	2	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW	HW	BOD			HP							BRN	0.0		295	3
K	2	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW	HW	BOD			MOTT							BRN	0.0		295	4
K	2	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW	HW	BOD			ANN				MOLD			POL	0.0	DEC=BRN,GRN	295	5
K	2	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			TP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		295	6
K	2	B	25	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		RIM/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		295	7
K	2	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		295	8
K	2	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BRIM/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		295	9
K	2	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		YW		RIM			UNDEC								0.0		295	10
K	2	B	8	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BASE/BOD			UNDEC								0.0		295	11
K	2	B	12	DOM	FC/S	RE				BRIM/BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		295	12
K	2	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		CHINESE	HW	BOD			HP							BLU	0.0		295	13
K	2	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		AST	HW	BOD									CLR		0.0		295	14
K	2	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IJACK	HW	RIM											0.0		295	15
K	2	B	1	DOM	FPREP	RE		IJACK	HW	BOD									BLK		0.0		295	16
K	2	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	UG/E							BLK		0.0		295	17
K	2	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW				BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BRN		0.0		295	18
K	2	B	6	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		295	19
K	2	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AMB			0.0		295	20
K	2	B	2	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								GRN			0.0		295	21
K	2	B	2	DOM	VESS	GL				RIM/BOD								CLR			0.0		295	22
K	2	B	1	DOM	L/H	GL			LAMP	CHIMNEY								CLR			0.0		295	23
K	2	B	10	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		295	24
K	2	B	22	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		295	25
K	2	B	1	PREH		QTZT	F			P											46.4		295	26
K	2	B	1	PREH		QU	F			D											0.7		295	27
K	3	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		BOD			HP				OG				0.0	GHOST	297	1

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
K	3	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		297	2
K	3	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		297	3
K	3	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		297	4
K	3	A	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BLK		0.0		297	5
K	3	A	2	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		297	6
K	3	A	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		297	7
K	3	A	1	D/I	UNREC	FA															0.0	CORRODED	297	8
K	3	A	1	FLOR	UNREC	WOOD															0.0		297	9
K	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM				SE			SPALL			GRN	0.0		298	1
K	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP							BRN	0.0	DEC=ZIGZAG PATTERN	298	2
K	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	RIM			TP							BLU	0.0		298	3
K	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD							SPALL			BLU	0.0		298	4
K	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			HP				SPALL			ORG	0.0		298	5
K	3	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		RIM/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		298	6
K	3	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		298	7
K	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		298	8
K	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		YW		RIM			UNDEC								0.0		298	9
K	3	B	6	DOM	FC/S	RE				RIM/BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		298	10
K	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		AST	HW	BOD									CLR		0.0		298	11
K	3	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW				BOD	LG/I	LG/E						RED	BLK		0.0		298	12
K	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	SW		GERMAN	HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E	HP				INCIS	GRY	CLR	BLU	0.0		298	13
K	3	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		298	14
K	3	B	3	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		298	15
K	3	B	6	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		298	16
K	3	B	1	ARCH	CM	SLATE															0.0		298	17
K	3	B	1	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		298	18
K	3	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM				SE						GRN	0.0		299	1
K	3	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			HP			FLOR	OG			POL	0.0	DEC=RED,BRN, GHOST	299	2
K	3	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		299	3
K	3	C	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		299	4
K	3	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		299	5
K	3	C	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	LIP	CORKC		VLIP	VSTRING				OLV			0.0		299	6
K	3	C	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		299	7

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
K	3	C	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							SPALL	CLR			0.0		299	8
K	3	C	2	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		299	9
K	3	C	1	PREH		QU	F			P											7.1		299	10
K	3	C	2			FLINT			BALLAST												2.1		299	11
K	3	D	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0	THICK=2.5"	301	1
K	3	F	1	PREH		QU	F			P											7.2	REFITS 302-2	302	1
K	3	F	1	PREH		QU	F			D											0.8	REFITS 302-1	302	2
K	3	F	1	PREH		QU	CHIP														2.0		302	3
K	4	A	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN		4/64	PIPE	STEM/BWL							MOLD				0.0		303	1
K	4	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			TP			FLOR				BLU	0.0		303	2
K	4	B	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN		4/64	PIPE	STEM											0.0		304	1
K	4	B	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN			PIPE	BOWL							SPALL				0.0		304	2
K	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		304	3
K	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			ANN				SPALL			BLU	0.0		304	4
K	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	FW	RIM			TP			LAND				BLU	0.0	DEC= BLDGS	304	5
K	4	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		RIM/BOD			TP			GEO				BLU	0.0		304	6
K	4	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		304	7
K	4	B	12	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		304	8
K	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BASE			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		304	9
K	4	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	RIM/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		304	10
K	4	B	8	DOM	FC/S	RE				HAND/BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		304	11
K	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC			HW	RIM			HP	BAND			OG				0.0	DEC=GHOST	304	12
K	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		RW	HW	RIM							MOLD		BRN		0.0	BEADED DEC	304	13
K	4	B	2	DOM	FC/S	CE		RW		RIM/BOD	LG						SPALL		CLR		0.0		304	14
K	4	B	2	DOM	FC/S	CE		RW		BOD	LG						SPALL		BLK		0.0		304	15
K	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	SW				BOD	SG/I	SG/E	HP		DEC/I			BUF	CLR	BLU	0.0		304	16
K	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	SW		WSG		BOD											0.0		304	17
K	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	SW		AMSW	HW	LID	UG/I	SG/E						GRY	CLR		0.0		304	18
K	4	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		304	19
K	4	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		304	20
K	4	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		304	21
K	4	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0	PANEL	304	22
K	4	B	4	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		304	23

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
K	4	B	5	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		304	24
K	4	B	1	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		304	25
K	4	B	4			FLINT			BALLAST												77.2		304	26
K	4	C	2	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	RIM/BOD	LG/I	UG/E					SPALL		BRN		0.0		305	1
K	4	C	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		305	2
K	4	C	1	D/I	UNREC	FA															0.0	FLAT, THIN 1"LONG	305	3
K	5	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			ANN							BLU	0.0		307	1
K	5	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		307	2
K	5	A	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		307	3
K	5	A	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		RIM/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		307	4
K	5	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							SPALL	OLV			0.0		307	5
K	5	A	9	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		307	6
K	5	A	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		307	7
K	5	A	1	PREH		QU	F			F											0.9		307	8
K	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP			FLOR				BLU	0.0		308	1
K	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP							BLU	0.0		308	2
K	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	BOD			TP							BLU	0.0	DEC=NET-LIKE	308	3
K	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP			FLOR	SPALL			BLU	0.0		308	4
K	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	BOD			TP		DEC/IE	GEO				BLK	0.0		308	5
K	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		YW	HW	BOD			ANN							WHT	0.0		308	6
K	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			HP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		308	7
K	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		308	8
K	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		308	9
K	5	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		308	10
K	5	B	5	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		308	11
K	5	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		308	12
K	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC								0.0		308	13
K	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IJACK		BOD											0.0		308	14
K	5	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	PORC			HW	BASE				BAND						BLU	0.0	LRG VESSEL, CANNISTER?	308	15
K	5	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL		MOLD		BOD							STAIN	CLR			0.0	FACETED	308	16
K	5	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							EMBOS	AQU			0.0	PANEL,SPALL	308	17
K	5	B	1	DOM	L/H	GL			LAMP	CHIMNEY								CLR			0.0		308	18
K	5	B	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		308	19

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
K	5	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		308	20
K	5	B	1	PREH		QU	F			F											1.5		308	21
K	5	B	1			FLINT			BALLAST												31.6		308	22
K	5	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		RIM			HP		DEC/IE		SPALL			BLU	0.0		309	1
K	5	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		309	2
K	5	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP				SPALL			GRN	0.0		309	3
K	5	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP							BLK	0.0		309	4
K	5	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	BOD			TP			FLOR				BLU	0.0		309	5
K	5	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	BOD			ANN							BLU	0.0		309	6
K	5	C	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		309	7
K	5	C	5	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		309	8
K	5	C	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		309	9
K	5	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		HANDLE			UNDEC				MOLD				0.0	MOLD=FLORAL, THICK HANDLE	309	10
K	5	C	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	TEACUP	HANDLE			UNDEC								0.0		309	11
K	5	C	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	FW	BRIM/BAS			UNDEC								0.0		309	12
K	5	C	9	DOM	FC/S	RE				RIM/BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		309	13
K	5	C	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		BONE		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		309	14
K	5	C	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			HP				OG			PNK	0.0		309	15
K	5	C	2	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC								0.0		309	16
K	5	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		AST	HW	BASE							INCIS		BRN		0.0		309	17
K	5	C	2	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BLK		0.0		309	18
K	5	C	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BRN		0.0		309	19
K	5	C	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	UG/E							BLK		0.0		309	20
K	5	C	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	UG/E							BRN		0.0		309	21
K	5	C	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	LG/I	UG/E							BLK		0.0		309	22
K	5	C	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	SG/I	SG/E						GRY	CLR		0.0		309	23
K	5	C	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	SG/I	SG/E	IRONX					GRY	CLR		0.0		309	24
K	5	C	1	DOM	FSTOR	CE		RW	HW	HAND		LG/E							BRN		0.0		309	25
K	5	C	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD							SPALL	OLV			0.0		309	26
K	5	C	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		309	27
K	5	C	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		309	28
K	5	C	2	DOM	VESS	GL				RIM							STAIN	CLR			0.0		309	29
K	5	C	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		309	30

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
K	5	C	5	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		309	31
K	5	C	3	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		309	32
K	5	C	1	D/I	UNREC	FA															0.0	HEAVY, FLAT SIDED	309	33
K	5	C	1	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		309	34
K	6	A	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		CHINESE		RIM			HP	BAND						BLU	0.0		310	1
K	6	A	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		310	2
K	6	B	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN		5/64	PIPE	STEM											0.0		311	1
K	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE			TP							BLU	0.0		311	2
K	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	RIM			TP							BLU	0.0		311	3
K	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	BASE			HP							BLU	0.0		311	4
K	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP							BLU	0.0		311	5
K	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	RIM			FLOW		DEC/IE					BLU	0.0		311	6
K	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	BOD			ANN				SPALL			BLU	0.0		311	7
K	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BOD			TP							PUR	0.0		311	8
K	6	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	RIM				BAND			SPALL			BLU	0.0	DEC=LIGHT BLU	311	9
K	6	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		YW	HW	BASE/BOD			ANN							BLU	0.0		311	10
K	6	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		311	11
K	6	B	7	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		311	12
K	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		311	13
K	6	B	5	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE/BOD			UNDEC								0.0		311	14
K	6	B	5	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		311	15
K	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		BONE		BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		311	16
K	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			HP	BAND							0.0	DEC=GHOST	311	17
K	6	B	2	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC								0.0		311	18
K	6	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG/I	LG/E						BUF	BRN		0.0		311	19
K	6	B	1	DOM	CONTR	CE		RW	FLOWER	BOD											0.0		311	20
K	6	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E						GRY	CLR		0.0		311	21
K	6	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E	IRONX					GRY	CLR		0.0		311	22
K	6	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	ALB/I	SG/E						BUF	CLR		0.0		311	23
K	6	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	SH								OLV			0.0		311	24
K	6	B	1	DOM	L/H	GL			LAMP	CHIMNEY								CLR			0.0		311	25
K	6	B	3	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		311	26
K	6	B	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		311	27

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
K	6	B	1	D/I	HARD	CA			WIRE												0.0	THIN, POSS NEEDLE	311	28
K	6	B	4	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		311	29
K	6	B	2	FLOR	UNREC	WOOD															0.0		311	30
K	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BASE			HP		DEC/I	FLOR				POL	0.0	DEC=BLU,GRN	312	1
K	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	BASE			TP		DEC/I					BLU	0.0		312	2
K	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	BOD			TP		DEC/IE	GEO				BLU	0.0		312	3
K	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE			UNDEC								0.0		312	4
K	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		BONE	FW	RIM			UNDEC								0.0		312	5
K	7	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0	THIN, POSS FREE BLOWN	312	6
K	7	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		312	7
K	7	B	4	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		312	8
K	7	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		312	9
K	7	B	1	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		312	10
K	7	B	1			FLINT			BALLAST												0.5		312	11
K	8	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		313	1
K	8	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		314	1
K	8	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	BOD			ANN/FP							POL	0.0	DEC=LT BLU,AQU,BRN	314	2
K	8	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		YW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		314	3
K	8	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		RIM/BOD			UNDEC								0.0		314	4
K	8	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BOD			HP		DEC/IE	FLOR				POL	0.0	DEC=BRN,GRN,BLU	314	5
K	8	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD		SG/E	UNDEC					GRY	CLR		0.0		314	6
K	8	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW			HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E	SD					BRN	CLR		0.0		314	7
K	8	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0	PANEL	314	8
K	8	B	1	ARCH	CM	WG												CLR			0.0		314	9
K	8	B	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		314	10
K	8	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		314	11
K	8	C	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	BOD			ANN/FP				SPALL			POL	0.0	DEC=LT BLU,AQU,BRN	315	1
K	8	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		YW	HW	BOD			ANN							WHT	0.0		315	2
K	8	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		315	3
K	8	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		315	4
K	8	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM				SE			SPALL			GRN	0.0		315	5
K	8	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	BOD			FLOW		DEC/IE					BLU	0.0		315	6
K	8	C	5	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		315	7

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
K	8	C	5	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		315	8
K	8	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BASE			TP			GEO				BLU	0.0		315	9
K	8	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BOD			TP		DEC/I					BLU	0.0		315	10
K	8	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BOD			TP		DEC/E	FLOR				BLU	0.0		315	11
K	8	C	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		CHINESE		BOD			HP							BLU	0.0		315	12
K	8	C	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0	POSS FREE, PANEL	315	13
K	8	C	12	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		315	14
K	8	C	1	PER	FAST	GL			BUTTON									WHT			0.0	4-HOLE, DIAM=.4", MILK GLASS	315	15
K	8	C	4	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		315	16
K	8	C	2	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		315	17
K	9	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP			FLOR				BLU	0.0		316	1
K	9	A	6	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	BASE			HP			FLOR				BLU	0.0		316	2
K	9	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BOD			TP			GEO				BLU	0.0		316	3
K	9	A	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC		BONE		BASE			UNDEC								0.0		316	4
K	9	A	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		316	5
K	9	A	1	D/I	L/H	COAL															0.0		316	6
K	9	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	RIM			SPONGE							POL	0.0	DEC=BLU,PUR	317	1
K	9	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			HP			FLOR	OG			POL	0.0	DEC=BLU,BRN/UG, RED/OG	317	2
K	9	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP			FLOR				PUR	0.0		317	3
K	9	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP			GEO				BLU	0.0		317	4
K	9	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	RIM			ANN							GRN	0.0	MOLD SHELL-LIKE EDGE	317	5
K	9	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE/BOD			UNDEC								0.0		317	6
K	9	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	LID			UNDEC								0.0		317	7
K	9	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		317	8
K	9	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	BOD			ANN							BRN	0.0		317	9
K	9	B	6	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		317	10
K	9	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD								BUF			0.0	ERODED SOFT BODY	317	11
K	9	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD		LG/E					SPALL		BRN		0.0		317	12
K	9	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E	UNDEC					GRY	CLR		0.0		317	13
K	9	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E	TRAIL					GRY	CLR	BLU	0.0		317	14
K	9	B	1	PER	FAST	BRASS			BUTTON	W							STAMP				0.0	STAMPED SUN-BURST ON FACE, CONCAVE BACK W/ SOLDERED EYE	317	15

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
K	9	B	1	PER	FAST	PORC			BUTTON	W											0.0	4-HOLE DISK, DIAM=.45"	317	16
K	9	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	LIP	CORKC		STLIP	VSTRING				OLV			0.0		317	17
K	9	B	2	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		317	18
K	9	B	2	DOM	VESS	GL		MOLD	TUMBLER	RIM								CLR			0.0	FACETED	317	19
K	9	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				RIM							ETCH	CLR			0.0		317	20
K	9	B	11	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		317	21
K	9	B	4	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		317	22
K	9	B	3	D/I	UNREC	FA															0.0	FLAT FRAGS, POSS STRAP	317	23
K	9	B	1	PREH		QU	F														0.6		317	24
K	9	B	1	UNREC	UNREC	FLINT	F			W											0.2		317	25
K	10	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	BOD			TP		DEC/E	FLOR	SPALL			BLU	0.0		384	1
K	10	A	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		384	2
K	10	A	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		384	3
K	10	A	1	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		384	4
K	10	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		YW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		385	1
K	10	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		385	2
K	10	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM			HP	BAND						POL	0.0	DEC= BRN BAND, YEL,BRN HAND-PAINTED	385	3
K	10	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW	HW	BOD			ANN							POL	0.0	DEC=BRN,ORG	385	4
K	10	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	BOD			FLOW			FLOR				BLU	0.0		385	5
K	10	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	HW	BOD			ANN							BLU	0.0	LIGHT BLUE	385	6
K	10	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP			GEO				BLU	0.0		385	7
K	10	B	6	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		385	8
K	10	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW			HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E	IRONX					GRY	CLR	BRN	0.0		385	9
K	10	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E						GRY	CLR		0.0		385	10
K	10	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD		UG/E					SPALL				0.0		385	11
K	10	B	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		385	12
K	10	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		385	13
K	10	B	2	D/I	UNREC	FA															0.0	FLAT FRAGS	385	14
K	10	B	1	ARCH	CM	SLATE															0.0		385	15
K	10	B	1	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		385	16
K	10	B	2	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		385	17
K	10	C	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN		4/64	PIPE	STEM							MOLD				0.0		386	1

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
K	10	C	1	DOM	FC/S	SW		WSG	PLATE	RIM				DD/B			MOLD				0.0		386	2
K	10	C	6	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		RIM/BOD			UNDEC								0.0		386	3
K	10	C	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP			FLOR				BLU	0.0		386	4
K	10	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BASE			TP			GEO				BLU	0.0		386	5
K	10	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		RB		BOD							SPALL				0.0		386	6
K	10	C	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		AMSW	HW	BASE	UG/I	SG/E						GRY	CLR		0.0		386	7
K	10	C	1	DOM	L/H	GL			LAMP	CHIMNEY								AQU			0.0		386	8
K	10	C	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		386	9
K	10	C	1	DOM	VESS	GL		MOLD	TUMBLER	BOD								CLR			0.0	FACETED	386	10
K	10	C	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		386	11
K	10	C	3	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		386	12
K	10	C	1	ARCH	CM	WG												CLR			0.0		386	13
K	10	C	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWS													0.0		386	14
K	10	C	3	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		386	15
K	10	C	1	ARCH	CM	SLATE															0.0		386	16
K	10	C	1	D/I	G/MM	SLAG															0.0		386	17
K	10	C	1	UNREC	UNREC	FLINT	F			W											1.8		386	18
K	10	D	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN		5/64	PIPE	STEM											0.0		387	1
K	10	D	1	DOM	FC/S	SW		WSG	PLATE	RIM				DD/B			MOLD				0.0		387	2
K	10	D	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		BASE			UNDEC								0.0		387	3
K	10	D	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		MOLD		BOD								GRN			0.0		387	4
K	10	D	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		387	5
K	10	D	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		387	6
K	10	D	1	PREH		QTZT	LSB			D											10.0		387	7
K	10	D	3			FLINT			BALLAST												3.3		387	8
K	10	E	2			QTZT	HEAT			F											30.9		388	1
K	10	E	4			FLINT			BALLAST												8.3		388	2
K	11	A	6	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		389	1
K	11	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		389	2
K	11	A	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN			PIPE	BOWL							MOLD				0.0	MOLDED ANTLERED ANIMAL FACE	389	3
K	11	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE			PLATE	RIM				SE						GRN	0.0	SM FRAG	390	1
K	11	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE/BOD			UNDEC								0.0		390	2

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
K	11	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		RIM/BOD			UNDEC								0.0		390	3
K	11	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		390	4
K	11	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			TP			FLOR				BLU	0.0		390	5
K	11	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		BOD			HP				OG			RED	0.0		390	6
K	11	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC								0.0		390	7
K	11	B	1	DOM	FC/S	SW			HW	BOD	SG/I	SG/E						GRY	CLR		0.0	VERY THIN	390	8
K	11	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW			HW	BOD	SG/I	SG/E						GRY	TAN		0.0		390	9
K	11	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IJACK	HW	BOD											0.0		390	10
K	11	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I						SPALL		BRN		0.0		390	11
K	11	B	1	PER	FAST	SILVER			BUTTON												0.0	SILVERED DISK CAST WITH EYE IN PLACE, DIAM=1"	390	12
K	11	B	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN		5/64	PIPE	STEM								RED			0.0	PAINTED RED	390	13
K	11	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	LIP	CORKC	FIREP		FSTRING				OLV			0.0	POSS FREE BLOWN	390	14
K	11	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		BLOWN	WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		390	15
K	11	B	4	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		390	16
K	11	B	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		390	17
K	11	B	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		390	18
K	11	B	2			FLINT			BALLAST												5.9		390	19
K	12	A	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BASE	LG/I								BLK		0.0		391	1
K	12	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		BOD							SPALL				0.0		392	1
K	12	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE							SPALL				0.0		392	2
K	12	B	1	DOM	FC/S	CE		RW		BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BRN		0.0		392	3
K	12	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		392	4
K	12	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		392	5
K	12	C	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		393	1
K	12	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE			FW	BRIM				SE			SPALL			GRN	0.0		393	2
K	12	C	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		RIM/BOD			UNDEC								0.0		393	3
K	12	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			FLOW							BLU	0.0		393	4
K	12	C	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		RIM/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		393	5
K	12	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			TP			GEO	SPALL			BLU	0.0		393	6
K	12	C	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BLK		0.0		393	7
K	12	C	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I						SPALL		BRN		0.0		393	8
K	12	C	1	DOM	FPREP	SW			HW	BASE	LG/I	LG/E						RED	BLK		0.0		393	9

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
K	12	C	4	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	SH/BOD								OLV			0.0		393	10
K	12	C	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0	AQU/BLU	393	11
K	12	C	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		393	12
K	12	C	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		393	13
K	12	C	2	ARCH	CM	SLATE															0.0		393	14
K	12	C	1	PREH		RHY	F			P											2.2		393	15
K	12	C	1	PREH		QTZT	F			W											20.9		393	16
K	12	C	1			QTZT	HEAT			F											82.2		393	17
K	12	D	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		394	1
K	12	D	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP							POL	0.0	DEC=ORG,GRN	394	2
K	12	D	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		394	3
K	12	D	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		394	4
K	12	D	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		394	5
K	12	D	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		394	6
K	12	D	1	PREH		QU	F			W											57.1		394	7

** TRENCH L

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
L	1	A	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		EBSW	HW	BOD		SG/E						GRY	BRN		0.0		353	1
L	1	A	2	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		353	2
L	1	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		353	3
L	1	B	6	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		354	1
L	1	B	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	RIM/BOD			HP	BAND		FLOR				POL	0.0	DEC=BRN,BLU,GRN	354	2
L	1	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BOD			TP			FLOR				PUR	0.0		354	3
L	1	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC								0.0		354	4
L	1	B	2	DOM	FSTOR	SW		EBSW	HW	BOD		SG/E						BRN	BRN		0.0		354	5
L	1	B	2	DOM	FSTOR	SW		EBSW	HW	RIM		SG/E	IRONX					GRY	BRN		0.0		354	6
L	1	B	2	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		354	7
L	1	B	3	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		354	8
L	1	B	1			FLINT			BALLAST												1.8		354	9
L	2	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		355	1
L	2	A	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG/I	LG/E							CLR		0.0		355	2
L	2	A	2	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		355	3
L	2	A	1	D/I	UNREC	LEAD															0.0	WINDOW STRIP?	355	4

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
L	2	B	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN		4/64	PIPE	STEM											0.0		356	1
L	2	B	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN		5/64	PIPE	STEM											0.0		356	2
L	2	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD			ANN							POL	0.0	DEC=TAN,BLU	356	3
L	2	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	BOD			UNDEC								0.0		356	4
L	2	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BOD			TP			FLOR				PUR	0.0		356	5
L	2	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BOD			UNDEC								0.0		356	6
L	2	B	6	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD							STAIN				0.0	SPALLS	356	7
L	2	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		356	8
L	2	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		EBSW	HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E						BUF	CLR		0.0		356	9
L	2	B	2	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E							BRN		0.0		356	10
L	2	B	3	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		356	11
L	2	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0	PANEL	356	12
L	2	B	13	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		356	13
L	2	B	1	UNREC	UNREC	GL											MOLT	CLR			0.0		356	14
L	2	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		356	15
L	2	B	3	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		356	16
L	2	B	4	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		356	17
L	2	B	1	PREH		QU	F			D											4.4		356	18
L	3	A	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN		5/64	PIPE	STEM											0.0		357	1
L	3	A	5	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		357	2
L	3	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		357	3
L	3	A	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		EBSW	HW	BOD	G/I	G/E						BRN	BRN		0.0		357	4
L	3	A	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		EBSW	HW	BOD	UG/I	SG/E						BUF	CLR		0.0		357	5
L	3	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		357	6
L	3	A	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		357	7
L	3	B	8	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		358	1
L	3	B	17	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		358	2
L	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BOD			UNDEC								0.0		358	3
L	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BOD			TP			FLOR				PUR	0.0		358	4
L	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BASE			HP			FLOR				BLU	0.0		358	5
L	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC								0.0		358	6
L	3	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I								BRN		0.0		358	7
L	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		AST	HW	BOD							INCIS		CLR		0.0		358	8

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
L	3	B	1	DOM	FC/S	CE		RW	HW	RIM		LG/E					SPALL		BLK		0.0		358	9
L	3	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW			HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E						RED	BLK		0.0		358	10
L	3	B	4	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		358	11
L	3	B	11	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		358	12
L	3	B	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		358	13
L	3	B	1	PREH		QTZT	F			W											19.8		358	14
L	3	B	1			FLINT			BALLAST												2.8		358	15
L	4	A	3	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		359	1
L	4	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM				SE						GRN	0.0		359	2
L	4	A	1	DOM	FC/S	SW			HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E						RED	BLK		0.0		359	3
L	4	A	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		359	4
L	4	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		MOLD		BOD							EMBOS	CLR			0.0	"..F.."	359	5
L	4	A	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		359	6
L	4	B	11	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		360	1
L	4	B	7	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		360	2
L	4	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP							BLU	0.0		360	3
L	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP							POL	0.0	DEC=OLV,BLU,ORG	360	4
L	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			ANN				SPALL			POL	0.0	DEC=BLU,BRN	360	5
L	4	B	3	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BASE/BOD			UNDEC								0.0		360	6
L	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC			HW	BOD			HP		DEC/E					BLU	0.0		360	7
L	4	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC			HW	BOD			HP		DEC/E	FLOR	OG			POL	0.0	DEC=GRN,RED	360	8
L	4	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0	(BLOWN)	360	9
L	4	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		360	10
L	4	B	7	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		360	11
L	4	B	1	DOM	FSTOR	SW		EBSW	HW	BOD	SG/I	SG/E						BRN	BRN		0.0		360	12
L	4	B	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN		4/64	PIPE	STEM											0.0		360	13
L	4	B	1	PREH		QTZT	CORE														28.0		360	14
L	5	A	1	ARMS	AMMO	CA			CART								STAMP				0.0	RIM-FIRED	362	1
L	5	A	2	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		362	2
L	5	B	2	PER	TOB	KAOLIN		4/64	PIPE	STEM											0.0		363	1
L	5	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE/BOD			UNDEC								0.0		363	2
L	5	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		363	3
L	5	B	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		363	4

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
L	5	B	6	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		363	5
L	5	B	2	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	BOWL	RIM	LG/I	LG/E							BRN		0.0		363	6
L	5	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		363	7
L	5	B	2	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		363	8
L	5	B	1	DOM	L/H	GL			LAMP	CHIMNEY								CLR			0.0		363	9
L	5	B	8	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		363	10
L	5	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		363	11
L	5	B	1	ARCH	CM	SLATE															0.0		363	12
L	5	B/C	1	PREH		QTZT	F			P											5.1		364	1
L	5	B/C	1			QTZT	HEAT			F											63.2		364	2
L	5	D	1	PREH		QU	F			P											4.6		365	1
L	5	E	1			FLINT			BALLAST												0.7		366	1
L	6	A	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN		5/64	PIPE	STEM											0.0		367	1
L	6	A	3	DOM	FC/S	RE				BASE/BOD							STAIN				0.0		367	2
L	6	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		MOLD		BOD							EMBOS	CLR			0.0	ILLEGIBLE	367	3
L	6	A	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		367	4
L	6	A	3	FAUN	MAMM	BONE															0.0		367	5
L	6	B	1	ACT	TRADE	LEAD			SEAL	W							STAMP				0.0	"56", 2-PIECE MERCHANTS SEAL, DIAM=1.25"	368	1
L	6	B	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN		4/64	PIPE	STEM											0.0		368	2
L	6	B	10	DOM	FC/S	RE		CW		RIM/BASE			UNDEC								0.0		368	3
L	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE			UNDEC								0.0		368	4
L	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE			FW	RIM				EDGED						GRN	0.0	SM FRAG	368	5
L	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			HP			FLOR				PNK	0.0		368	6
L	6	B	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	UG/E							BRN		0.0		368	7
L	6	B	1	DOM	FC/S	SW			HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E						RED	BLK		0.0		368	8
L	6	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		368	9
L	6	B	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0	AQU-BLU	368	10
L	6	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BASE								CLR			0.0		368	11
L	6	B	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0	THIN FACETED	368	12
L	6	B	5	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		368	13
L	6	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		368	14
L	6	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BASE			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		369	1

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 44AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
L	6	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	HW	RIM			SPONGE							BLU	0.0		369	2
L	6	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP				SPALL			BLU	0.0		369	3
L	6	C	1	DOM	BOTT	GL		MOLD		BOD								CLR			0.0	RECESSED PANEL	369	4
L	6	C	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		HWN													0.0		369	5
L	7	A	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		318	1
L	7	A	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC								0.0		318	2
L	7	A	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	UG/E							BRN		0.0		318	3
L	7	A	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		318	4
L	7	A	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		318	5
L	7	B	4	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		319	1
L	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW	FW	RIM			HP			FLOR	OG			POL	0.0	DEC=GRN,RED,BLK	319	2
L	7	B	8	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		319	3
L	7	B	5	DOM	FC/S	RE				BASE/BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		319	4
L	7	B	2	DOM	FC/S	PORC				BOD			UNDEC								0.0		319	5
L	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	PORC			FW	RIM			HP			FLOR	OG			PUR	0.0		319	6
L	7	B	1	DOM	FC/S	SW			HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E						RED	BLK		0.0		319	7
L	7	B	2	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								CLR			0.0		319	8
L	7	B	5	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		319	9
L	7	B	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		319	10
L	7	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	FW	RIM			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		320	1
L	7	C	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			HP				STAIN				0.0		320	2
L	7	C	1	DOM	FC/S	SW			HW	BOD	LG/I	LG/E						RED	BLK		0.0		320	3
L	7	C	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		320	4
L	7	C	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		320	5
L	7	C	1			FLINT			BALLAST												0.5		320	6

** TRENCH M

TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
M	2	A	1			QU	HEAT														86.3		370	1
M	4	A	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW		BOD	LG/I	UG/E							BLK		0.0		371	1
M	4	A	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		371	2
M	5	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		DELFT		BASE		TG/E					SPALL	BUF			0.0		372	1
M	5	B	2	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		373	1
M	5	C	1	DOM	VESS	GL				BOD								GRN			0.0		374	1

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
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TR	UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WT	NOTES	BAG	ART
M	5	D	1	PREH		QTZT	F			P											6.9		376	1
M	5	D	1			FLINT			BALLAST												0.4		376	2
M	6	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		377	1
M	6	A	2	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		377	2
M	6	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				BURN				0.0		377	3
M	6	A	1	DOM	CONTR	CE		RW	FLOWER	BOD											0.0		377	4
M	6	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL			WINE	BOD								OLV			0.0		377	5
M	6	A	1	DOM	VESS	GL			TUMBLER	BASE								CLR			0.0	FACETED	377	6
M	6	A	1	D/I	HARD	CA			WIRE												0.0		377	7
M	6	A	1	D/I	UNREC	CA															0.0	FLAT FRAG	377	8
M	6	A	5	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		377	9
M	6	A	1	D/I	L/H	CLINK															0.0		377	10
M	6	B	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		UNRECN													0.0		378	1
M	9	A	8	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		379	1
M	9	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW	PLATE	RIM				SE			SPALL			GRN	0.0		379	2
M	9	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			HP		DEC/I					BLU	0.0		379	3
M	9	A	1	DOM	FPREP	CE		RW	HW	BOD	LG/I	UG/E							BRN		0.0		379	4
M	9	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		379	5
M	9	A	2	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		379	6
M	9	A	4	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		379	7
M	9	A	1	PREH		CH	F			W								BLK			0.1		379	8
M	9	A	2			QTZT	HEAT			F											82.4		379	9
M	9	A	1			QU	HEAT			F											3.4		379	10
M	9	B	1	PREH		QU	F			D											0.3		380	1
M	11	A	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		381	1
M	11	A	2	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		381	2
M	11	A	1	PREH		QU	F			F											2.0		381	3
M	11	A	1	PREH		QTZT	F			P											1.6		381	4
M	11	C	1	PREH		QU	F			M											1.9		382	1
M	11	C	1	PREH		QTZT	HAM			W											188.2		382	2

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ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 18AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WEIGHT	NOTES	BAG	ART
** FEATURE 10																							
0	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		206	1
0	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0		206	2
0	A	1	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		206	3
0	D	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS	HW	BASE			UNDEC								0.0		207	1
0	D	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		WW		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		208	1
0	D	1	DOM	FC/S	RE		IS		BOD			UNDEC								0.0		208	2
0	D	2	ARCH	CM	WG															0.0		208	3
0	D	2	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		208	4
** FEATURE 15																							
0		1	PREH		QU	CORE														693.8	BACKDIRT	324	1
1	A	1			QTZT	HEAT														188.5		327	1
1	A	1	PREH		QU	F			W											15.5		329	1
1	A	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN			PIPE	BOWL							MOLD				0.0		330	1
1	A	1	PREH		RHY	F			P											0.1		330	2
1	A	1	PREH		QU	F			D											0.3		330	3
1	A	1	PREH		QU	F			F											1.6		330	4
1	A	3			FLINT			BALLAST												6.2		330	5
0	D	2	ARCH	CM	BRICK															0.0		331	2
1	D	1	ARCH	CM	BRICKG															0.0		331	1
** FEATURE 17																							
0	A	1	PREH		QTZT	F			W											18.5		332	1
2	A	1	PER	TOB	KAOLIN			PIPE	BOWL											0.0		334	1
2	A	13	DOM	FC/S	RE		PW		BASE/BOD			UNDEC				SPALL				0.0		334	2
2	A	1	DOM	FC/S	RE				BOD			UNDEC				STAIN				0.0		334	3
2	A	2	DOM	FC/S	RE		RB	HW	RIM											0.0		334	4
2	A	1	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								OLV			0.0		334	5
2	A	2	DOM	BOTT	GL				BOD								AQU			0.0	MEND	334	6
2	A	2	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		334	7
2	A	2	ARCH	HARD	FA		C/HWN													0.0		334	8
2	A	1	ARCH	HARD	FA		UNRECN													0.0		334	9

ALEXANDRIA COURTHOUSE III
SITE 18AX164
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

UNIT	STR	COUNT	GROUP	CLASS	MATER	MORPH	TYPOLOGY	FUNCTION	SEGMENT	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	SUB4	SUB5	SUB6	SUB7	BCOL	GCOL	DCOL	WEIGHT	NOTES	BAG	ART
2	A	1	PREH		QU	F			P											0.6		334	10
2	A	1			FLINT			BALLAST												0.2		334	11
0	B	1	PREH		QTZT	F			W											5.1		333	1
0	B	1	PREH		QTZT	F			W											0.3		333	2
0	B	1	PREH		QTZT	F			W											0.4		333	3
0	B	1	PREH		QTZT	F			W											0.1		333	4
0	B	1	PREH		QTZT	F			P											1.4		333	5
0	B	1	PREH		QTZT	F			P											0.5		333	6
0	B	1	PREH		QTZT	F			D											0.2		333	7
0	B	1	PREH		QTZT	F			F											1.4		333	8
0	B	1	PREH		QTZT	F			F											0.2		333	9
0	B	1	PREH		QTZT	CHIP														18.2		333	10
0	B	3			FLINT			BALLAST												5.2		333	11
1	B	1	ARCH	CM	SLATE															0.0	TRIMMED	395	1
2	B	1	ARCH	CM	WG												AQU			0.0		335	1
2	B	1	PREH		QU	F			W											0.1		335	2
2	B	1	PREH		QU	F			W											0.6		335	3
2	B	1	PREH		QU	F			D											1.3		335	4
2	B	1	PREH		QU	F			F											2.2		335	5
2	B	1			FLINT			BALLAST												0.9		335	6
2	C	1	PREH		QU	F			P											2.0		336	1
2	C	1	PREH		QU	F			F											0.7		336	2
** FEATURE 19																							
0		10			QTZT	HEAT														2426.1		337	1
0		2			SANDS	HEAT														124.0		337	2
0		1			QU	HEAT														38.1		337	3
0		14			SANDS	HEAT														1040.7		338	1
0		8			QTZT	HEAT														722.6		338	2
0		6			QU	HEAT														130.8		338	3
0		2			FLINT			BALLAST												10.4		338	4

APPENDIX F
LIST OF PERSONNEL

PHASE IA

Program Manager	Janice Artemel, M.A.
Technical Director	Elizabeth Crowell, Ph.D
Principal Investigator	Mark Walker, M.Phil.
Historian	Madeleine Pappas, M.A.
Field Crew	Holly Heston John Rutherford Raymond Chune
Backhoe Operator	Bryan Hobbs
Laboratory Director	Carter Shields
Laboratory Crew	Raymond Chune
Graphics	Sulah Lee

PHASE IB/II

Program Manager	Janice Artemel, M.A.
Principal Investigator	Mark Walker, M.Phil.
Field Supervisor	John Bedell, M.A.
Crew Chief	John Rutherford
Crew	Joseph Brown John Clarke Eric Fettman Sulah Lee Randy Lichtenberger Victoria Owens
Backhoe Operator	Bryan Hobbs
Laboratory Director	Carter Shields
Laboratory Crew	Raymond Chune
Graphics	Sulah Lee

PHASE II/III

Program Manager	Janice Artemel, M.A.
Principal Investigator	Mark Walker, M.Phil.
Field Supervisor	John Bedell, M.A.
Crew Chief	John Rutherford
Crew	Denise Apland Sean Brittner Joseph Brown Raymond Chune John Clarke Forrest Crosley William Drolsbaugh Amy Fanz Karl Franz John Gaskin Dominic Green Kelly Harris Kurt Jordan Matthew Kritzer Thomas Majarov Glenn McLain Matt McNamer Carey O'Reilly Thomas Ormsby David Orr Ellen Saint Onge Michael Scheidt Danica Ziegler
Backhoe Operator	Bryan Hobbs
Laboratory Director	Carter Shields
Laboratory Crew	Raymond Chune Victoria Robertson
Graphics	Sulah Lee
Artifact Photography	Christopher Martin, M.A.

APPENDIX G
MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT REGARDING THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW UNITED STATES FEDERAL COURTHOUSE IN ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

WHEREAS the General Services Administration (GSA) has determined that the construction of a new U.S. Courthouse on Block I of the Car/Norfolk Southern Property in Alexandria, Virginia (the undertaking) may have adverse effects on the archeological remains of the Slough Barracks and Hospital, and possibly on other prehistoric and/or historic archeological sites, which may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (archeological sites), and

WHEREAS these archeological sites, if they exist, are buried under significant amounts of recent fill dirt; and

WHEREAS GSA must remove much of this fill dirt before it can effectively test the undertaking's construction site to determine whether the archeological sites continue to exist and, if they do, to determine their nature and condition; and

WHEREAS because of safety considerations and problems of soil contamination on adjacent parcels, GSA must install shoring along the northeast boundary of the undertaking's construction site site prior to carrying out major removal of the fill dirt; and

WHEREAS complications in the site acquisition and remediation processes have created a situation in which GSA must now move forward with the undertaking on a tight schedule or incur substantial unanticipated costs to the U.S. Government; and

WHEREAS GSA has consulted with the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council)] in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, 16 U.S.C. § 470 (the Act), and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800); and

WHEREAS the City of Alexandria's archeological program (Alexandria Archeology) has participated in the consultation, and has been invited to concur in this Memorandum of Agreement (agreement);

NOW, THEREFORE, GSA, the Virginia SHPO, and the Council agree that the undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the undertaking on historic properties.

Stipulations

GSA will ensure that the following stipulations are implemented:

I. Professional qualifications. All archeological work carried out pursuant to this agreement will be supervised by a person or persons meeting, at minimum, the Professional Qualifications Standard for archeology (48 FR 44739) set forth in The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44316-42).

II. Scheduling and coordination of archeological testing.

A. Coincident with staging and site preparation by GSA's construction contractor, and prior to the installation of shoring along the northeastern border of the undertaking's site, GSA will undertake a coordinated program of test excavations to clarify stratigraphic conditions and the likelihood of archeological sites in this portion of the site, for purposes of both project design and the identification and evaluation of the archeological sites. GSA will ensure that the testing program is supervised by archeologists, and that the results of the testing are analyzed to aid in determining whether archeological sites exist in the area to be disturbed by construction.

B. In coordination with the stratigraphic testing, GSA will direct its archeological contractor to implement Tasks 1 through 5 of the scope of work entitled: "New U.S. Courthouse Alexandria, Virginia, Archaeological Scope" (Four pages, n.d.; Appendix I hereto).

C. GSA will install shoring along the northeastern border of the undertaking's site by driving "I-beam" piles approximately 8 x 8 inches across into the ground, for the attachment of wooden shoring timbers to these piles as excavation proceeds. It is understood that driving these piles may do some damage to subsurface archeological sites. It if further understood that there is no realistic alternative to accepting this possibility of damage, since further investigation of such sites cannot take place without the shoring that, in turn, cannot be put in place without the piles. During this phase of work and the phase defined in stipulation IV below, GSA will ensure that its archeological contractor carries out Tasks No. 6 through 10 of Appendix I.

D. Once the piles are in place, GSA will ensure that its construction contractor removes fill dirt within the site of the undertaking down to a level of 14/15 feet or approximately 1 foot above any identified archeological site, whichever is higher.

E. Once the fill has been removed, GSA will ensure that its archeological contractor carries out Tasks No. 11 through 15 of Appendix I.

F. Based on the results of the further testing program provided for in Tasks No. 11 through 15 of Appendix I, GSA will provide the Virginia SHPO, the Council, and Alexandria Archeology with a proposal as to how GSA will continue with the undertaking in a manner that effectively addresses its effects (if any) on archeological sites, subject to Stipulation III.

III. Archeological data recovery.

A. Should the testing program program reveal that the undertaking will adversely affect archeological sites that may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, GSA will ensure that archeological data recovery is carried out in a manner consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's <u>Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Documentation</u> (48 FR 44734-37, and with reference to the Council's most current version of its publication, "Treatment of Archeological Properties." Should such data recovery be needed, GSA will ensure that its archeological contractor prepares a proposal for such data recovery that specifies, at a minimum:

- the research questions to be addressed through the data recovery, with an explanation of their relevance and importance;
- the methods to be used, with an explanation of their relevance to the research questions;
- the methods to be used in analysis, data management, and dissemination of data, including a schedule;
- the proposed disposition of recovered materials and records;
- proposed methods, if any, for involving the interested public in the data recovery;
- proposed methods for disseminating results of the work to the interested public;
- proposed methods by which Alexandria Archeology will be kept informed of the work and afforded the opportunity to participate; and
- a proposed schedule for the submission of progress reports and a final report to GSA, the Virginia SHPO, and Alexandria Archeology.

B. GSA shall ensure that the data recovery proposal is submitted to the Virginia SHPO, the Council, and Alexandria Archeology for 15-day review. Unless the Virginia SHPO, the Council, or Alexandria Archeology objects within 15 days of receipt of the data recovery proposal, GSA shall ensure that it is implemented prior to and in coordination with those project activities that could disturb historic properties. If the Virginia SHPO, the Council, or Alexandria Archeology objects to the data recovery proposal within 15 days after receipt, GSA will consult with the objecting party and the SHPO to resolve the objection, subject to Stipulation IV, and once the objection is resolved, will ensure that the data recovery program is implemented.

C. Should the testing program reveal the likelihood that the undertaking will result in the disturbance of Native American cultural items as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3001-13 (NAGPRA), GSA will ensure that any data recovery program carried out pursuant to Stipulation III.A is consistent with the requirements of NAGPRA.

D. Except insofar as it may be precluded from doing so by the requirements of NAGPRA, GSA will ensure that materials and data produced by any data recovery program carried out pursuant to Stipulation III.A are cared for in a manner consistent with 36 CFR Part 79.

IV. Dispute resolution.

A. Should any party to this agreement object to any aspect of GSA's implementation of its terms, GSA shall consult with the objecting party to resolve the objection. If GSA determines that the objection cannot be resolved, GSA shall forward all documentation relevant to the dispute to the Council. Within 15 days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the Council will either:

1. provide GSA with recommendations, which GSA will take into account in reaching a final decision regarding the dispute; or

2. notify GSA that it will comment pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(b), and proceed to comment. Any Council comment provided in response to such a request will be taken into account by GSA in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.6(c)(2) with reference only to the subject of the dispute; GSA's responsibility to carry out all actions under this agreement that are not the subjects of the dispute will remain unchanged.

B. At any time during implementation of the measures stipulated in this agreement, should an objection to any such measure or its manner of implementation be raised by a member of the public, GSA shall take the objection into account and consult as needed with the objecting party, the Virginia SHPO, Alexandria Archeology, and/or the Council to resolve the objection.

V. Review, revision.

A. On or about September 1, 1992, GSA shall consult the Virginia SHPO, the Council, and Alexandria Archeology to review implementation of the terms of this agreement and determine whether revisions are needed. If revisions are needed, the parties to this agreement will consult in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800 to make such revisions.

B. GSA shall not alter Appendix 1 without first affording the Virginia SHPO, the Council, and Alexandria Archeology the opportunity to review the proposed change and determine whether it will require that revisions be made in this agreement. If revisions are needed, the parties to this agreement will consult in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800 to make such revisions.

Execution of this Memorandum of Agreement and implementation of its terms evidence that GSA has afforded the Council an opportunity to comment on construction of the Alexandria Federal Courthouse and its effects on historic properties, and that GSA has taken into account the effects of the undertaking on historic properties.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

BY: ______________________________ Date:______________
Regional Administrator

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

BY: ______________________________ Date:______________
Executive Director

VIRGINIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

BY: ______________________________ Date:______________

CONCUR:

ALEXANDRIA ARCHEOLOGY

BY: ______________________________ Date:______________