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PHASE I-PHASE III ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT 206 NORTH QUAKER LANE, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

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ABSTRACT

From July through September of 2003 Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc. (TAA), of Woodstock, Virginia, conducted an archaeological evaluation of a parcel measuring approximately 150 by 250 feet that will be impacted by proposed construction. The parcel is located in the western portion of the lot at 206 North Quaker Lane in the City of Alexandria, Virginia. The study was conducted for Meushaw Development. Fieldwork and report contents conformed to the guidelines set forth by the 1996 *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards,* the City of Alexandria Archaeology Protection Code as set forth in Zoning Ordinance Section 11-411, as well as the *Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (Dickenson 1983). The work also follows the specific requirements of the Scope of Work for this project that was developed by Alexandria Archaeology. The purpose of the survey was to determine if archaeological resources are present within the impact area and to provide a preliminary assessment of their potential significance. The evaluation resulted in the identification of one archaeological site, 44AX0193. The site extends across the entire project area and consists of a scatter of artifacts and a single brick feature associated with one or more Civil War encampments of Union troops. The artifacts consist primarily of 19th century bottle glass and Civil War-related munitions and hardware fragments; these were found exclusively in plowed or otherwise disturbed contexts. The single feature found at the site was the remains of a large brick heating device probably used to heat a hospital tent during the winter of 1861-1862. The device consists of an external fire box and a long subterranean brick-lined flue probably covered with sheet metal. When in operation, the system's flue likely terminated in a chimney, but no remains of such were found. Documents dating to the winter of 1861 testify to the use of similar devices by the Eighth Brigade, which was positioned in the general area at that time. The construction of these heating devices was evidently initiated by Dr. McRuer, the brigade's surgeon. The brick feature at 44AX0193 appears to be a very rare – and perhaps unique – example of the remains of an unusual Civil War era heating system referred to in period documents as a "Crimean Oven." To our knowledge, the feature at 44AX0193 is the only known archeological example of such a system. For this reason, this site has particular significance and makes a substantial contribution to our knowledge of Civil War technologies. The feature at 44AX0193 was completely excavated and documented. Because no other undisturbed contexts or features were found at the site, no further archaeological work is recommended for the site.

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PUBLIC SUMMARY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT 206 NORTH QUAKER LANE

North Quaker Lane was a busy place during the Civil War. As part of the defenses around Washington, several forts were constructed nearby. Early in the war, Fort Ellsworth was built near Shooter's Hill to the east of Quaker Lane and Fort Worth was built not far to the west. Later in the war, in 1863, Fort Williams was built on "Cooper's Hill" just west of Quaker Lane to fill the gap between the two earlier fortifications. Also early in the war, in 1861, the Episcopal Theological Seminary, located just west of Quaker Lane and north of Seminary Road, was requisitioned by the Union Army for use as a headquarters and hospital. Troops responsible for constructing, maintaining, and manning the nearby fortifications, as well as those visiting the Seminary headquarters and hospital, traveled on Quaker Lane and likely camped on the open grounds nearby.

Recent archaeological investigations on a portion of the lot at 206 North Quaker Lane provided a glimpse of a time when what is now a quiet residential neighborhood was a bustling ground, full of the business of fighting a war.

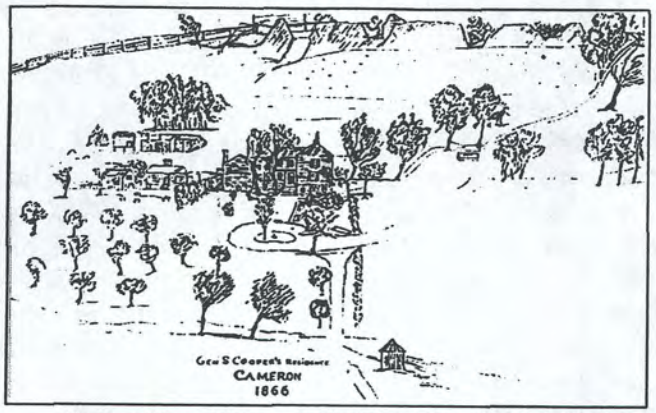
Historical Background

The property at 206 North Quaker Lane was originally part of a 627 acre tract granted to John Carr and John Simpson on November 20, 1678, for the transportation of 13 persons into the colony. Between 1681 and 1753 the land was divided and conveyed to various owners until it was once again joined under the ownership of Hugh West. The land eventually passed to his grandson, Thomas West, who sold 300 acres of the original tract to Josiah Watson in 1791. Watson, a tobacco factor, importer of goods, and a resident of Alexandria, filed for bankruptcy in the late 1790s. His property, then known as *Stump Hill*, was seized and put up for sale for the benefit of Watson's creditors. To maximize its value, Stump Hill was subdivided into 49 lots of four to seven acres each. To provide access to the lots, two new "avenues" were created running north-south through the property. One of these became what is now known as North Quaker Lane.

Four of these lots, located together just north of Duke Street and west of the present day Quaker Lane, passed through the hands of several owners and were eventually purchased by Samuel Cooper in 1839. Cooper and his family lived in a large house, probably built by the previous owner, on the high ground towards the northern edge of his property, which he called *Cameron*. The hill on which his house stood soon came to be called *Cooper's Hill*.

Cooper, who was born in New York and graduated from West Point, had a distinguished record of service as Adjutant-General for the U.S. Army until he resigned his command in 1861 and became a General in the

Confederate Army. His family left Cameron, and he and his wife spent the duration of the war in Richmond. During his absence, Cameron and the landscape around it underwent a radical transformation.



Portion of Samuel S. Cooper's 1866 Sketch Map of "Cameron" (Froebel 1992:197)

Early in the war, the U.S. government recognized the need to build fortifications to defend the capitol city of Washington, D.C. The western line of these defenses reached the western fringes of Alexandria and included a series of ridges north of Hunting Creek. Fort Worth was constructed in 1861 not far to the northwest of Cameron, and Fort Ellsworth was constructed on Shooter's Hill to the east. The Episcopal Theological Seminary, located north of Cameron on Quaker Lane, was requisitioned by the U.S. Army in 1861 to be used as a headquarters and hospital. By 1863 it was evident that another fort was needed to close the gap between Fort Worth and Fort Ellsworth. The location selected for this new fort was Cooper's Hill, or *Traitor's Hill,* as it was called by the troops who camped nearby. Samuel Cooper's fine house at Cameron was razed by Union troops, and Fort Williams was built on its site, reportedly with bricks and other materials salvaged from the house. Additional gun batteries were constructed west and southwest of the fort, and a line of rifle pits stretched eastward from Fort Williams towards Fort Ellsworth.

Cooper and his family returned to Cooper's Hill after the war and enlarged a small frame house on the property to use as their home. Since then, the original estate has been divided and parts of it sold, but portions of the original Cameron estate are still owned by descendants of Samuel Cooper.

The lot at 206 North Quaker Lane is located south of and down hill from the location of original main house at Cameron. Archival research produced no evidence that a building ever stood on this portion of the original Cameron estate. Nevertheless, it is possible that an outbuilding was located on the project area and not documented in historic records.

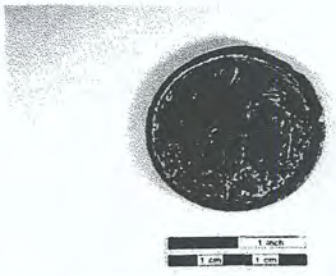
Archaeological Investigations at 206 North Quaker Lane

In 2003 plans were underway to develop the western portion of the lot at 206 North Quaker Lane. Recognizing the high probability of the presence of archaeological resources on the land because of its strategic location during the Civil War and its proximity to the main house at Cameron, the City of

Alexandria required the developer to hire professional archaeologists to conduct an archaeological evaluation of the property.

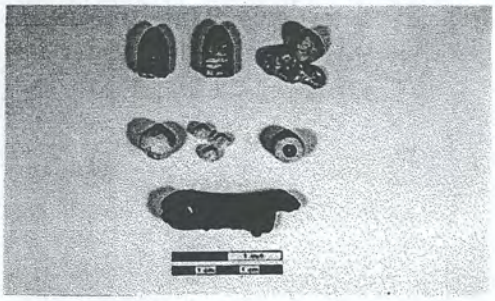
Archaeological investigations at 206 North Quaker Lane began in July of 2003 and continued through September. Initial testing of the project area involved the excavation of shovel tests at regular intervals and a metal detector survey. Once it was established that archaeological resources were present on the property, additional investigations entailed the use of a backhoe for excavating test trenches and for stripping away topsoil, additional metal detecting, and the hand excavation of the single feature found at the site.

Initial testing of the property revealed that the project area had long been plowed and that a scatter of 19th century artifacts was present in the plowed soil that lay across the entire area tested. These artifacts included a great many fragments of bottles, the vast majority of which once contained liquor, spirits, champagne or brandy, and very few



Brass-Plated Lead Filled Eagle Box Plate

ceramic sherds, which are usually found in great abundance on 19th century domestic sites. Also among the artifacts were Civil War period bullets and miscellaneous bits of metal hardware associated with Civil War military uniforms and equipment. These artifacts fit the profile of what would be the expected refuse at a Civil War encampment. Further investigations,



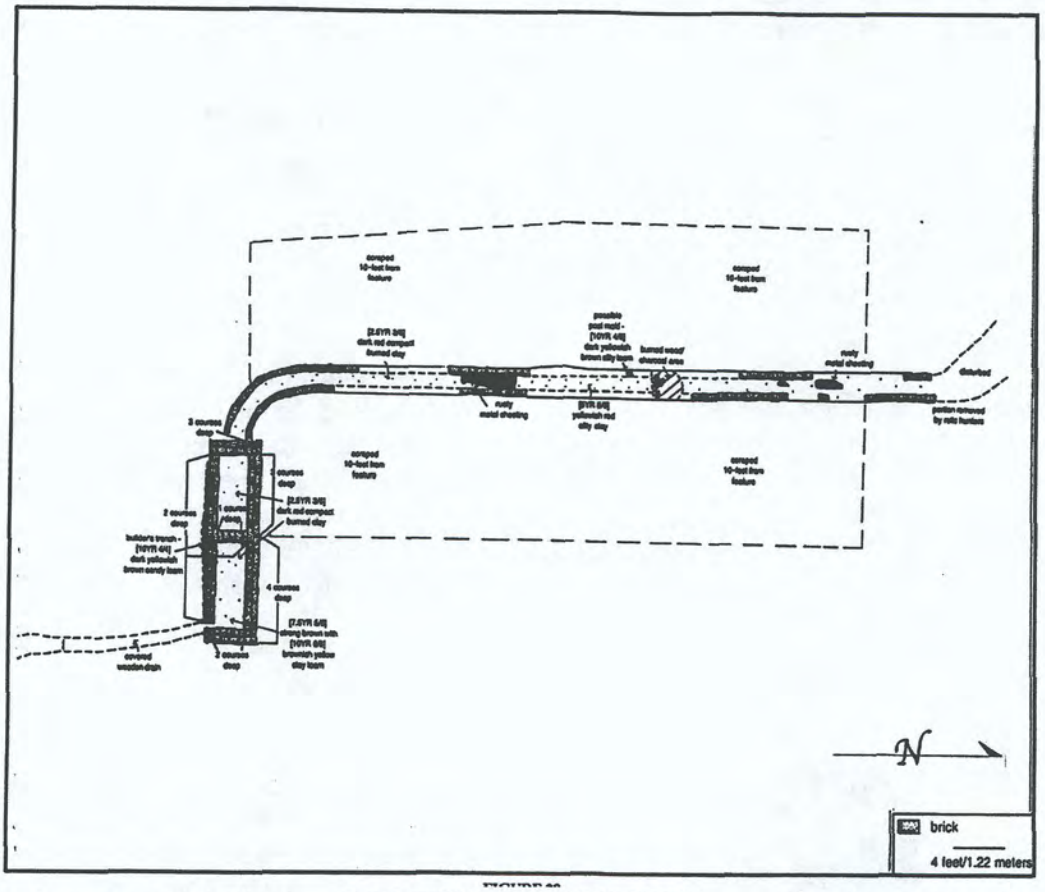
Miscellaneous Munitions: top left and center, unfired Minie balls; top right, melted Minie ball; center left, ball and buck shot; center right, possible Williams Cleaner bullet impacted; bottom, ferrous metal combination tool.

however, failed to produce any evidence of the tent platforms, company streets, pits, or hearths that might have remained of a camp. Either the camp was nearby and never extended into the project area, or post-Civil War plowing and other activities had destroyed all such evidence.

Investigations in one portion of the site did, however, reveal a cluster of buried bricks. Expanding on this initial opening, the excavators eventually uncovered the remnants of what at first appeared as a somewhat bewildering brick construction. The construction appeared initially as a 50-foot long brick-lined trench terminating at one end in a partitioned brick-lined box. Further exploration of this feature and additional historical research revealed that this curious feature was the remnants of a heating device.

A Civil War Period Heating System: The "Crimean Oven"

The remains of the heating device found at 206 North Quaker Lane stand as unique evidence of one of the more innovative and little known technologies used during the Civil War. The simple system consisted of an exterior heat source, which was located in the brick-lined fire box and connected to a long subterranean brick-lined flue. The west side of the firebox housed a stove, probably made of iron, which provided the heat source. Heated air was forced -- or simply rose -- through the brick-lined flue that ran up the slope north of the box. This flue was either covered or completely lined with sheet metal, and heat radiating from it would have heated the tent or tents that stood over it. It probably terminated at a chimney on its upper end. The function of the east half of the firebox is uncertain, although it may have served as a storage area for fuel or simply as a way to access the stove for refueling and/or cleaning. A lip of bricks on the interior of the east half may have supported a wooden platform or floor that kept the contents (or user) above the sticky clay subsoil into which the entire firebox was built. A wooden box drain served to drain excess water out of the box, which certainly collected run-off from the slope



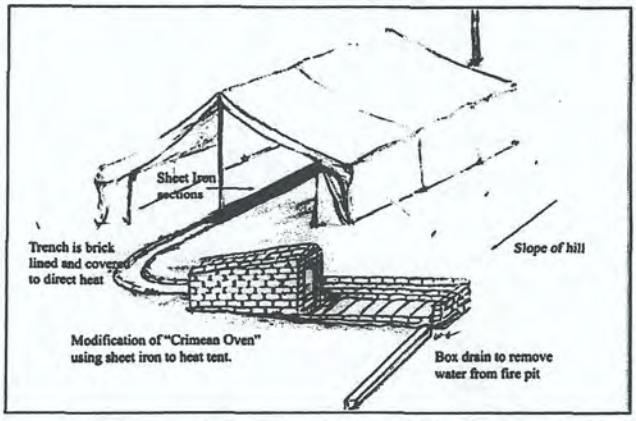
Plan Map of "Crimean Oven" Brick Feature

above it.

A review of reports of excavations at

Picture of Excavated "Crimean Oven" Brick Feature Facing North from Brick-lined Fire Box.

other Civil War camp sites failed to provide other examples of such heating systems. Further historical research, however, confirmed that systems such as the one found at Quaker Lane were in use during the war. In a letter written in November of 1861 and addressed to the Chief of Staff of the Army of the Potomac, Charles S. Tripler, Surgeon and Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, expressed his concerns about providing adequate shelter for the soldiers during the coming winter months. Regarding the issue of heating the tents, Tripler says, "... For warming the tents and drying the ground a modification of the Crimean oven, which has been devised and put in operation by Dr. McRuer, the surgeon of General Sedgwick's brigade, appears to me to be the cheapest and most effective." He continues, citing McRuer's report on his heating device:



Contemporary Interpretive Drawing of Brick Feature (Courtesy of Wally Owen)

A trench 1 foot wide and 20 inches deep to be dug through the center and length of each tent, to be continued for 3 or 4 feet farther, terminating at one end in a covered oven fire-place and at the other in a chimney. By this arrangement the fire-place and chimney are both on the outside of the tent; the fire-place is made about 2 feet wide and arching; its area gradually lessening until it terminates in a throat at the commencement of the straight trench. This part is covered with brick or stone, laid in mortar or cement; the long trench to be covered with sheet-iron in the same manner. The opposite end to the fire-place terminates in a chimney 6 or 8 feet high; the front of the fire-place to be fitted with a tight moveable sheet-iron cover, in which an opening is to be made, with a sliding cover to act as a blower. By this contrivance a perfect draught may be

obtained, and no more cold air admitted within the furnace than just sufficient to consume the wood and generate the amount of heat required, which not only radiates from the exposed surface of the iron plates, but is conducted throughout the ground floor of the tent so as to keep it both warm and dry, making a board floor entirely unnecessary, thereby avoiding the dampness and filth, which unavoidably accumulates in such places. All noise, smoke, and dust, attendant upon building the fires within the tent are avoided; there are no currents of cold air, and the heat is so equally diffused, that no difference can be perceived between the temperature of each end or side the tent. Indeed, the advantages of this mode of warming the hospital tents are so obvious, that it needs only to be seen in operation to convince any observer that it fulfills everything required as regards the warming of hospital tents of the Eighth Brigade, and ascertain by observation the justness of this report.

Dr. McRuer's description of his innovative heating system conforms closely to the evidence found at North Quaker Lane, and it gives us some clues as to when this system was built, who may have built it, and what sort of structure it may have serviced. The system was probably built and used during the winter of 1861-1862. It could have been one of the systems originally built by Dr. McRuer for the Eighth Brigade or it could have been built for another brigade following his specifications. Dr. McRuer specifically recommends that this system be used for hospital tents. The system at North Quaker Lane, with its 50-foot flue, would have been large enough to heat one and possibly two of the larger tents usually used for hospitals.

The system was probably abandoned after the first winter when the adjoining camp was relocated after the winter months. The remnants of the heating system had been filled with soil and camp refuse. Perhaps troops encamped on the property or nearby after that first winter found the abandoned brick-lined trench a convenient place to dispose of their trash. After the war, the brick feature had been buried with soil and the ground above and around it leveled by plowing, leaving no trace of it visible on the ground surface.

Conclusion

After excavating the soil above, within, and around it and carefully documenting its construction, the brick heating device at North Quaker Lane was once again buried. Fortunately, the planned construction for the property will not destroy what is left of this unusual example of Civil War era technology. Using readily available materials and simple engineering, Dr. McRuer's heating device improved the health and comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers unfortunate enough to need the services of a hospital during that first winter of the war. In the face of all the hardships of war, such small but effective innovations must have been much appreciated by those few who benefited from their use. The archaeological discovery of this unusual device evokes a time when what was before and is again a residential neighborhood was a place dominated by the concerns of war, and it instills an appreciation for the efforts of those who

sought to provide comfort for the men whose job it was to fight.

This summary is based upon a 2004 report entitled, *Phase I Archeological Investigation at 206 North Quaker Lane*, with contributing authors Christine Jirikowic, Gwen J Hurst and Tammy Bryant. Produced by Thunderbird Archeological Associates on behalf of Alexandria Archaeology and Meushaw Development Company, Inc.

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archeological evaluation of a parcel measuring approximately 150 by 250 feet that will be impacted by proposed construction. The parcel is located in the western portion of the lot at 206 North Quaker Lane in the City of Alexandria, Virginia (Figure 1).

The study was conducted by Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc. (TAA), of Woodstock, Virginia, for Meushaw Development Company, Inc., of Alexandria, Virginia. The work was carried out during the end of July through September of 2003. Christine Jirikowic, Ph.D., was Principal Investigator on the project and edited the report. The Field Supervisor was Tammy Bryant, M.A., and Chris Shephard, Jennifer Rakos-Simonson, and Lori Gray served as Field Technicians. The background research was conducted by Gwen J. Hurst, who also wrote those sections of the report. Rachel Teates served as Laboratory Technician. Heather Cline prepared the illustrations. Wally Owen, Assistant Director and Curator of the Fort Ward Museum and Historic Site, graciously assisted with his research on heating systems used at Civil War encampments and with the identification of Civil War period artifacts from the site. We also appreciate the assistance of Steve Potter of the National Park Service National Capitol Region, who shared his knowledge of Civil War sites and provided his insight regarding the interpretation of the results of these investigations. Finally, we would like to express our thanks to Howard Peck, who shared his knowledge of the site and assisted with our investigations.

Fieldwork and report contents conformed to the guidelines set forth by the 1996 *City of Alexandria Archeological Standards,* the City of Alexandria Archaeology Protection Code as set forth in Zoning Ordinance Section 11-411, as well as the *Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (Dickenson 1983). The work also follows the specific requirements of the Scope of Work for this project that was developed by Alexandria Archaeology (Appendix I). The purpose of the survey was to determine if archeological resources are present within the impact area and to provide a preliminary assessment of their potential significance. If a particular resource was felt to possess the potential to contribute to the knowledge of local, regional, or national prehistory or history, additional work would be recommended.

All artifacts, research data, and field data resulting from this project are currently on repository at the TAA offices in Woodstock, Virginia. These materials will ultimately be transferred to Alexandria Archeology for permanent curation.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is a circa 150 by 250 foot parcel located in the western portion of the lot at 206 North Quaker Lane in the City of Alexandria, Virginia. The project area is bounded to the north and west by the existing driveway servicing 206 North Quaker Lane and other properties to the west; to the east, it is bounded by the existing house and

FIGURE 1

Portion of U.S.G.S. 1994 Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 7.5' Quadrangle Showing the Project Area

Scale: 1" = 2000'

remainder of the lot at 206 North Quaker Lane (which was not part of the project area), and to the south by private property.

The current topography of the parcel within the project area is largely flat just below the grade of the existing driveway to the north and gently sloping downward to the south. The vegetation is manicured grass with a few scattered mature hardwoods across the lawn. The southeastern corner of the project area was covered in tall overgrown grass and weeds. The trees consist of a few cedars and a couple of oak trees that were approximately 80-100 years old. It was the intention of the client to save most of the mature trees on the parcel to be developed.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Quaker Lane project property is located on the west side of North Quaker Lane between Trinity Drive and Duke Street in Alexandria, Virginia. Until the eastern end of Fairfax County was annexed to the town of Alexandria in 1952, the Quaker Lane property was located in the Falls Church District of Fairfax County.

General History

The first settlement in Virginia was established in 1607 on Jamestown Island, 60 miles up the James River. By 1619, the number of "corporations" or boroughs in the colony had increased to seven. The first Virginia Assembly, convened by Sir (Governor) George Yeardley at James Citty in June of 1619, increased the number of boroughs in the colony from seven to eleven. In 1634, that part of Virginia located south of the Rappahannock River was divided into eight shires called: James City, Henrico, Charles City, Elizabeth Citty [sic], Warwick River, Warrosquyoake, Charles River, and Accawmack, all to be "...governed as the shires in England" (Hening Vol. 1, 1823:224). Ten years later, in 1645, Northumberland County was established "...for the reduceing of the inhabitants of Chickcouan [district] and other parts of the neck of land between Rappahanock River and Potomack River," thus enabling European settlement north of the Rappahannock River and Northern Virginia (Hening Vol. I, 1823:352-353).

Prior to 1692, most lands in Virginia Colony were granted by the Governor of the colony under the "head right" system and are known as Virginia Land Grants. Land known as the "Northern Neck," which extended from the north side of the Rappahannock River to the banks and head of the Potomac River, was given by King Charles II, during his exile in 1649, to seven loyal supporters for the yearly rent of £6.14.4. This occurred during the Cromwellian civil war (1649-1659) and prior to Charles being crowned King of England in 1660 (Hening Vol. 1, 1823:358-359, 527; IV, 1820:514-523).

The Quaker Lane project is located on a portion of a 627 acre Virginia Land Grant to John Carr and John Simpson granted on November 20, 1678, for the transportation of 13 persons into the colony (Northern Neck Grants P6:671). The land patent to John Carr and John Simpson describes the land being located on the northwest side of Great

Hunting Creek (Figure 2). Shortly after obtaining the land grant, the property was divided between John Carr and John Simpson. It was later transferred to various land holders between 1681 and 1753, when the 627 acre property was obtained by Hugh West. Appendix II presents an abstract of the 1791 deed that summarizes these various conveyances. A chain-of-title to the Quaker Lane property appears in Appendix III.

Parent counties of Fairfax County, initially derived from the Indian District of "Chickcoun" (Chicacoan), were: Northumberland County (1645-1651), Lancaster County (1651-1653), Westmoreland County (1653-1664), Stafford County (1664-1731) (Hening Vol. I, 1823:352-353; 381), and Prince William County (1730) (Hening Vol. IV, 1820:803). In 1742, Fairfax County was created from the upper part of Prince William County using the Occoquan River as the dividing line (Hening Vol. V, 1819:207-208).

The town of Alexandria, located on the western shore of the Potomac River, was originally a tobacco trading post warehouse and sea port known as Bellehaven. Bellehaven was located on a portion of a 6,000 acre Virginia Land Grant patented by Robert Howson in 1669 for the transportation of 120 persons into the colony (Virginia Land Grants P6:262). In 1749, it was reported to the Virginia Assembly that a town at the Hunting Creek warehouse "...would be commodious for trade and navigation and tend greatly to the Ease and Advantage of the Frontier Inhabitants" (Winfree 1971:443-445). By an *Act* of the Virginia Assembly in 1749, it was ordered that within four months 60 acres of land belonging to Philip Alexander, John Alexander, and Hugh West, were to be surveyed beginning at the first branch above the tobacco warehouses and laid out in lots. The town of Alexandria, named for John Alexander, became part of the District of Columbia in 1789 and was returned to the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1846, becoming Alexandria County.

In about 1745 John Minor proposed that the town of Cameron be located on 25 acres on the upper side of Hunting Creek, southeast of the project area in the vicinity of Cameron Mills on Great Hunting Creek. Harrison reports that Minor proposed:

> "...to lay out a town to be called 'Cameron,' but accomplished no more than the establishment of an ordinary...although never more than the site of an ordinary, the 'place called Cameron' remained a familiar landmark...Washington mentions it frequently in his diaries, as a place where races and musters of the militia were held...At the end of the century the 'Cameron Mills,' (which seem to have superseded a mill belonging to John Colvill), took the name...[of Cameron Mills]" (Harrison 1987:344, 415, 571).

The original 1678 Virginia Land Grant to John Carr and John Simpson was within the boundaries of the Northern Neck of Virginia, which became vested in the 5th Lord Fairfax by his marriage to Lady Culpeper in 1792. One-half, or 314 acres, of the Carr-Simpson Virginia Land Grant was reaffirmed to John Simpson as a Northern Neck Patent by Lady

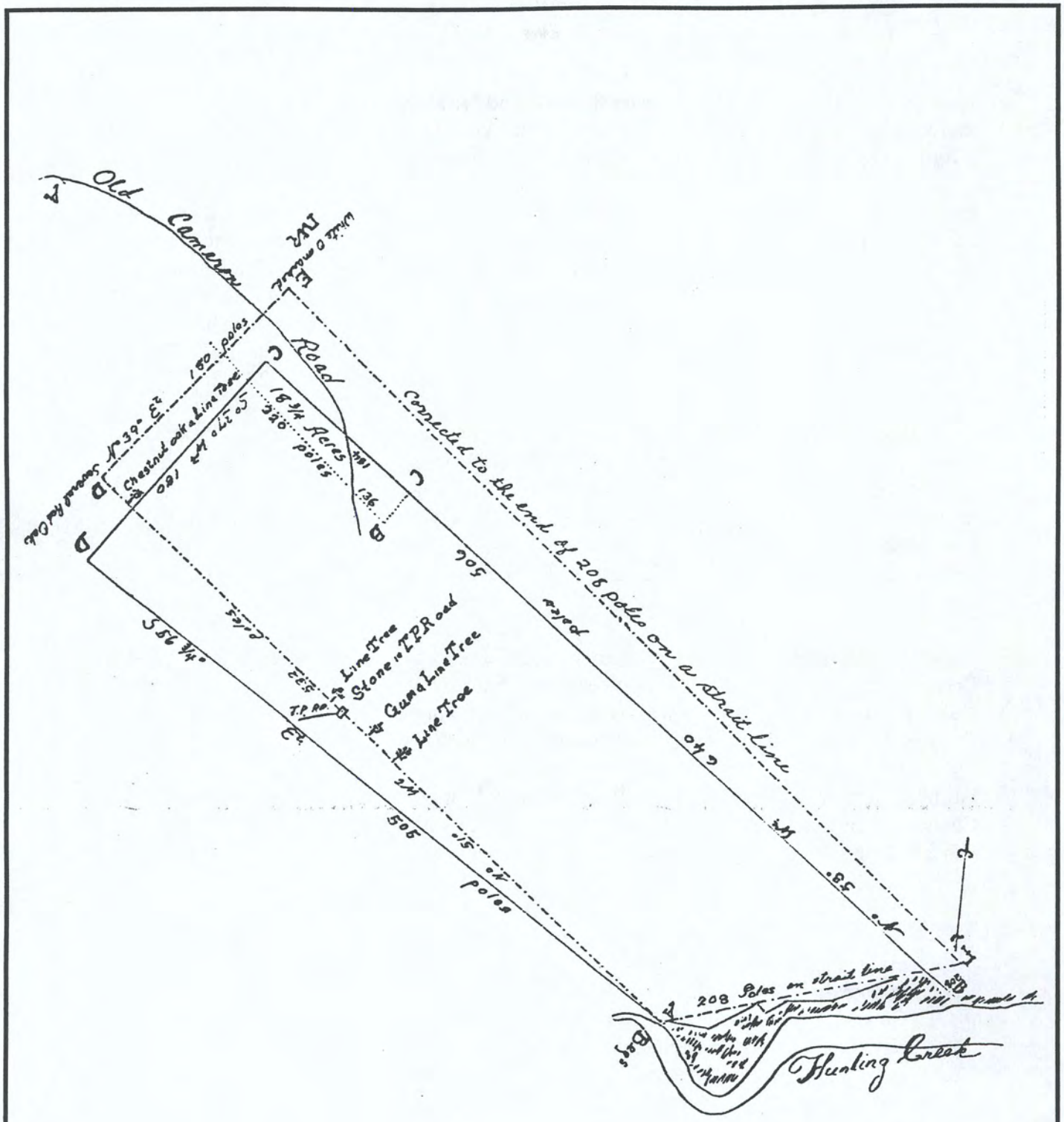


FIGURE 2
1678 Plat Map Showing the 627 Acre Land Patent to John Carr and John Simpson
(Mitchell 1988: 40)

Culpeper and Lord Fairfax on January 8, 1694, and "...afterwards by diverse conveyances and devises became vested in Hugh West the elder" (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds W:284-291; see Appendix II).

Hugh West of Fairfax County, an "attorney at law," died in late spring of 1767, leaving all of his estate, except the land whereon he lived, to be sold by his executors and the proceeds to be divided among his children (Fairfax County Wills C:7-8). The Fairfax County Rental for 1770 lists his son, "Captain" John West, with 1,404 acres, for which he was five years behind in paying taxes, and a second tract of 74 acres, for which he was four years behind in taxes. In 1772 and 1774 the acreage was combined totaling 1,478 acres with the rents being two years behind in 1774 (Sparacio 1988:117, 122, 126).

John West, identified in colonial period records as "Major" John West, served during he early part of the French Indian Wars in 1754 under George Washington as a lieutenant of the Virginia Regiment. By 1755, West was living in Alexandria as a merchant. John West was elected to the Virginia Assembly in 1755 and was re-elected to the assembly until 1766. He also served as a Fairfax County Justice of the Peace until he retired from public service shortly before his death in 1775 (Harrison 1987:139; Hofstader 1992:42, 65).

John West left his estate "...whereon my mother lives containing 627 acres" (the original Carr/Simpson Patent of 1678) to his eldest son, Thomas West (see Appendix III). Other children named in John West's will were: John West, Hugh West, Catherine West, Frances West, and Sarah West (Fairfax County, Virginia Wills D:4-6).

Fairfax County court records for the Revolutionary War period are missing (Fairfax County Circuit Court ca. 1992:6). In 1774 and 1775, a total of 24 leading citizens of Fairfax County, with George Washington as chairman of the committee, were named as the *Fairfax County Committee of Safety:*

> "The location of Fairfax County at the head of navigation on the Potomac made it especially dangerous for the members of the committee of safety to take the stand they did, for Washington and Mason at Mt. Vernon and Gunston Hall, and the numerous Alexandria members...at that place were all in easy reach of any attacking force which might ascend the Potomac. In fact British war did come to Alexandria and there is a well authenticated story of the capture in that port of a war vessel by cavalry during the Revolution. It is highly probable that these [Committee of Safety] men, so closely associated by their home interests, had the feeling so well expressed by [Benjamin] Franklin, that they must hang together, otherwise they should hang separately.
>
> Out of the twenty-five men who were members of the committee of safety of this county two at least were of national prominence. George Mason, friend and neighbor of George Washington...the author of the Fairfax resolves and of the famous Bill of Rights....the other one was of world-

> wide fame...and first President of these United States, George Washington..." (The Historical Society of Fairfax County, Virginia 1969:52-58).

On the first of April in 1781, a tender to the privateer *Trimer* sailed up the Potomac River, robbing the plantations as far as Alexandria, where they were discovered attempting to capture an American vessel (Palmer 1881:21-22). Sufficiently alarmed by the English invasion and depredations along the Potomac River, Alexandria citizens requested the Virginia Assembly for a militia, forges, and a cannon to protect the town (Bockstruck 1988:131-132).

In 1791, Thomas West and trustees William Payne (as executor of William Payne, Sr. [deceased]) and George Minor conveyed a 300 acre parcel of the 627 acre land grant located between the north side of the "Lower Turnpike" and the "old road from Falls Church to Alexandria" to Josiah Watson for £400.0.0 (approximately $2,814.36) (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds T:398-409). Josiah Watson, a tobacco factor and importer of goods for Philadelphia, was listed in 1775 as one of 20 merchants and factors residing in Alexandria (Carter 1775:246).

On May 21, 1798, Josiah Watson mortgaged the 300 acre tract to John W. McIver for $4,000. Josiah Watson subsequently filed bankruptcy, and all of his estate was seized and conveyed to John W. Iver for the benefit of Watson's creditors. By a chancery suit against John McIver and Josiah Watson, the court appointed James Keith, George Gilpin, and Francis Peyton as commissioners to sell the property (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds E2:532-536). Two roads (including Quaker Lane) were put through the 300 acre tract known as "Stump Hill," and the property was then subdivided into forty-nine small lots to be sold at public auction (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds S2:122). The plat map of the Stump Hill subdivision shows the current Quaker Lane project area likely includes portions of Lots 27 and 28, located on the northwest corner of the Little River Turnpike and what would later be called North Quaker Lane (Figure 3).

In 1803 the boundaries of the city of Alexandria, D. C., were West Street on the west side, Hunting Creek on the south side, the wharves in the Potomac River east of Union Street on the east side, and Montgomery Street on the north side. The three roads leading into Alexandria were: the "Road from Leesburg" (Leesburg Turnpike), which entered Withe [Wythe] Street; the "Road From Leesburg and Western Country" (Little River Turnpike); and the "Road from Richmond" (Back Road/Telegraph Road), which intersected with the "Road from Leesburg and Western County" on the north side of Cameron Mills, west of Duke Street (Figure 4) - Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds E2:269).

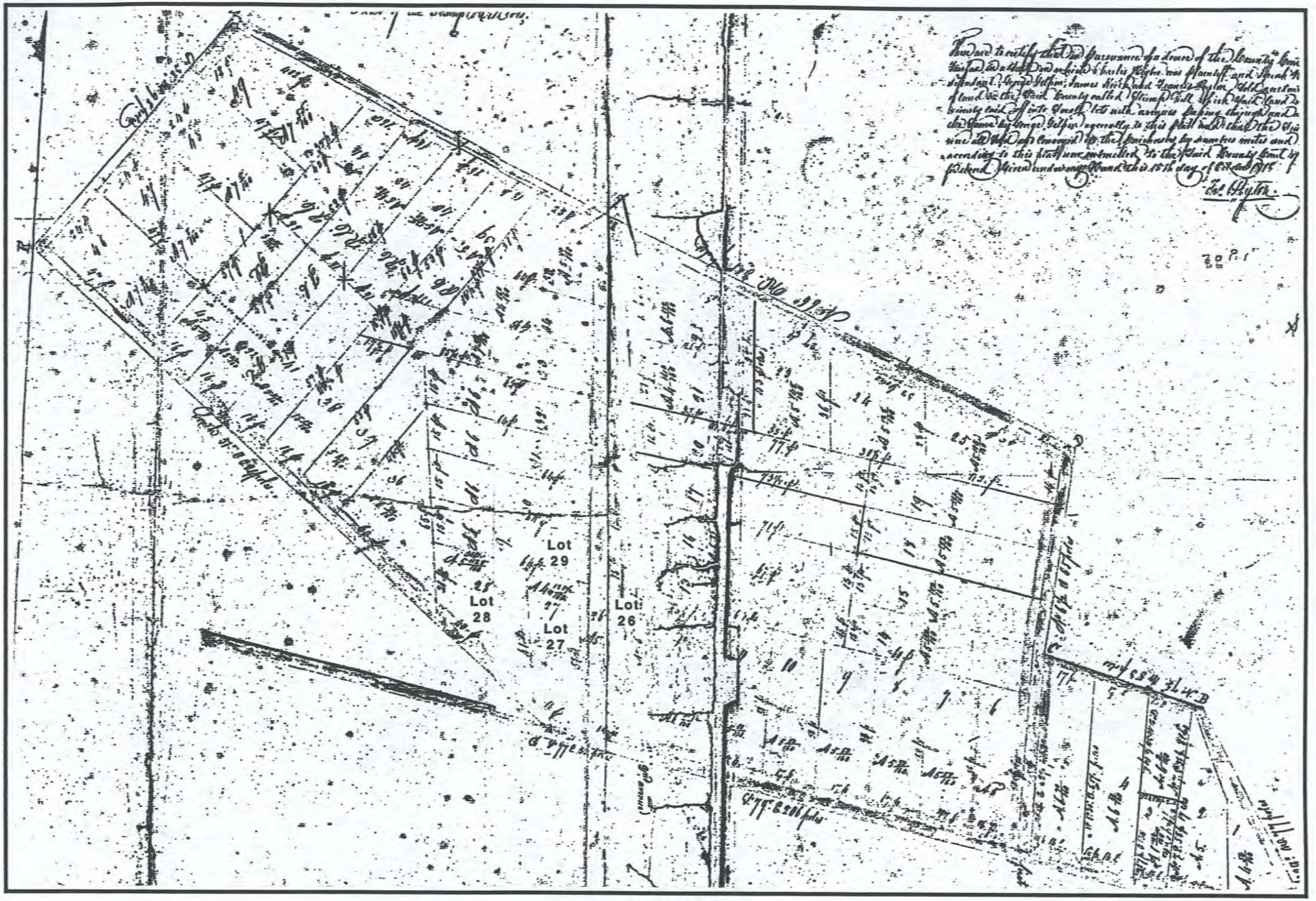


FIGURE 3

1798 Plat Map of the Stump Hill Subdivision Showing Lots 26-29

(Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds, S2:122)

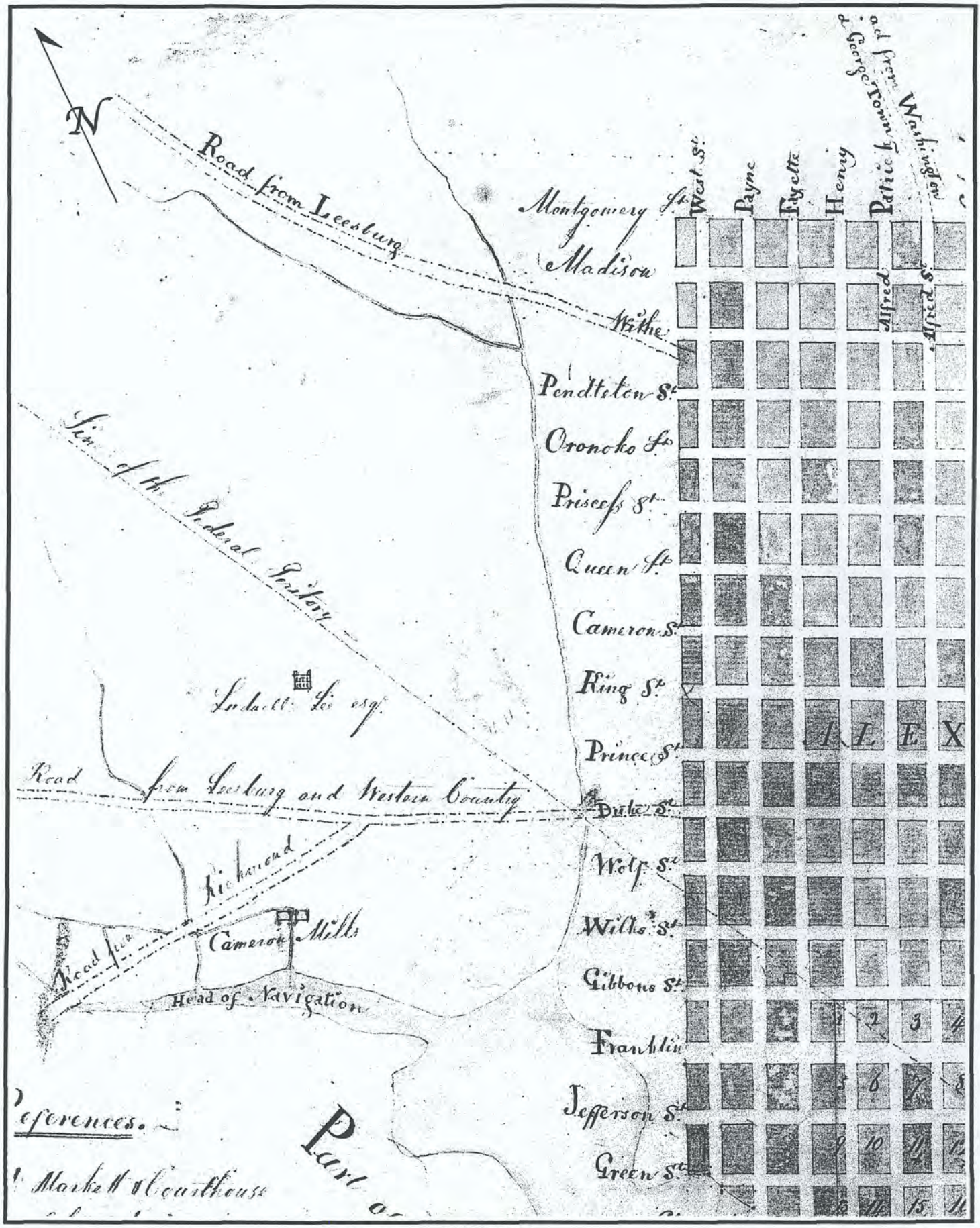


FIGURE 4

Portion of 1803 Plan of Alexandria - in the Territory of Columbia - State of Virginia, Showing the Three Roads Leading into Alexandria (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds, E2:269)

Stump Hill

Lots 27, 28, and 29 of Stump Hill were deeded from James Keith and George Gilpin, two of the commissioners appointed in 1798 to sell the property, to commissioner Francis Peyton on April 23, 1804. Lot 27, a tract of four acres, was purchased for $122.19; Lot 28, a tract of five acres, was purchased for $145.00; and Lot 29, a tract of six acres, was purchased for $180.00 (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds E2:337-342). Shortly after the sale of Lots 27-29, Lot 26 was deeded by commissioners James Keith, George Gilpin, and Francis Peyton to Phineas Janney. This deed was recorded in missing Fairfax County, Virginia Deed Book F2 (page 73). The following year, in 1805, Francis Peyton and his wife deeded Lot 27 to Christopher Noland for $143.43 (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds G2:52-54).

Christoper Noland died in 1806, leaving all of his estate to his executor, Robert I. Taylor, to be sold and the proceeds divided between his brother and sister. His brother, Matthew Noland, was identified as living near Dublin in the Kingdom of Ireland. His sister, Mary Ann Redmond, was identified as the wife of John Redmond, who was the gamekeeper of Lady Rawdon, "...resident at Tallymore Park near Castle William in the County of Dawn in the Kingdom of Ireland." The will of Christopher Noland was probated in the town of Alexandria on June 24, 1806 (Fairfax County, Virginia Wills I1:537-538).

Robert Taylor, as executor of the will of Christopher Noland, sold Lot 27 to Alexander Baggott in May of 1809 for $92.00 (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds J2:291-293). Lot 27 along with Lots 26, 28 and 29 were sold by Alexander Bagott and his wife Ann to William Paton, Jr., for $1,500.00 on January 13, 1817 (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds P2:154-157). William Paton, Jr., of the merchant firm of Paton & Butcher, died in 1817 (Miller, Vol. 2, 1992:19). On May 5, 1818, Nollett Herbert, the trustee for the estate of William Paton, conveyed Paton's Quaker Lane property (21.9 acres) to Richard C. Norton for an unknown sum (missing Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds V2:228-233).

Early Fairfax County land tax records for Richard Norton show that the larger parcel on which the project area is located had improvements as early as 1820. Between 1820 and 1824, the estate of Richard Norton was taxed for 21.90 acres assessed at $70.00 per acre with improvements assessed at $950 (Fairfax County Land Books 1820 –1824). In 1821, Richard Norton and his wife Mary mortgaged 21 acres (four lots) of the Stump Hill property to Edmond Lee and William G. Cranch (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds T2:16). Richard C. Norton, an attorney residing on Pine Street in 1816, died in 1821 (Miller Vol. 1, 1992:9). A bond to administer the estate of Richard C. Norton was filed in the Fairfax County Superior Court in 1821 (Fairfax County, Virginia Superior Court Wills page 54).

Edmond Lee and William G. Cranch, holders of Richard Norton's mortgage on the Quaker Lane property, conveyed the four lots to Charles Bennett in July of 1824 (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds V2:228-233). Tax assessments for Charles Bennett between the years of 1825 and 1838 show the property assessed at $118.65 per acre with the improvements on the property assessed at $2,000, indicating Bennett had added to the

improvements on the land. The *Alexandria, D. C. Directory for 1834* identifies Charles Bennett as a dry goods merchant with his store located on King Street near Columbia Street in Alexandria (Alexandria Library 1834:2). The will of Charles Bennett of Alexandria was filed in the Fairfax Circuit Court in 1839 (Fairfax County, Virginia Wills T:72), indicating that Charles Bennett was residing on the Stump Hill property in Fairfax County at the time. Hugh Smith, Robert Taylor, and Phineas Janney, executors of the will of Charles Bennett, sold Lots 26-29 to Samuel Cooper on July 11, 1839 (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds E3:376).

Cooper's Hill

Published genealogical and biographical data on Samuel Cooper state that he was born in 1798 in Hackensack, New York. He married Sarah Maria Mason, sister of General James Mason of Virginia. Samuel and Sarah Cooper lived at "Cameron" on Stump Hill, later called Seminary Hill, with their three children, Samuel Mason Cooper, Sarah Maria Cooper, and Virginia Cooper. The Cooper dwelling was located on the ridge top north of the current project area, a short distance south of Trinity Drive (Figures 5 and 6) (Dawson 1994; Warner 1959:62).

Between 1840 and 1850, tax assessments for property then owned by Samuel Cooper decreased in value to $90 per acre and the improvements decreased in value to $1,600. By 1856, the property value increased to $150 per acre and the improvements were assessed at $2,000. Personal property tax assessments for Samuel Cooper in 1861 included tax assessments for himself, two slaves over the age of 12 years, three horses, two carriages/coaches, two watches and two clocks, a piano/harp, $100 in gold, silver plate and jewelry, and $800 for kitchen and household furniture for a total assessment value of $1,760.

General Samuel Cooper served as Adjutant-General in the U. S. Army before resigning command in 1861 and becoming a brigadier general in the Confederate Army. One of the highest ranking Confederate officers during the Civil War, Cooper was one of the few West Point graduates from the North to serve in the Confederate Army. He was appointed a full general on May 16, 1861, and served throughout the war in Richmond, Virginia, as an Adjutant and Inspector General. One of his legacies to the history of the United States is that upon surrender of the Confederate forces at the end of the war, he turned over the records of his office intact to the United States authorities. Near the end of the Civil War he fled with (Confederate) President Davis from Richmond in April of 1865. After being captured and paroled, General Cooper returned to live in Alexandria (Boatner 1991:175).

The Cooper property was located on a hill that is part of a ridge line that formed a strategic strong point for the defense of Washington during the Civil War. The Cooper property was requisitioned by the Union Army in 1861. Throughout the war, soldiers set up temporary camps on this ridge to occupy an area of strategic importance. In 1863,

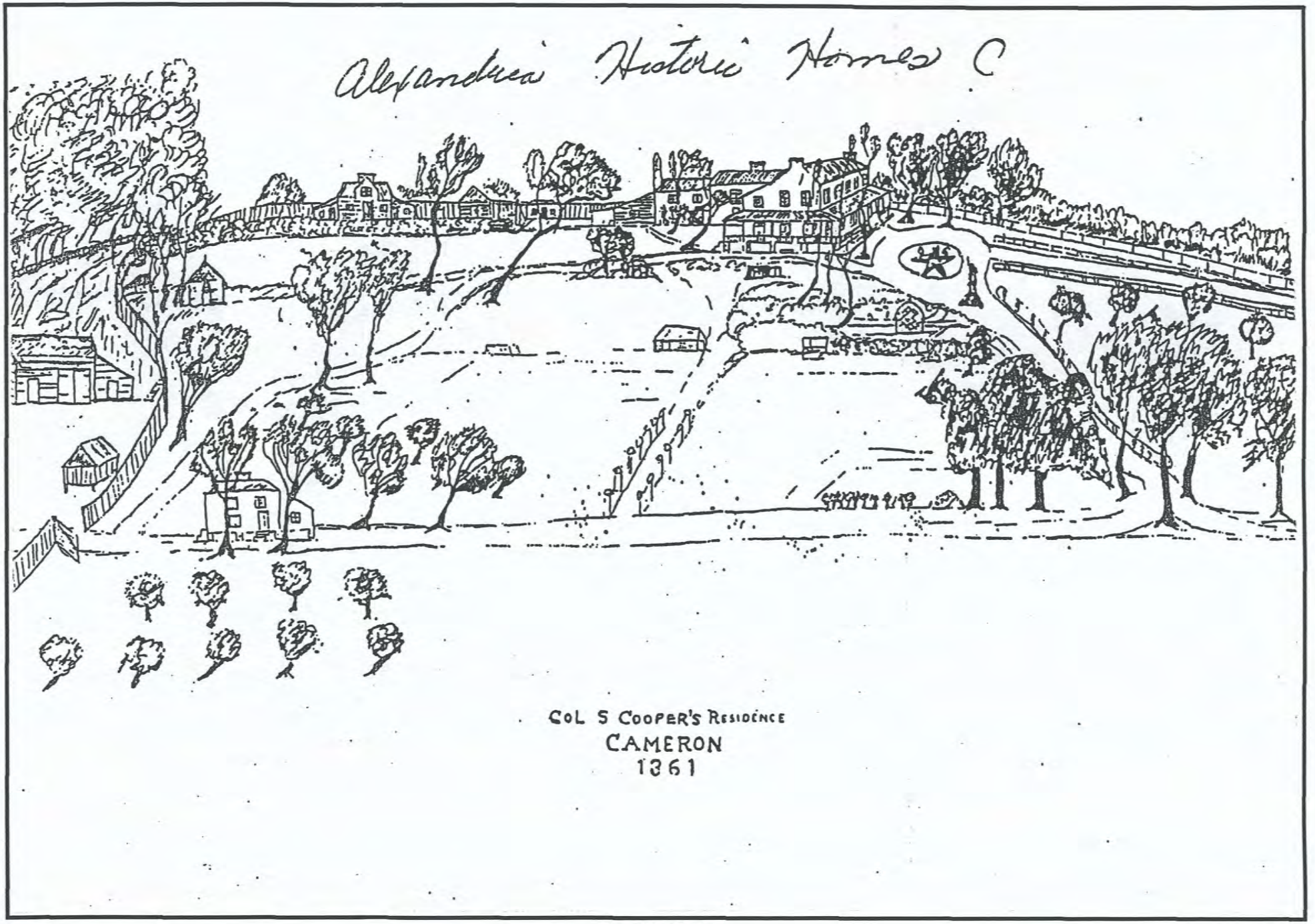


FIGURE 5
Portion of Samuel S. Cooper's 1861 Sketch Map of *Cameron;*
Project Area in Foreground

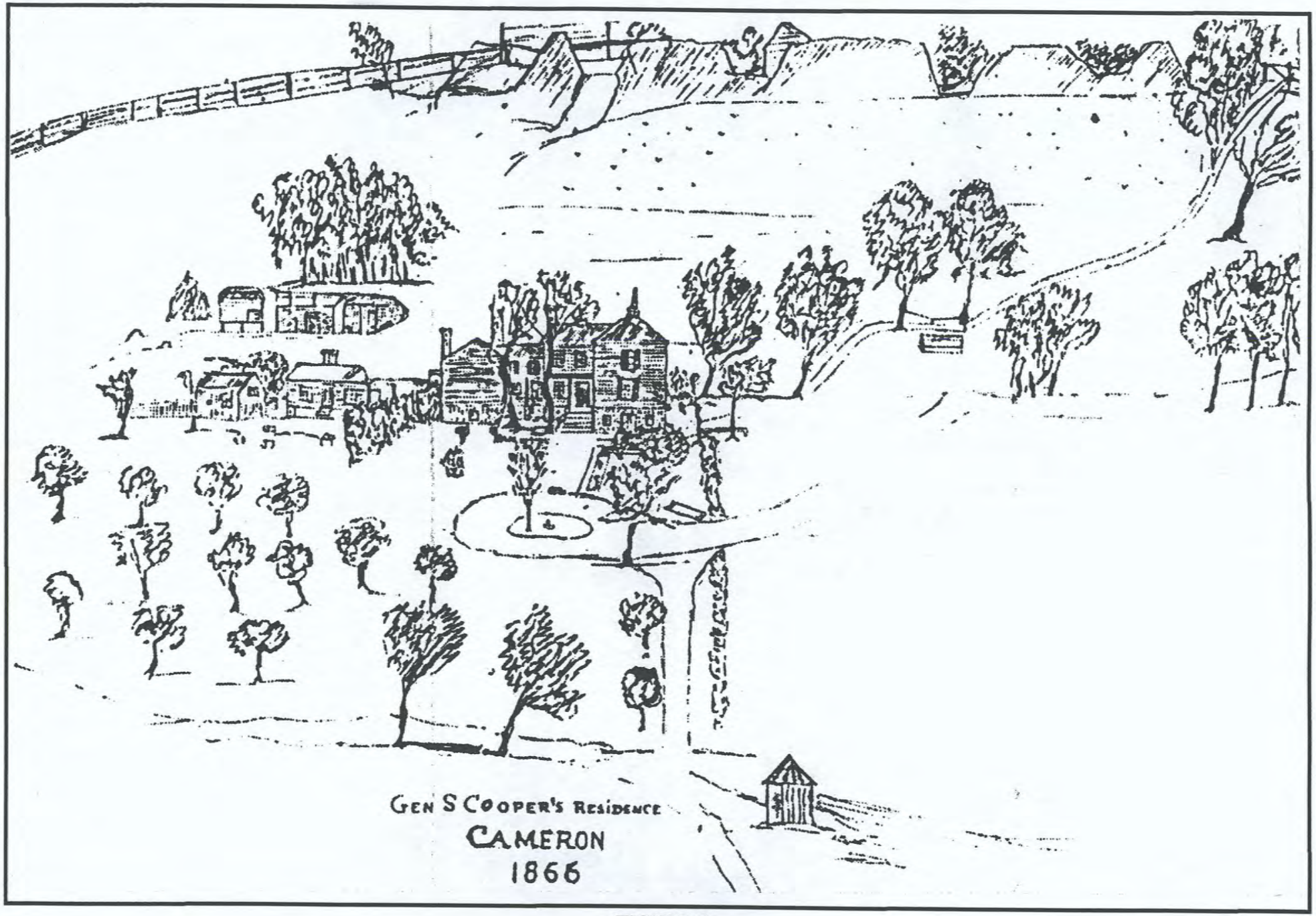


FIGURE 6
Portion of Samuel S. Cooper's 1866 Map of *Cameron*
(Froebel 1992: 197)

Fort Williams -- sometimes known by the soldiers who camped nearby as "Fort Traitor" was built on the site of the Cooper dwelling, reportedly using materials salvaged from the house, which was destroyed by the occupying Union Army (Dawson 1994; Warner 1959:62).

Quaker Lane During the Civil War

At the beginning of the Civil War, the Commonwealth of Virginia seceded from the Union, adopting the Virginia Ordinance of Secession on April 17, 1861 (Virginia State Library 1965:134). Initially, Confederate troops were posted throughout Alexandria to guard the town until May 24,1861, when the Union Army advanced from Washington, D.C. As the U. S. troops entered and occupied Alexandria, the Confederate forces retreated and abandoned their posts (Scott 1880:I.II:23-27).

A few intermittent Confederate raids were made into the western end of Alexandria, mostly along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. One skirmish was reported on the Little River Turnpike (Duke Street), south of the project area in June of 1863; however, no major battles were fought in the vicinity of Quaker Lane. Beginning in 1861, a number of Federal forts were established around the Capitol City, including the fringes of Alexandria, for the defenses of Washington.

Three major Civil War sites were located in the vicinity of the Quaker Lane project area. The first was the Virginia Seminary and Episcopal High School buildings and property, which were requisitioned by the U. S. Army in July of 1861. The Seminary, used as military headquarters and a hospital (Hurd 11989:24), is located north of the project area on the west side of Quaker Lane. The Protestant Episcopal Seminary was initially established in 1823 on the corner of King and Washington Streets in the town of Alexandria. In 1827, the Seminary was relocated to 59 acres of land purchased from the West estate on the northwest corner of Seminary Road and North Quaker Lane (McCord 1990:1).

As part of the defenses of Washington, Fort Worth was established northwest of the project area in 1861, and Fort Williams was built on the site of the Cooper residence a short distance north of the project area in 1863. Mrs. "Gen." Cooper resided with her husband in Richmond, Virginia, during the war (Frobel 1992:16). Whiting's Civil War map *Of The Ground Off Occupation And Defense of the U. S. Army* dated June and July 1861 shows two structures at the Cooper residence early in the Civil War (Figure 7).

The Virginia Theological Seminary and Episcopal High School (Virginia Site No. 44AX173) was first occupied by a detachment of the U. S. Military in July of 1861 (Scott 1881, I.V:11). In September of 1862 the grounds of the Seminary were occupied by camps of General William Franklin's Corps, comprised of the 8th and 19th Maine, the 186th and 137th Pennsylvania, and the 121st Pennsylvania (Scott 1887, I.XIX.II:197).

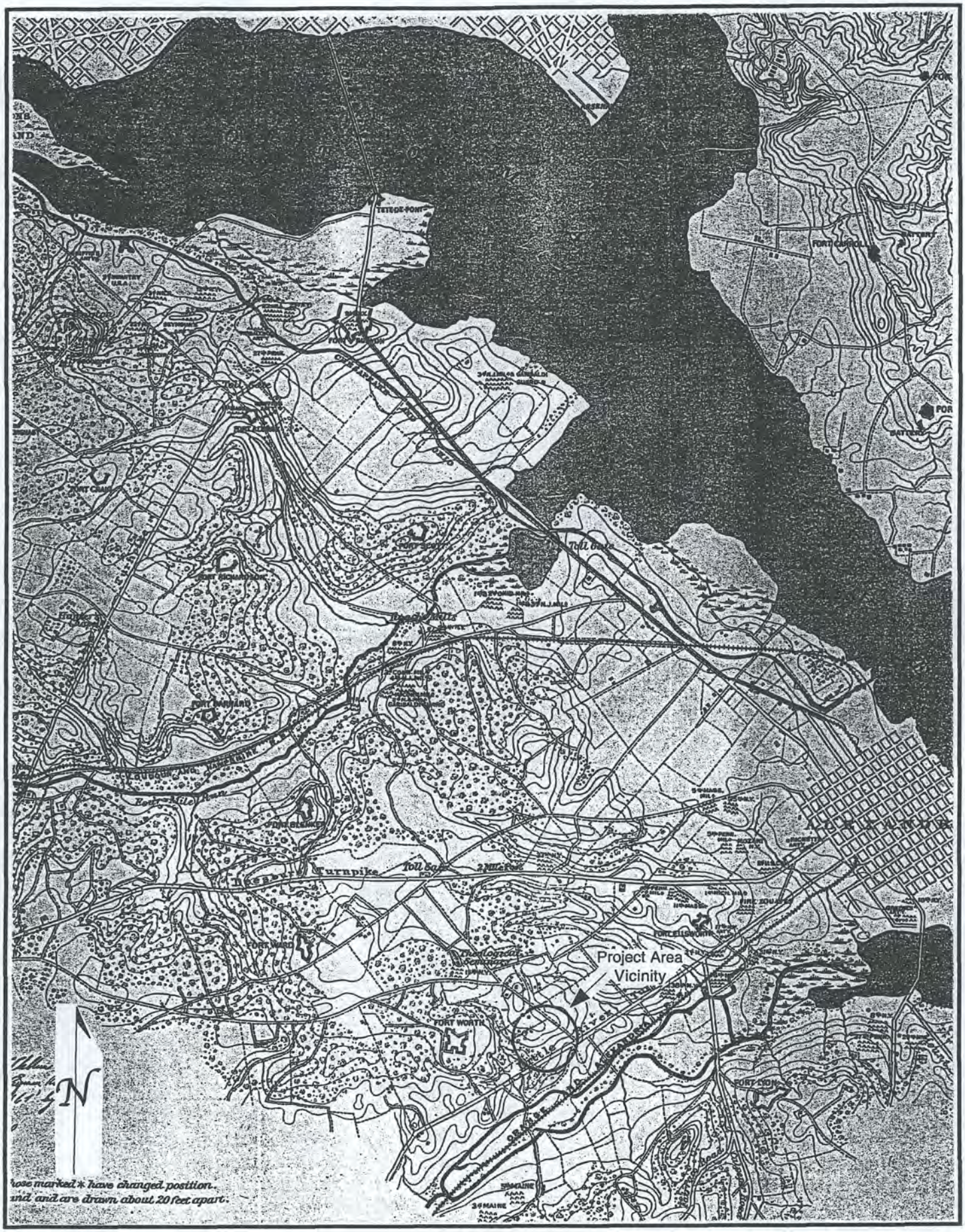


FIGURE 7

Portion of Whiting's 1861 Map of the Ground of Occupation and Defense of the Division of the U.S. Army in Virginia Showing the Vicinity of the Project Area

Fort Worth, located on a hilltop overlooking the Little River Turnpike northwest of the Quaker Lane project area, was constructed during the summer of 1861 to "...the left of the seminary" (Scott 1881:I.V:611). In October 1861, Fort Worth mounted 14 guns with 210 troops stationed at the fort to man the guns (Scott 1881, I.V:628).

From the end of 1861 and into 1862, Fort Worth was occupied by the 3rd New Jersey Regiment under the command of Colonel George W. Taylor (Davis et al. 1897, I.LI.I:49; Scott 1881, I.V:543-544). Colonel Taylor led his brigade into the 2nd Battle of Bull Run (Manassas) and was mortally wounded in the fight on August 31, 1862 (Boatner 1991:827). In September of 1862, the Engineer Brigade, Colonel Allabch's four regiments, General E. B. Tyler's brigade, and the 16th Connecticut Regiment were assigned to General Daniel Woodbury "in or near Fort Worth" (Scott 1885, I.XII.II:803). General Woodbury was in command of the Engineer Brigade's construction of the Washington defenses (Boatner 1991:947).

During the Second Battle of Bull Run in 1862, the 2nd New York Heavy Artillery of about 400 troops commanded by James V. Lawrence were camped on Cooper's Hill, or *Traitor's Hill*, as it was sometimes known, and using the Cooper residence for Headquarters (Scott 1885, I.XII.II:402-403). They may have been camped on or near the current project area.

J. G. Barnard, General and Chief Engineer of the Defenses of Washington, was on a commission appointed to examine the plans and conditions of the forts surrounding Washington. On December 24, 1862, prior to the establishment of Fort Williams on Cooper's -- or Traitor's -- Hill, General Barnard submitted a detailed report describing the conditions of each fort then in existence and offered suggestions for additional forts to be built:

> "*Traitors Hill.* This is a very excellent position, forming a *point-d' appui* of the line of obstructions across the valley of Hunting Creek, and commanding the deep ravine which envelopes the rear of Fort Worth. It is important to hold it, and it is valuable as a position for artillery to fire upon the opposite heights; and the commission recommends that a work be constructed to admit of siege guns, in conformity to a plan presented by the engineer.
>
> *Fort Worth* occupies a very commanding position. A larger work would have been desirable, but the site would not have permitted it, even if the exigencies of the times in which it was built had not limited the size to a minimum. The work is deficient in fire (and from its figure cannot bring a sufficient fire) upon the heights directly opposite, south of Hunting Creek. Such additional guns as its form permits, to bear in this direction, should be introduced. The work has sufficient bomb proof and magazines. A 100-pounder is being mounted to sweep the sector from Fort Lyon around to Fort Ward. The works previously enumerated with a chain of obstructions across the valley from Fort Lyon to Cooper's Hill, will secure

> Alexandria and the left flank of our general defensive line... The commission recommends the introduction of another 100-pounder into this work, to be placed in the salient of the south bastion" (Scott 1888:I.XX:905-906).

Ann Frobel and her sister, Elizabeth (Lizzie), resided throughout the Civil War at Wilton Hill, the family estate located south of the project area, just south of the Orange and Alexandria railroad tracks. On December 11, 1862, Ann Frobel noted in her *Civil War Diary*, "...that all the camps around Gen. Cooper's place and also those about the Seminary have been removed within the past few days." On January 26, 1863, Miss Frobel noted that although no disease outbreak or battles were reported to have occurred within the immediate vicinity of Alexandria, "...We counted...seventeen ambulances on the turnpike road going to the Seminary where they deposited their load" (Frobel 1992:141,157).

In May of 1863, Fort Williams was "...the new fort in progress on Traitor's Hill near Fort Worth" when the fort was ordered to "...be called Fort Williams after the late Brig. Gen. T. Williams, who was killed at the battle of Baton Rouge, La., August 5, 1862" (Scott 1889, I.XXXV.II:569).

On Thursday, June 28, 1863, Ann Frobel noted," We observe today the yellow earth thrown up all around Gen. Cooper's house at Cameron, and find they are making a fort there." On the following Monday she wrote, "Lizzie [her sister] was at Mr. Fairfax this evening and learned that Gen. Cooper's house at 'Cameron' has been torn down and a fort is to be made there. With a glass we could see an immense embankment of yellow earth. But everything else gone" (Frobel 1992:187, 195).

The following day, on June 29, 1863, Colonel Henry L. Abbot, commanding the 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery, reported "an affair" on the Little River Turnpike:

> "I have the honor to report that the enemy have been reconnoitering on the Little River Turnpike, just in front of our pickets, both last night and to-day. On the first occasion, 3 men put to flight a whole company of the One hundred and seventy-eighth New York, although the only demonstration they made was to retreat on being challenged by the pickets. On the second, 2 armed men shot a civilian and drove 2 others into our lines in sight of our pickets.
>
> Fort Worth is too high to command this road by night by artillery fire, and my infantry is too bad to be trusted to protect even a section of the light battery there, where there is no retreat for it, from cavalry.
>
> I have ridden over the position this morning, and would respectfully suggest that the Twenty-fifth Maine regiment, now near my right, be placed where this company now is, to hold the road, and cover a section of my battery (Hazard's) to-night.

> After due examination, I have decided, unless more force is available, to put the whole battery in position in the rifle-pits between Forts Worth and Ward, covered by three companies of the One hundred and seventy-eighth New York, with orders to hold the Leesburg turnpike, and await further developments in case of an attack to-night.
>
> I cannot hold the Little River turnpike without more infantry. If the rebels pass Fort Worth on it, they ought to be stopped by the forces near Alexandria; if they then turn up on the Seminary plateau the light battery is ready to prevent their attacking our line in rear in that vicinity, and the convalescent camp men ought to hold their own camp. Their raid will thus do little good to them.
>
> If I try to block the Little River pike, I fear I shall lose my guns to no purpose" (Scott 1889.I.XXVII.I:1038).

By October 14, 1863, Fort Williams was complete:

> "...On Traitor's (Cooper's) Hill, [the fort] has been built, also rifle-pits and batteries between it and [Fort] Ellsworth. With a few pieces of field artillery in these batteries and the opposite one near Fort Lyon, and some watchfulness, a cavalry raid into Alexandria would be difficult, while they complete the system of defense against regular attacks" (Scott 1890, I.XXIX.II:315).

Fort Williams was a small, unflanked, enclosed work with a perimeter of 250 yards and emplacements for 13 guns (Cooling and Owen 1988:64). The fort commanded a deep ravine that lay to the rear of Forth Worth, the heights south of Hunting Creek, and the Little River Turnpike. Soldiers stationed at the fort lived in quartermaster buildings that included two barracks, two mess halls, and officers' quarters constructed east of the fort. Two batteries located on west facing ridges are shown in circa 1863 (Figure 8), between the Theological Seminary and Fort Williams. A third extensive battery works crossing the ridges from the south side of Fort Williams, and overlooking the Little River Turnpike, are also shown as defensive works.

In May of 1864, two companies of the 2nd Connecticut Heavy Artillery "...of fair discipline and sufficient strength," commanded by Major Ells, were garrisoned at Fort Williams. Armaments at the fort at that time consisted of two 24 pound field (smooth bore) howitzers, four 10-pounder Parrott cannons, an eight-inch seacoast howitzer, six four-and one-half inch ordnance, and two 24-pounder Coehorn mortars (Scott 1891, I.XXXVI.II:883). Armaments at Fort Worth at this date included nine cannons ranging from 12-pounders to 100-pounders, eight siege guns and six mortars (Scott 1891, I.XXXVI.II:890).

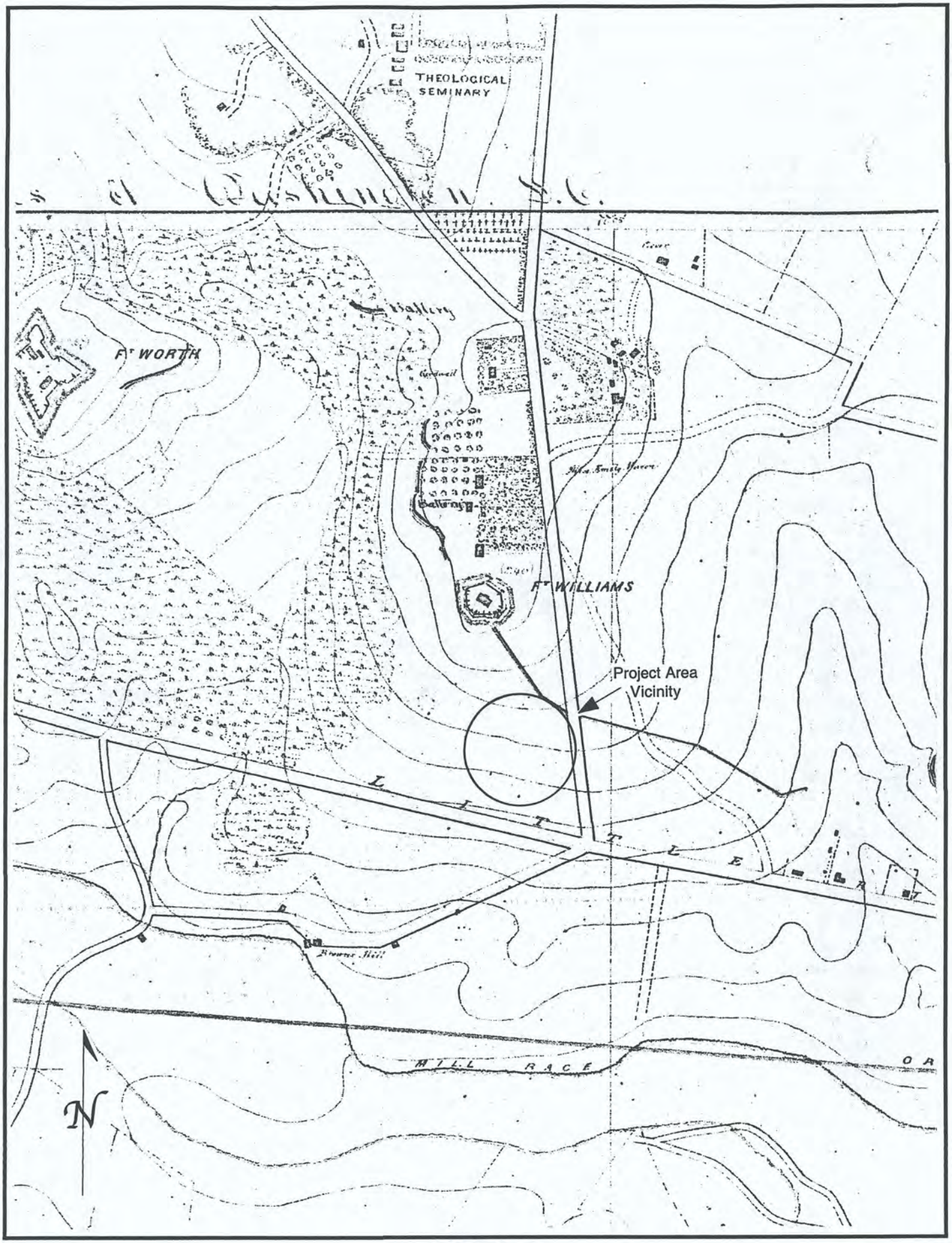


FIGURE 8

Portion of an 1863 Map Showing the Location of Fort Williams and the Vicinity of the Project Area

For the year ending September 30, 1864, two batteries mounting seven and eight guns had been built and one-hundred yards of infantry parapets had been thrown up between Forts Williams and Ellsworth (Davis et al. 1893, I.XIII.II:281). Reporting on work needed to be done at the forts, it was found that "...The repairs needed at Fort Worth are so extensive as to amount nearly to rebuilding the entire fort" (Davis et al. 1893, I.XLIII.II:285).

General Robert E. Lee's surrender of the Confederate Army on April 9, 1865, was followed by General Joseph E. Johnston's surrender of the Confederate Army of Tennessee to the Union General Major-General William T. Sherman on April 26, thus ending the Confederate resistance east of the Mississippi River. Sherman's army advanced to Alexandria from the Atlanta-Carolinas Campaigns and occupied Alexandria by mid-May 1865, anticipating formal ceremonies and mustering out of the troops. The "...whole country from Bailey's crossroads to Washington... [was one] ...vast encampment...literally covered with Sherman's army" of soldiers, tents, animals and wagons" (Frobel 1992:219, 226, 299, 230).

One of the camps was the 13th New Jersey Volunteers who had marched from North Carolina to Brentsville in Prince William County, Virginia, then crossed Bull Run to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at Fairfax Station in Fairfax County on May 18th. On May 19th, the 13th New Jersey went into camp along the Little River Turnpike near Fort Worth, where they remained until May 24 (Davis et al. 1895, I.XLVII.I:647).

Upon the recommendation of the chief engineer dated May 6, 1865, the fieldworks constructed for the defense of Washington, with the exception of the redoubt at Fort Worth, were dismantled (Scott et al. 1894:1286, 1293). Extant remains of Fort Williams (Virginia Site No. 100-14) are a brick magazine, which was -- according to tradition -- constructed from bricks from the Cooper house (Dawson 1994), and "...faint traces of the parapet and gorge" (Cooling and Owen 1988:64).

Cooper and Dawson Estate

As a Confederate general, General Cooper lost his U. S. citizenship and could not own real estate in the U. S. after the Civil War. Under an *Act* of Congress passed on July 17, 1862, entitled "An Act to Suppress Insurrection, to Punish Treason and Rebellion, to Seize and Confiscate the Property of Rebels and for Other Purposes," the Attorney General of the United States for the Eastern Division of Virginia ordered the seizure, confiscation, and condemnation of the Cooper property on March 7, 1864. On October 9, 1864, the condemned property (totaling 58 acres and including neighboring parcels) was sold at public auction to William Silvery, Jr., the highest bidder, for $480 (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds F4:142-143). The following December (1865), William Silvery, Jr., and his wife Isabella returned twenty acres of the Cooper property to Sarah M. Cooper, wife of General Samuel Cooper, for $165 (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds H4:232). The Coopers enlarged a small frame structure on the property to use as their home.

Samuel Cooper died December 3, 1876. Samuel M. Cooper, the son of Samuel and Sarah Cooper, never married and died in 1907. Samuel and Sarah's daughter Sarah Maria married General Wheaton of the U. S. Army in 1859 and died in childbirth that same year. Their third child, Victoria Cooper, married Captain Nicholas Dawson of the 7th Virginia (Confederate Cavalry). The children of Victoria Cooper and Nicholas Dawson were: Samuel Cooper Dawson, Philip Dawson, and Maria Dawson (Dawson 1994).

A map of Fairfax County in 1879 shows the residences of Mrs. Cooper, Jeanie Mason, Charles Hooff, and Mrs. Smith along the west side of Quaker Lane between the Little River Turnpike and the Fairfax Seminary (Figure 9). By 1890, two of the dwellings were remaining on Quaker Lane between the Little River Turnpike and the "Middle Road" (Janney's Lane), below the Seminary Cemetery (Figure 10).

Sarah Maria Mason-Cooper, widow of Samuel Cooper, died in 1890 at the age of 90 years (Dawson 1994). The will of Sarah Maria Cooper, written on May 30, 1886, and probated in September of 1890, left all of her real estate in Fairfax County to her executor, John Thompson Mason, to "...sell so much of real estate south of the house on the turnpike road as was necessary to pay the debts." The remainder of her estate was left in trust for her son, Samuel Cooper, and her daughter, Virginia Mason Dawson, and then to their children. Provisions in her will instructed that no furniture, pictures, or ornaments, or any articles in the house where she resided, or the officers, were to be disposed of. Specifically, a wardrobe in the dining room, was to be given to her son Samuel, as it had been given to her son Samuel by his grandmother, "...it having been made of one of the avenue cherry trees at Gunston Hall" (Fairfax County, Virginia Wills F2:181-182).

Thirteen acres of Sarah M. Cooper's property (Figure 11) was deeded by John T. Mason, the executor of Sarah M. Cooper's estate, to Nicholas Dawson in 1892 for $1,000 (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds N5:583-587). A map of the project area in 1894 (Figure 12), shows the residence of C. Dawson near the project area. Samuel M. Cooper never married, and after his death in 1907 all of Samuel's inherited property amounting to about 19 acres reverted to his sister, Virginia Cooper-Dawson (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds S6:61). Virginia C. Dawson died in circa 1909 (Fairfax County, Virginia Wills 4:191-192) and the Samuel Cooper-Virginia C. Dawson property was partitioned among the children of Virginia (Maria Pendleton, S. Cooper Dawson, and Phillip Dawson) in 1914 (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds S7:124-127) (Figure 13). Eight acres, which included the project area, was inherited by Samuel Dawson and later deeded in 1922 to his brother Philip (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds A9:256); the eight acres reverted to Samuel C. Dawson in 1928 (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds K10:38).

Maps of the Quaker Lane site in 1929 and 1932 show two structures near the project area adjacent to the site of Fort Williams. Portions of Civil War earthworks are also shown extending southeastwards from the abandoned fort across Quaker Lane towards Little River Turnpike (Figures 14 and 15). Subsequent maps of the project area in 1944, 1947,

FIGURE 9

Portion of Hopkins' 1879 Map of Fifteen Miles Around Washington Showing the Vicinity of the Project Area (Stephenson et al. 1981: Plate 79)

FIGURE 10

Portion of Hain's 1890 Map of Portions of Alexandria and Fairfax Counties, Virginia, Showing Routes Surveyed for a National Road from Washington, D.C. to Mount Vernon, Virginia, Showing the Vicinity of the Project Area

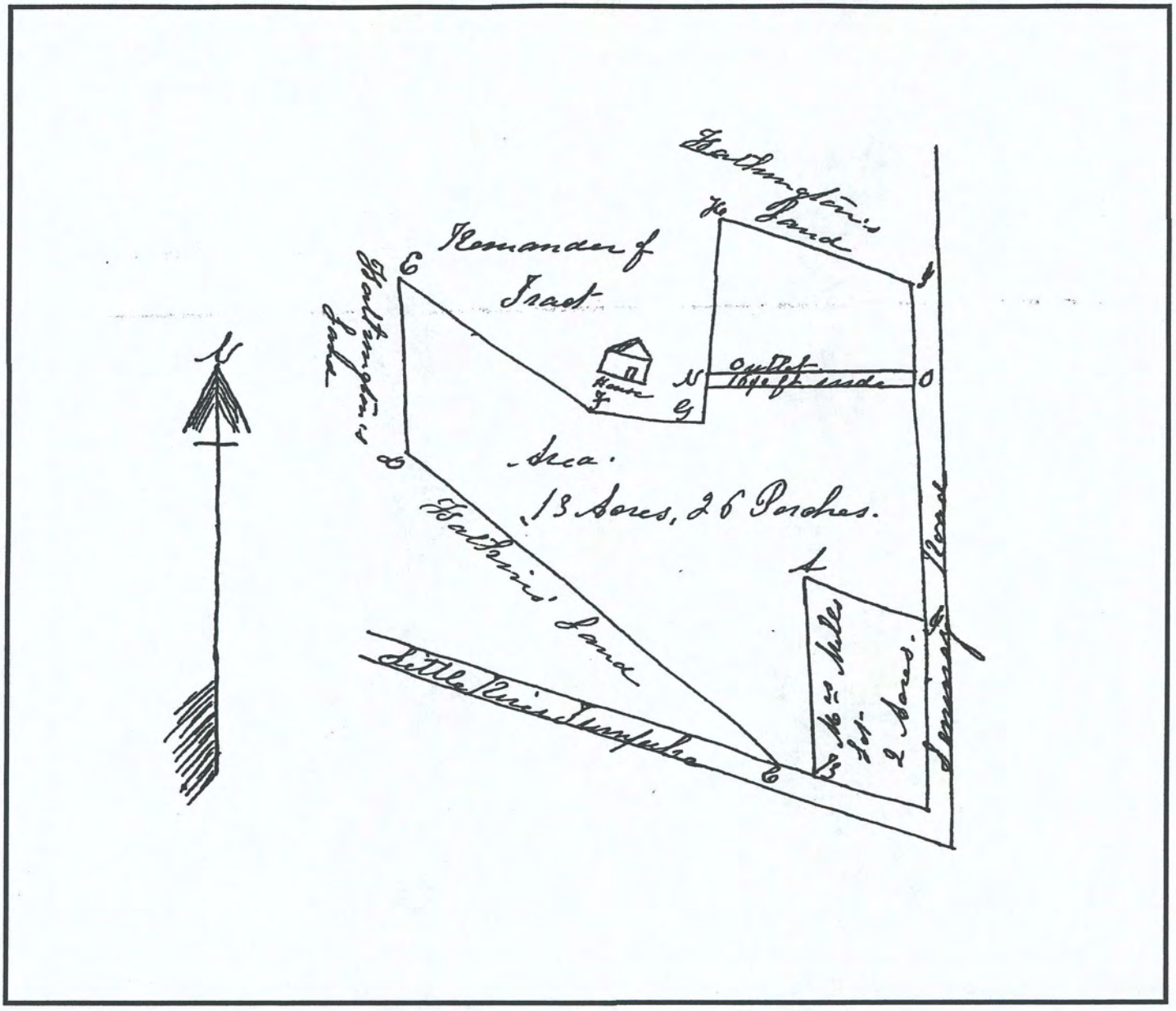


FIGURE 11
1892 Plat Map Showing the Deeding of Thirteen Acres of Sarah M. Cooper's Estate to Nicholas Dawson (Fairfax County, Virginia, N5:586)

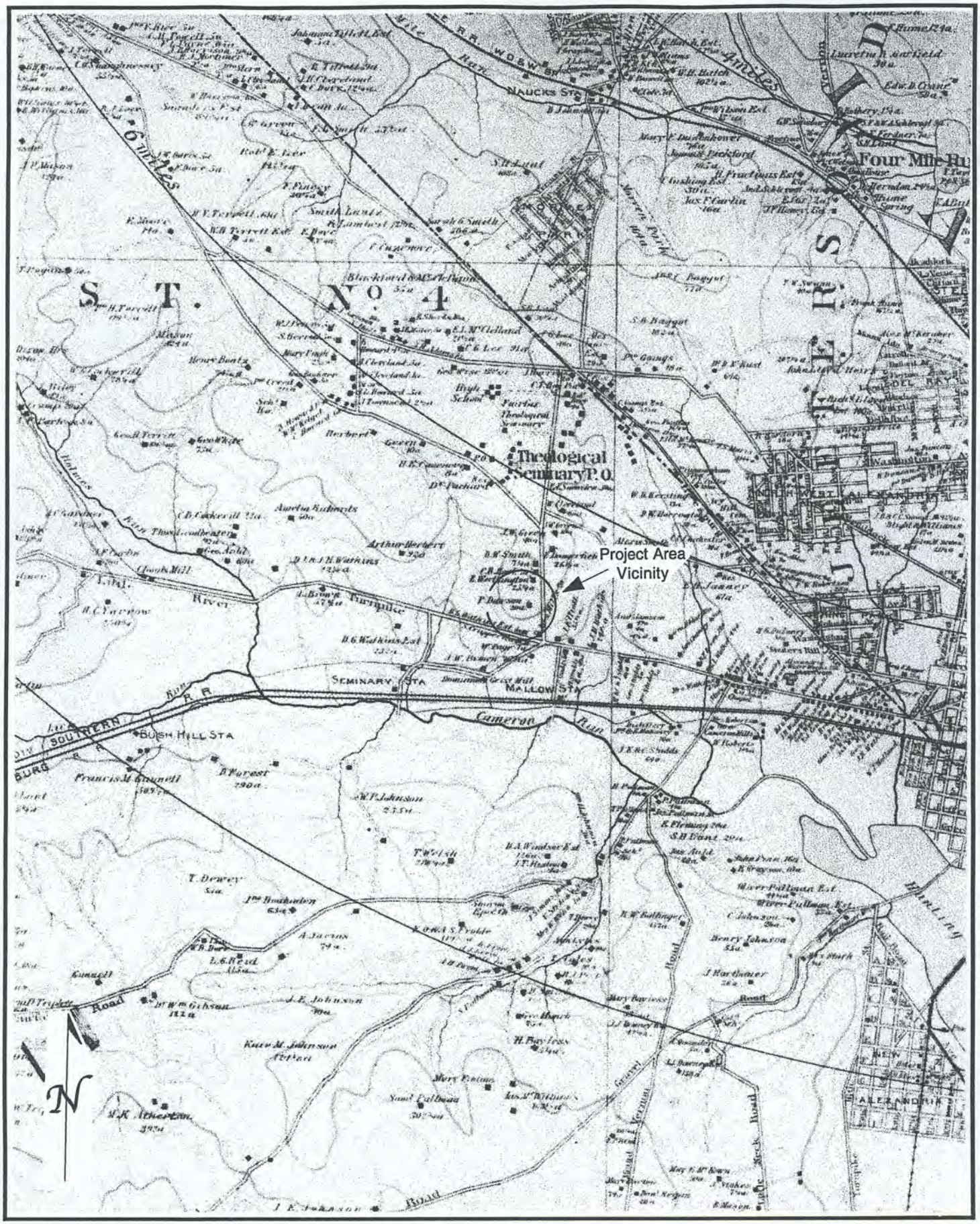


FIGURE 12
Portion of Hopkins' 1894 Map of Washington, D.C. and Eastern Fairfax County, Virginia, Showing the Vicinity of the Project Area
(Stephenson et al. 1981: Plate 98)

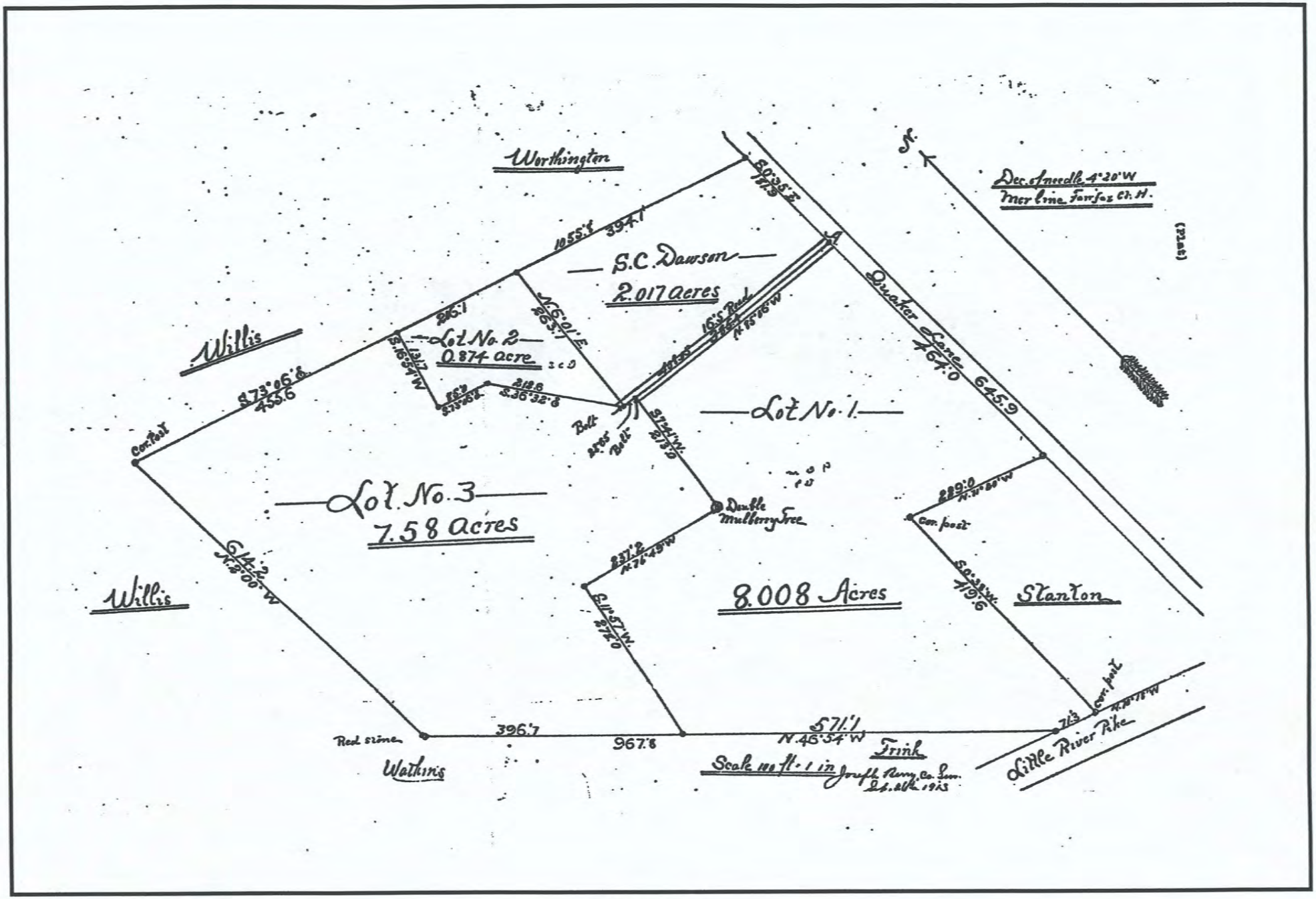


FIGURE 13
1913 Map Showing the Virginia C. Cooper Partition
(Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds, S7:129)

FIGURE 14

Portion of U.S.G.S. 1929 Washington and Vicinity, MD-DC-VA Quadrangle Showing the Project Area

Scale: 1:31,680

FIGURE 15
Portion of U.S.G.S. 1929 (reprinted 1932) Washington and Vicinity, MD-DC-VA Quadrangle Showing the Project Area
Scale: 1:31,680

and 1956 also show the two structures near the site (Figures 16-18). The 1944 map has misidentified the fort names in the area and Fort Williams was identified as "Fort Crawford."

In 1956, Samuel C. Dawson deeded approximately three acres of Lot No. 1 (see Figure 13) fronting Quaker Lane to Samuel C. Dawson, Jr. and his wife Frances (Alexandria City, Virginia Deeds 427:435). S. Cooper Dawson's property was subdivided into three lots in 1966 showing a one story structure in the northwestern area of the site (Alexandria City, Virginia Deeds 851:547). The project area is located within Lot 1. A map of the project area in 1965 (Figure 19) shows no structures on or near the project area. The 1971 U.S.G.S. quadrangle shows one structure near the project area and one new structure near Quaker Lane that appears to have been constructed between 1965 and 1971.

FIGURE 16
Portion of U.S.G.S. 1944 Washington and Vicinity, MD-DC-VA
Quadrangle Showing the Project Area
Scale: 1:31, 680

FIGURE 17
Portion of U.S.G.S. 1943 (reprinted 1947) Washington and Vicinity, MD-DC-VA Quadrangle Showing the Project Area
Scale: 1:31,680

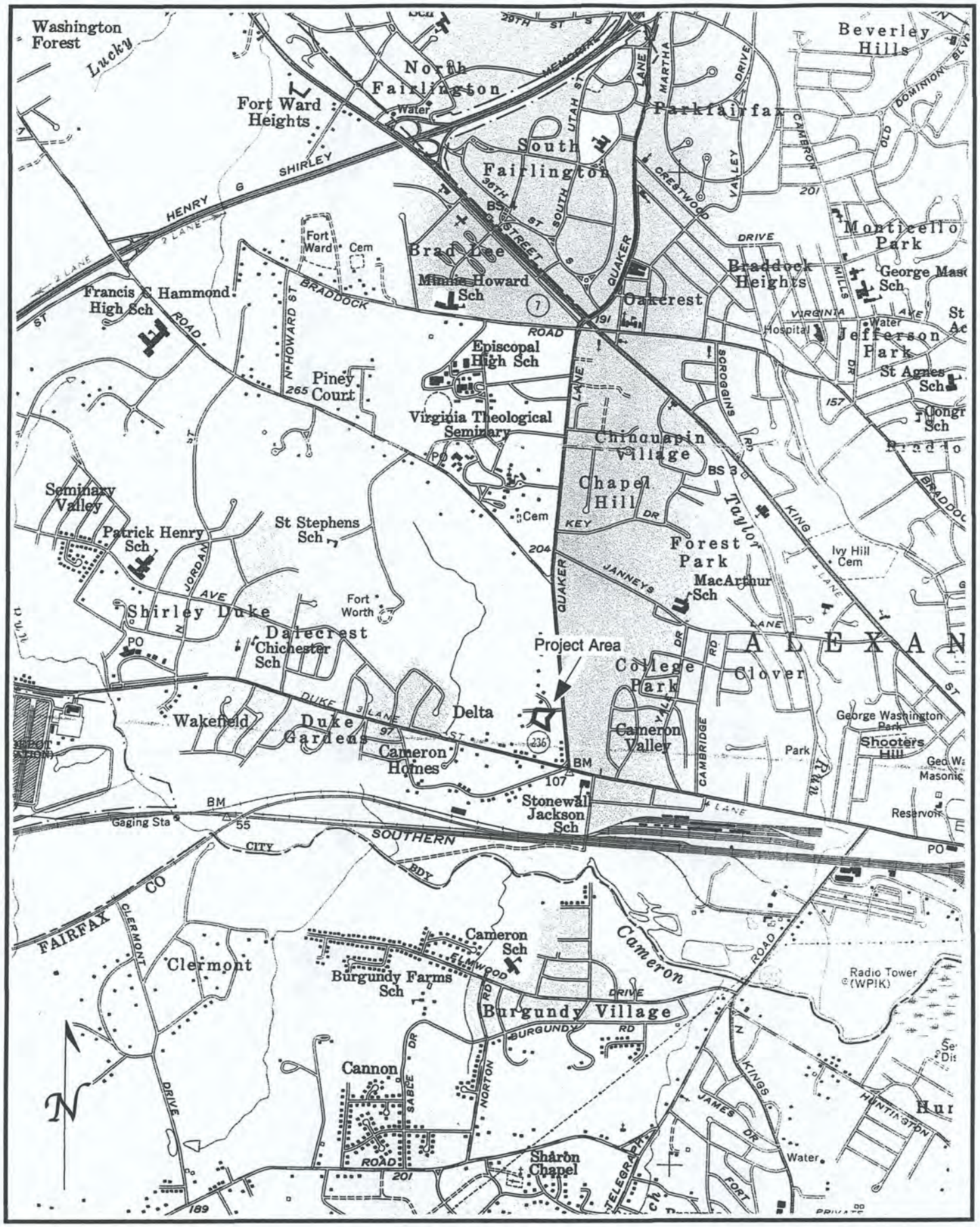


FIGURE 18
Portion of U.S.G.S. 1956 Washington and Vicinity, MD-DC-VA
Quadrangle Showing the Project Area
Scale: 1" = 2000'

FIGURE 19

Portion of U.S.G.S. 1965 Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 7.5' Quadrangle Showing the Project Area

Scale: 1" = 2000'

PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Previous archeological and architectural surveys within the vicinity of the North Quaker Lane project area have been undertaken since surveys were initiated by the Alexandria Regional Preservation Office in 1979. Historic Virginia building inventories were initiated by HABS in 1958 and subsequently recently completed between 1990 and 1995. Previously recorded archeological sites within the vicinity include the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary plantation site, the Rosemont Historic District, two standing house sites, two 19th century domestic house sites, a 19th century cemetery with a prehistoric component, and one prehistoric site possibly dating to the Archaic period. Historic buildings inventoried in the area include the site of Fort Williams, the Protestant Episcopal Seminary, the Seminary Post Office, and six historic dwellings. No VDHR information is currently available on two additional standing structures in the vicinity (100-177 and 100-268), indicating that the two structures may have been demolished after the numbers were assigned.

The Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary (100-123) complex is situated on 82 acres of landscaped property located on the west side of Quaker Lane, north of the North Quaker Land project area. The earliest structures on the campus are Maywood and Oakwood, two brick faculty facilities that were part of the original seminary land purchase in 1827. Other older brick buildings on the campus date between 1855 and 1881 and include Aspinwall Hall, Bohelen Hall, Meade Hall, Key Hall (Francis Scott Key Hall), and the Immanuel Chapel. The Seminary was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.

An archeological survey, testing, and the excavation of five units in an area slated for construction of a new academic building on the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary grounds was conducted by Tellus Consultants of Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1991. Archeological excavations recovered scattered deposits of 19th and 20th century glass containers, ceramics, and other miscellaneous domestic remains, as well as architectural brick and hardware. Site No. 44AX173 was assigned to the site. A subsequent surface survey of the Seminary grounds in 1993 by Alexandria Archaeology staff members observed 19th century ceramics, glass, brick fragments, and coal scattered throughout other areas of the site.

Former President Gerald R. Ford, Jr.'s House (100-165), located northeast of the North Quaker Lane project area on Crown View Drive was built in 1955. The Ford House was occupied by Gerald Ford and his family from the time of its construction in 1955 until the Fords moved into the White House on August 19, 1974, following his election as the thirty-eighth president of the United States. During the period that the house was occupied by the Ford family, Mr. Ford served as a Republican Representative for the Fifth District of Michigan in the U. S. Congress, as House Minority Leader, and as Vice President of the United States. The Ford House was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1985.

Recorded sites along King Street, northeast of the project area, include two dwellings recorded as archeological sites (44AX122 and 44AX144) and the Rosemont Historic District (100-137).

Site 44AX122 is a two story dwelling built in a Colonial Revival style dating from the late 19th or early 20th century associated with a T-shaped outbuilding. Both structures have been extensively modified. The site was recorded by Engineering Science of Washington, D. C., in 1989 for a proposed subdivision.

The Miller House (44AX144), located at 406 Janney's Lane, is a pre-Civil War dwelling built in about 1840. The dwelling was used during the Civil War as a hospital and has Civil War graffiti in the house with the names of soldiers, their units, and their hometowns. The house was documented by Dr. Stephen J. Shephard of Alexandria Archaeology in 1991. The sunroom, outbuilding, and garage were added to the property during the 1930s.

The Rosemont Historic District (100-137) encompasses an early 20th century residential subdivision located northeast of the project area. The middle class house subdivision was developed on 84 acres as a result of the extension of railroad lines into the suburbs of Washington, D. C. The buildings were constructed generally between 1908 and 1940 and include 336 houses and apartment buildings, a school, one commercial building, and 118 private garages.

Gloria's Site (44AX17), a prehistoric site located at the base of Shooters Hill on the banks of Taylor's Run, was surveyed by the Alexandria Regional Preservation Office in 1979. The site consisted of a quartz lithic scatter including quartz flakes, cores, and a projectile point possibly dating to the Archaic period.

The Bloxham Family Cemetery (44AX128) dating to the 19th cemetery, is located south of Gloria's Site (4AX17), under historic fill used to construct the railroad line and structures. The cemetery was relocated by Engineering-Science during preliminary archeological investigations for the Alexandria Business Center project in 1989. One grave was exposed for William H. Whaley dating to the 19th century. Site 44FX127, located adjacent to the Bloxham Cemetery, consists of historic domestic deposits dating from the late 19th /early 20th century overlying prehistoric remains. No date has been determined for the prehistoric component of the site.

The site of Fort William (100-14), located north of the project area on the west side of Quaker Lane, was part of the defense system constructed during the Civil War by Union troops to defend Washington, D. C. The site of Fort Worth, also part of the defense system, is located west-northwest of Fort William. The site of Fort Worth apparently has not been recorded and no state site number has been assigned.

Site 44AX118, a former house site located south of the North Quaker Lane project area at the intersection of Quaker Lane and Duke Street, was tested by Alexandria Archaeology

in 1989 prior to development of the site. Nineteenth century artifacts were recovered during testing. No other information on the small site was provided on the site form.

Four historic houses and the Seminary Post Office located north-northwest of the North Quaker Lane project area along Seminary Road were recorded during a reconnaissance survey by the City of Alexandria Office of Planning and Zoning.

Dwelling 100-212, located at 4130 Lawrence Avenue at the end of a cul-de-sac on the north side of Seminary Road, is a two and one-half story brick Federal Style dwelling built in 1938. The house was designed by the architect of the National Gallery and was one of the last houses constructed in this area prior to World War II.

Dwelling 100-213, located adjacent to 100-212 at 4150 Lawrence Avenue, is a two story Colonial Revival style brick dwelling built in 1963. The dwelling has no architectural or historical significance, but was included in the 1995 survey because the location had high potential and could have been a historic house that may have been inappropriately altered.

Dwelling 100-269, located at 4112 Seminary Road, is a two story wood frame dwelling built in about 1885 in a Queen Anne style. The dwelling has an angled frontage on Seminary Road. No other information on this older dwelling was provided.

Howard Hall (100-270), located at 4135 Seminary Road, is a two and one-half story brick dwelling constructed in 1910 in a late 19th/early 20th century American Movements Style. The dwelling is surrounded by three quarters of an acre of old trees, ornamental gardens, and landscaping enclosed by a Chippendale fence and white picket fencing. The carriage house is a two story structure with living areas upstairs, and a kitchen/laundry room with parking for two cars downstairs.

The Seminary Post Office (100-5001) is a one-story wood frame Greek Revival structure built in about 1850 by a government contract. The office was originally built for the use of the Seminary however the neighbors petitioned the Seminary to move the post office to the main road. The Seminary consented...after the government offered to pay for the expense.

Two sites located southwest of the project area near Duke Street include an historic 19th century domestic deposit (44AX118) and a 20th century dwelling (100-5005). The 19th century domestic site (44AX118), located at the northwest intersection of Quaker Lane and Duke Street, was tested by Alexandria Archaeology in 1989. The two story brick dwelling (100-5005), located on the south side of Duke Street west of Quaker Lane, was built in 1967. The dwelling is a non-historic house surveyed by the firm of Rehab Loan Application in 1990.

Other associated historic sites are the Cameron Mills Site (44AX112), the Cameron Farm Complex (44AX128), and the West Family Burial Vault (44AX183). These Cameron sites are located south-southwest of the North Quaker Lane project area and outside of

the general vicinity of the project area. They are however associated with the early colonial period land owners and development of the Quaker Lane property.

The Cameron Mills Site (44AX112), located northwest of the intersection of Mill Road and Eisenhower Avenue, was initially surveyed and recorded by the Alexandria Regional Preservation Office in 1979. Cameron Mills, a two-mill complex, was established in 1791 on the Thomas West property by John Stump and John T. Ricketts (Gardner and Hurst 2002:6). A preliminary cultural resource assessment was conducted by Engineering-Science of Washington, D. C., at the site in 1990. Remains of the two mills were exposed during trench excavations that revealed short sections of stone wall foundations and a stone wall stretching across the mill race and connecting the two mills (Engineering Science 1993).

Archeological investigations of the Cameron Farm Complex (44AX182) and the West Family Vault (44AX183), located adjacent to the north side of Cameron Mills, were conducted by Goodwin and Associates in 1999/2000. The Cameron Farm Complex contained the remains of a small brick foundation enclosing a pavement of brick, a rubble filled cellar hole, and brick foundations thought to be the remains of the miller's house.

The West Family Burial Vault (44AX183) is a truncated, sub-surface brick burial vault, dating to the late 18th century. An exclusion for the burial vault was recorded in a deed of the Cameron Mills site property from Tomas West to John Stump and John Ricketts in 1793 (Gardner and Hurst 2002:11). Archeological excavations revealed the presence of seven graves outside of, but adjacent to the burial vault. The burials in these graves were removed. Only four of the seven burials were sufficiently well preserved to be analyzed; of these four, there were two adult males, one adult female, and one small child. Excavation of the vault itself yielded remains of seven individuals: two adult males, three adult females, one child, and one newborn infant (R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates [no date]).

FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODS

Fieldwork

The field investigations at North Quaker Lane were guided by the scope of work as defined by Alexandria Archaeology (Appendix I). The original scope of work for this project specified the use of a metal detector survey, shovel testing, and test unit excavations where needed. Based on the results of the initial shovel testing and in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology, this scope was modified during the course of the investigations. The work at North Quaker Lane proceeded in three stages. The first stage (Stage 1) involved initial testing of the property and followed in part the original scope of work, using systematic shovel testing and selective metal detection. The second stage (Stage 2) focused primarily on the specific portions of the site that will be impacted by the proposed construction. This stage involved the use of a backhoe to dig profile

trenches and to strip selected areas. It also involved metal detection over selected portions of the property. The final stage (Stage 3) focused exclusively on the brick feature, and involved hand excavation of the feature and backhoe stripping of adjacent areas in order to identify possible features associated with the brick feature. The results of the investigations (see below) will be presented by these three stages of work.

Shovel testing during the initial stage of investigations involved testing all high probability areas -- areas that were well drained and possessed low relief. The shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot (7.5 meter) intervals. In general, the low probability areas were those that were sloping, poorly drained, or that had been disturbed.

Shovel test pits measured approximately 12 inches (30-40 cm) in diameter; excavation was terminated when either well developed B horizons too old for human occupation or gleyed soils, gravel, water, etc., were reached. Soil horizons were classified according to standard pedological designations. All soil was screened through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth screens. Soil profiles of representative units were recorded, and the colors were described using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designations. Artifacts were bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon. The location of each STP was plotted on a map.

In addition, a systematic metal detector survey was undertaken across selected portions of the project area. The metal detector survey was conducted in transects, sweeping the metal detector in a band approximately five feet wide. All positive strikes were excavated and mapped according to their provenience.

A backhoe was also used at various stages of the investigations at North Quaker Lane. First, the backhoe was used to excavate trenches in selected locations in order to expose soil profiles. These trenches were excavated into the B horizon. The trench walls were then hand scraped and examined for evidence of soil features such as trenches or tent platforms possibly related to a Civil War encampment. The backhoe was also used to strip layers of soil from selected areas in order to examine the underlying horizons for features and to facilitate metal detection.

The final stage of investigations at this project involved the hand excavation of the large brick feature. Soil above, around, and within the feature was removed by hand. Soil from within the feature was screened through 1/4 inch mesh. Selected portions of the soils surrounding the feature were also screened, and artifacts were collected as they were encountered during the clearing of the feature area. The feature was drawn to scale and photographed.

Laboratory

All artifacts were cleaned, inventoried, and curated. Historic artifacts were separated into four basic categories: glass, metal, ceramics, and miscellaneous. The ceramics were identified as to ware type, method of decoration, and separated into established types, following South (1977), Miller (1992), and Magid (1990). All glass was examined for

color, method of manufacture, function, etc., and dated primarily on the basis of method of manufacture when the method could be determined (Hurst 1990). Metal and miscellaneous artifacts were generally described; the determination of a beginning date is sometimes possible, as in the case of nails.

RESULTS OF THE FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Introduction

The project area is bounded to the north and west by the existing driveway servicing 206 North Quaker Lane and other properties to the west, to the east by the existing house and remainder of the lot at 206 North Quaker Lane, and to the south by private property.

The topography within the project area is largely flat just below the grade of the existing driveway to the north and slopes gently to the south. The vegetation is manicured grass with a few older trees dotting the lawn. The southeastern corner of the project area was covered in tall overgrown grass and weeds. The trees consist of a few cedars and a couple of oak trees that were approximately 80-100 years old. Several of the older trees were to be saved, and TAA staff was instructed to avoid excavations within the drip lines of those trees.

Civil War period maps show that the project area was located in an area that was surrounded by Union defensive earthworks and structures. Fort Williams and associated structures were located just uphill and north of the property. A gun battery was located immediately to the west, and a long rifle trench crossed the property just to the east of the project area (see Figure 8). The east yard of the property at 108 North Quaker Lane, across the driveway and immediately to the west of the project area, still bears evidence of a Civil War camp. Rows of tent platforms on a company street are visible in the lawn area that apparently had not been plowed since the camp was in place. The driveway that separates the project property from this neighboring lot post-dates the Civil War, and it is postulated that the camp had extended on to the project area. None of the surface evidence that was visible on the adjacent property, however, was apparent on the project property.

Both nearby land owners and interested visitors to the site informed us that the property had long been known to local Civil War relic collectors and had been hunted for many years. At the time the project began, there was evidence that the property had been recently hunted. Several freshly excavated relic holes were visible across the property. Howard Peck, a relic collector who had long been familiar with the site and who was responsible for the most recent disturbances, visited the site early in these investigations and offered his knowledge of the site. It was his recent "explorations" of the site that led to the discovery of the brick feature that became the focus of these investigations.

As was discussed above (see Methods section), the fieldwork at 206 North Quaker Lane proceeded in three stages, each involving different methodologies and having slightly different specific field objectives. These periodic modifications in methods and objectives were developed in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology and Wally Owen of the Fort Ward Museum and were based on the results of the investigations at the time. To facilitate discussion of the results, each stage will be addressed separately below. Artifacts recovered from these investigations are summarized below; a detailed artifact inventory is presented in Appendix IV.

Results of the Stage 1 Investigations

Shovel Testing

The objective of the initial stage of the investigations at 206 North Quaker Lane was to establish whether or not archeological resources were present on the property. A total of 59 shovel test pits were excavated within the project area at 25 foot (7.6 meters) intervals (Figure 20). The majority of these tests yielded artifacts, most of which dated to the 19th century. On the basis of these results and the results of the subsequent investigations, the property was designated as a single archeological site, 44AX0193. The site is defined as the project area in its entirety. The site limits were defined by the results of shovel testing and metal detector strikes. The site measures approximately 175 by 150 feet (53.3 by 45.7 meters) and is covered in manicured grass lawn and scattered mature trees. A summary of the site follows the "Results of the Stage 3 Investigations" section below.

The soil profiles at the site for the most part showed a plow zone overlying a buried plow zone that lay over the B horizon. Some differences in the colors and textures of the soils were observed between soils on the down slope side of the site versus those on the higher elevations.

STP 17 is a typical soil profile for the northern upslope section of the site on the west side (Figure 21):

STP 17
Ao/Ap horizon: 0-7.8 inches (0-19.8 cm) below surface - [10YR 4/3] brown silty loam with pebbles
Apb horizon: 7.8-18 inches (19.8-45.7 cm) below surface - [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown coarse sandy loam with 25% gravels
B horizon: 18-20.4 inches (45.7-51.8 cm) below surface - [2.5Y 6/4] light yellowish brown course sandy loam

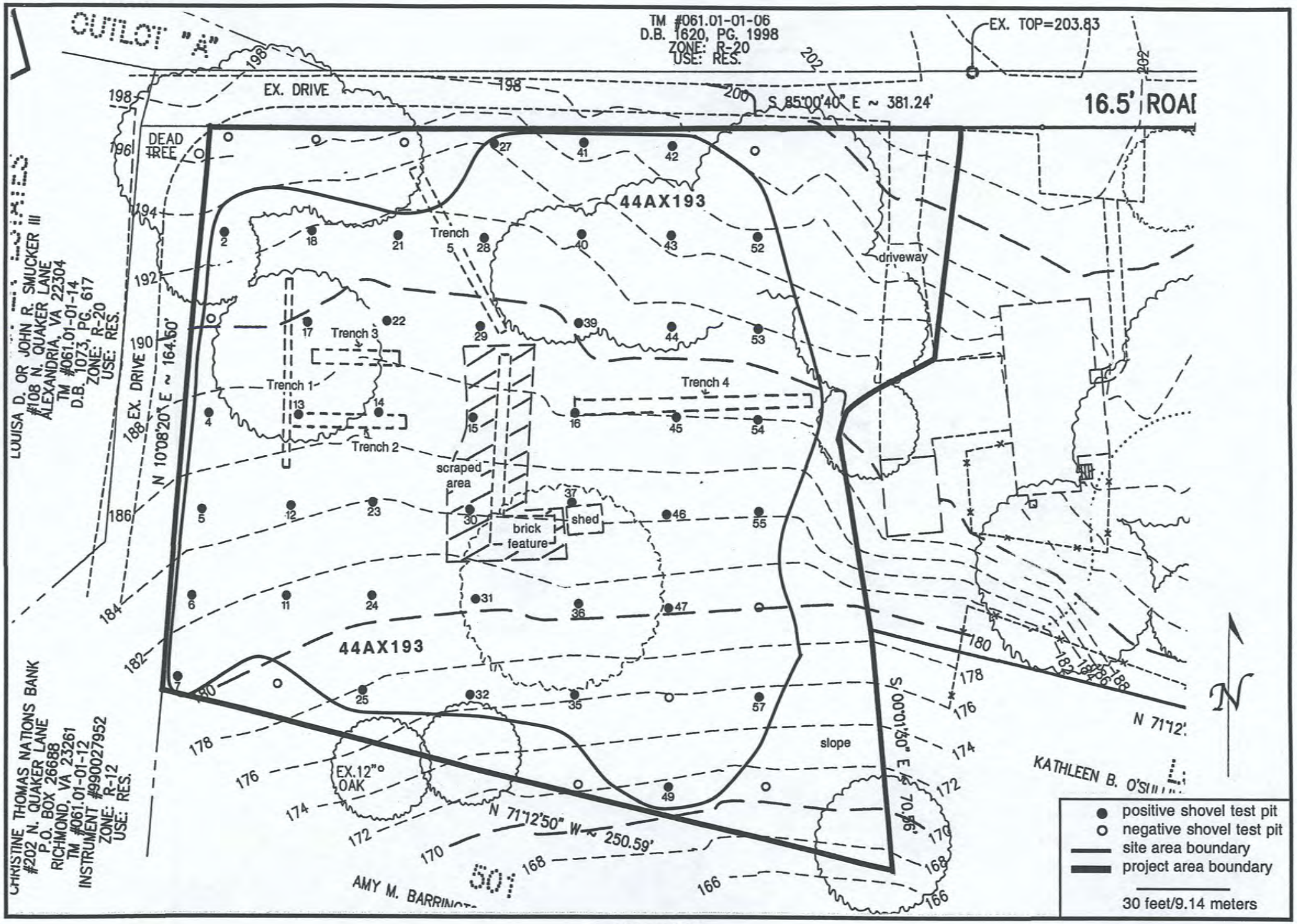
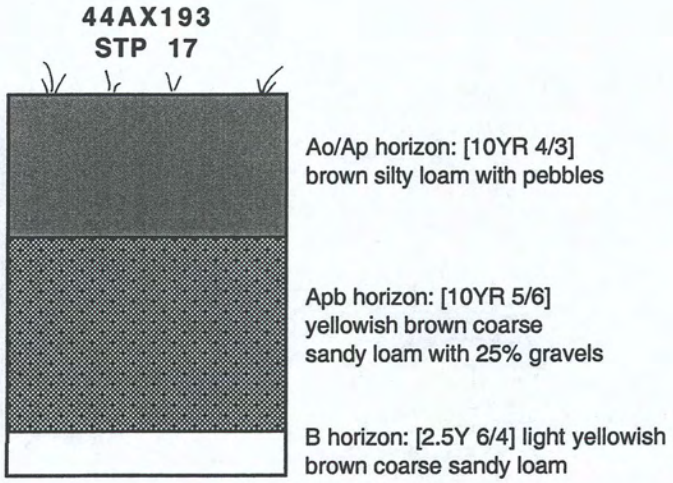
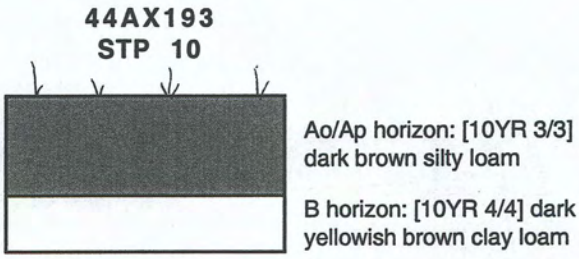


FIGURE 20
Project Area Map Showing 44AX193





1 foot/.30 meters

FIGURE 21
Representative Soil Profiles from 44AX193

The soil profile in STP 10 is representative of profiles for the more down slope portion of the site on the west side (see Figure 21):

STP 10
Ao/Ap horizon: 0-5.4 inches (0-13.7 cm) below surface - [10YR 3/3] dark brown silty loam
Apb horizon: 5.4-8.4 inches (13.7-21.3 cm) below surface - [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown clay loam
B horizon: 8.4-10.8 inches (21.3-27.4 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 5/8] strong brown clay

The major difference between the soil profiles in the upslope test pits and those down slope was the percentages of cobbles and gravels in the plowed horizons; cobbles and gravels were far more concentrated in the upslope profiles, while the down slope profiles had fewer cobbles and higher clay content.

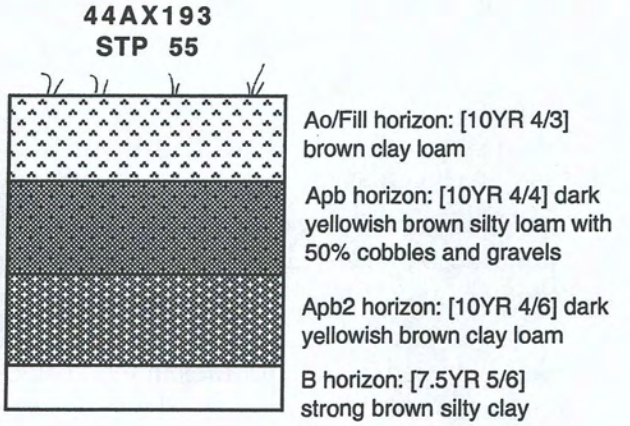
Some disturbance in the soils could be seen in the southeast corner of the project area. Two profiles were dominant for this area: one showing fill over the plow zones and the other showing evidence that areas had been scraped. STP 55 is a representative soil profile for down slope southeastern portion of the project with fill overlying the plow zones (Figure 22):

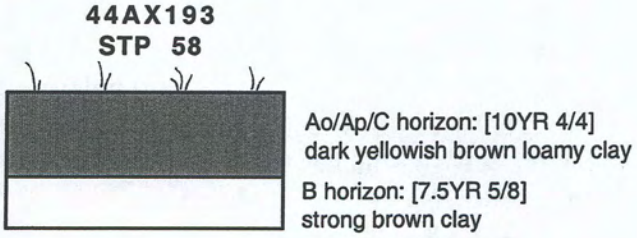
STP 55
Ao/fill horizon: 0-4.8 inches (0-12.1 cm) below surface - [10YR 4/3] brown clay loam
Apb horizon: 4.8-9.6 inches (12.1-24.3 cm) below surface - [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown silty loam with 50% cobbles and gravels
Apb2 horizon: 9.6-14.4 inches (24.3-36.5 cm) below surface - [10YR 4/6] dark yellowish brown clay loam
B horizon: 14.4-16.8 inches (36.5-42.6 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 5/6] strong brown silty clay

STP 58 is a representative soil profile for the down slope southeastern portion of the project area that had been scraped (see Figure 22):

STP 58
Ao/Ap/C horizon: 0-4.8 inches (0-12.1 cm) below surface - [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown loamy clay
B horizon: 4.8-7.2 inches (12.1-18.2 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 5/8] strong brown clay

Artifacts recovered from STPs 1-59 at site 44AX0193 will be discussed by soil horizon. The Ap horizon in the shovel tests contained predominantly 19th century artifacts, the majority of which were glass. Only nine ceramic sherds were recovered; these included five whiteware sherds (1820-1900+), one pearlware sherd (1780-1830), two sherds of





1 foot/.30 meters

FIGURE 22
Representative Soil Profiles from 44AX193

refined white earthenware, and one post-1880 opaque porcelain sherd. The majority of glass artifacts were bottle fragments, including seven contact mold bottle fragments manufactured between 1810 and 1880, three fragments of three-section contact mold bottles (1830-1880), three puce black glass Civil War period contact mold bottle fragments, four fragments of pre-1860 freeblown bottles, and six undated miscellaneous bottle fragments. Other glass items included three pre-1864 potash windowpane fragments and one unidentified clear glass sherd. Other artifacts from the Ap horizon included 11square cut or wrought nail fragments, two post-1830 machine cut nails, two ferrous wire or nail fragments, one post-1890 wire nail, two fragments of ferrous sheet metal, one bone fragment, brick fragments, and two pieces of plastic.

Artifacts from the buried plow zone -- or the Apb horizon -- in the shovel tests included only 19th century artifacts. The exceptions to this were found in the southeast portion of the site and in STP 59 near the driveway to the adjacent house where the soils had been disturbed. Elsewhere, ceramic artifacts from the Apb included four pearlware sherds (1780-1830), five sherds of whiteware (1820-1900+), one buff paste earthenware sherd, two buff paste stoneware sherds, and one hard paste porcelain sherd. Glass artifacts included five pre-1860 freeblown bottle fragments, five fragments of contact molded bottles manufactured between 1810 and 1880, one contact mold bottle fragment manufactured from the 1850s to 1880, one post-1833 honey amber black glass whiskey bottle fragment, three undated miscellaneous bottle fragments, two lime/soda windowpane fragments, one pre-1864 soda/potash windowpane fragment, and one unidentified clear glass sherd. Other artifacts included five square cut or wrought nail fragments, seven unidentified nails, two wire fragments, one machine cut spike, three ferrous band or strap fragments, and oyster shell fragments.

Brick Feature

As mentioned above, the project area had been metal detected by relic hunters over the past decade. Howard Peck, one of the collectors who had hunted this parcel, shared his relic hunting experiences on this property with us. He provided a description of a concentration of buried bricks he had discovered in the central portion of the project area and the artifacts he had recovered. He stated that he had removed about 100 bricks. We reopened an area he had already disturbed in order to expose a portion of the brick feature he had described. Backfill from his excavations was removed without screening. Our investigations uncovered two lines of brick roughly 2 feet apart. The brick "walls" on either side of the exposed part of the feature were a single brick wide and three courses high. Soil that had not been disturbed by Peck's excavations was present between the brick sides. This soil, which contained abundant brick rubble and cobbles, was excavated and screened (Plate 1). Beneath this soil between the bricks was a hard compact clay surface the same color as the soil that was on the outside of the brick sides at the same depth as the top bricks. This indicates a trench was excavated into the B horizon and lined on both sides with bricks. It appeared to have a clay bottom.

An effort was made at this time to move beyond the portion of the feature that had already been disturbed and to remove the upper plow zone off the surface of the rest of the feature. The brick feature, although discontinuous in some sections, continued down slope to the south (Plates 2-4). The distance between the two brick "walls" remained constant. Using the backhoe, two trenches east and west of the feature and some area around the upper portion of the brick trench were excavated to the base of the plow zones in order to look for possible features or soil changes associated with the feature (see Figure 20). These stripped areas did not reveal any other features or soil changes.

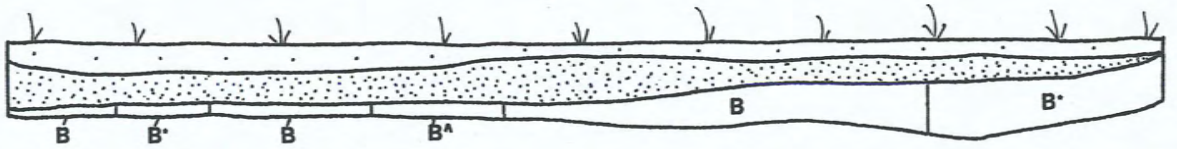
Results of the Stage 2 Investigations

At this time a meeting was called between Alexandria Archeology staff, the developer, Wally Owen, and our staff to review the findings of the investigations thus far. A work plan was developed in order to limit some of the area to be tested and to determine how to proceed with the excavation of the brick feature. The following decisions were made.

The second stage of the investigations were to include excavating trenches across the footprints of the two proposed houses in order to examine those areas and to minimize the disturbance of the areas that would not be impacted by the proposed construction. The results of the excavation of these trenches would determine if the basement areas should be stripped and where a metal detector survey would be useful. Trenches were also to be excavated in selected locations in order to look for evidence of company roads and other remains of a possible camp. The possible presence of such features was based on the landscape of the neighboring property where remnants of an encampment are visible on the ground surface. These trench locations were determined by Wally Owen and the Alexandria Archeologists. The brick feature was to be further defined at its southern end. An area of 10 feet to the east and west of the brick feature was to be stripped in the attempt to find additional features possibly related to the brick feature. A metal detector survey was to be executed in any stripped area during this phase.

House 1 Area (eastern house)

The House 1 area lay east of the brick feature. It was the consensus of the meeting with Alexandria Archaeology and Wally Owen that, based on what was known of Civil War camps and the lay of the landscape, there was a low probability that there would be any significant features east of the brick feature. It had been decided that a single trench would suffice for this area. Trench 4 was excavated east to west across the basement area for House 1 and adjoined with the trench excavated earlier to the east of the brick feature (see Figure 20). This trench was approximately 35 feet long and 4 feet wide. The profile indicated again an upper plow zone with the buried plow zone containing 50% cobbles. The B horizon in this profile was gleyed, indicating that it had been waterlogged at some point in time from the old drainage (Figure 23). Almost no artifacts were seen while excavating this trench, and very few metal detector strikes were recorded. No features were seen in this trench.



Ao/Ap horizon: [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown silty loam

Apb horizon: [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown silty loam with 50% cobbles

B horizon: [7.5YR 5/8] strong brown clay loam with 50% cobbles

B* horizon: [2.5Y 7/3] pale yellow clay with water intrusions and gley

B^ horizon: [2.5YR 4/6] red clay

5 feet/1.2 meters

FIGURE 23
Profile Showing the North Wall from Trench 4

House 2 Area (western house)

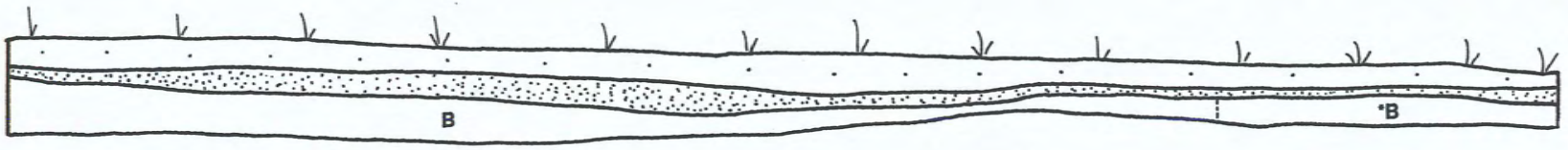
Trench 1 was excavated on the west side of the locust tree on the western boundary of the footprint of House 2 (the western house), between STPs 12, 17, and 18 (see Figure 20). The trench was aligned north/south and measured approximately 50 feet long and 6 feet wide. The profile indicated an upper plow zone lying above a buried plow zone that contained at least 50% cobbles, which lay overtop a red clay B horizon. The B horizon on the northern end of the trench was gleyed and was probably part of the swale or drainage that ran across the northern portion of the property (Figure 24)

Trench 2 was excavated perpendicular to the southern end of Trench 1 near STP 13 (see Figure 20). This trench was approximately 35 feet long and 4 feet wide. The profile again indicated an upper plow zone and buried plow zone with 75% cobbles (Figure 25). A disturbance was noted in the eastern end of the profile. This may have been an old tree fall or ground hog hole, as the plow zone was discontinuous at this point and very red clay was visible at the ground surface.

Trench 3 was also excavated perpendicular to Trench 1 near its center and beginning east of the locust tree (see Figure 20). The purpose for this was to avoid the gleyed portion of the B horizon observed on the northern end of Trench 1. This trench measured 25 feet long and 4 feet wide. This trench was extended until it met the trench already excavated as part of the earlier investigations on the western side of the feature. The profile again showed the upper plow zone and the buried plow zone, which contained 70% cobbles and lay overtop the B horizon. In the eastern end of the profile a thin organic layer was seen between the buried plow zone and the B horizon (Figure 26). Attempts were made to explore this thin horizon, but its horizontal extent was limited and the deposit could not be explained.

Because of this thin organic layer and some anomalies seen on the trench floor, the area between Trenches 2 and 3 was stripped and metal detected. The area to the north of Trench 3 was also stripped, but was abandoned when the soil became gleyed, indicating it was part of the old drainage.

Although the soil excavated from the trenches and stripping around the House 2 footprint was not screened, artifacts were collected as they were noticed during these investigations. The ceramic artifacts recovered during these investigations around House 2 include nine whiteware sherds (1820-1900+), three pearlware sherds (1780-1830), one hard paste porcelain sherd, seven coarse stoneware sherds, one refined white earthenware sherd, and one kaolin pipe stem fragment. Glass artifacts included 12 pre-1860 freeblown bottle fragments, 21 contact mold bottle fragments manufactured between 1810 and 1880, nine contact mold bottle fragments manufactured between 1830 and 1880, 20 fragments of an olive amber blackglass liquor or tonic bottle, two amber blackglass whiskey bottle fragments manufactured between 1833 and 1890, two post-1809 liquor bottle fragments with brandy finishes, one medicine or tonic bottle fragment manufactured between 1850 and 1890, one fragment of a contact mold medicinal bottle



Ao/Ap horizon: [10YR 3/3] dark brown silty loam

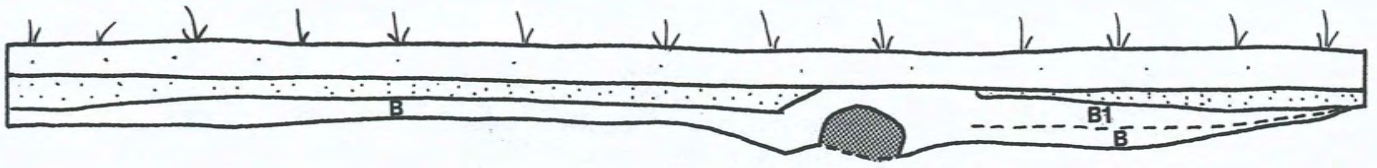
Apb horizon: [7.5YR 4/6] strong brown silty clay loam with 50% cobble

B horizon: [5YR 4/6] yellowish red clay

*B horizon: [7.5YR 7/1] light gray clay with gley and water intrusions (marine clay)

5 feet/1.2 meters

FIGURE 24
Profile Showing the West Wall from Trench 1



Ao/Ap horizon: [10YR 3/3] dark brown silty loam

Apb horizon: [7.5YR 4/6] strong brown silty clay loam with 75% cobble

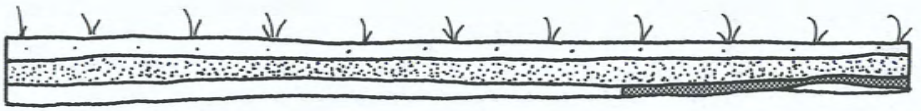
B horizon: [7.5YR 5/8] strong brown clay loam

B1 horizon: [7.5YR 5/6] strong brown clay loam with 75% cobbles

Feature: [5YR 5/8] yellowish brown clay loam with 75% small cobbles

5 feet/1.2 meters

FIGURE 25
Profile Showing the North Wall from Trench 2



Ao/Ap horizon: [10YR 4/3] brown silty loam

Apb horizon: [7.5YR 4/6] strong brown silty clay loam with 60-70% cobbles

Organic horizon: [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown silty clay loam

B horizon: [5YR 4/6] yellowish red silty clay with some cobbles

5 feet/1.2 meters

FIGURE 26
Profile Showing the North Wall from Trench 3

(1850s-1880), one puce blackglass liquor bottle fragment (1860s), one chilled iron mold bottle fragment (1880-1930), one umbrella ink bottle (1840-1860), four miscellaneous undated bottle fragments, and one unidentified clear sherd. Metal artifacts from the trenches and stripping around House 2 included four square cut or wrought nail fragments, one square cut or wrought spike fragment, one Minie ball, one lead shot, one lead musket ball, one ferrous metal buckle, one ferrous metal band or strap fragment, one ferrous sheet metal fragment, 25 ferrous metal can or container fragments, and one unidentified ferrous metal fragment. Brick and oyster fragments were also collected from this area.

The metal detector survey of the House 2 area was completed by Howard Peck and Thunderbird Staff. Metal detector strikes 1-33 were recorded in this area. All strikes were excavated and mapped (Figure 27).

Artifacts from the metal detector survey of the House 2 basement footprint (MD 1 - MD 33) included three pearlware sherds (1780-1830), three redware spalls, two whiteware sherds (1820-1900+), one stoneware sherd, and one unidentified burned sherd. Glass artifacts included eight pre-1860 freeblown bottle fragments, three contact mold bottle fragments manufactured between 1810 and 1880, one contact mold bottle fragment manufactured between 1830 and 1880, one contact mold ink bottle fragment manufactured between 1840 and 1880, five miscellaneous undated bottle fragments, one unidentified clear glass fragment, and two fragments of pre-1864 soda windowpane glass. The metal artifacts recovered from these strikes included 15 square cut or wrought nail fragments, two wrought nails, one post-1790 machine cut nail, three post-1830 machine cut nails, five unidentified nails, one post-1846 screw, one brass tack, one strap iron fragment, one possible horseshoe fragment, one ferrous chain link, one silver 1861 half dime, one brass perforated tag or disc, one Minnie ball, one lead shot, one lead musket ball, one ferrous sheet metal fragment, and four unidentified ferrous metal fragments.

Trenching Around the Brick Feature

Trench 5 was placed at a diagonal from the northern portion of the brick feature to the northwest in order to look for features or portions of the brick feature not disturbed by the earlier relic hunting (see Figure 20). This trench was excavated for 35 feet and abandoned because the majority of the trench was gleyed and cut across the existing swale, which was at one time a more significant drainage. Water began filling the trench, and the trench excavation was terminated. No evidence of features was found in this trench. The soil profile here was similar to those elsewhere at the site showing two plow zones overlying the B horizon; no profile was drawn of this trench.

Areas measuring 10 by 40 feet on the east and west sides of the brick feature were stripped to the top of the buried plow zone. The area was inspected for features at this level because the brick feature had been excavated through the buried plow zone. No features were seen at this level, and the areas were further stripped to the base of the buried plow zone (top of the B horizon). Again, no features were seen extending into the B horizon or at its surface.

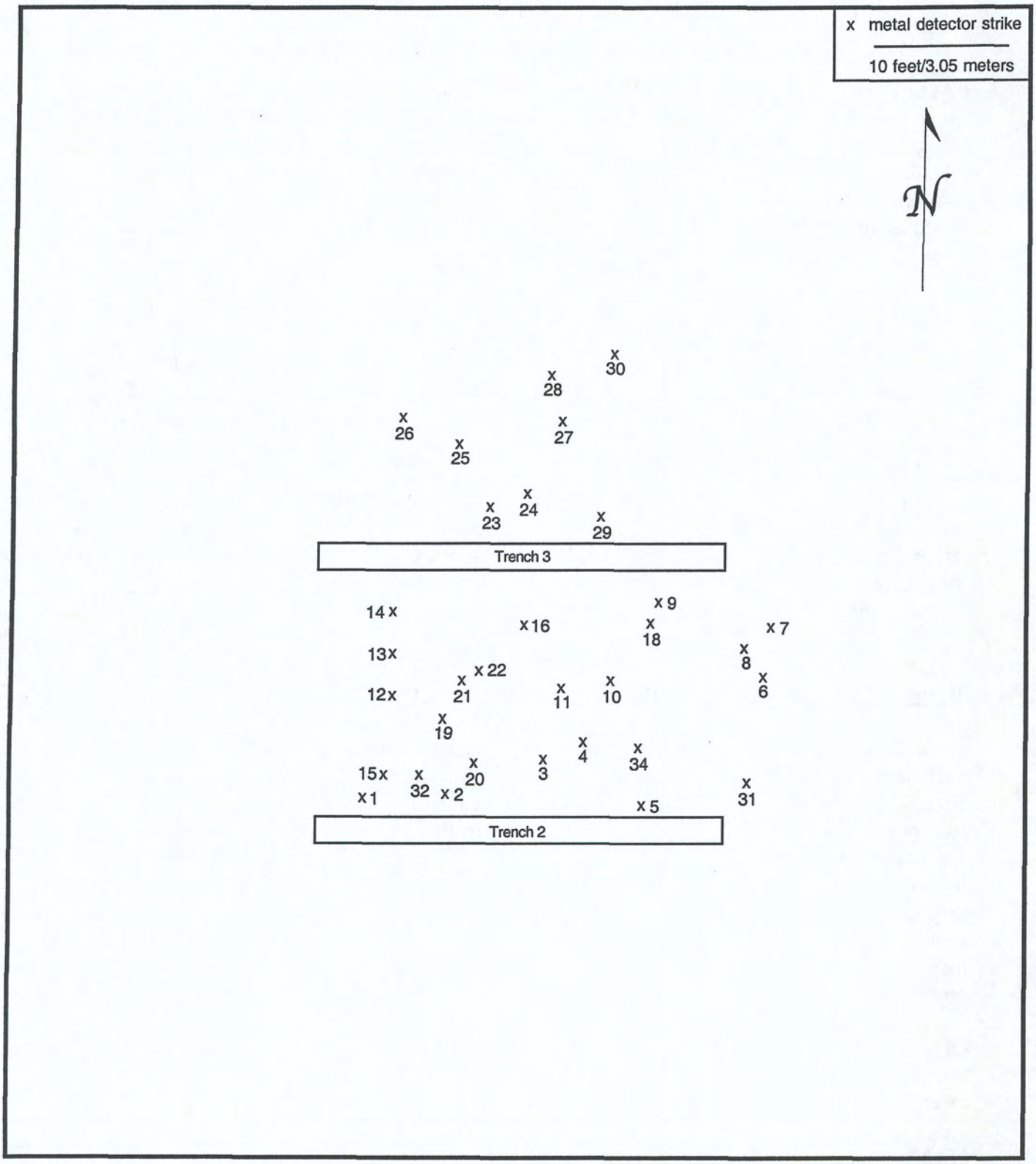


FIGURE 27
Plan Map Showing the Location of Metal Detector Strikes Surrounding Trenches 1 and 2 within the House 2 Area of 44AX193

At this time the stripped area, back dirt piles, and the soil inside the feature were surveyed with a metal detector. All metal detector strikes were excavated and mapped (Figure 28). Artifacts recovered from the metal detector survey of the area adjacent to the feature included six Minnie balls, one lead slug (possibly a Williams Cleaner bullet), two unidentified lead fragments, four brass grommets, four brass rivets, one brass strip, one nail or wire fragment, three cut or wrought nail fragments, one fragment of strap iron, and 31 unidentified ferrous metal fragments.

Further investigations of disturbed soil at the southern end of the brick feature where it turned slightly to the east were undertaken to determine the extent of the disturbance. The soil covering the brick feature was increasing in depth as the feature extended down the slope. The soil was deepest above the disturbed soil on the south end. Artifacts were recovered when seen during the excavating of this area. Once the cobble-filled buried plow zone was removed, another portion of two lines of bricks heading straight east was noted. This southern portion of the feature was extending into the area within the drip line of one of the trees on the property that was to be saved. Excavation was stopped at this point in order to consult with Alexandria Archeologists, Wally Owen, and the tree arborist as to what this feature may be and how excavations should proceed considering its location within the drip line of a tree slated to be saved. A second field meeting was called at this point in the investigations.

Results of the Stage 3 Investigations: Investigations of the Brick Feature

It was determined at the second field meeting that the basement areas had been sufficiently tested and that no Civil War features relating to company roads or camps had been found. The lack of features may have been because the Civil War camps and other uses of the project property did not involve the excavation of pits, post holes, or trenches that extended far beneath the historic ground surface and any shallow evidence would have been destroyed by plowing. It was suggested that most activities and constructions associated with the camp may have been above ground, leaving little or no trace on the ground; most camp-related constructions may have been removed by the soldiers when they left. Alternatively, the camp that is still visible on the adjacent property may have never extended as far east as the project area.

Only the brick feature was to be further investigated for the remainder of the excavations. Steps were to be made to uncover the feature in its entirety including the southern end extending into the drip line of the oak tree to be saved.

Methodology for Excavating Feature

All soil on top of the bricks was scraped off with a backhoe to the top of the bricks. Any artifacts seen during the stripping of the feature were saved. All areas surrounding the feature to the east and west and south were first scraped to the top of the buried plow zone. A metal detector survey was completed by Howard Peck and Thunderbird staff in these areas. All metal detector strikes were mapped. Areas around the brick feature were

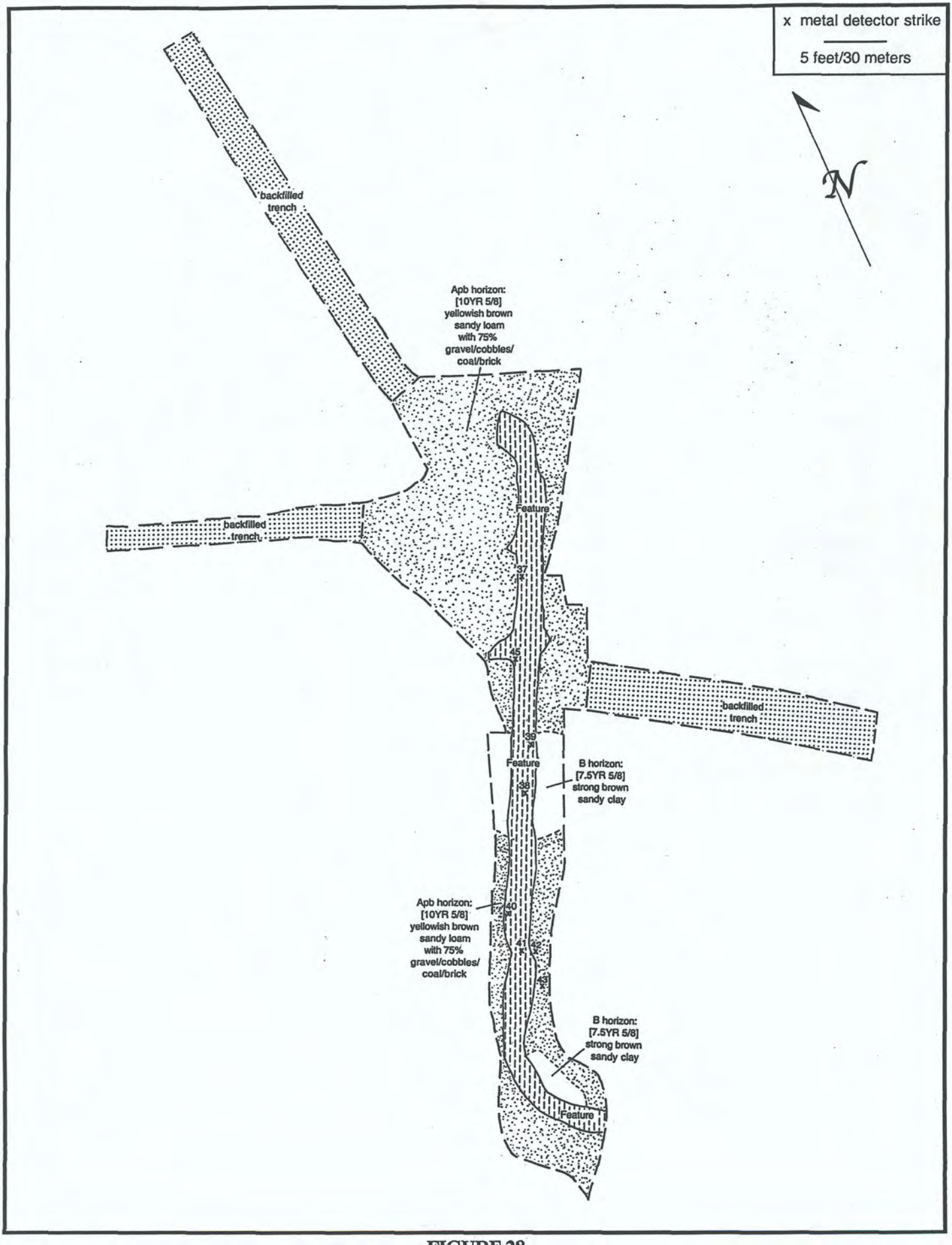


FIGURE 28

Plan Map Showing the Locations of Metal Detector Strikes within the Brick Feature and the Exposed Areas Surrounding the Feature

then further scraped to the base of the buried plow zone in order to look for features associated with the brick feature or surrounding camp. Soil between the two brick sides along the length of the long trench portion as well as the soil in the firebox at the southern end was hand excavated and screened.

Artifacts from the soils lying above and adjacent to the brick feature included nine whiteware sherds (1820-1900+), two creamware sherds (1762-1820), one pearlware sherd (1780-1830), two hard paste porcelain sherds, one refined white earthenware sherd, two fragments of contact molded bottles manufactured between 1810 and 1880, four fragments of contact molded bottles manufactured between 1830 and 1880, three fragments of contact molded bottles manufactured between 1850 and 1880, 34 fragments of puce blackglass three-section contact mold bottles manufactured in the 1860s, 38 fragments of pre-1860 freeblown glass bottles, one fragment of an amber blackglass liquor bottle with a dimple bottom (1833-1880), two contact mold umbrella ink bottle fragments (1840-1880), two miscellaneous undated bottle fragments, and one fragment of pre-1864 potash windowpane glass. Metal artifacts from this area included two unidentified nails, one military bag or rucksack strap fragment, one brass shoe or boot eye hook fragment, one lead strip fragment, one cast iron stove top rim fragment, one post-1830 machine cut nail, five square cut or wrought nail fragments, four ferrous metal can or container fragments, and one unidentified ferrous metal fragment.

Description of Feature

The feature itself was a brick-lined trench that measured approximately 50 feet long and approximately 2 feet wide from the outside edges of the brick (Figure 29; Plates 5 and 6). The bottom of the trench was unlined. This trench was lined with bricks on both sides leaving little more than one foot of open space in between the brick sides. The height of the brick sides varied along the length of the trench. In some areas there were three courses of brick; in others only one course remained, and in some areas only the stain of the soil where bricks had been was left. The trench was oriented north/south and followed the natural topography of the land, sloping uphill toward the north. The disturbed northern portion of the trench curved slightly to the west (Plate 7). This had been reported by the relic hunter who had first exposed part of the feature, and the hole he had dug and backfilled as he followed the trench curved as well. The trench turned sharply to the east at its southern end. Attached to the southern end of the trench and aligned east/west was a rectangular brick-lined box that was sectioned in two halves (Plates 8 and 9). The rectangular box measured a little more than 11 feet long and was 4 feet wide from outside to outside. The rectangle was partitioned with brick at 5.5 feet across. The northern side of the brick rectangle was three and four courses high, while the south side was two courses high. The eastern half of the rectangle had a one brick wide ledge on the inside base of the rectangle.

Several explanations for the missing bricks are possible. Portions of the northern section of the brick trench had been displaced recently by a relic hunter and removed from the site. It has been rumored the area had been relic hunted for many years and the feature

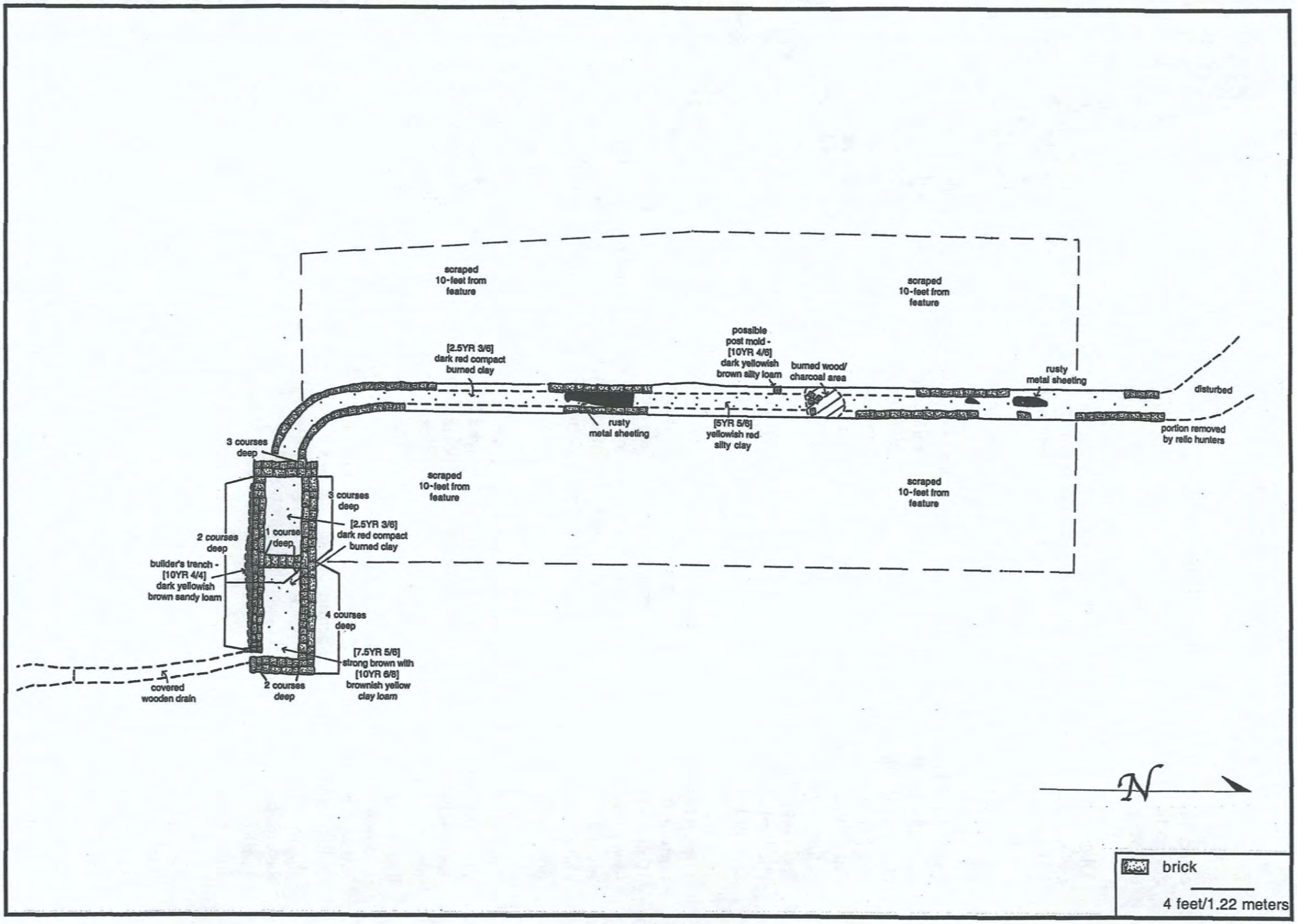


FIGURE 29
Plan Map of Brick Feature

could have been disturbed by previous relic hunting. It is also possible that during the destruction or abandonment of the feature, parts of the walls were scavenged for use elsewhere.

All soil from the buried plow zone covering the box portion of the feature was screened, and a high concentration of artifacts was recovered. Once the entire box portion of the feature was exposed, soil from inside the box was removed by hand. The west side of the box was excavated first, and the upper two levels were not screened separately. The upper level in the west side of the box was largely rubble in a sandy matrix. Beneath this was a thin sand level that yielded many chunks of corroded nails attached to what appeared to be rotting wood. Below this thin layer of sand was a thin layer of black burned wood that did not yield any artifacts. Under the layer of burned wood was the clay bottom, the B horizon. The soil was very red in color and was burned to a cement-like hardness. This hard cemented area was concentrated in a half circle shape, with the flat side at the southern end against the south wall of bricks. The circle hit the north wall at the center and left the northwest and northeast corners of this half of the box unburned and orange in color, more typical of the normal B horizon clay color. It is hypothesized this heat-cemented soil was a direct result of intense heat radiating from an iron stove that sat within the western portion of the box.

The eastern portion of the rectangle box contained the same fill horizons as the western portion: the rubble layer full of large cobbles, the sand layer, and the burned layer (Plates 10 and 11). These levels were removed by hand and screened separately. The burned lower layer in this section was not as black as the west side and contained far less of the burned wood. The bottom of the box was, for the most part, the sticky orange clay characteristic of the B horizon at the site. It was not burned red except in a few small pockets (Plate 12).

The eastern half of the box had a notch or an open area in the brick wall one brick wide in the southeast corner (Plate 13). The soil was removed from this open space in the brick wall and an area of decaying wood was seen. Exposing the wood showed that it extended directly south from the open space in the bricks for roughly 10 feet and was 0.5 feet wide (Plate 14). A profile trench was excavated across the wood. The profile revealed that the exposed wood was the top part of a wooden box silted in with soil (Figure 30). The wooden box measured roughly a half a foot on all sides, and the remains of a builders trench could be seen in the profile on the west side. The trench was evidently dug from the west side and the wood was placed flat against the east wall of the trench. The buried box sloped down hill, and it apparently functioned as a drain for the fire box. The wood portion of the box drain ended at 10 feet, where it surfaced in the hill side and opened into cobbles and gravels to drain down the slope.

Several profiles were cut across the flue portion of the feature (Figure 31; Plates 15 and 16). These profiles revealed a thin layer of sand under the bottommost bricks on both sides of the brick trench. This sand could either have been placed there for drainage or for stability, or it was the remains of weathered mortar that filtered down to rest on the clay base. A thin layer of dark reddened soil could be seen between the bricks at the

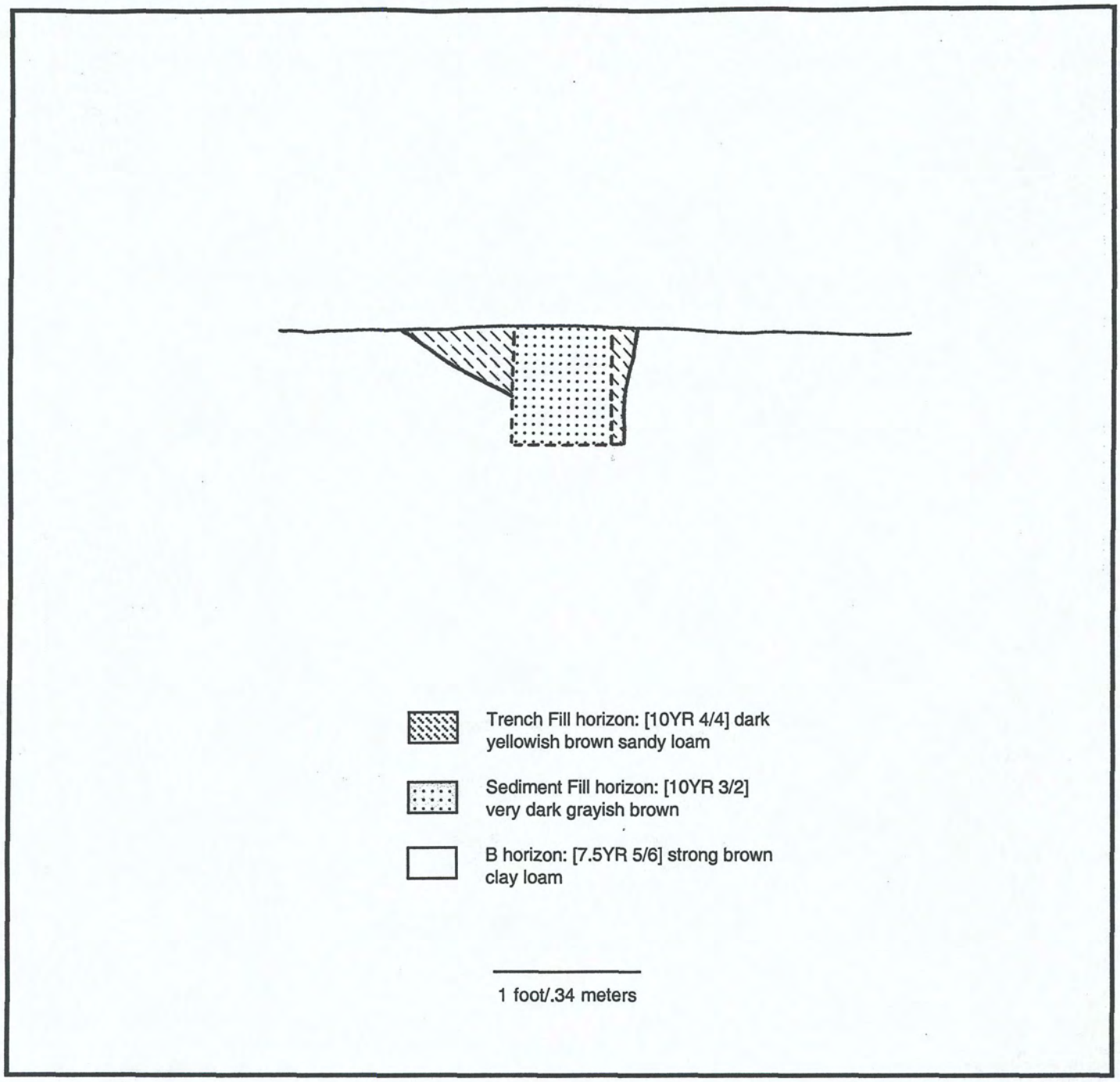


FIGURE 30
Profile Showing the South Wall of the Wooden Box Drain

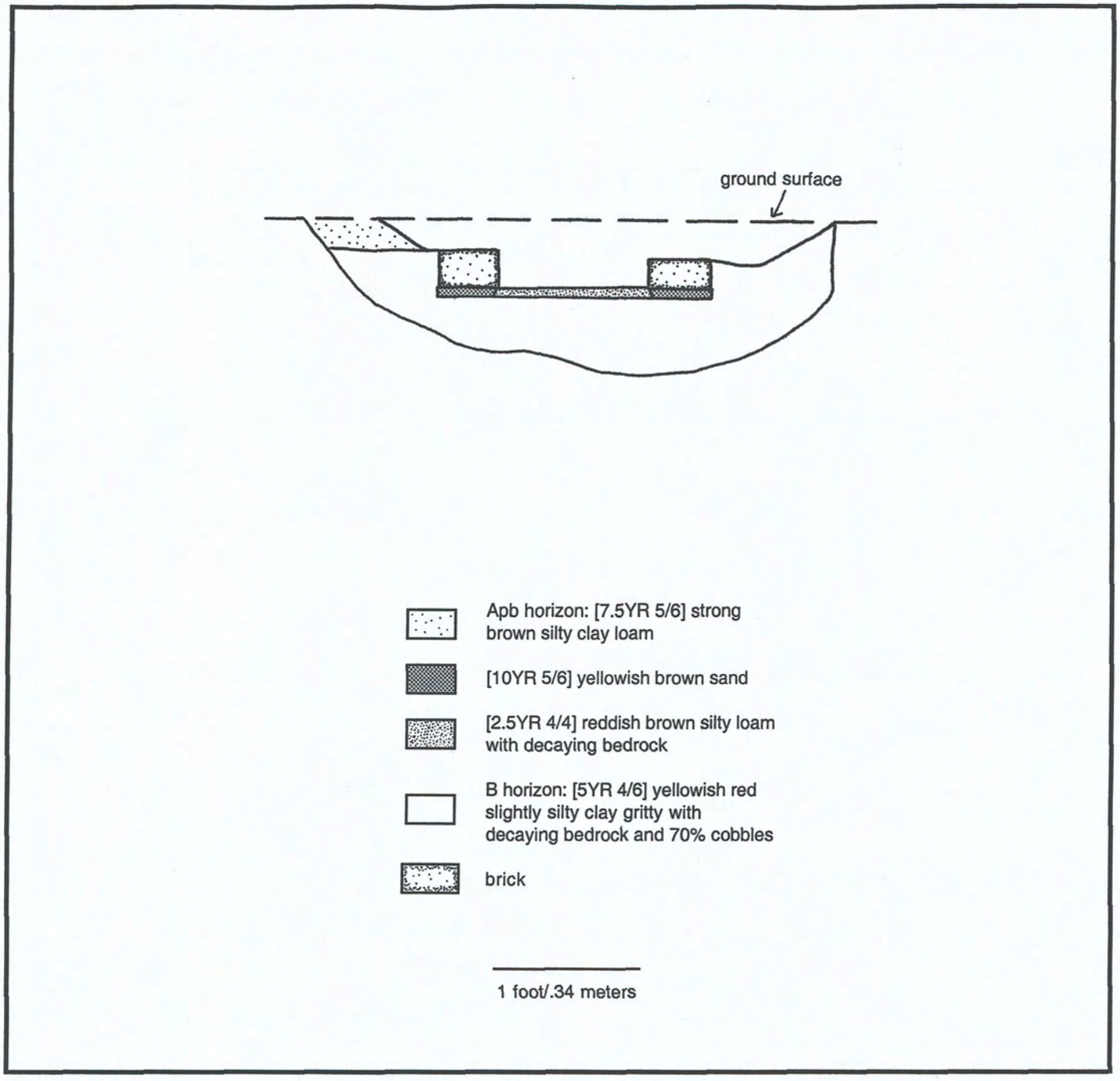


FIGURE 31
Profile Showing the South Wall of the Flue Section within the Brick Feature

base. Just below this thin layer of red soil was the orange B horizon, into which the entire brick trench feature had been excavated.

Thin pieces of disintegrating iron sheeting were seen in several places at the bottom of the long trench; most of this was covered with rubble (Plates 17 and 18). When all of the soil had been removed from inside both the long trench and box portions of the feature, the same reddened soil seen in the bottom of the western section of the box could be seen in the lower southern half of the long trench. The soil was reddest on the southern end closest to the box and faded towards the northern end.

The artifacts recovered from the soil within the long trench portion of the brick feature were predominantly glass and metal. The few ceramic items included four whiteware sherds (1820-1900+), three pearlware sherds (1780-1830), three yellowware sherds, one stoneware sherd, one sherd of hard paste porcelain, two refined white earthenware sherds, and one kaolin pipe stem fragment. The vast majority of glass artifacts were bottle fragments, including 159 pre-1860 freeblown bottle fragments, six contact mold bottle fragments manufactured between 1810 and 1880, three contact mold bottle fragments manufactured between 1818 and 1880, 27 contact mold bottle fragments manufactured between 1830 and 1880, three three-section contact mold bottle fragments manufactured between 1833 and 1880, 34 puce Civil War period contact mold whiskey bottle fragments, one whole aqua U.S. Army Department medicinal bottle (1861-1864), three paneled medicinal bottle fragments (1850-1880), two ink bottle sherds, 18 peacock umbrella ink bottle fragments (1840s -1860), 11 miscellaneous liquor bottle fragments, 12 miscellaneous bottle fragments, nine unidentified curved glass fragments, two fragments of clear sheet glass, and one lime soda windowpane fragment. Metal artifacts from the feature included four Minie balls, one lead slug, one lead shot, one musket ball, three brass grommets, one brass scabbard finial, one spike, one tin plate (73 fragments), eight unidentified lead fragments, one ferrous door latch, one ferrous spoon bowl fragment, two ferrous metal chain links, six ferrous metal barrel strap fragments, one silver company letter "I," one unidentified cast iron fragment, one brass button back, one brass sheet fragment, 59 unidentified nail fragments, 16 square cut or wrought nail fragments, 12 machine cut nails, 229 sheet metal fragments, and 141 unidentified ferrous metal fragments. Fifty bone fragments and two quartz flakes were also found in the trench fill.

Artifacts from the soils above the firebox portion of the brick feature included two whiteware sherds (1820-1900+), one pearlware sherd (1780-1830), two yellowware sherds, 17 stoneware sherds, two sherds of hard paste porcelain, and four kaolin pipe stem fragments. Glass artifacts included 73 pre-1860 freeblown bottle fragments, 19 contact mold bottle fragments manufactured between 1810 and 1880, 60 contact mold bottle fragments manufactured between 1830 and 1880, two three-section contact mold bottle fragments manufactured between 1833 and 1880, five fragments of square contact mold bottles (1850-1880), one contact mold medicinal bottle fragment (1840s-1880), one whole two-piece mold medicinal bottle (1810-1880), three contact mold bottle fragments manufactured between 1820 and 1860, one contact mold oval flask fragment (1820-1880), one puce Civil War period contact mold whiskey bottle fragment, seven

miscellaneous liquor bottle fragments, 11 miscellaneous bottle fragments, and one pre-1864 potash windowpane fragment. Metal artifacts included one possible brass buckle fragment, one ferrous metal cutlery handle, one brass harness finial with leather attached, two metal rod fragments, two ferrous metal wire fragments, two ferrous metal can fragments, two lead three-grooved Minie balls, one cast iron punch or awl, one lead box plate, nine machine cut nails, 13 square cut or wrought nails, one cut or wrought spike fragment, 18 sheet metal fragments, and eight ferrous metal band fragments.

Artifacts from the rubble level of the east side of the firebox included one pearlware sherd (1780-1830), 14 pre-1860 freeblown cylindrical brandy bottle sherds, three puce blackglass three section contact mold liquor bottle sherds (1860s), two cylindrical contact mold bottle sherds (1815-1870), two honey amber blackglass square/rectangular liquor or tobacco contact mold bottle sherds (1810-1880), seven contact mold medicinal bottle sherds (1858-1880), 16 contact mold bottle sherds (1810-1880), two post-1790 cut nail fragments, seven unidentified ferrous metal fragments, and four calcined bone fragments.

Artifacts from the sand level of the east side of the firebox included one refined white earthenware sherd, 50 pre-1860 freeblown brandy bottle sherds, eight four-section contact mold bottle sherds (1833-1880), six three section contact mold medicinal bottle sherds (1858-1880), three four-section contact mold medicinal bottle sherds (1858-1880), 123 contact mold bottle sherds (1833-1880), eight unidentified pale aqua sherds, five unidentified nail fragments, 12 unidentified ferrous metal fragments, and two calcined bone fragments.

Artifacts from the burned level of the east side of the fire box included 22 pre-1860 freeblown bottle sherds, 17 contact mold bottle sherds (1810-1880), three lead shot pieces, one lead musket ball, three post-1790 cut nail fragments, four unidentified nail fragments, seven unidentified ferrous metal fragments, and 13 calcined bone fragments.

Interpretation of the Feature

The brick feature found during the archeological investigations at 206 North Quaker Lane is almost certainly the remains of a heating device. The west side of the firebox at the lower south end of the feature apparently housed a stove, probably made of iron, which provided the heat source. Heated air was forced -- or simply rose -- through the brick-lined channel -- or flue -- that ran up the slope north of the box. This flue was likely either covered or completely lined with sheet metal, and heat radiating from it would have heated the structure or structures that stood over it. The north end of the flue appeared to curve slightly to the west. While this seems to be an inefficient design for a heating device, the "hook" in the end of the flue may have prevented it from collecting water running off the slopes to the east and north. The function of the east half of the firebox is uncertain, although it may have served as a storage area for fuel or simply as a way to access the stove for refueling and/or cleaning. The lip of bricks on the interior of the east half may have supported a wooden platform or floor that kept the contents (or

user) above the sticky clay subsoil into which the entire firebox was built. The wooden drain apparently served to drain excess water out of the box, which certainly collected run-off from the slope above it.

What remains of this simply-conceived, but rather elaborately built, heating system is that portion of it that was subterranean and beneath the reach of a plow. The drain was certainly buried; the original top of the flue was probably exposed at ground surface to maximize its efficiency. And the heat source was placed in the brick-lined box that was dug well into subsoil, thus using the natural sloping topography and engineered design to create an efficient up-ward draft in the flue. Nothing, however, remains of those parts of the system that may have been above ground. There was no evidence of a chimney or other above-ground construction at the north end of the flue; nor was there evidence of what may have stood above or over the fire box. Nor was there any evidence of the structure or structures that this device may have heated. Careful examination of the areas east and west of the flue yielded no evidence of a structure with which this system may have been associated. While plowing and other post-use ground disturbing activities may have destroyed evidence that was close to the ground surface, the complete lack of substantial structural remains such as a foundation or post holes suggests that whatever structure it served was not substantial and was possibly temporary.

Prior to becoming buried, the heating system was evidently abandoned and filled with refuse. The artifacts found within the feature are consistent with debris associated with Civil War camps. Such assemblages usually include large quantities of bottle glass, few ceramic items, and an assortment of military-related items such as armaments, military buttons, and miscellaneous military hardware. The materials recovered from the feature fill were similar to those found in disturbed contexts across the project area and were most likely associated with the camp that was located on the adjacent property, the evidence for which is still visible on the ground surface. It is also possible that this camp extended into the project area, but that plowing has destroyed the evidence. Because the refuse does not include post-Civil War debris, it is most likely that it was deposited in the feature at the time the camp was occupied or shortly thereafter.

Several scenarios are consistent with the evidence. First, it is possible that the feature was constructed and used by the soldiers who established this camp and that the refuse was re-deposited debris that was placed in the abandoned feature after the camp itself was abandoned. This could have been done by the land owner after the war when the land was being prepared for cultivation. Second, it is possible that the debris in the feature was deposited directly by the soldiers who were encamped on the adjacent ground. If this were the case, the feature itself would have been in disuse during part or all of the time the camp was occupied. It could have been built by the soldiers camped nearby, but abandoned while they were still encamped. Or it could have been constructed, used, and then abandoned prior to the establishment of the most recent camp. If this were the case, the feature could have been constructed either prior to the war for some use completely unrelated to the military occupation of the property or during the war, but prior to the encampment that generated the refuse. The lack of artifacts that clearly pre-date the war

and/or are related to a non-military use of the land, together with the lack of evidence of structural remains suggest that the feature was associated with the Civil War period occupation of the property.

A review of reports of archaeological investigations of Civil War camps failed to identify other sites where features identical to this brick heating system were found. However, heating systems similar to this, although simpler and smaller, have been documented at Civil War sites. Furthermore, Civil War records reveal that a heating system almost identical to the one found at this site and similar systems were in use during the war.

Jensen (2000), in his discussion of shelters used in Union camps during the Civil War, describes several methods of heating, including fireplaces, Sibley stoves, fire pits and what were called "California furnaces" (ibid:72-76). Jensen says of the latter type:

> "In its simplest form, the "California," was a small pit dug into the center of the living space in which a fire was built. A trench extending to the exterior of the living quarters (tent or hut) was excavated and covered in some manner. The "fire opening" would be covered using either a large rock or a piece of heavy sheet iron, thus radiating heat produced by the fire underneath. Several variations in the flue or trench leading to the exterior of the living quarters have been noted. In some cases the flue is lined with brick, in others metal pipes have been placed within the trench. However, the most common technique seems to be to leave the earth surface and cover it with planks, mud, or some combination of both" (ibid:76).

The system is similar to a hypocaust, which is a heating system that originated in ancient Rome in which hot air was forced through sub-floor spaces or channels to heat the structure above. Systems such as this were used in the 18th century, primarily to heat greenhouses and orangeries (Yentsch 1994:114-119).

Jensen (2000:101-103) cites archaeological evidence of "California" type heating systems reported by Higgins et al. (1995) at Gloucester Point, Virginia. There, stoves were centrally located within the tents and connected to exterior chimneys by brick-lined flues. The flues served the double function of channeling smoke outside of the tents and dissipating the heat generated by the stove. A description of such a system was recorded George G. Benedict while encamped with the Vermont 2nd Brigade two miles south of Mount Vernon in November of 1862:

> "...with the knife and cup we excavated a hole in the firm and adhesive clay which forms the floor of our tent; its top was a little less in circumference than our tin plate, its bottom, a foot or more below the surface, was somewhat larger. A hole was then dug outside the tent, sloping inward till it nearly met our excavation inside, and the bottoms of the two were connected by a passage two inches in diameter, worked through with the knife. From the top of our circular cavity within, a trench

was made extending outside the tent, and covered by a brickbat, which turned up most opportunely when most needed.—The tin plate was placed over the hole, and the thing was done. You perceive the nature of the invention. This planet on which we dwell forms the body of our stove. The tin plate is both door and top of the same. The small hole at the bottom is the draught, the trench at the top is the flue! We fill it with hardwood chips, light a fire, and it works quite as well as expected.

The heating surface was pretty small, it is true; but we kept the old plate red hot by assiduous feeding. In an hour or two the ground around began to be sensibly dried and warmed. A dry spot developed itself, as soon as the snow stopped falling, in the canvas of our tent, over the stove, and extended slowly along the side—the temperature rose sensibly within—and when by a fortunate stroke of policy we were enabled to substitute a sheet iron mess pan for our dinner plate, thus quadrupling our heating surface, we had all the heat we needed. We can no longer see our breath, within our linen house; we laid our bread on the top of our stove and had hot toast with our tea for supper; and the prospect is that we shall sleep tonight pretty warm and dry" (Ward 2002:72-73).

While similar in principle to the heating system found at Quaker Lane, these small systems were simpler and involved interior heat sources. In the system found at North Quaker Lane, the heat source was likely located outside of the structure or structures to be heated, and if the flue terminated in a chimney, no remains of it were found. The large scale and elaborate construction of the Quaker Lane system further indicate that this was not associated with a simple, small shelter.

Jensen also quotes a portion of a letter from Chas. S. Tripler, Surgeon and Medical Director, to The Office of Medical Director in which Tripler describes a heating system similar to the one found at 44AX0193 (Jensen 2000:76-77). Tripler's letter was written in November of 1861 and focuses on the problems of providing adequate conditions in winter camps and the issue of "...The necessity for a better protection for the men than the common tent affords, without going into the construction of extensive huts" (Scott 1881:664). The portion of Tripler's letter that concerns heating the tents is quoted in full below:

"... For warming the tents and drying the ground a modification of the Crimean oven, which has been devised and put in operation by Dr. McRuer, the surgeon of General Sedgwick's brigade, appears to me to be the cheapest and most effective. Dr. McRuer has submitted to me a report on the subject. General Heintzelman, who has inspected his arrangement, informs me that it appears to be perfect in all its details; that it is at the same time efficient and economical. Dr. McRuer thus describes his plan:

A trench 1 foot wide and 20 inches deep to be dug through the center and length of each tent, to be continued for 3 or 4 feet farther, terminating at one end in a covered oven fire-place and at the other in a chimney. By

this arrangement the fire-place and chimney are both on the outside of the tent; the fire-place is made about 2 feet wide and arching; its area gradually lessening until it terminates in a throat at the commencement of the straight trench. This part is covered with brick or stone, laid in mortar or cement; the long trench to be covered with sheet-iron in the same manner. The opposite end to the fire-place terminates in a chimney 6 or 8 feet high; the front of the fire-place to be fitted with a tight moveable sheet-iron cover, in which an opening is to be made, with a sliding cover to act as a blower. By this contrivance a perfect draught may be obtained, and no more cold air admitted within the furnace than just sufficient to consume the wood and generate the amount of heat required, which not only radiates from the exposed surface of the iron plates, but is conducted throughout the ground floor of the tent so as to keep it both warm and dry, making a board floor entirely unnecessary, thereby avoiding the dampness and filth, which unavoidably accumulates in such places. All noise, smoke, and dust, attendant upon building the fires within the tent are avoided; there are no currents of cold air, and the heat is so equally diffused, that no difference can be perceived between the temperature of each end or side the tent. Indeed, the advantages of this mode of warming the hospital tents are so obvious, that it needs only to be seen in operation to convince any observer that it fulfills everything required as regards the warming of hospital tents of the Eighth Brigade, and ascertain by observation the justness of this report.

The whole cost to the Government of constructing the above apparatus for the four hospitals of the Eighth Brigade is the cost of 112 feet, 1 foot wide, of sheet-iron, one barrel of lime, and four sheet-iron doors, the stone and brick were picked up by the men, who likewise did all the labor.

By this plan floors to the tent are rendered unnecessary; the ground within the tent is kept perfectly dry, and the temperature can be regulated by increasing or diminishing the fires; all smoke, dust, and noise within the tent are obviated; the flues may be carried through a range of five or six tents, making one fire all that is necessary for each set. If the description of this furnace cannot be understood, and it is deemed expedient to put them in general operation, Dr. McRuer might be temporarily detached from his brigade to construct a model in each division in the Army…." (Scott 1881:664-665).

Tripler's description of the heating system devised by Dr. McRuer matches the evidence found at North Quaker Lane almost exactly. With possible modifications to the fire place and chimney ends of the device, the system found at 44AX0193 could have been built following Dr. McRuer's specifications as stated in this letter. Figure 32 shows a contemporary interpretation of what this system may have looked like when it was in use.

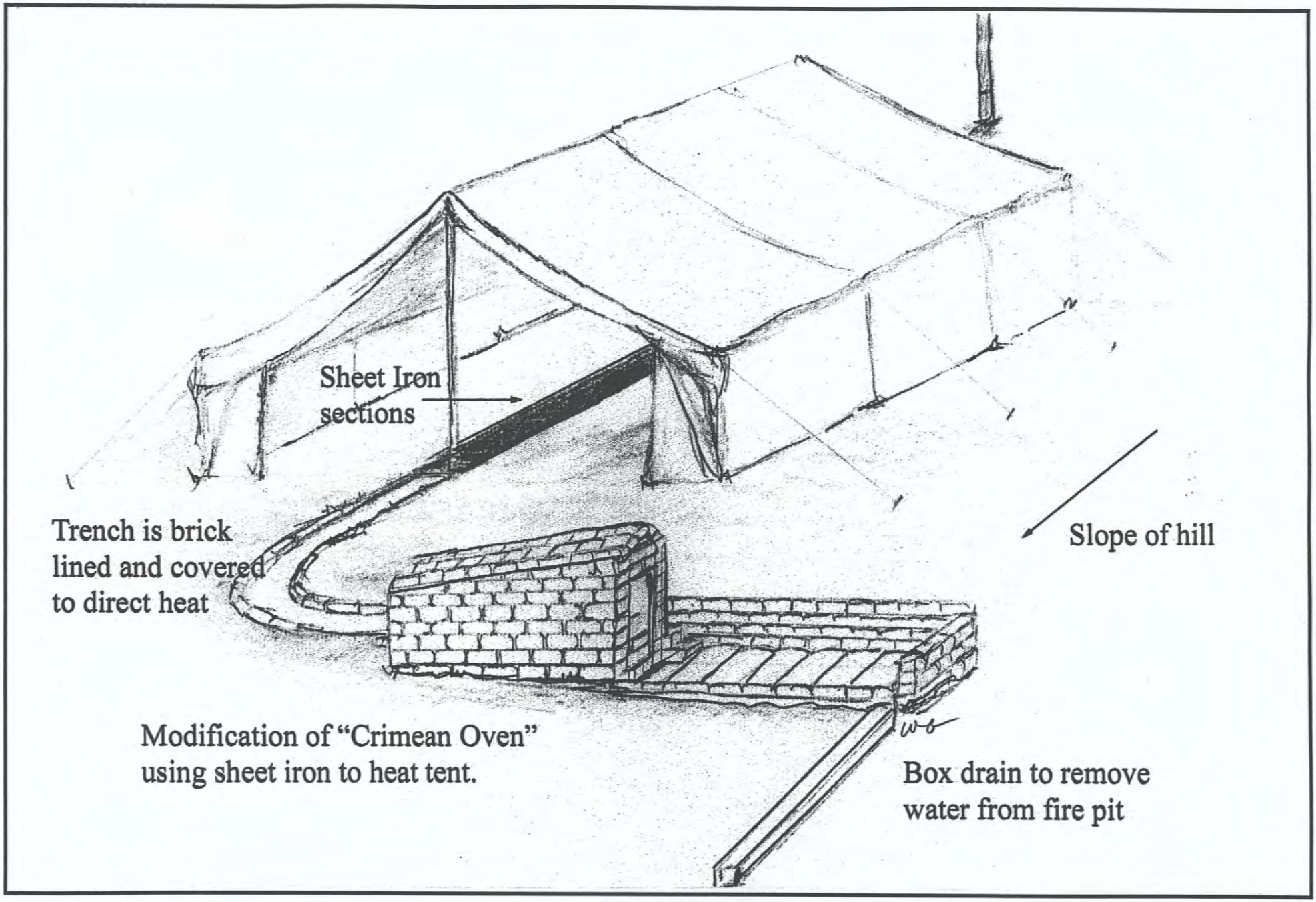


FIGURE 32
Contemporary Interpretive Drawing of Brick Feature
(Courtesy of Wally Owen)

A second reference describes a similar system that was constructed not far from Quaker Lane. Sergeant Fred C. Floyd served with the 40th (Mozart) New York Regiment, which was encamped at Camp Sackett on Frobel Hill on Telegraph Road in the winter of 1861-1862. This regiment was also part of the 8th Brigade. Floyd writes:

> "In mid-November, all sorts of rumors were circulated in camp regarding army movements and our probable connection therewith. Even Capt. Ingalls informed us at a roll call that we were "likely to go down the coast," meaning thereby, with some expedition to a point farther south. So also, even Comrade Sam Fish was constructing the heating apparatus in early November, for the hospital tent at Camp Sackett, he was told it would be "in use only for a few days." Subsequent events proved the report to have been entirely erroneous or that the plans were changed. Comrade Fish made a grand success of his heating scheme, which consisted of a trench two feet wide and three feet deep, dug through the center from one end of the tent to the other. This trench was lined with stones and covered with sheet iron. At one end of the trench, outside of the tent, a large pit was excavated and lined with brick and mortar, and covered with a brick arch. In this pit, which connected with the trench, the fire was built, and at the other end of the trench outside of the tent, there was a brick chimney. The heat and smoke from the fire passed through the trench, heating the iron covering, from which radiated the heat that warmed the hospital and maintained as even temperature and kept the inmates comfortable. While the apparatus was being constructed, Col. Riley had but little faith in its efficacy, but Comrade Fish was a practical mechanic and demonstrated that his conception was based upon mechanical principles. The appliance was completed in a few days with the assistance of several comrades, who performed much of the manual labor. The tent was sixty feet long and forty feet wide..." (Floyd 1909:94-95).

Both McRuer and Floyd discuss the use of this type of heating system specifically for hospital tents. There was no archaeological evidence at North Quaker Lane of the heated structures themselves nor of their functions. The size of this system and the materials and labor needed to construct it, however, suggest that it was meant for use in some type of special function facility, such as mess tents, officers' quarters, or hospital tents. Based on the size and the documented descriptions of similar systems, it most likely was used for a hospital tent. Hospital tents varied in size, but some of them (like the one described by Floyd) were quite large. The system at Quaker Lane could have accommodated a tent of similar dimensions.

Summary and Discussion of 44AX0193

The site 44AX0193 at 206 North Quaker Lane (Figure 33) consists of a scatter of Civil War period artifacts associated with one or more Union camps located on or near the project area and a single brick feature. The feature is the remains of a heating device of a particular type used during the war to service one or more tents. All of the artifacts were recovered from plowed or otherwise disturbed contexts. The artifacts found within the fill in the brick feature were deposited after the feature had been abandoned; the open trench and fire box very likely provided a convenient location for refuse disposal for the adjacent camp or camps.

Civil War period artifacts were recovered from plowed contexts across the project area. The site is thus defined as the project area in its entirety, the limits of which were defined by the results of shovel testing and metal detector strikes. The site measures approximately 175 by 150 feet (53.3 by 45.7 meters) and is currently covered in manicured grass lawn and scattered mature trees. The adjacent property to the west (and outside the limits of the project area) bears evidence of a less disturbed portion of a former Union camp and may be a continuation of this site, but this could not be confirmed by testing in the current investigations.

The Brick Feature

The brick feature found at 44AX0193 is the remains of a heating device for one or more tents most likely associated with a Union camp located on or near the site. The heating device was probably constructed during the early period of the war and later abandoned and filled with refuse from a nearby encampment. Period documents refer to this system of heating as a variation on a "Crimean oven" and discuss its use for heating hospital tents in particular (see discussion above).

At present, it is not certain which regiment or regiments were camped at this location during the war, and it is not known who in particular was responsible for the construction of this heating system. Based on the documents, the most likely candidates would be one of the regiments in Sedgwick's brigade. General Heintzelman's Division, within which General Sedgwick's 8th Brigade was one of three brigades, was stationed in the general area early in the war. After the First Battle of Manassas in March of 1862, many of the troops that had been positioned around Washington were moved south in pursuit of the Confederate Army. Sedgwick's 8th Brigade was located south of Alexandria in the winter of 1861 and included four regiments: the 3rd Maine, the 4th Maine, the 38th New York, and the 40th New York (Dyer 1979: 275). Floyd's memoir and other documents report that the 40th New York Regiment was camped on Froebel Hill, about one and one-half miles south of the Quaker Lane site. This leaves the other three regiments as possible occupants of the camp at 44AX0193. The only archaeological clue as to who was camped in this location is a single New York militia cuff button. This could be evidence that the 38th New York Regiment was encamped at the site, although the single

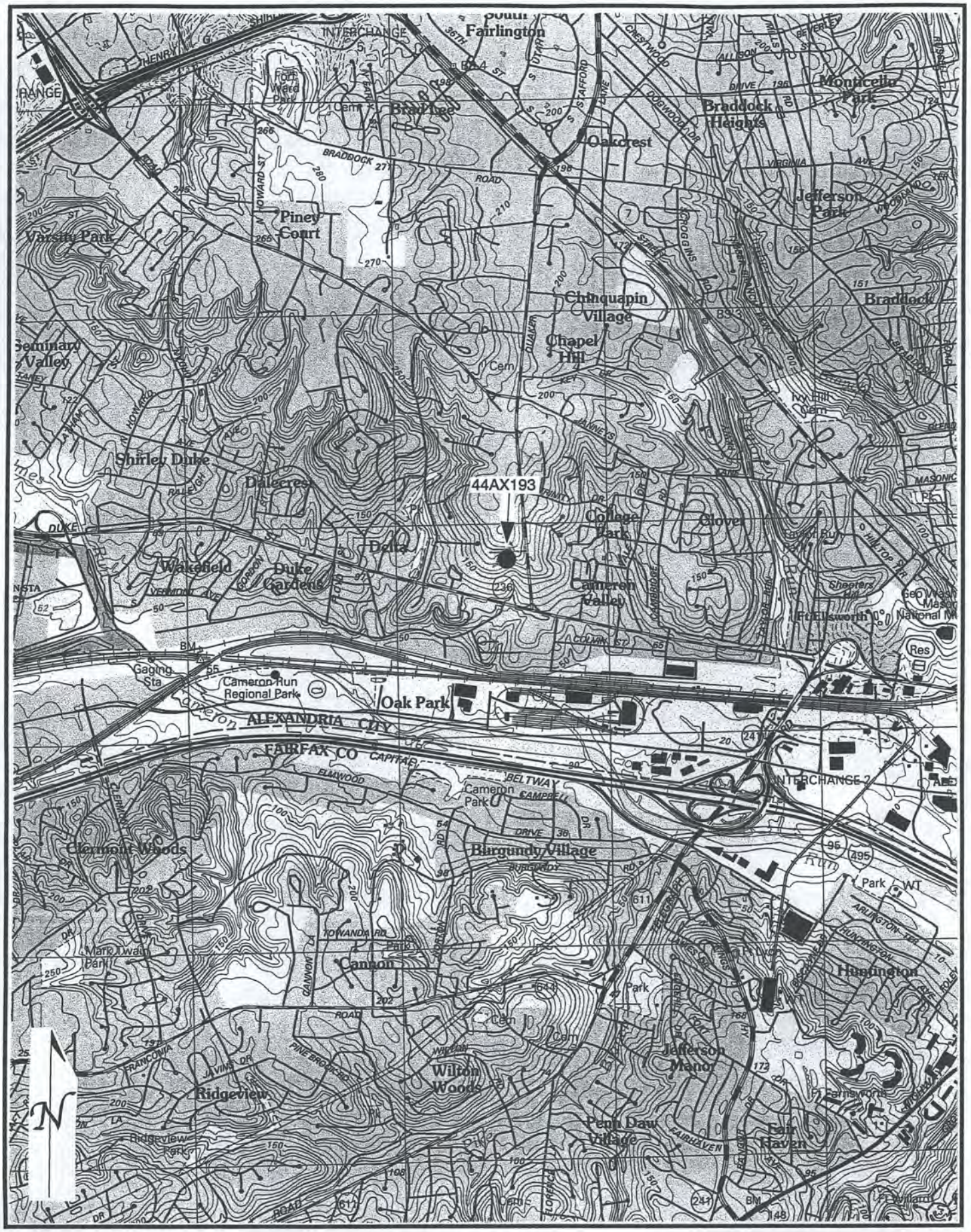


FIGURE 33
Portion of U.S.G.S. 1994 Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 7.5' Quadrangle Showing Site 44AX193
Scale: 1" = 2000'

button is far less than conclusive evidence. The militia button does, however, add evidence that the camp was occupied early in the war, as militia uniforms were replaced by standard issue Union uniforms as the war progressed.

The feature itself consists of a north-south aligned 50-foot long brick-lined flue terminating on its down slope (south) end in a partitioned brick-walled box. The western portion of this box apparently contained an iron stove; the function of the eastern section is not known. A buried wooden box drain leads from an opening on the southeast side of the box; the drain followed the natural slope of the land downward to the south and surfaces approximately 10 feet south of the box. The flue was apparently covered or lined with sheet metal. The upper (north) end of the flue had been disturbed. It is likely that a chimney was located at this end, but no archaeological evidence of such a construction was found.

The feature was filled with soil and numerous artifacts dating to the Civil War period and likely associated with a nearby encampment. The presence of these materials within the abandoned feature strongly suggests that use of this heating system terminated while Union troops were still encamped in the area. But it is also possible that the refuse was re-deposited in the abandoned feature by a third party long after troops had left the area. In fact, in spite of the efforts of the current investigations, no archaeological evidence was found that provided information of the context within which this heating system was used.

The Artifacts

A complete inventory of the artifacts recovered during these investigations appears in Appendix IV; Table 1 presents a complete list of these artifacts grouped by type. It should be recalled that the artifacts recovered at 44AX0193 were all found in disturbed contexts; the majority were recovered from plowed soils, the remainder were from fill placed over and within the brick feature. It is probable that the latter items represent camp refuse deposited while the adjacent camp was still occupied, but this is not certain. It is further possible that the artifacts recovered at this site represent the refuse from more than one encampment in the area. Finally, it is also possible that the assemblage includes some items associated with one or more of the nearby domestic sites. In spite of these caveats, the vast majority of items recovered from the site date to the 19th century and are consistent with the types of items usually found at Civil War camp sites.

The artifact assemblage from 44AX0193 fits the expected profile of Civil War camp refuse. It includes a large quantity of glass bottles, relatively few ceramics, Civil War period munitions, and metal items specifically associated with Civil War uniforms and equipment. The vast majority of bottles were either freeblown champagne or brandy bottles or contact molded liquor or whiskey bottles. Other types of bottles represented by far smaller quantities in the assemblage are ink, medicinal, and tobacco bottles. A relatively small number of late 19th century and 20th century bottles were also recovered and provide supporting evidence that the assemblage may contain some items from earlier and later time periods.

Table 1: Total Artifacts

Ceramics	Total counts
Creamware	2
Pearlware	18
Whiteware	36
Porcelain	8
Earthenware	8
Yellowware	5
Stoneware	29
Redware	4
Kaolin clay	9
TOTAL	**119**
GLASS	
Bottle	
Free blown (pre 1860)	
Liquor	137
Brandy	82
Flask	1
Gin	5
Brandy/Wine	44
Champagne/Brandy	60
Unidentified	51
TOTAL	**380**
Contact Mold (1810-1880)	
Liquor	9
Flask	1
Liquor/Bitters	2
Liquor/Tobacco	2
Unidentified	83
TOTAL	**97**
Post 1809	
Unidentified	3
TOTAL	**3**
Contact Mold (1818-1880)	
Unidentified	3
TOTAL	**3**
Contact Mold (1820-1860)	
Liquor	3
TOTAL	**3**
Contact Mold (1830-1880)	
Liquor	96
Whiskey	9
Unidentified	137
TOTAL	**242**
Collared Lip (1830-1890)	
Whiskey	2
Liquor	1
TOTAL	**3**
Contact Mold (1833-1880	

Liquor	9
Unidentified	2
TOTAL	**11**
Post 1833	
Whiskey	1
TOTAL	**1**
Puce (Civil War)	
Liquor	38
Whiskey	40
TOTAL	**78**
Contact Mold (1850-1880)	
Unidentified	8
TOTAL	**8**
Medicinal (1850-1890)	24
TOTAL	**24**
Ink	29
TOTAL	**29**
Chilled Iron Mold (1880-1915)	
Unidentified	1
TOTAL	**1**
Chilled Iron Mold (1880-1930)	
Liquor	1
TOTAL	**1**
Machine 1934	
Unidentified	9
TOTAL	**9**
Machine 1940-Present	
Unidentified	5
TOTAL	**5**
Miscellaneous Bottle	
Liquor	57
Unidentified	57
TOTAL	**114**
Window Glass	11
Miscellaneous Glass	
Clear curved	6
Clear sheet	6
BONE	153
METAL	
Nails	
Wrought	4
Cut/Wrought	70
Cut	11
Machine Cut	29
Wire	13
Unidentified nail fragments	123
TOTAL	**250**
Miscellaneous Metal	
metal can fragments	31
sheet metal fragments	212
Band/strap metal	20

Spike	4
horse shoe fragments	2
iron rod fragments	2
Unidentified metal fragments	217

MISCELLANEOUS

Cast iron fragments	3
Cast iron punch/awl	1
Chain link	3
Ferrous metal buckle frag.	1
Ferrous metal strap frag.	1
Ferrous metal box (40 pieces)	1
Ferrous metal tin plate (73 pieces)	1
Ferrous metal combination tool	1
Ferrous metal cutlery	2
Minie Ball-3 groove	14
Lead shot	7
Lead Musket Ball	4
Lead Williams Cleaner	1
Lead strip fragment	1
Lead slug	1
Lead fragments	10
Brass gear	1
Brass tag with drilled hole	1
Brass tack	1
Brass grommets	4
Brass rivets	8
Brass strip fragment	1
Brass shoe/eye hook	1
Brass sheet fragment	1
Brass rod cleaner bent	1
Brass finial scabbard tip	2
Brass finial cartridge box	1
Brass buckle fragment	1
Brass button	1
Brass button (N.Y. cuff)	1
Silver Dime 1861	1
Copper Indian Head Cent (1859)	1
Brass/lead filled epaulet frag.	1
Silver plated/lead filled Company Lett	1
Brass/lead filled Eagle Box Plate	1

TOTAL ARTIFACTS **2,217**

Ceramic artifacts, which totaled only 119 items comprising 5% of the assemblage, included a variety of wares. Whiteware and stoneware together constitute over half of the ceramics (30% and 24.30% respectively), followed by pearlware (15%), porcelain (6.7%), unidentified earthenware (6.7%), yellowware (4.2%), redware (3.3%), and creamware (1.6%). In this case, it is possible that the pearlware and creamware were associated with the earlier domestic occupations located nearby. The other wares were more likely associated with the Civil War camp. The utilitarian stoneware and redware items provide evidence of some food storage and/or preparation, while the whiteware, porcelain, and yellowware were associated with food service.

The presence of food and possible tea service ceramic wares, as well as the presence of champagne/brandy bottles (as opposed to liquor, whiskey, and other spirits bottles) and ink bottles indicate that the artifacts recovered at 44AX0193 represent refuse from a cross-section of the nearby encampment that included both officers and enlisted men. The lack of spatial patterning in the distribution of these items further suggests that the general camp refuse was either re-deposited or it was all deposited together in one shared area, perhaps on the periphery of the camp.

The remainder of artifacts recovered at the site include a very few (n=11) fragments of windowpane glass, nails, Civil War period munitions, and miscellaneous metal items, including those that were associated with military-issue uniforms and equipment and those that were more general in function and could relate either to the encampment or to earlier or subsequent agricultural activities on the property.

Inter-site Comparison

Table 2 shows a comparison of assemblages from a series of Civil War camp sites in nearby Prince William County. In keeping with most of the other camp assemblages, the assemblage from 44AX0193 is dominated by kitchen related artifacts. The low percentage of architectural materials at many of the sites is likely an indicator that the camps were not typical winter camps with huts or enhanced tent shelters. The presence of the brick heating system at 44AX0193, however, is ample evidence that the site was used during the winter. The lack of evidence of hearths or other heating devices for other shelters at the site could be accounted for by the post-Civil War disturbance to the site, assuming the camp did at one time extend on to the project area.

Like the other Civil War camp assemblages, the kitchen-related artifacts from 44AX0193 are primarily glass bottles. The bottle glass to ceramic ration at this site is 8.5:1. And like the other sites, the vast majority of bottles at this site contained alcoholic beverages. As discussed above, the inclusion of the more costly champagne/brandy bottles in this assemblage could indicate the presence of officers. Alternatively, it could be evidence that the enlisted men at the nearby camp had access to more costly beverages and had the resources to obtain them. This may have been a function of the camp's proximity to Alexandria during the early months of the war when soldiers had greater resources and there was greater tolerance for alcohol consumption than later in the war. The relatively high percentage of ink bottles at this site may also be an indication that officers or scribes

Table 2: Comparison of 44AX0193 with other Civil War Camp Assemblages

South's Functional Groups

SITE	1 Kitchen	2 Architectural	3 Furniture	4 Arms	5 Clothing	6 Personal	7 Tobacco Pipe	8 Activities
44AX0193	**76.00%**	**18.40%**	**0**	**0**	**0.20%**	**2.10%**	**0.60%**	**2.40%**
44PW140	92.42%	6.82%	0	0	0	0	0	0.76%
44PW515	86.10%	13.37%	0	0	0	0	0	0.53%
44PW518	80.00%	20.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
44PW856	17.78%	80.00%	0	0	0	0	0	2.22%
44PW971	56.30%	38.12%	0	2.05%	0.59%	0.59%	0.29%	2.05%
44PW1094	71.74%	21.74%	0	0	0	0	0	6.52%
44PW1095	72.27%	25.90%	0	0.14%	0.34%	1.22%	0	0.14%
44PW1096	35.38%	62.74%	0	0.47%	0.94%	0	0	0.47%

Bottle Glass

	Liquor	Bitters	Whiskey	Spirits	Mineral Water/Cider	Champagne-Wine-Brandy	Flask	Condiment	Medicinal	Tobacco/Snuff	Unidentified	Ink
44AX0193	**34.70%**	**0.20%**	**5.10%**	**0**	**0**	**18.50%**	**0.20%**	**0**	**2.30%**	**0.20%**	**35.20%**	**2.80%**
44PW140	5.69%	70.73%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.81%	22.76%	0
44PW515	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
44PW518	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
44PW856	40%	0	0	40%	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.00%	0
44PW971	32.00%	3.43%	1.71%	0.57%	0.57%	0	0.57%	5.71%	6.29%	0	48.00%	1.14%
44PW1094	88.46%	0	0	0	0	0	1.28%	1.28%	0	0	8.97%	0
44PW1095	46.61%	0	3.52%	0.25%	0	6.91%	1.51%	1.51%	2.01%	0.00%	35.80%	1.76%
44PW1096	47.46%	0	0	0	0	23.73%	0	0	1.69%	0	27.12%	0

Ware Types

	Whiteware	Ironstone	Pearlware	Stoneware	Redware	American Rockingham	Porcelain	Earthenware	Yellowware	Unidentified	Creamware
44AX0193	**30.00%**	**0**	**15.00%**	**24.30%**	**3.30%**	**0**	**6.70%**	**6.70%**	**4.20%**	**0**	**1.60%**
44PW140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
44PW515	20.00%	0	0	70.00%	0	0	0	0	10.00%	0	
44PW518	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
44PW856	63.64%	0	0	36.36%	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	
44PW971	15.79%	0	5.26%	47.37%	15.79%	0	0	10.53%	0	5.26%	
44PW1094	0	0	0	5.00%	95.00%	0	0	0	0	0	
44PW1095	18.55%	0.36%	0	29.82%	25.09%	0.36%	0.36%	0	0	25.45%	
44PW1096	31.25%	0	0	43.75%	3.45%	0	0	0	0	0	

Bottle Glass to Ceramic Ratio

44AX0193	**8.5:1**
44PW140	N/A
44PW515	15.1:1
44PW518	N/A
44PW856	.45:1
44PW971	9.2:1
44PW1094	3.9:1
44PW1095	2.9:1
44PW1096	3.7:1

were present in the camp. And although some of the refined ceramics recovered from the site could have been associated with nearby domestic sites, it appears that 44AX0193 has an unusually high proportion of refined versus utilitarian wares. Again, this may be an indication of the presence of higher status personnel or generally greater wealth at the site. Perhaps because the camp was located so near Fort Worth, the Seminary, and later, Fort Williams, it had a higher officer presence and was more engaged in the "official" business of the war.

In general, other than the predominance of alcohol beverage bottles and the presence of specifically Civil War period munitions and hardware, the site assemblages appear somewhat variable. Some of the variability seen on Table 2 may be accounted for by sampling differences and differences in preservation. At least in the case of 44AX0193, it is also entirely possible that the assemblage from the site represents the refuse from multiple encampments on or near the surveyed area. Even so, variability among these assemblages undoubtedly was related to the status of the personnel who were encamped, the material goods that were provided for the troops, the availability of other goods, and the particular directives and regulations issued and enforced by individual commanding officers at the respective camps.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Archeological investigations at 206 North Quaker Lane resulted in the identification of one archeological site, 44AX0193, dating to the Civil War years. The site consists of artifacts dating to the Civil War period and the remains of what was most probably a brick heating device built during the early years of the war. All of the artifacts recovered at the site, excepting those recovered from fill within the abandoned brick feature, were from plowed or otherwise disturbed contexts. The artifacts found within the feature fill may represent refuse from a particular period of occupation of the site, but this is not certain. No additional evidence was found of undisturbed artifact bearing contexts within the project area. The brick feature at 44AX0193 appears to be a very rare – and perhaps unique – example of the remains of an unusual Civil War era heating system referred to in period documents as a "Crimean Oven." This system of heating was used for heating tents, and it employed an exterior brick fire box attached to a semi-subterranean brick channel or flue that dispersed the heat to the tent or tents standing above it. To our knowledge, the feature at 44AX0193 is the only known archeological example of such a system. For this reason, this site has particular significance and makes a substantial contribution to our knowledge of Civil War technologies. The feature was fully exposed, the fill within it was removed and all artifacts recovered, and it was fully documented. The remaining brick structure was left in place and re-buried. Development planned for the site will not impact the brick feature. Because the feature has been fully excavated and documented and because of the lack of evidence of additional intact features at the site, no further archeological work is recommended for the site.

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PLATES

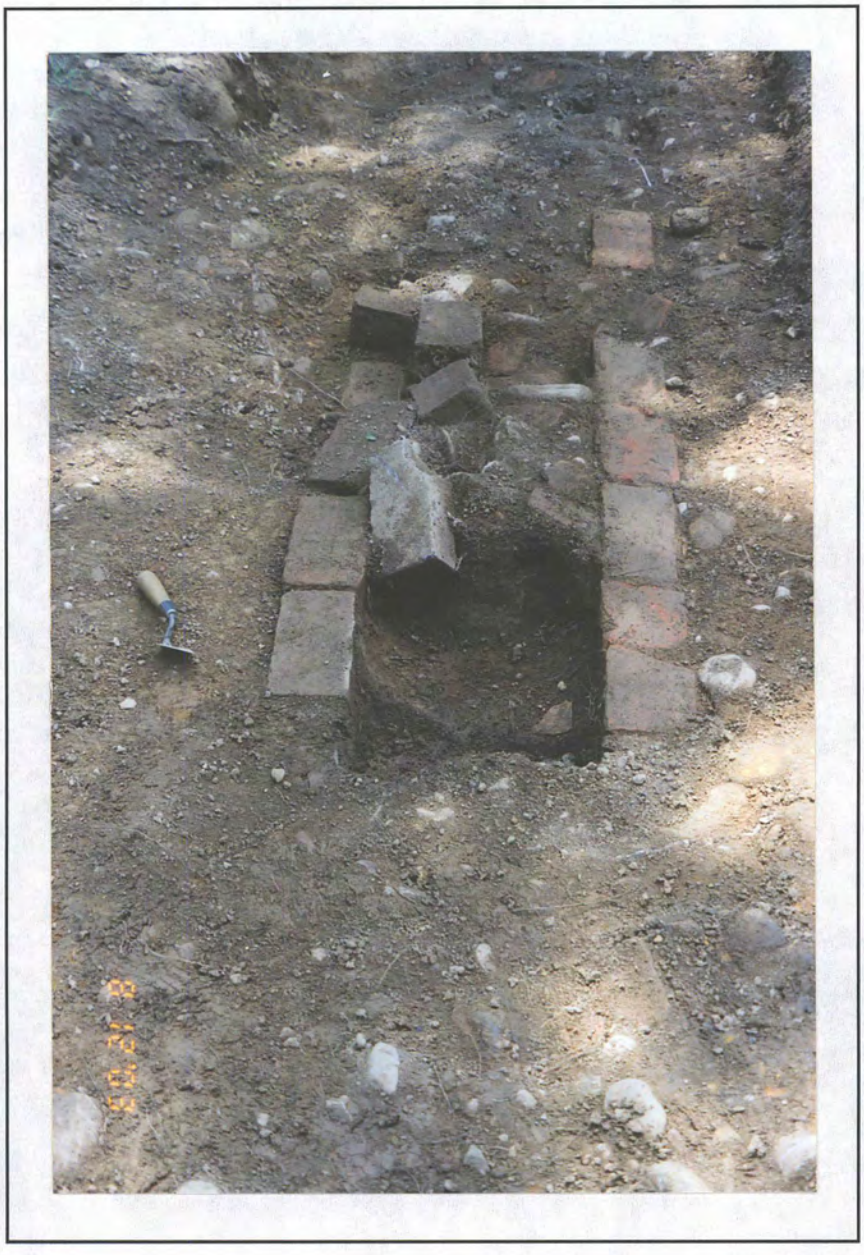

PLATE 1
Portion of Brick-lined Trench Showing Rubble Fill, View to South

PLATE 2
Partially Exposed Brick-lined Trench After Removal of Topsoil, View to South

PLATE 3
Portion of Partially Exposed Brick-lined Trench Showing Dark Fill, View to South

PLATE 4
South End of Brick-lined Trench Showing Curve to East, View to North

PLATE 5
Brick Feature After Excavation, View to East

PLATE 6
Brick Feature After Excavation, View to North

PLATE 7
Brick Feature, North End Curving to West in Foreground, View to South

PLATE 8
Partitioned Brick Box at South End of Brick Feature, View to East

PLATE 9
Partitioned Brick Box at South End of Brick Feature, View to North

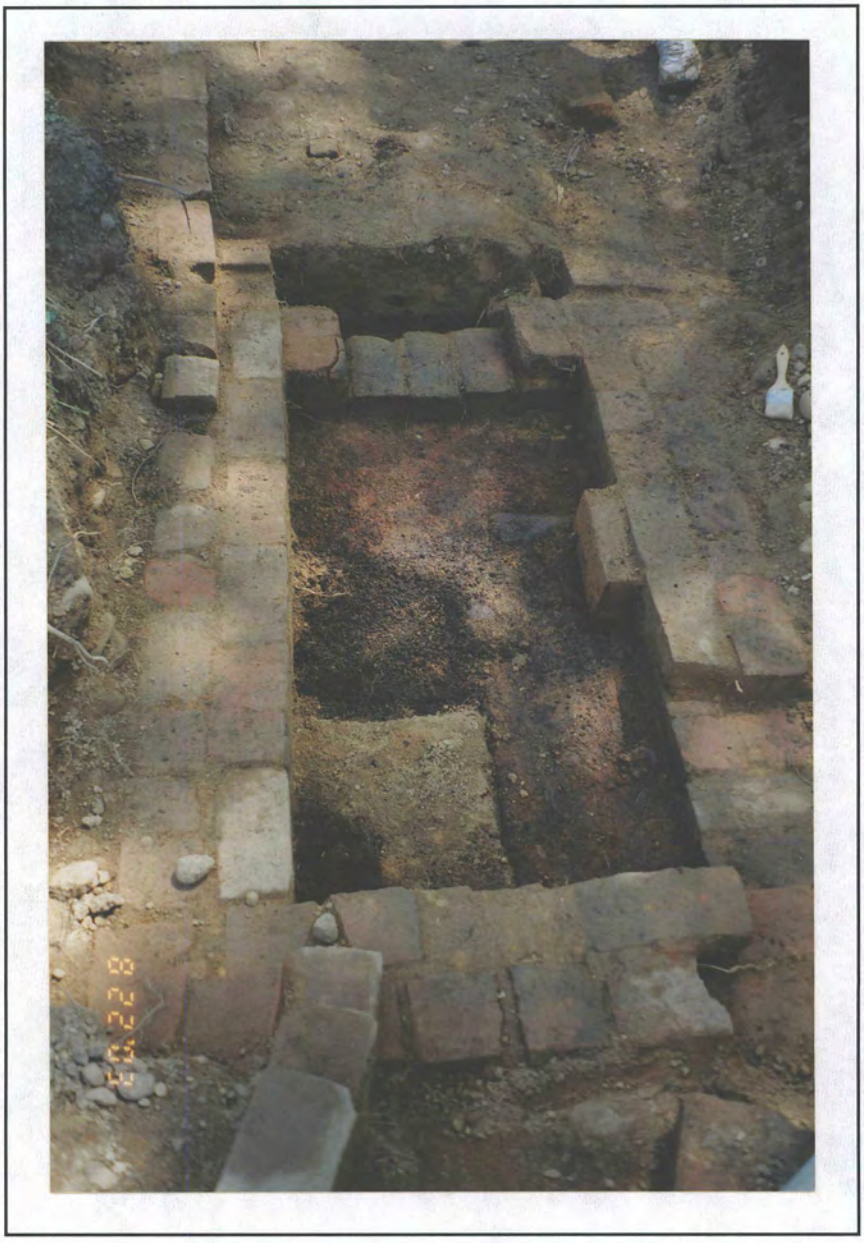

PLATE 10
Partially Excavated West side of Brick Box, Showing Remnants of Sand and Burned Levels; Cross-Section of Fill in East Side of Box in Background; View to the East

PLATE 11
Brick Box After Excavation, Showing Interior Lip on East Side, View to the West

PLATE 12
South End of Brick Feature Showing Fire-Reddened Earth in West Side of Box and Extending North in the Flue, View to North

PLATE 13
Gap in Bricks on Southeast Corner of Brick Box With In-filled Wooden Box Drain Extending to the South, View to South

PLATE 14
Exposed Top of Wooden Box Drain Extending South From Southeast Corner of Brick Box, View to North

PLATE 15
Cross-Section of Portion of Flue Showing Fire-Reddened Soil Extending into Subsoil, View to South

PLATE 16
Cross-Section of Portion of Flue, With Sheet Metal in Background, View to North

PLATE 17
Large Section of Sheet Metal Found within the Flue, View to West

PLATE 18
Large Section of Sheet Metal Found within the Flue, View to North

APPENDIX I
SCOPE OF WORK

ALEXANDRIA

ARCHAEOLOGY

Scope of Work
Documentary Study, Archaeological Evaluation
and Resource Management Plan
206 N. Quaker Lane, Alexandria, Virginia
May 28, 2003

Introduction

The goal of this scope of work is to determine if significant archaeological resources are present in yard area of 206 N. Quaker Lane in Alexandria, Virginia. Developers plan to sub-divide this lot and construct two new houses on the property. The development property measures approximately 150 by 250 feet. It currently serves as the yard around the residence at 206 N. Quaker Lane and consists primarily of a gently sloping grassy area with a few trees. Historical research has indicated that there is potential for significant archaeological resources to remain buried in the development area. Civil War period maps indicate that a rifle trench cut through this property and that a battery was situated just to the west. In addition, this land was part of Samuel Cooper's plantation, known as Cameron, which was partially destroyed by the Union Army for the construction of Fort Williams. The property thus has the potential to yield artifacts and other archaeological information which could provide insight into military and plantation life on the outskirts of the City.

The goal of this scope of work is to conduct an archaeological evaluation to determine if significant archaeological resources are present. The scope calls for a metal detection survey and archaeological testing in the areas slated for disturbance by construction of the two new houses. If a significant site or sites are discovered as a result of the field work, a Resource Management Plan will be prepared as part of this scope. If required, any additional archaeological investigations will be conducted under a separate scope of work.

All aspects of this investigation will adhere to OSHA regulations and will comply with the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* dated January 1996 and the

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Office of Historic Alexandria City of Alexandria, Virginia
phone: 703/838-4399 e-mail: archaeology@ci.alexandria.va.us fax: 703/838-6491
website: http://ci.alexandria.va.us/oha/archaeology

Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Miss Utility must be informed before excavations are made. All open excavation units will be fenced when no personnel are present.

Documentary Research

Limited documentary research will be conducted on the property. Historic maps, deeds, wills, tax records and insurance documents will be consulted in an attempt to gain information about the possible locations of out-buildings and other features on the Cameron plantation property. Alexandria Archaeology has some information available in the files.

Fieldwork

Metal Detection: A metal detecting survey will be conducted across the project area. The survey will be conducted by walking transects with a sweep of approximately five feet centered on transects five feet apart. The archaeologists will dig up all positive metal targets and will create a base map indicating all locations with artifacts. An inventory of all artifacts recovered will be prepared, and the base map will be keyed to allow for a differentiation between significant and insignificant finds. The more recent metal artifacts may be discarded after being inventoried, unless they relate to potentially significant contexts.

Shovel Test Excavations: Initial investigation of this property will involve the excavation of approximately 70 shovel test pits (STPs) placed in a systematic grid pattern, using a sampling interval of 25 feet across the project area, as shown on Map 1. If significant archaeological resources are found in the initial STPs, a maximum of 20 additional STPs will be excavated to delineate the extent of the potentially significant resource areas. Placement of these additional STPs at intervals around the initial excavations will be determined in consultation with Alexandria Archeology.

Each STP will be one foot in diameter and excavated by natural soil layers to the level of culturally sterile subsoil. Soil excavated from STPs will be screened through a 1/4-inch mesh, and artifacts recovered will be bagged according to stratigraphic level. A standardized data form for each STP will record the location, the soil profile, and the cultural material recovered from each layer. Excavations will be backfilled following recording of the data.

The results of the STP excavations will be plotted on an archaeological base map. These results will be communicated to Alexandria Archaeology. Locations requiring further investigations with test squares will be decided in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology.

Test Square Excavations: A maximum of five test squares (3 ft. x 3 ft.) will be

excavated as part of this scope to test potentially significant archaeological features and resource areas. As with the STPs, the test squares will be excavated stratigraphically by natural layer and the soil screened through a 1/4-inch mesh. Artifacts will be bagged by stratigraphic level and the work documented with field notes, sketch plans, profiles, photographs, and slides. Any features encountered will be mapped and made available for inspection by Alexandria Archaeology. Since it is not known if the test squares will be necessary, they should be budgeted on a per-square basis and should not be included in the overall budget at this time.

Laboratory Work and Curation

Archaeological artifacts recovered from the project area will be cleaned, stabilized (if necessary), cataloged, labeled and packaged in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards*. At the conclusion of the project, all original photographs, negatives, slides, videotapes, field notes and forms, other field records, as well as the artifacts if they are to be donated to the City, will be delivered to Alexandria Archaeology. Archaeological collections recovered as a result of the Alexandria Archaeology Resource Protection Code must be curated at a facility which meets Federal standards for archaeological curation and collections management as described by 36CFR Part 79. The Alexandria Archaeology Storage Facility meets these standards, and the property owner is encouraged to donate the artifact collection to the City for curation. The archaeological consultant is responsible for arranging the donation of the artifacts with the owner and will deliver the artifacts to the appropriate storage facility.

Archaeological Evaluation Report and Resource Management Plan

The Archaeological Evaluation Report will include the following: the results of the documentary research, a map of the project area; a map with STP locations, significant metal detection finds, and to-scale unit locations; a summary of the procedures; results of the field investigation and artifact analysis, including a distribution map or other graphics which indicate potentially significant archaeological areas; an integration of the field and analysis data with the historical record; and recommendations for additional work, if needed. If the investigation results in the discovery of significant layers or features which will require additional archaeological work, the Archaeological Evaluation Report will include a Resource Management Plan. The Resource Management Plan will present a strategy, scope of work (including a map indicating locations of proposed work in relation to completed tests), and budget for further investigations. All archaeological sites discovered will be registered with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and copies of the forms will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology .

One copy of the Archaeological Evaluation Report will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology as a draft for review. Once the report is approved by the

City Archaeologist, revisions will be made, and four copies of it, one unbound with original graphics, will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology. All site maps and drawings must be inked or computer-generated so as to produce sharp and clear images that will result in clear photocopies or microfilms.

Public Interpretation

The *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* require that a public summary be prepared as part of an Archaeological Evaluation Report. The public summary will be approximately 4 to 8 pages long with a few color illustrations. This should be prepared in a style and format that is reproducible for public distribution. A draft of the summary should be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology for review along with the draft of the Archaeological Evaluation Report. Upon approval, a master copy (hard copy as well as on CD or computer disk) will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology.

In addition, the developer may be required to erect a historical marker on the property. The archaeological consultant will supply the written text and graphics for the marker. The text should be 100 to 200 words in length and include information on the archaeological investigation, as well as the historic significance of the site. The two or three graphics need to be high-quality copies of line drawings, historic photographs, or other illustrations in black and white or color. All copyright releases need to have been obtained and credit provided for each graphic.

If additional archaeological work is required, production of these public documents can be delayed until the completion of all archaeological investigations. As a result, these tasks should be budgeted separately and not included in the overall budget for this phase of work.

Tasks

The following is a summary of the tasks to be completed:

1. Meet with Alexandria Archaeology staff to discuss the level of documentary research required and to finalize the field work strategy. Note that an Archaeological Certification will be required prior to beginning the field work.

2. Conduct the field investigation. Notify Alexandria Archaeology of the start date. Alexandria Archaeology staff will conduct site inspections throughout the course of the field work to insure that decisions regarding placement of additional units and STPs can be made efficiently.

3. Produce the locational map(s) and process all significant artifacts.

4. Produce and submit a draft Archaeological Evaluation Report to Alexandria Archaeology, including the public summary document and the text and graphics for the historic marker, if required. If further archaeological investigations are necessary, the evaluation report can be a letter report, the final report being produced after all field work is completed.

5. Deliver to Alexandria Archaeology four copies of the final report, plus all field notes, photographs and slides, and records. In addition, arrange for the donation and delivery of the artifacts to an appropriate storage facility.

APPENDIX II

TRANSCRIPTION OF FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA DEED BOOK T:398-409
NORTH QUAKER LANE

NORTH QUAKER LANE
ABSTRACT DEED OF LAND OWNERSHIP
1678-1791

THIS INDENTURE TRIPARTITE made this twenty fifth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety one Between Thos. West of the County of Fairfax of the first part, William Payne, Surviving Executor of William Payne deceasd, and George Minor of the County aforesaid of second part, and Josiah Watson of the Town of Alexandria, County aforesaid of the third part.

Whereas Herbert Jefferys, Esquire, Governor of Virginia, did by Patent bearing date the twentieth day of November 1678 grant unto [the heirs of] John Carr and John Simpson a tract of land containing Six hundred and twenty seven acres lying upon he North West side of Great Hunting Creek and bounded: Beginning at a marked red Oak standing near a Beaver Dam and running down the Creek according to the several courses thereof two hundred and eight poles, thence into the woods North West six hundred and forty poles; thence South West one hundred and eighty poles; thence South East five hundred and forty poles to the aforesaid mentioned Oak..

Which Grant having been made by Herbert Jefferys after the Northern Neck of Virginia had been granted under the Great Seal of England to certain persons their heirs, commonly called proprietors of the Northern Neck, no Estate cou'd be passed thereby to John Carr and John Simpson and Margaret Lady Culpeper and Thomas Lord Fairfax the then Proprietors of the Northern Neck taking the same into consideration did on the twenty eight day of January one thousand six hundred and ninety four/five make a new Grant of said tract of Land according to the location and metes and bounds expressed in the Patent aforesaid unto John Simpson, one of the persons to whom the same was granted by Herbert Jefferys as aforesaid and to his heirs; said John Simpson having surrendered the Patent grant by said Herbert Jefferys to be cancelled.

And Whereas John Carr by his certain Deed Poll bearing date the seventh day of August 1861 before the grant thereof made by the Proprietors of the Northern Neck did bargain and sell one moiety of said tract of land unto Antony Battalia, who conveyed the same by one other Deed Poll bearing date the Twentieth day of March 1682 unto John Holmes, who obtained a confirmation of his title to the moiety of said tract of land by a Grant thereof made him by John Simpson by Deed Poll bearing date the thirteenth day of October 1697, and by his Last Will and Testament bearing date the twenty sixth day of May 1698, devised the same unto a certain Robert Hedges, who by Indenture of Lease and Release bearing dates the Twelfth and Thirteenth days of August 1729, bargained and sold the same unto George Mason the Elder, who dying intestate, the same descended unto his Son, George Mason, who by Indentures of Lease and Release bearing date the 20th and twenty first days of June 1753, bargained and sold the same unto Hugh West.

And Whereas John Simpson by his certain Deed Poll bearing date the twentieth day of August 1698 did grant and convey unto John West his heirs the other moiety of said tract of Land which did of right appertain and belong unto him who by his Last will and

Testament bearing date the Sixteenth day of November 1716, devised the same unto his Grandson, Hugh West.

And Whereas said Hugh West being by virtue of the several Grants conveyances & devises seized in fee of that tract of Land granted unto John Carr and John Simpson as aforesaid and one other tract of Land adjoining thereto called Terretts or Pearsons, did by his Last Will and Testament devise the same unto his Son, John West [and] his heirs, who by his Last Will and Testament devise the same unto his son, Thomas West [and] his heirs.

And Whereas Thomas West by one Indenture bearing date the [blank] day of March last past did grant unto William Payne, Surviving Executor of William Payne, deceased, and said George Minor their heirs all those parts of the several tracts of Land herein mentioned to have been devised unto him by his Father, said John West, which had not been before granted and conveyed by him unto other persons, with a provision or condition nevertheless in said Indenture contained, that if Thomas West should fulfill perform and comply with certain covenants stipulations and agreements in said Indenture expressed, that then the Indenture shou'd become void, all which several matters and things will more fully appear by having relation to the Grants made by said Herbert Jefferys and Margaret Lady Culpeper and Thomas Lord Culpeper, now of Record in the Land Offices of Richmond and the several Conveyances & Wills of Record in the County Courts of Stafford and Fairfax.

Now This Indenture Witnesseth that Thomas West for the sum of four hundred pounds current money of Virginia to him in hand paid by Josiah Watson by these presents doth bargain and sell unto Josiah Watson his heirs all those parts of the tracts of land above mentioned devised to him by John West, which are contained within the following boundaries:

Beginning at a Stake and small pile of Stones, corner to the peice [sic] of Ground sold and conveyed by Thomas West unto Michael O'Meara on the North side of the Lower Turnpike Road and running thence North twenty nine degrees West twenty seven poles to a Stake and Stone in an Old Field, thence North seventy five degrees West fifty three poles to a Stake opposite and near the South end of a Ditch of a Field belonging to Thomas West, thence with said Ditch Norh six degrees and a half East sixty five poles extending about a pole further than he Ditch, thence North sixty six degrees West three hundred and one poles to the intersection of a Line which runs about one pole below a Spring, and about two poles and an half Southwestwardly of said Spring, which line Thomas West and William Henry Terrett agreed to be the line between them and which was run from two white Oaks, one of them marked as a Corner standing about thirteen poles North of the Old Road leading from the Falls Church to Alexandria, thence South thirty eight degrees West ninety eight poles near to a Black Jack sapling about two poles to the right of a forked Chesnut [sic] Oak an ancient marked fore and aft line, thence South fifty one degrees East two hundred and twenty four poles with an antient [sic] marked line to the aforesaid Road near several Box Oak Stumps, said to be the corner of Hartshornes Land, thence down the meanders of said Road South seventy seven degrees

East twenty eight poles, South seventy eight degrees and an half East one hundred and forty two poles, thence south eight degrees East seventy two poles to the beginning, containing Three hundred acres. And all houses orchards, profits and appurtenances belonging.

And William Payne and George Minor for the sum of Five shillings current money of Virginia to them in had paid by Josiah Watson by these presents do bargain and release unto Josiah Watson his heirs all the estate right title and demand as well in Law as Equity of William Payne and George Minor by virtue of the Indenture aforesaid to all the premises hereby ranted by Thomas West unto Josiah Watson [and] his heirs. To have and to hold the premises hereby granted unto Josiah Watson [and] his heirs.

And Thomas West and his heirs shall warrant and forever defend by these presents said William Payne& George Minor for themselves [and] their heirs shall at all times quietly have occupy and enjoy the premises without the interruption of William Payne & George Minor [and] their heirs. In Witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first before mentioned.

Sealed and Delivered in the presence of
David Thompson — Thos. West
Jas. M. McRea — W. Payne
Chas. Turner — Wm. Hunter Junr. — Geo. Minor

Received of Josiah Watson four hundred pounds, the consideration within mentioned.
(no witnesses) — Thos. West

Received of Josiah Watson five shillings the consideration within mentioned expressed to be paid to us — W. Payne
(no witnesses) — Geo. Minor

At a Court held for the County of Fairfax 19th Septr. 1791
Thomas West, William Payne and Geore Minor ac knowledged this Deed and Receipt to be their act and deed which are ordered to be recorded.

Teste P. Wagener, Cl Cur.

(Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds T:398-409).

APPENDIX III

CHAIN OF TITLE
206 NORTH QUAKER LANE

QUAKER LANE
Chain-of-Title
1678-1956

1678, 20 November
Governor of Virginia — John Carr, John Simpson — 627 acres — Grant
(Virginia Land Grants P6:671).

1681, 7 August
John Carr — Anthony Battalia
(see Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds T:398-409).

1682, 20 March
Anthony Battalia — John Holmes
(see Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds T:398-409).

1694, 8 January
Lady Culpeper, Lord Fairfax — John Simpson — 314 acres — Patent
(see Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds W:284-291).

1697, 13 October
John Simpson — John Holmes
(Stafford County Deed Book missing for 1697; see Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds T:398-409).

1698, 26 May
John Holmes — Robert Hedges — Will
(see Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds T:398-409).

1698, 20 August (Tract 2)
John Simpson — John West
(see Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds T:398-409).

1716, 216 November (Tract 2)
John West — Hugh West (grandson) — gift — Will
(see Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds T:398-409).

1729, 12/13 August (Tract 1)
Robert Hedges — Colonel George Mason — Deed
(Stafford County deed book missing for 1729; see Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds T:398-409).

1753, 20/21 June

Col. George Mason	George Mason			Heir

(see Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds T:398-409).

1753, June 20/21

George & Ann Mason	Hugh West	627 acres	£100	Deed

(Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds C:566-570).

1767, 18 June

Hugh West	John West, Jr.	627 acres		Will

(Fairfax County, Virginia Wills C:7-8).

1778, 20 November

Herbert Jefferys	John Carr	627 acres		NN
(Governor of Virginia)	John Simpson			

(see Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds T:398-409).

1777, 18 February

John West, Jr.	Thomas West	627 acres		Will

(Fairfax County, Virginia Wills D:4-6).

1791, 25 July

Thomas West	Josiah Watson	300 acres	£400.0.0	Deed
William Payne				
George Minor				

(Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds T:398-409).

1798, 21 May

Joisah Watson	John W. Iver	300 acres	$4,000.00	mortgage
Jane Watson				

(Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds E2:532-536).

1804, 23 April

James Keith	Francis Peyton	Lot 27	$122.19	Deed
George Gilpin		Lot 28	$145.00	
		Lot 29	$180.00	

(Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds E2:337-342).

1804/1805

James Keith	Phineas Janney	Lot 26	unknown	Deed
George Gilpin				
Francis Peyton				

(missing Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds F2:73).

1805, 5 August

Francis Peyton	Christopher Noland	Lot 27	$143.43	Deed
Sarah Peyton				

Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds G2:52-54).

1806, 25 April

Christopher Noland	Robert I. Taylor	all estate		Will

(Fairfax County, Virginia Wills I1:537-538).

1809, 14 April

Phineas Janney	Alexander Baggett	Lot 26	$250.00	Deed

(Fairfax County, Virginia deeds L2:56-59).

1809, 26 May

Robert Taylor	Alexander Bagett	Lot 27	$92.00	Deed
(Christoper Noland estate)		(4+ acres)		

(Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds J2:291-293).

1817, 13 January

Alexander Bagott	William Paton, Jr.	Lot 26	$1,500.00	Deed
Ann Bagott		Lot 27		
		Lot 28		
		Lot 29		

(Fairfax County, Virgina Deeds P2:154-157).

1818, 5 May

Nollett Herbert	Richard C. Norton		Deed
(trustee for William Paton)			

(missing Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds Q2:222; see Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds V2:228-233).

1821, 31 May

Richard C. Norton	Edmond Lee	21 acres	Mortgage
Mary C. Norton	William G. Cranch	Stump Hill (four lots)	

(missing Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds T2:16).

1824, 13 July

Edmond Lee	Charles Bennett	21 acres	Deed
William G. Cranch		Stump Hill	

(Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds V2:228-233).

1839, 11 Juy

Hugh Smith	Samuel Cooper	4 Lots		Deed
Robert Taylor		Lots 26, 27, 28, 29		
Phineas Janney				
(executors of Charles Bennett)				

(Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds E3:376-380).

1864, 19 July

United States Marshall	William Silvery, Jr.	58+ acres	$480.00	Deed

(Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds F4:142-143).

1865, 12 December

William Silvery, Jr.	Sarah M. Cooper	20 acres	$165.00	Deed
Isabella H. Silvery				

(Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds H4:232).

1890, September

Sarah Maria Cooper	John T. Mason (executor)	estate		Will

(Fairfax County, Virginia Wills F2:181-182).

1892, 29 December

John T. Mason	Nicholas Dawson	13 acres	$1,000.00	Deed

(Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds N5:583-587).

1905, 19 July

Nicholas Dawson	Virginia Dawson	13 acres	$5.00+	Deed

(Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds S6:68-69).

1909, 11 September

Jennie M. Cooper	Maria D. Pendleton		gift	Will
[Virginia C. Dawson]	S. Cooper Dawson			
	Philip Dawson			

(Fairfax County, Virginia Wills 4:191-192).

1914, 26 January

Virginia C. Cooper	Maria D. Pendleton	Lot 1 (8+ acres)	Partition
(estate)	S. Cooper Dawson	Lot 2 (874/100 acre)	
	Philip Dawson	Lot 3(7+ acres)	

(Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds S7:124-127).

1922, 28 October

Samuel C. Dawson	Philip Dawson	8 acres	Deed
Edna H. Dawson	Louise Dawson		

(Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds A9:256).

1928, 5 December

Philip Dawson	Samuel C. Dawson	9+ acres	Deed
Louisa W. Dawson	+ trustees		

(Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds K10:38).

1956, 10 March

Samuel C. Dawson	Samuel C. Dawson, Jr.	Deed
Edna H. Dawson	Francis B. Dawson	

(City of Alexandria, Virginia Deeds 427:435).

APPENDIX IV

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
NORTH QUAKER LANE
44AX0193

ARTIFACT INVENTORY

SHOVEL TEST PITS

STP 2, Apb horizon

Ceramics

2 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

2 soda/lime soda windowpane sherd, stained

STP 4, Ap horizon

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

STP 5, Ap/Apb horizon

Glass

3 dark citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1830-1880)

Miscellaneous

2 brick fragments, 9.1 grams

STP 6, Apb horizon

Glass

1 dark citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1830-1880)

Metal

2 square cut or wrought nail fragments

STP 7, Ap/Apb horizon Interface

Glass

1 pale aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)

STP 8, Apb horizon

Glass

1 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1830-1880)

1 green cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)

Metal

1 ferrous metal railroad spike, machine cut (post-1830)

Miscellaneous

1 oyster shell fragment,1.4 grams

STP 9, Ap horizon

Glass

1 unidentified clear sherd, curved

Metal

1 square cut or wrought nail fragment

STP 9, Apb horizon

Ceramics

1 buff paste earthenware sherd, unglazed

STP 9, Apb horizon base

Prehistoric

1 quartz chunk with cobble cortex, possible core fragment

STP 11, Ap horizon

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment, 23.3 grams

STP 12, Ap horizon

Ceramics

1 pearlware sherd, blue rim band

Metal

1 square cut or wrought nail fragment

STP 12, Apb horizon

Ceramics

1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

1 olive amber blackglass liquor bottle sherd

STP 13, Ap horizon

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

1 very pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)

Metal

1 cut nail fragment, machine headed (post-1830)

2 ferrous metal wire or nail fragments

STP 13, Ap/Fill horizon

Ceramics

1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted (1790-1830, South 1977; 1790-1830, Miller 1992)

STP 13, Apb horizon

Glass

1 very pale aqua cylindrical/oval bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)

1 peacock cylindrical bottle sherd

STP 14, Ap horizon

Metal

3 square cut or wrought nail fragments

STP 15, Apb horizon

Metal

1 square cut or wrought nail fragment

STP 16, Ap horizon

Ceramics

1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue transfer printed

STP 16, Apb horizon

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)

STP 17, Apb horizon

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

1 pale aqua square/rectangular paneled bottle sherd, contact mold (1850s-1880)

Metal

2 unidentified nail fragments

STP 18, Apb horizon

Ceramics

1 pearlware sherd, green scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)

Glass

1 unidentified clear sherd, heat melted

Miscellaneous

8 oyster shell fragments, 1.1 grams

STP 21, Apb horizon

Ceramics

2 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherds, clear glazed

1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

STP 22, Apb horizon

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Metal

1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

STP 23, Apb horizon

Glass

2 amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1830-1880)

Metal

2 unidentified nail fragments

STP 24, Apb horizon

Glass

1 citron cylindrical bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)

Metal

1 square cut or wrought nail fragment

STP 25, Apb horizon

Metal

3 ferrous metal band or strap fragments, curved, 2.5-2.9 cm wide, 1 with nail fragment

STP 26, Ap/Fill horizon

Metal

1 square cut or wrought nail fragment

STP 27, Apb horizon

Metal

3 unidentified nail fragments

STP 28, Ap horizon

Ceramics

1 refined white earthenware (creamware or stained whiteware) sherd, undecorated

Glass

1 green square/rectangular bottle sherd, stained

STP 29, Ap horizon

Glass

1 light aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed ..A.., stained

STP 29, Apb horizon

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

STP 30, Ap horizon

Glass

1 citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)

1 pale aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)

STP 31, Ap horizon

Ceramics

1 opaque porcelain sherd, undecorated, flat vessel (post-1880, Magid 1990)

Glass

1 olive amber blackglass oval (?) bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)

Miscellaneous

7 oyster shell fragments, 5.3 grams

STP 32, Ap horizon

Metal

1 wire nail fragment (1890-present)

STP 32, Apb horizon

Metal

2 wire nail fragments (1890-present)

STP 33, Ap horizon

Glass

1 aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd, worn

1 pale aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd, stained

STP 35, Ap horizon

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed, burned (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)

Glass

1 puce blackglass cylindrical whiskey bottle sherd, contact mold (Civil War)

STP 36, Ap horizon

Glass

1 aqua oval bottle sherd
1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd

STP 37, Ap/Fill horizon

Glass

1 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
1 honey amber cylindrical/oval bottle sherd, stained
1 aqua bottle sherd

Miscellaneous

6 bone fragments, calcined

STP 39, Ap horizon

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

1 amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1830-1880)
2 potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)

STP 40, Ap horizon

Glass

1 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, three section contact mold (1830-1880)

STP 41, Ap horizon

Metal

1 square cut or wrought nail fragment

STP 42, Ap horizon

Metal

1 cut nail fragment, machine cut (post-1830)

STP 42, Apb horizon

Glass

1 honey amber blackglass whiskey bottle sherd, tapered collared lip (post-1833)

STP 43, Apb (Fill ?) horizon

Ceramics

2 kaolin pipe stem fragments
1 redware sherd, brown glazed

Glass

1 aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd, worn

Miscellaneous

3 oyster shell fragments, 6.7 grams

STP 44, Ap horizon

Glass

1 pale aqua small square/rectangular bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
1 potash windowpane sherd (pre-1864)

Miscellaneous

1 bone fragment

STP 45, Apb horizon

Glass

1 citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, stained

Metal

1 square cut or wrought nail fragment

STP 46, Fill horizon

Glass

1 amber bottle sherd
1 aqua small square/rectangular bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)

Metal

1 square cut or wrought nail fragment

STP 47, Ap horizon

Glass

2 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, three section contact mold (1833-1880)

Metal

2 square cut or wrought nail fragments
2 small ferrous sheet metal fragments

STP 49, Ap horizon

Glass

1 honey amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)

Metal

2 square cut or wrought nail fragments

STP 52, Ap horizon

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

STP 53, Apb horizon

Glass

1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
1 clear cylindrical small wide mouth bottle sherd, rolled lip, freeblown (pre-1860)
1 soda/potash windowpane sherd (pre-1864)

Miscellaneous

11 oyster shell fragments, 3 grams

STP 54, Ap horizon

Miscellaneous

1 gray sheet plastic fragment with yellow lettering

STP 55, Fill 1 horizon

Glass

1 puce blackglass cylindrical whiskey bottle sherd, contact mold (Civil War)
1 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
11 pale aqua small square/rectangular bottle sherds, contact mold (1810-1880)

STP 55, Apb horizon

Ceramics

1 hard paste porcelain sherd, underglaze blue hand painted, burned

STP 57, Ap horizon

Glass

2 puce blackglass cylindrical whiskey bottle sherds, contact mold (Civil War)

Miscellaneous

1 white plastic fragment

STP 59, Ao/Fill horizon

Glass

1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, duraglas, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
9 clear cylindrical milk bottle sherds, "IT.." in red applied color label, diary seal lip, automatic bottle machine (1934-present)
1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, duraglas, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1915)

STP 59, Apb horizon

Glass

1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, duraglas, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
2 clear cylindrical bottle sherds, duraglas, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)

Metal

1 ferrous metal horseshoe fragment

METAL DETECTOR STRIKES

MD 1

Metal

1 unidentified nail fragment

MD 2

Ceramics

1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Metal

1 wrought nail fragment, T head

MD 3

Ceramics

1 unidentified sherd, burned
2 redware spalls

Glass

1 amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
1 honey amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, worn
1 puce blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd
1 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
1 light aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
1 light aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
1 very pale aqua bottle sherd
1 pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
1 unidentified clear sherd, degraded

Metal

3 cut or wrought nail fragments
1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
1 lead three groove Minie ball, unfired

MD 4

Ceramics

1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
2 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 redware spall
1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown salt glazed exterior

Glass

1 aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
2 soda windowpane sherds (pre-1864)

Metal

1 cut or wrought nail fragment

MD 5

Ceramics

1 pearlware sherd, green rouletting

Glass

1 aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)

MD 7

Metal

1 cut or wrought nail fragment, pulled

MD 8

Metal

1 cut or wrought nail fragment
1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post-1790)
1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

MD 9

Metal

1 cut nail fragment, machine headed (post-1830)

MD 10

Metal

1 wrought nail fragment, T head

MD 11

Metal

1 strap iron fragment, possibly from barrel band

MD 12

Metal

1 ferrous metal screw, gimlet point (post-1846)

MD 13

Glass

1 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd
1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)

Metal

2 cut or wrought nail fragments
1 brass circular tag (?)/disc with pierced hole at one edge - 2.7 cm diameter

MD 14

Metal

1 strap iron fragment, possibly part of horseshoe

MD 15

Metal

1 lead shot piece - circa .8 cm diameter
1 lead musket ball - circa 1.7 cm diameter

MD 16

Metal

1 cut or wrought nail fragment

MD 18

Glass

1 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1830-1880)
1 aqua umbrella ink bottle sherd, contact mold (1840s-1880)

Metal

1 brass tack

MD 19

Metal

2 cut or wrought nail fragments

MD 20

Glass

1 light aqua oval bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)

Metal

1 cut or wrought nail fragment

MD 21

Glass

1 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
1 pale aqua bottle sherd, stained

Metal

1 cut nail fragment, machine headed (post-1830)

Miscellaneous

1 cinder/slag fragment

MD 23

Metal

1 cut nail fragment, machine headed (post-1830)

MD 24

Metal

1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
1 unidentified nail fragment

MD 25

Metal

1 ferrous metal chain link fragment

MD 26

Metal

1 ferrous sheet metal fragment

MD 27

Metal

1 cut or wrought nail fragment

MD 28

Metal

1 cut or wrought nail fragment

MD 29

Metal

1 cut or wrought nail fragment

MD 30

Metal

2 unidentified nail fragments

MD 31

Metal

1 unidentified nail fragment

MD 32

Metal

1 silver 1861 half dime

MD 33

Metal

1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

MD 35

Metal

1 brass gear (?)

MD 36

Metal

1 unidentified cast iron fragment

MD 37, South of 1st Intact Section

Metal

14 unidentified ferrous metal fragments

MD 38

Metal

1 lead three groove Minie ball, unfired
2 unidentified lead fragments, melted
1 unidentified nail or wire fragment

MD 39

Metal

1 brass strip fragment, possible epaulet fragment

MD 40

Metal

1 cut or wrought nail fragment
1 lead three groove Minie ball, unfired

MD 41

Metal

16 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
3 brass grommets
4 brass rivets

MD 42

Metal

1 brass grommet
1 lead three groove Minie ball, unfired

MD 43

Metal

2 cut or wrought nail fragments
1 lead three groove Minie ball, unfired

MD 44

Metal

1 lead three groove Minie ball, unfired

MD 45

Metal

1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

MD 46

Metal

1 lead three groove Minie ball, unfired

MD 47

Metal

1 lead slug, impacted, possibly Williams cleaner bullet

MD 47, Dirt Pile

Metal

1 strap iron fragment, possibly barrel band, bent

HOUSE 2 FOOTPRINT INVESTIGATIONS

Northwest Trench, Collection From Backhoe Trench

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

1 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
1 amber whiskey bottle sherd, applied tapered collared lip (1833-1890)
1 aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)

Metal

1 square cut or wrought nail fragment
1 square cut or wrought spike fragment
25 ferrous metal can or container fragments

Northwest Trench, Backdirt

Glass

1 clear square bottle sherd, dimple bottom, contact mold (1830s-1880)
1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
3 olive amber bottle sherds
1 unidentified clear sherd

Metal

1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

East Trench, Collection From Backhoe Trench

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, blue shell edge (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

3 amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, refired pontil, contact mold (1830-1880)
2 honey amber liquor bottle sherds, brandy finish lip (post-1809)

Miscellaneous

2 brick fragments, .5 grams

Trench Going West Over STP 14, Backhoe Dirt Collection

Ceramics

1 stained whiteware/creamware sherd, undecorated
1 whiteware sherd, brown hand painted, lid (?)
1 whiteware sherd, unidentified green decoration
1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

1 amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1830-1880)
2 amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1830-1880)
1 orange amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1830-1880)
2 citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)

Metal

1 lead three-groove Minie ball, unfired
1 square cut or wrought nail fragment

House 2 Area, Stripped to Top of B horizon, Collection While Scraping with Backhoe

Ceramics

1 kaolin pipe stem fragment, with spur
1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, blue shell edge, plate (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 hard paste porcelain sherd, underglaze blue hand painted

Glass

5 olive amber blackglass square liquor bottle sherds, embossed "..A..", contact mold
3 amber cylindrical/oval liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1810-1880)

Metal

1 ferrous metal band/strap fragment
1 lead shot, .8 cm
1 lead musket ball. 1.7 cm diameter

House 2 Area, General Collection From Backhoeing

Ceramics

3 gray and buff bodied coarse stoneware sherds, salt glazed and cobalt decorated

Glass

2 olive amber square/rectangular bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)
2 olive amber blackglass square/rectangular bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)
1 amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1830-1880)
1 dark honey amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
1 aqua medicinal/tonic bottle sherd, applied tapered lip (1850s-1890)

House 2 Area, EW Trench, Off of NS Trench (Trench 2)

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
2 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, brown glazed exterior, unglazed interior

Glass

1 peacock square/rectangular paneled medicinal bottle sherd, contact mold (1850s-1880)

Miscellaneous

1 oyster shell fragment, 18.1 grams

House 2 Area, Trench 3, Feature Area

Ceramics

1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue transfer printed, flat vessel (plate or platter), burned/stained
1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed exterior, unglazed interior, base to hollow vessel

Glass

1 amber blackglass whiskey bottle sherd, applied tapered collared lip (1833-1890)
1 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
1 aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd, degraded

Metal

1 small ferrous metal buckle, 2 cm wide, 2.2 cm long
2 square cut or wrought nail fragments

House 2 Area/Basement, North-South Trench

Glass

1 dark citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
1 amber liquor bottle sherd, applied tapered collared lip (pre-1890)

1 puce blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1860s)

House 2 Area, Stripped to Top of B horizon, Collection From a Possible Feature, Glass From All Same Area

Ceramics

1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed exterior, brown glazed interior, hollow vessel

1 whiteware sherd, blue and tan annular decoration (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1875+, Miller 1992)

Glass

20 olive amber blackglass square liquor or tonic bottle sherds, embossed "CARTER & C..", contact mold

10 olive amber square/rectangular liquor or tonic bottle sherds, contact mold

1 amber cylindrical liquor or beer bottle sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)

1 aqua umbrella ink bottle sherd, open pontil, contact mold (1840s-1860)

1 pale aqua multi-sided (?) bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)

Metal

1 ferrous sheet metal fragment

CONTEXTS ABOVE AND ADJACENT TO BRICK FEATURE

General Surface

Glass

2 light aqua umbrella ink bottle sherds, inverted lip, contact mold (1840s-1880)

1 aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd, contact mold (1850s-1880)

1 peacock square/rectangular bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)

Cat Hole in Previous Excavated Area (Relic Collector Hole), Top of B horizon, Cultural Floor?

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Cat Hole #2

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

28 puce blackglass liquor bottle sherds, post bottom, three section contact mold (1860s)

1 amber blackglass liquor bottle sherd

4 citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)

Metal

1 ferrous sheet metal fragment

Cat Hole #2, West Side of Feature

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, black transfer printed with green hand painting

Glass

21 citron cylindrical champagne-brandy bottle sherds, applied band lip, kick up, refired pontil, freeblown (pre-1860)

2 puce blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherds (1860s)

1 amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, dimple bottom (1833-1880)

1 honey amber blackglass square/rectangular bottle sherd, ", PS..", contact mold (1850s-1880)

Metal

2 unidentified nail fragments

Cat Hole, Backfill

Glass

1 amber square/rectangular bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)

Northern End of Feature, Disturbed Soil

Ceramics

1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear glazed, bottle base
2 hard paste porcelain sherds, underglaze blue hand painted
1 refined white earthenware spall
4 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
2 whiteware sherds, unidentified green decoration
1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 creamware (?) sherd, unidentified brown decoration
1 pearlware sherd, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)

Glass

4 puce blackglass whiskey bottle sherds, brandy finish lip (Civil War)
13 citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)
4 dark honey amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1830-1880)
1 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, worn
1 aqua square/rectangular paneled bottle sherd, contact mold (1850s-1880)
1 potash windowpane sherd (pre-1864)

Metal

1 military bag or rucksack strap fragment, woven web with ferrous metal buckle
1 brass shoe or boot eye hook fragment
1 lead strip fragment, hand cut
1 cast iron stove top rim fragment
1 cut 9d nail, hammered, machine headed (post-1830)
5 square cut or wrought nail fragments
4 ferrous metal can or container fragments
1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

CONTEXTS WITHIN THE TRENCH PORTION OF BRICK FEATURE

Random Metal Detecting Along West Side of Brick Feature on Southern Half, West Side Backdirt

Metal

1 brass scabbard finial
1 ferrous metal spike (?) fragment

Soil From Charcoal Area Inside Feature Between Brick Lined Trench

Metal

6 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
14 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

4 charcoal fragments

Profile, Trench 1, Feature Soil

Glass

4 dark citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)
1 citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
1 amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd
1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, stained
1 very pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherd

Metal

1 lead three-groove Minie ball, unfired
3 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

1 oyster shell fragment, .5 grams

Brick Inside Feature, Between Brick Walls, Southern End, Portion Around Flat Tin Plate, Left in Place

Glass

1 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)

6 dark citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)
1 citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, worn
1 orange amber square/rectangular bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
1 light green bottle sherd
1 lime soda windowpane sherd (post-1864)
1 clear sheet glass sherd
1 unidentified clear sherd, curved

Metal

125 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
40 unidentified ferrous metal fragments (marked metal box/sheet metal)
73 unidentified ferrous metal fragments (marked tin plate)
7 unidentified nail fragments
3 brass grommets

Miscellaneous

2 bone fragments, calcined
30 bone fragments
1 oyster shell fragments, 1.4 grams

Southern End of Feature

Ceramics

1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated

Southern End of Feature, Undisturbed Soil

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, polychrome finger painted, cat's eye motif

Glass

2 dark honey amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, three section contact mold (1833-1880)
3 citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)
1 olive amber blackglass square/rectangular liquor or bitters bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
1 peacock square/rectangular bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
1 aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd
1 unidentified clear sherd

Metal

2 lead three-groove Minie balls, both unfired, one bent
1 lead slug, partially melted
1 ferrous metal possible combination tool fragment
1 cut 12d nail, machine headed (post-1830)
3 square cut or wrought nail fragments
3 ferrous sheet metal fragments

Miscellaneous

3 bone fragments

South End of Feature

Glass

21 citron cylindrical brandy-wine bottle sherds, applied band lip, kick up, freeblown (pre-1860)
23 dark citron cylindrical brandy-wine bottle sherds, applied band lip, kick up, freeblown (pre-1860)
1 light citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
3 green cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, worn
1 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
2 honey amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1830-1880)
1 puce blackglass cylindrical whiskey bottle sherd, contact mold (Civil War)
1 green bottle sherd
1 entire aqua cylindrical pint medicinal bottle, rectangular label space, applied flared lip, contact mold, US Army Medical Department bottle (1861-1864)

1 unidentified clear sherd, curved

Metal

1 ferrous metal spoon bowl fragment
1 ferrous metal chain link
6 ferrous metal barrel strap fragments, rivets with two end pieces riveted together
1 cut 12d nail, pulled, machine headed (post-1830)
1 cut 16d nail, pulled, machine headed (post-1830)
1 square cut or wrought nail fragment

South Half of Feature, Feature Soil, Collection From Feature Soil

Ceramics

3 yellowware sherds, white annular (?) decoration

South Half of Feature, Feature Soil, Collection from Cleaning Feature

Glass

3 puce blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (Civil War)
2 amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1830-1880)
8 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)
10 olive green cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)
2 citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)
2 olive amber square gin bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1880)

Metal

1 cut 4d nail, pulled, machine headed (post-1830)
2 cut 6d nails, machine headed (post-1830)
1 cut 9d nail, hammered, machine headed (post-1830)
2 cut nail fragments, machine headed (post-1830)
2 square cut or wrought nail fragments
6 ferrous sheet metal fragments
4 unidentified ferrous metal fragments

Miscellaneous

1 oyster shell fragment, 4.3 grams
1 bone fragment

Between the Two Brick Walls, Northern End of Feature

Ceramics

2 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed

Metal

1 unidentified nail fragment

North Half of Feature, Feature Soil

Ceramics

1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue transfer printed, flat vessel, burned
1 refined white earthenware sherd, burned, base to hollow vessel
1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed, flat vessel (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

3 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1830-1880)
3 citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1830-1880)
11 citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)
3 amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1830-1880)
1 cornflower cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
2 light green cone ink bottle sherds, worn
1 pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
1 pale aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
3 clear cylindrical bottle sherds, contact mold (1818-1880)
4 unidentified clear sherds, curved, thin, blown

Metal

1 silver plated lead filled company letter "D"
1 lead musket ball, circa 1.8 cm diameter
1 unidentified cast iron fragment, curved side, .7 cm thick
8 square cut or wrought nail fragments
4 ferrous metal wire (?) fragments
19 ferrous sheet metal fragments

Miscellaneous

2 oyster shell fragments, punched holes, 4.7 grams

Prehistoric

2 quartz flakes, partial

Window 2 in Rubble Exposing Feature, Feature Soil

Ceramics

1 kaolin pipe stem fragment

Glass

11 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)
8 citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)
1 amber bottle sherd
2 aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, stained
2 pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, stained
1 very aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, stained
2 pale aqua square/rectangular paneled medicinal bottle sherds, contact mold (1850s-1880)
3 unidentified pale aqua sherds, heat melted

Metal

1 brass back to two-piece button, wire eye attachment - 1.35 cm diameter
1 brass plated lead filled piece of an epaulet
1 lead shot
34 unidentified nail fragments
8 unidentified lead fragments. 95 grams
79 ferrous sheet metal fragments

Window 3 Between Two Intact Brick in Floor

Glass

18 citron cylindrical brandy bottle sherds, applied band lip, kick up, freeblown (pre-1860)
1 light citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
2 orange amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, opalized
18 peacock umbrella ink bottle sherds, open pontil, contact mold (1840s-1860)
4 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, kick up, freeblown (pre-1860)
1 aqua square/rectangular paneled medicinal bottle sherd, contact mold (1850s-1880)
1 very pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherd

Metal

1 lead three-groove Minie ball, unfired
82 ferrous sheet metal fragments
2 ferrous metal wire (?) fragments

Miscellaneous

2 charcoal fragments
14 bone fragments

Drain, South End

Glass

30 puce blackglass cylindrical whiskey bottle sherds, contact mold (Civil War)
11 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1830-1880)
3 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)
2 green cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)
3 olive amber square gin bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1880)
2 olive amber blackglass square liquor bottle sherds, contact mold
1 orange amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, dimple bottom (1833-1880)

3 honey amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1830-1880)

Metal

1 ferrous metal chain link fragment
1 cut 16d nail, hammered, machine headed (post-1830)
1 cut 16d nail, machine headed (post-1830)
1 unidentified 16-17d nail
2 square cut or wrought nail fragments

Miscellaneous

1 oyster shell fragment, 12.5 grams

Drain Fill, South

Glass

12 olive amber tapered cylindrical champagne-wine bottle sherds, applied band lip, freeblown (pre-1860)
1 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1830-1880)
2 olive green blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1810-1880)
1 dark honey amber liquor bottle sherd
1 amber blackglass liquor bottle sherd
1 pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)

CONTEXTS IN AND AROUND FIREBOX PORTION OF BRICK FEATURE

Random Metal Detecting of Dirt Piles Along Northern Side of Brick Box, >From Scraping Five Feet North of Brick Box

Metal

1 brass rifle cleaner rod, bent
1 brass fragment, possibly buckle edge
1 copper 1859 Indian Head cent

Feature, South End Extension, Over Brick Feature

Glass

3 olive amber blackglass cylindrical quart champagne-wine bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)
4 amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1830-1880)
3 amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)
1 amber blackglass oval liquor flask sherd, large open pontil, freeblown (pre 1860)
1 honey amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1830-1880)
15 citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)
1 dark citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
1 medium citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, stained
2 olive green blackglass square/rectangular bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
2 cornflower cylindrical liquor (?) bottle sherds, contact mold (1810-1880)
8 aqua cylindrical liquor (?) bottle sherds, contact mold (1830-1880)
1 pale aqua multi-sided medicinal bottle sherd, contact mold (1840s-1880)
1 potash/soda windowpane sherd (pre-1864)

Metal

1 ferrous metal cutlery handle
1 brass cartridge box finial
4 ferrous metal band fragments
2 ferrous metal rod fragments, bent
2 ferrous metal wire fragments
1 cut 8d nail, clinched, machine headed (post-1830)
3 square cut or wrought nail fragments
1 ferrous metal can (?) fragment with angled corner
5 ferrous sheet metal fragments

Miscellaneous

1 coal fragment

19 bone fragments

South End, Extension of Feature, Backdirt Pile From Soil Overtop the Brick Feature

Ceramics

15 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, brown glazed interior and exterior, bottle
1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed exterior, brown glazed interior
1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
2 yellowware sherds, undecorated (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted (1790-1820, South 1977; 1790-1830, Miller 1992)
2 hard paste porcelain (?) sherds, underglaze blue hand painted, very worn

Glass

6 amber blackglass cylindrical whiskey bottle sherds, applied tapered collared lip, contact mold (1830-1880)
1 amber blackglass oval flask sherd, contact mold (1820s-1880)
20 amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1830-1880)
3 honey amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1830-1880)
3 orange amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, large open pontil, contact mold (1820s-1860)
2 orange amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1830-1880)
1 puce blackglass cylindrical whiskey bottle sherd, applied tapered collared lip, contact mold (Civil War)
14 green blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1830-1880)
13 green cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, applied band lip, freeblown (pre-1860)
24 olive amber cylindrical champagne-wine bottle sherds, applied band lip, freeblown (pre 1860)
3 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)
2 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, worn
1 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd
6 citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)
2 amber blackglass square bottle sherds, dimple bottom, contact mold (1833-1880)
1 olive amber square/rectangular bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
1 cornflower cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
2 aqua cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, dimple bottom, contact mold (1830-1880)
3 aqua cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, worn
1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
3 pale green cylindrical bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)
5 aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, stained
2 aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, worn
2 aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, contact mold (1810-1880)
1 aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
9 light aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, contact mold (1810-1880)
1 light aqua cylindrical bottle sherd
1 entire light aqua cylindrical 3 oz medicinal bottle, two piece mold (1810-1880)
5 pale aqua square/rectangular bottle sherds, contact mold (1850s-1880)
1 pale aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd
1 very pale aqua bottle sherd
1 very pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherd
1 very pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)

Metal

2 lead three-groove Minie balls, both unfired
1 cast iron punch or awl fragment
1 cut 6d nail, machine headed (post-1830)
1 cut 7d nail, machine headed (post-1830)
1 cut 12d nail, machine headed (post-1830)
1 cut 16d nail, machine headed (post-1830)
1 cut 20d nail, machine headed (post-1830)

4 cut nail fragments, machine headed (post-1830)
10 square cut or wrought nail fragments
1 square cut or wrought spike fragment
4 ferrous metal band fragments
1 ferrous metal cylindrical can top or bottom fragment
1 ferrous metal square/rectangular can side fragment
13 ferrous sheet metal fragments
1 brass finial from scabbard tip
1 brass New York Militia; staff cuff button

Miscellaneous

2 coal fragments
2 oyster shell fragments, 8.4 grams
55 bone fragments
2 brick fragments, 11.5 grams

Feature Extension on Southern End to East, Soil From Uncovering Brick Feature Ext.

Ceramics

2 kaolin pipe stem fragments
2 kaolin pipe stem fragments, embossed with initials ""LF"
1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, pitcher spout
1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed, bottle lip

Metal

1 brass plated lead filled eagle box plate - 6.5 cm diameter

Feature, Southern Extension to the East, Eastern Half, Soil Between Bricks, Level 1/Brown Rubble Layer

Ceramics

1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

14 dark citron cylindrical brandy bottle sherds, kick up, refired pontil, freeblown (pre-1860)
3 puce blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, three section contact mold (1860s)
2 cornflower cylindrical bottle sherds, diagonal seam, contact mold (1815-1870)
2 honey amber blackglass square/rectangular liquor or tobacco bottle sherds, contact mold (1810-1880)
7 aqua cylindrical medicinal bottle sherds, single banded collared lip, contact mold (1858-1880)
16 aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, contact mold (1810-1880)

Metal

7 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
2 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post-1790)

Miscellaneous

4 bone (?) fragments, calcined, 1 verdigrised from copper contact

Feature, Southern Extension to the East, Eastern Half, Soil Between Bricks, Level 2/Sand Layer

Ceramics

1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified blue decoration

Glass

50 dark citron cylindrical brandy bottle sherds, kick up, refired pontil, freeblown (pre-1860)
8 aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, dimple bottom, four section contact mold (1833-1880)
6 aqua cylindrical quart medicinal bottle sherds, tooled single banded collared lip, three section contact mold (1858-1880)
3 aqua cylindrical quart medicinal bottle sherds, tooled single banded collared lip, four section contact mold (1858-1880)
123 aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, contact mold (1833-1880)
8 unidentified pale aqua sherds

Metal

5 unidentified nail fragments

12 unidentified ferrous metal fragments

Miscellaneous

2 bone fragments, calcined

Feature, Southern Extension to the East, Eastern Half, Soil Between Brick, Level 3, Burned Layer

Glass

3 citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)
1 dark honey amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
11 aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, contact mold (1810-1880)
5 light aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, contact mold (1810-1880)
19 light aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)

Metal

7 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
4 unidentified nail fragments
3 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post-1790)
3 lead shot pieces, unfired - circa .8 cm diameter
1 lead musket ball, unfired - circa 1.7 cm diameter

Miscellaneous

13 bone fragments, calcined

Feature, Southern Extension to the East, Western Half, Starting to Bisect Soil From Between Bricks

Glass

1 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
1 citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherd
11 cornflower cylindrical bottle sherds, contact mold (1810-1880)
2 aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, contact mold (1830-1880)
2 aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, opalized
1 light aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
2 pale aqua square/rectangular/oval bottle sherds, stained

Metal

37 unidentified nail fragments
1 unidentified nail with burned wood adhering
3 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post-1790)
2 cut nail fragments, machine headed (post-1830)
19 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
1 brass rivet
1 lead shot piece, unfired - circa .8 cm diameter

Miscellaneous

1 coal fragment
2 bone fragments, calcined

Sitting on Top on Second Part of Wooden Drain At End of Wooden Box, At Junction of End of Wood Box and End of Drain Into Gravels

Glass

5 aqua umbrella ink bottle sherds, inverted lip, open pontil, contact mold (1840s-1860)

Artifacts From Soil Within Wooden Box Drain

Glass

3 aqua cylindrical whiskey bottle sherds, three section contact mold (1833-1880)
1 pale cornflower cylindrical bottle sherd

Metal

2 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post-1790)

Soil From Notch in Southern Wall of SE Corner of Box

Miscellaneous

1 bone fragment, calcined

APPENDIX V:
PLATES OF SELECTED ARTIFACTS
FROM 44AX193

PLATE 1
Dark Citron Cylindrical Brandy-Wine Freeblown Bottle Sherds, applied band lip and kick up (South End of Feature).

PLATE 2

Brass New York Militia Staff Cuff Button (front and back), eagle and globe motif with 13 stars above and the motto "EXCELSIOR" below (Albert 1976:203) (South End, Extension of Feature, Backdirt Pile From Soil Overtop the Brick Feature).

PLATE 3
Brass-Plated Lead Filled Eagle Box Plate (Feature Extension on Southern End to East, Soil From Uncovering Feature).

PLATE 4

Brass Scabbard Finials; left, (South End, Extension of Feature, Backdirt Pile From Soil Overtop the Feature); right, (Random Metal Detecting Along West Side of Brick Feature on Southern Half, West Side Backdirt).

PLATE 5

Coins; left, copper 1859 Indian Head one cent piece (Random Metal Detecting of Dirt Piles Along Northern Side of Brick Box, From Scraping Five Feet North of Brick Box); right, silver 1861 half dime piece (MD 32).

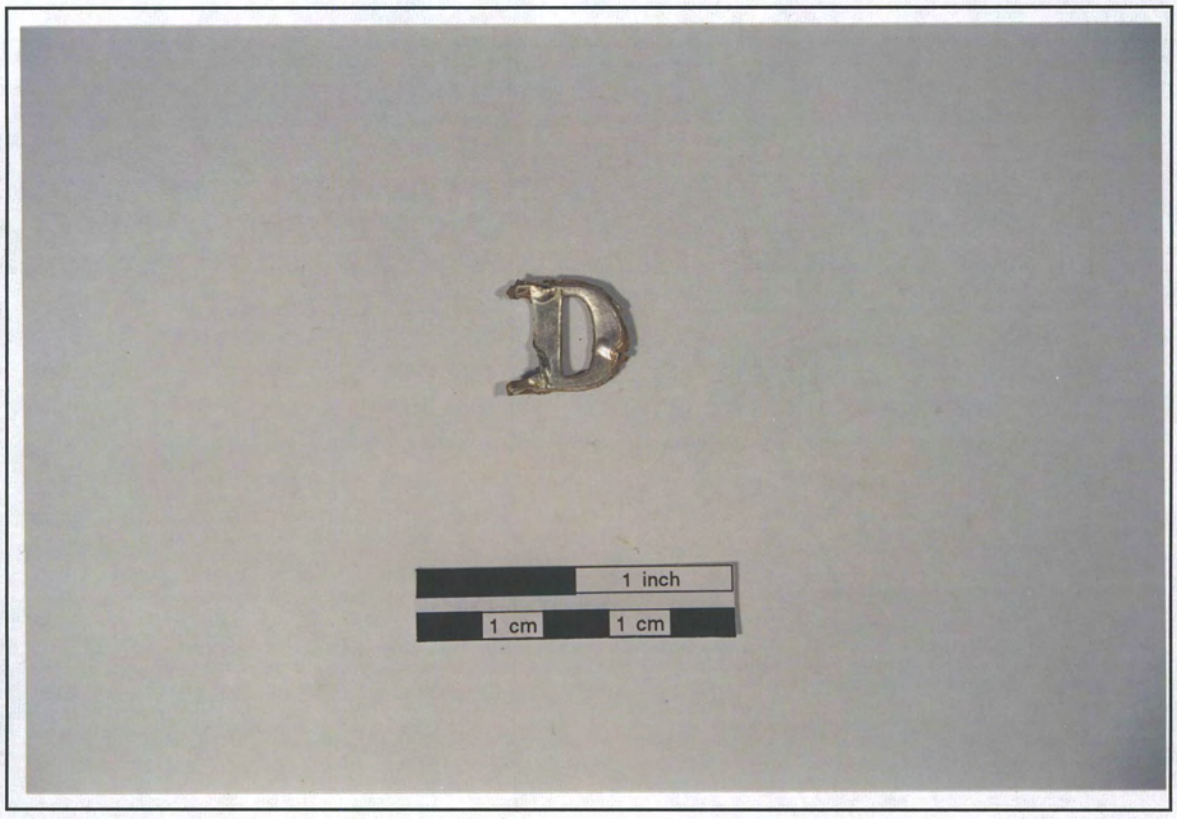

PLATE 6

Silver Plated Lead Filled Company Letter "D" (North Half of Feature, Feature Soil).

PLATE 7

Miscellaneous Brass Items: top left, brass button back with wire eye attachment (Window 2 in Rubble Exposing Feature, Feature Soil); top right, brass cartridge box finial with leather attached (Feature, South End Extension, Over Brick Feature); bottom left, brass gear (MD 35); bottom right, brass epaulet fragment (MD 39).

PLATE 8
Brass Rivets and Grommets; top, rivets (MD 41); center, grommets (MD 41); bottom, grommets (Brick Inside Feature, Between Brick Walls, Southern End).

PLATE 9

Miscellaneous Munitions: top left and center, unfired Minie balls (South End of Feature, Undisturbed Soil); top right, melted Minie ball (South End of Feature, Undisturbed Soil); center left, ball and buck shot (Feature, Southern Extension to the East, Eastern Half, Soil Between Brick, Level 3, Burned Layer); center right, possible Williams Cleaner bullet, impacted (MD 47); bottom, ferrous metal combination tool (Southern End of Feature, Undisturbed Soil).

PLATE 10

Miscellaneous Glass Bottle Fragments From Fill Over Brick Fire Box: top left, cornflower cylindrical bottle sherd, diagonal seam, contact mold (1815-1870); top right, aqua cylindrical medicinal bottle sherd, single banded collared lip, contact mold (1858-1880); center, puce blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, three section contact mold (1860s); bottom left, honey amber blackglass square/rectangular liquor or tobacco bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880); bottom right, dark citron cylindrical brandy bottle sherd, kick up, refired pontil, freeblown (pre-1860) (Feature, Southern Extension to the East, Eastern Half, Soil Between Bricks, Level 1/Brown Rubble Layer).

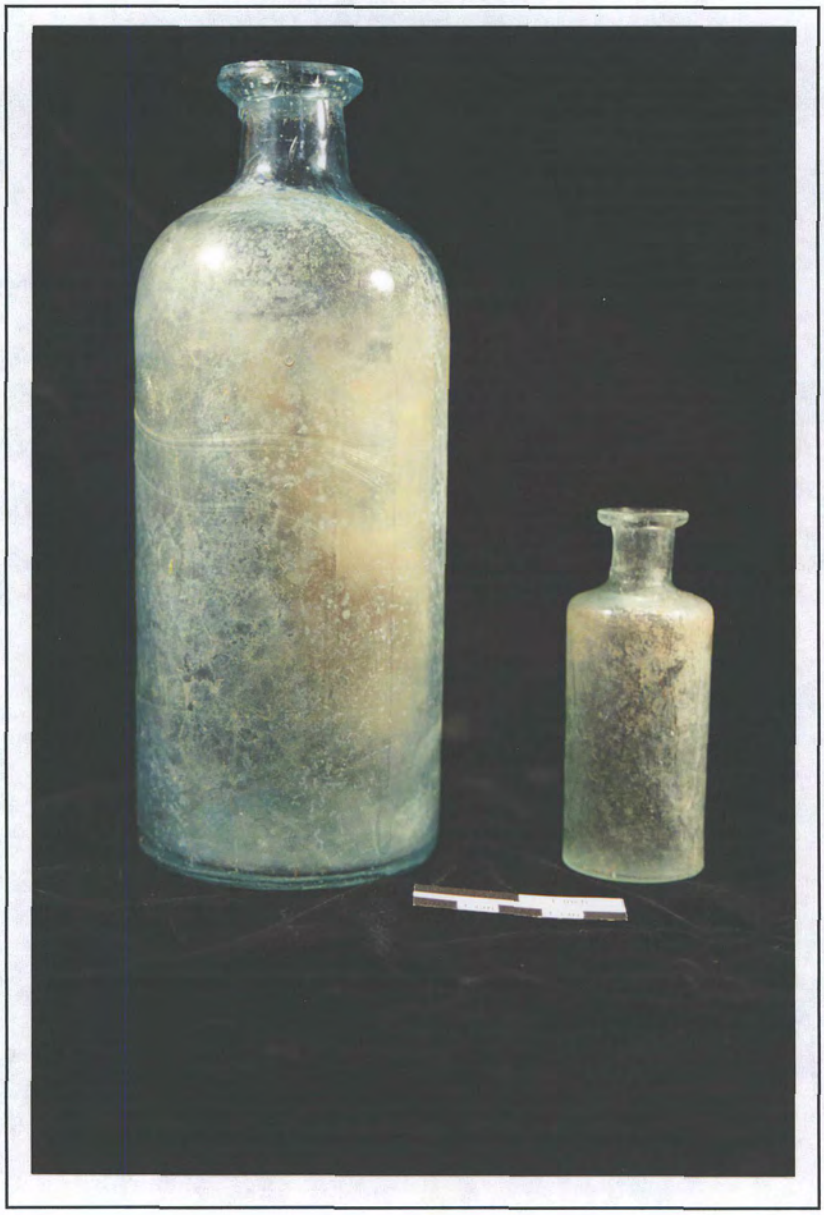

PLATE 11

Whole Medicinal Bottles: left, aqua cylindrical pint medicinal bottle; rectangular label space, applied flared lip, contact mold, U.S. Army Medical Department bottle (1861-18640 (South End of Feature); right, light aqua cylindrical 3 oz. medicinal bottle, two piece mold (1810-1880) (South End, Extension of Feature, Backdirt Pile From Soil Overtop the Brick Feature).