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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
OF THE  
1700 DUKE STREET PROPERTY

Alexandria, Virginia

*Final Report*

*Prepared for:*

JBG/ROCKWOOD DUKE STREET L.L.C.  
5301 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Suite 300  
Washington, D.C. 20015

*Prepared by:*



THE LOUIS BERGER GROUP, INC.  
2300 N Street, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20037

March 2004

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## ABSTRACT

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On behalf of JBG/Rockwood Duke Street, L.L.C., The Louis Berger Group, Inc., has completed an archaeological evaluation for the proposed residential and commercial development at 1700 Duke Street in Alexandria, Virginia, following a Scope of Work developed by Alexandria Archaeology. The principal goal of the study was to determine if significant archaeological resources, which were expected to include cellars, wells, or privies, dating to the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries, are present on the property. Based on the site history, it was anticipated that the site might contain resources associated with some of the tradesmen who lived in this area of Alexandria, the West End, during the nineteenth century, including butchers, a baker, a tailor, and a millstone carver.

Following a review of a previous background documentary study the field survey began with mechanical removal of fill pavement and fills, followed by the recording of features and test excavations. Four cultural features were identified: a twentieth-century cellar, a single brick wall that was probably part of a nineteenth-century house foundation, a nineteenth-century brick drain, and a brick-lined well. Basic documentation was prepared for all the features, and more intensive investigation was completed for the well.

The well was similar to those built in nineteenth-century Alexandria, but its exact construction date is unknown. The upper fill in the well was excavated manually, and it consisted primarily of coal ash, with an assortment of domestic artifacts dating to the early twentieth century. Given the difficulty of testing deep shaft features, the work plan for mechanical excavation was developed in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology. Using a backhoe and a large tracked excavator, the well was excavated to its base, ultimately reaching a depth of approximately 24 feet. During this process, fills were brought to the surface for recovery of artifacts. The coal ash fill with 1930s-era artifacts extended to the base of the well, which included a basal gravel deposit. Preservation conditions were excellent throughout the well, and a number of bottles and leather objects were recovered intact. Although the artifact assemblage exhibits a high degree of integrity, all the material is modern and is therefore not considered to be significant. No further work is recommended.

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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The authors wish to thank all those who made this project possible. Staff of Alexandria Archaeology (Pamela Cressey, Steve Shephard, and Francine Bromberg) developed the research design, important archival information, and worked closely with Berger in evaluating the results of the fieldwork and quickly devising a plan for excavation of the well. Tim Munshell of the JBG Companies did everything possible to make our work easier. Betsy Forsberg of RAMCO was invaluable in getting city permits for our work. Mechanical equipment was provided at various stages by the Wrecking Corporation of America and Dynasty Equipment Corporation. Geologist Chuck Harrison of Apex Environmental also provided valuable information and assistance while the fieldwork was in progress. The project was managed by Charles LeeDecker, the Principal Investigator was John Bedell, the field director was Keith Googins, and the field crew consisted of Linda Gebric and Alexis Smith. Laboratory analysis was directed by Susan Butler, graphics were prepared by Jacquelyn Horsford, and the report was edited by Anne Moiseev. Conservation treatment was completed by Paul Storch of Museum Science Consultants, Minnesota Historical Society.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

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On behalf of the JBG/Rockwood Duke Street, L.L.C., The Louis Berger Group, Inc. (Berger), has undertaken an archaeological evaluation to determine if significant archaeological resources are present on the 1700 Duke Street development property in Alexandria, Virginia. Judging from the results of a previously completed background documentary study of the property by Parsons-Engineering Science (Paonessa et al. 2002) and information provided by the City (Alexandria Archaeology), it was believed that the property could contain late eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century remains of the West End community. Possible resources included archaeological features or artifact deposits associated with a bakehouse and privy, a millstone maker, a tailor, and various butchers who worked in this neighborhood.

The new development will be a mixed-use development that includes a grocery store and 116 residential units. Both surface and below-ground parking will be provided. The development site is located within the 1700 block of Duke Street, Alexandria (Figure 1). The property extends along Duke Street between Georges Lane and Holland Lane, and south from Duke Street for a distance of approximately 280 feet. Immediately prior to development, the property was occupied by a small strip mall, with a large parking lot along the Duke Street frontage.

The present archaeological study focused on the northwest corner of the property, which encompasses portions of two historic lots, 1718 and 1724 Duke Street. Other parts of the development area had already been disturbed by recent construction and excavation, or had already been archaeologically investigated, or were contaminated to the extent that soil remediation was required, so they were not included in the archaeological investigations.

The Scope of Work for the project was prepared by Alexandria Archaeology, dated May 1, 2003. The principal elements of the proposed work were as follows:

- review of previous historical and archaeological research pertaining to the project site;
- archaeological survey and testing of features, following the Alexandria Archaeology Scope of Work;
- processing, analysis, and preparation for curation of recovered artifacts and associated field documentation;
- preparation of draft and final technical reports; and
- preparation of Public Summary document.

The fieldwork was conducted between July 29 and August 21, 2003, according to the terms of the permit granted by the City.

A number of archaeological and historical studies have already been completed that relate to the current project area. A large, multi-stage project was completed for the Duke Street widening project in the 1980s. After a Phase I documentary study identified two locations as having archaeological potential (Cheek and Zatz 1986), testing was conducted in those areas. One of the selected locations was the southwest corner of Duke Street and Holland (1706 Duke Street), which is the northeast corner of the 1700 Duke Street property. Brick foundations that seemed to

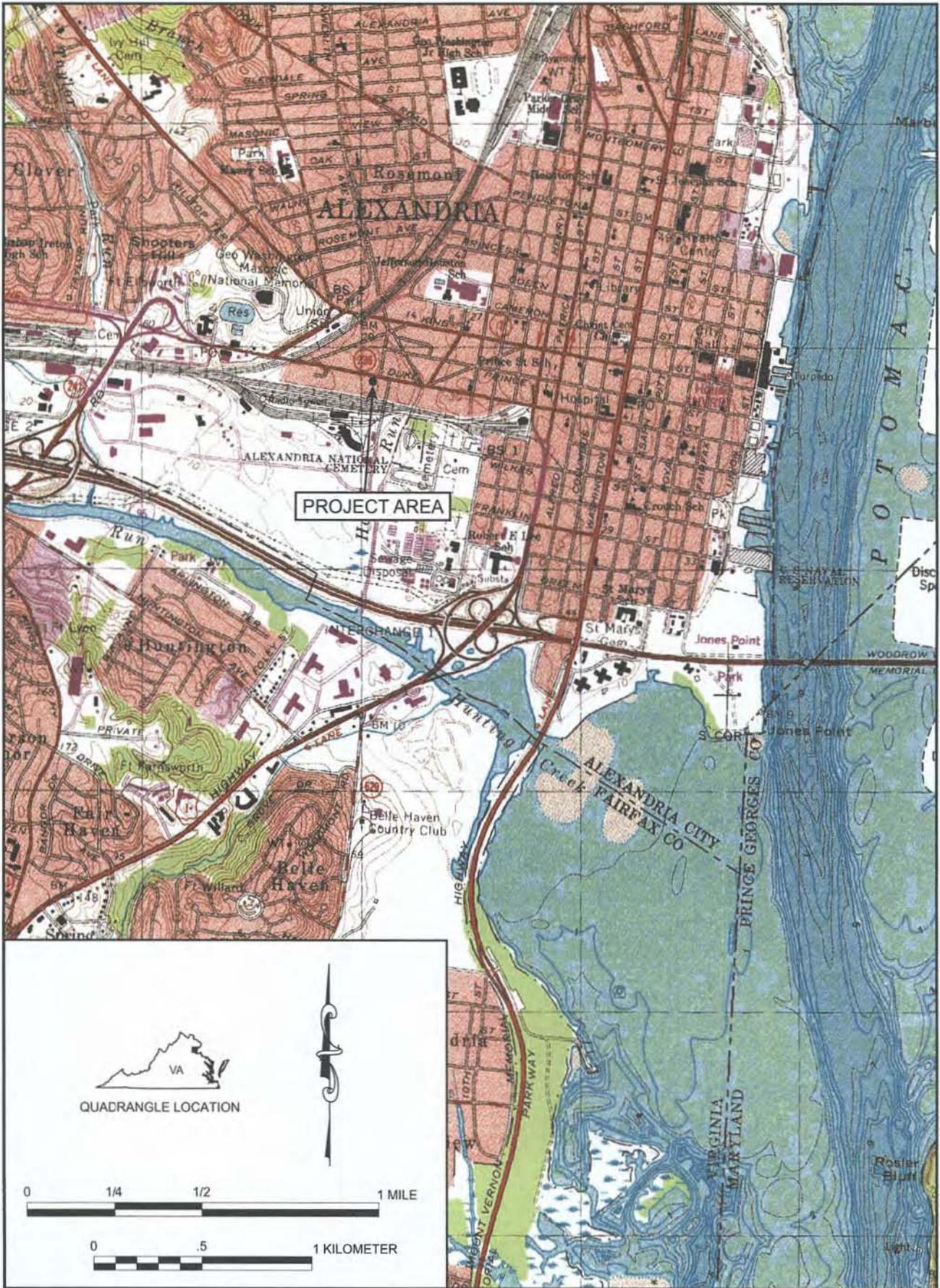


FIGURE 1: Project Location

SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 1965  
 (Photorevised 1983, Bathymetry Added 1983)

be the remains of two structures were found, along with the topsoil of the old yards. The topsoil contained artifacts dating to all periods from the late 1700s to the 1950s (Cromwell 1989). These remains were designated the Bontz Site (44AX103), and excavation followed (Cromwell et al. 1989). Those excavations exposed more of the brick foundations, a brick walkway, a small cellar that was filled in the twentieth century, fence lines along the property boundaries, and a number of shallow, amorphous pits. The foundations of the house at the Bontz Site were quite well preserved, and they originally measured 25x30 feet. A later addition on the rear of the house measured 14x20 feet. The house on the lot to the west had been badly damaged by utility trenching, but enough of its foundations remained to show that it originally measured about 24x18 feet, with a full cellar. The cellar had been filled in when the house was destroyed in 1958. More than 25,000 artifacts were recovered during the excavations, a majority of them from the yard deposits. The artifacts reflect the low to middling social status of the residents, since most of the ceramics were plain or minimally decorated, and only the most common vessel forms (plates, cups, bowls, crocks) were identified. However, sherds of decorated teawares were recovered, both pearlware (1775-1840) and whiteware (1815-present), reminding us that working-class Alexandrians did enjoy the fineries they could afford. Fragments of tablewares made of marbled purple and white glass (1800-1900) reinforce this impression. Other glasswares of note include several medicine bottles, some datable to the early 1800s, tumblers, and many machine-made liquor, soda, and condiment bottles dating to the early twentieth century. A total of 140 buttons were found, including a Continental Navy button from the late 1700s, a New York State militia button of the 1830s, and a Civil War-era U.S. officer's staff button. The number of buttons found (86) was unusually large. Thirty-two buttons were glass, and 54 buttons were clay. Fifty-two buttons (12 glass and 40 clay) were found in the house on the east lot.

A background documentary study of the 1700 Duke Street property was completed by Parsons-Engineering Science during the early stages of planning for the present development (Paonessa et al. 2002). That study included detailed chains of title for the two historic lots that make up the 1700 Duke Street project area for the current investigation in addition to documented occupation of the area from 1797 to the 1950s. The results are summarized in Chapter III, below. The study showed that the lots had been occupied from the early 1800s, so there was potential for domestic remains dating to that period. Many of the residents of the West End were tradespeople, so it was expected that features or deposits associated with trades such as butchering, tailoring, baking, or millstone carving would be found.

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## II. PROJECT LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

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The project area is located in the 1700 block of Duke Street, west of Old Town Alexandria, within the community known in the early nineteenth century as the West End. At the time of the excavations (July-August 2003), the project area was surrounded on all sides by recent high-rise development, most prominently the large office and retail complex of Carlyle on the west. A large rail yard is located about 400 feet to the south. Duke Street, which runs along the north side of the project area, and Holland Lane, along the east side, have both been widened in recent years, so portions of the historic lots along these street frontages have been lost. Immediately prior to the present survey, the project area was in use as a parking lot associated with a strip mall, and it was entirely covered with asphalt pavement.

The project area is in the Coastal Plain physiographic province, which is formed from marine and coastal sediments, including layers of silt and sand near the surface and thick deposits of marine clay deeper down. The modern surface elevation is about 28 feet above sea level, and it slopes downward to the northeast corner of the block. The closest perennial stream is Hooff Run, which has now been largely channelized or put in culverts but once crossed Duke Street about 400 feet to the east. The closest major waterway is Cameron Run, more than a half mile to the south, and the Potomac River is a mile to the east.

vicinity from his father in 1777. In 1796 West began selling off lots, and by the early 1800s a small community had developed. The residents were mostly lower- to middle-class whites and free blacks. A number of tradesmen had workshops in the area, including coopers, wheelwrights, and a millstone cutter. In 1806 the area received a boost with the opening of the Little River Turnpike, an extension of Duke Street running west to Aldie. However, residential development in the area stagnated thereafter, and the West End took on an increasingly industrial character (Schweigert n.d.). Stockyards were set up just outside the city limits, where cattle brought in along the turnpike were kept until the slaughterhouses along Hooff Run were ready for them (Hills 1993). A tannery opened just east of Hooff Run. Two large slave pens were established in the West End, brickyards were set up, and butchers operated along Duke Street. Given this industrialization, it is not surprising that later in the nineteenth century the residents of the West End were mostly working class, with a population of transient laborers who stayed for a year or less before moving on (Cromwell et al. 1989:40).

When railroad construction came to Alexandria in the late 1840s, tracks were laid through the West End, and rail yards developed. Thanks to the stimulation provided by the railroads, Alexandria grew rapidly in the 1850s, reaching a population of 12,500 by the outbreak of the Civil War. During the war the rail yards in Alexandria were important Union supply depots, which led to further construction in the West End. Although the port of Alexandria declined after the war, the railroad yards remained busy and continued to employ many workers.

#### 1700 DUKE STREET PROJECT AREA

The investigated area roughly corresponds to West End Lot 12, which was leased by John West, Jr. to Thomas Richards in 1797. This property measured  $\frac{3}{4}$  acre and included 120 feet of frontage along Duke Street. It was bounded by George Street on the west. The rent was \$25.42 per year. Later that year Richards sold his lease to John Limerick. Limerick's agreement with West stated that by September, 1798, he was to

Raise a House of brick, Stone, or Frame, at least sixteen feet square, with a brick Chimney two windows with twelve lights in each & compleat the same by plastering & white washing it in a workmanlike manner, together with everything else to render it a comfortable & convenient dwelling house. . . [FCDB A2, p. 324].

Limerick purchased the property from West in October 1798 for \$400. Just days later Limerick and his wife Susannah subdivided the lot, selling what was known as parcel B to Presley Jacobs for £30. Parcel B was the northeast corner of the lot, measuring 24 feet along Duke Street and extending 120 feet to the south. This parcel, which corresponds approximately to the lot later known as 1718 Duke Street, changed hands at least seven times before 1847, when it was reunited with Parcel A (Table 1).

The larger Parcel A, which generally corresponds with the later 1724 Duke Street lot, was sold by the Limericks to Michael O'Mara in 1803. According to tax records, a frame house stood on the property by 1804 (Schweigert n.d.:5-30). It stayed in the O'Mara family until 1847, when the heirs of Michael O'Mara's daughter sold it to Thomas Javins. After that it changed hands every 10 to 20 years down to 1958, when it was purchased by the developers of the shopping center that stood there until 2001.

The Hopkins atlas of 1877 shows a residence in the project area, the home of Joseph Watkins (Figure 2). Watkins's lot fronted on Duke Street to the north and the railroad to the south, and the map shows that he also owned the vacant lot to the west. The house seems to be the one later called 1724 Duke Street. The 1902 Sanborn Fire Insurance map also shows a house in that location and indicates that it was made of brick. By 1902 a house also stood at 1718 Duke Street, this one of frame construction.

**Table 1. Chain of Title for 1718 and 1724 Duke Street**

Date	Transaction	Source*
<b>1718 – 1724 Duke Street</b>		
1777	John West Sr. to John West Jr., grant of 313 acres	FCWB D, p. 4
1797	John West to Thomas Richards, Lease of $\frac{3}{4}$ acre	FCDB A2, p. 315
1797	John West to John Limerick, Lease	FCDB A2, p. 324
1798	John West to John Limerick, Release	FCDB B2, p. 56
1798	John Limerick to Presley Jacobs, sale of <b>Parcel B</b>	FCDB B2, p. 93
1802	Presley Jacobs to Charlotte Riggs, sale of <b>Parcel B</b>	FCDB J2, p. 107
1803	John Limerick to Michael O'Mara, sale of <b>Parcel A</b>	FCDB E2, p. 296
1808	Charlotte Riggs to Carroll Baker, sale of <b>Parcel B</b>	FCDB J2, p. 106
??	Carroll Baker to Peter Tressler, sale of <b>Parcel B</b> , book missing	FCDB Q2, p. 34
1818	Peter Tressler to Stephen Lomax, sale of <b>Parcel B</b> , book missing	FCDB Q2, p. 352
1825	Stephen Lomax to Elizabeth Heusten, sale of <b>Parcel B</b>	FCDB W2, p. 275
1844	Elizabeth Hesuten to David G. Watkins, sale of <b>Parcel B</b>	FCDB H3, p. 132
1847	David G. Watkins to Thomas Javins, sale of <b>Parcel B</b>	FCDB M3, p. 279
1847	Heirs of Anstica & Michael Quigley (daughter of Michael O'Mara) to Thomas Javins, sale of <b>Parcel A</b>	FCDB M3, p. 274
1869	Thomas Javins to Edgar T. Javins, sale of <b>unified parcel</b>	FCDB K4, p. 177
1871	Edgar T. Javins to Cassius Augur, sale	FCDB M4, p. 201
1875	Cassius Augur to Wesley & Catherine Makely, sale	FCDB S4, p. 221
1876	Wesley & Catherine Makely to Ida & James Watkins	FCDB U4, p. 26
<b>1724 Duke Street</b>		
1901	Heirs of Ida Watkins to Charles W. Nichols, sale	FCDB I6, p. 231
??	Mae N. Brawner (daughter of Charles Nichols) to M.J. Manning, sale	ADB 151, p. 215
1939	M.J. Manning to James & Gussie Smith, sale	ADB 151, p. 216
1958	Gussie M. Smith to Builders and Development Corp., sale	ADB 477, p. 620
<b>1718 Duke Street</b>		
1894	Ida L. & James H. Watkins to Marian V. Ballenger (their daughter), $\frac{3}{4}$ of parcel	FCDB S5, p. 200
1901	Heirs of Ida Watkins to Marian V. Ballenger, $\frac{1}{4}$ of parcel	FCDB I6, p. 37
1920	Marian V. Ballenger to S.J. Irby, Sr., unified 1718 parcel	ADB 71, p. 344
1924	S.J. & Mary Irby to Elizabeth Dunlop Hayes	ADB 81, p. 418
1958	Elizabeth Dunlop Hayes to Builder & Development Corporation	ADB 477, p. 533

\*FCWB: Fairfax County Will Book; FCDB: Fairfax County Deed Book; ADB: Alexandria Deed Book



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## IV. RESEARCH DESIGN

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### RESEARCH GOALS

The principal objective of the study was to determine, for cultural resource management purposes, the presence or absence of potentially significant archaeological resources within the project area. If such resources were found, strategies for data recovery were to be developed and carried out in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology. Given the history of the property, it was anticipated that significant features or deposits associated with the nineteenth-century West End community of tradespeople might be present.

Urban archaeological resources that are generally considered significant include pit features, such as privies, wells, and cisterns, and occupational surfaces that contain well preserved occupational refuse deposits. These feature types often contain well-preserved refuse that provides important information about household consumer behavior, which has been an issue of long-term interest in historical archaeology, especially urban archaeology. The property history suggested that the archaeological features or deposits associated with craft or industrial activity might be encountered. Industrial or craft-related resources are often easily recognizable in the archaeological record, if present in well-preserved contexts; these resources can include pottery wasters, kiln debris, slag, ash, glass waste, scrap leather, wood shavings, etc., and such refuse can often be clearly associated with pottery kilns, tanneries, glass factories, or other production sites. Massive architectural features, such as machinery footings, vats, or ovens that are associated with specific industries, are also often preserved in urban archaeological contexts and would be significant in the context of Alexandria's West End.

### RESEARCH METHODS

Because a detailed documentary study of the project area had already been completed, no further documentary research was undertaken as part of this evaluation. Research concentrated on field survey and data analysis. The archaeological evaluation focused on the northwest corner of the property, which encompasses portions of two historic lots, 1718 and 1724 Duke Street. Other parts of the development area had already been disturbed by recent construction and excavation, or had already been archaeologically investigated, or were contaminated to the extent that soil remediation was required, and were therefore not included in the archaeological investigations.

The field survey consisted of mechanically removing the pavement and fill from the project area using heavy machinery, mapping and photographing the exposed features, and test excavation by hand of potentially significant features. It was uncertain whether some of the site soils were fill or intact subsoil, so two deeper tests were dug by machine to examine the deep stratigraphy. The Scope of Work developed by Alexandria Archaeology focused on finding features on the property, with no interest in yard deposits such as sheet midden. As it turned out, no intact surface soil was found on the site, but if it had been found, it would have been removed to expose features. The stripping followed protocols for erosion/sediment control as attached to the permit for archaeological excavation. All excavated soil and pavement were quickly removed

from the site because of ongoing soil remediation activities and an imminent construction schedule.

Following archaeological fieldwork, recovered artifacts and associated field records were prepared for long-term curation in accordance with the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* (Alexandria Archaeology 1996). Artifacts were washed or dry-brushed as appropriate and sorted into material classes for analysis: historic ceramics, vessel (curved) glass, small finds/architectural materials, faunal (including shell), and prehistoric lithics. Artifact cataloging and tabulation were accomplished using a computerized relational database. The database structure integrates the provenience information, depositional or analytical unit assignments, historic and prehistoric artifacts, and faunal collections. Historic artifacts were cataloged according to standard typologies (e.g., Noël Hume 1970; South 1977), using the class, type, and variety approach (e.g., class = glass, type = bottle, variety = case). In addition to standardized descriptors, a Notes field allowed the attachment of free-form text for individual artifact records. Detailed discussions of the coding and analytical procedures are provided in Appendix B.

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## V. ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS

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### FIELDWORK

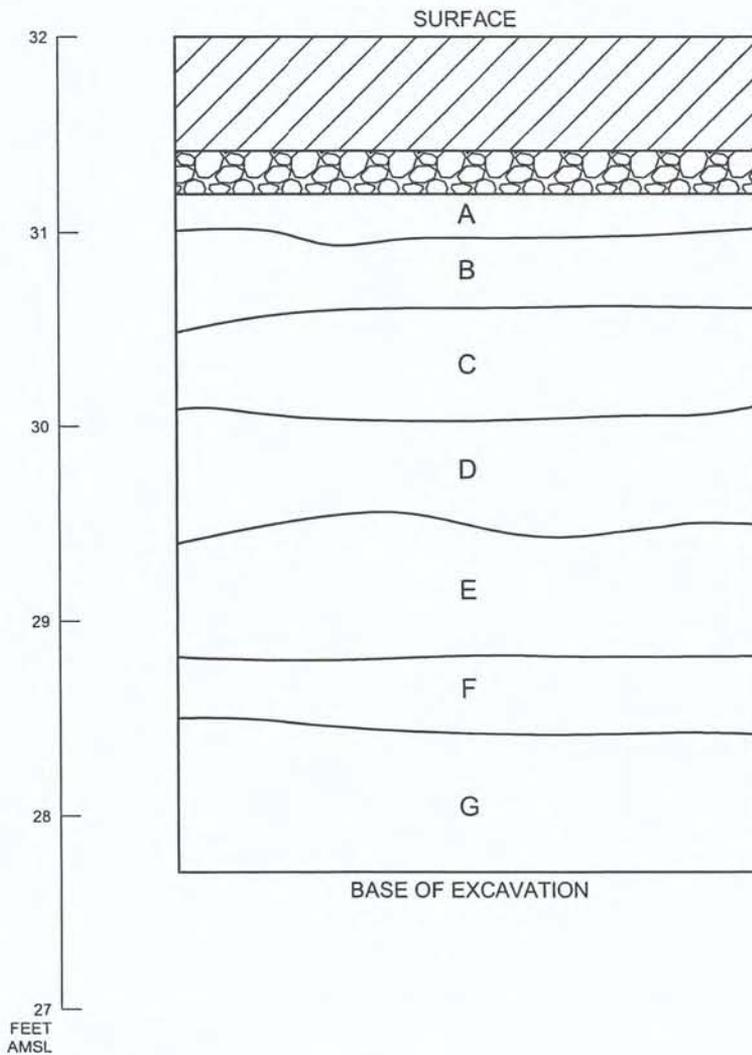
Before excavation began, the study area for the investigations was marked on the pavement following as closely as possible the outlines given in the Scope of Work. The map in the Scope was based on historic lot lines; the widening of Duke Street had taken about 27 feet from the front of the lots as shown on that map. In the Scope of Work the survey area extended 110 feet along Duke Street, 150 feet along Georges Lane, and 120 feet south of Duke Street along the eastern boundary. The actual project area was defined by keeping the southern and eastern boundaries where they were drawn in the Scope and placing the northern and western boundaries just inside the construction fence, leaving a small buffer for the installation of erosion/sediment control. The resulting project area measured 106 feet east to west, 111 feet north to south along the western edge, and 78 feet north to south along the eastern edge (Figure 3, end pocket).

Pavement and fill were removed from the project area using several different pieces of heavy machinery. Excavation began in the southwest corner of the project area, the most elevated area of the parking lot. After removal of light poles and overhead wires, a large trackhoe was used to remove the asphalt and fill. In the southwest corner mechanical excavation proceeded to a depth of about 2 feet below the surface to a soil that appeared to be an intact subsoil, but as that was not certain, a deeper stratigraphic cut was made to a depth of 4.5 feet to determine the nature of the soils in that location. Careful examination of the soil profile showed that there was, in fact, very little fill under the asphalt (Figure 4). Beneath about 0.6 feet of asphalt and 0.2 feet of gravel, the uppermost soil was about 0.2 feet of compact brownish yellow clay loam. This soil appeared to be fill because there was a very abrupt transition to the underlying soil. Beneath the clay loam was a series of layers of sandy loam, loamy sand, and sand, some stained with manganese. All of this soil appeared to be natural. As a clear surface soil (A-horizon) was absent, it appeared that the site had been graded some time before pavement was deposited on the site; it had been expected that up to 4 feet of fill would be present, based on work at the Bontz Site (Cromwell et al. 1989). Another stratigraphic cut in the northeast corner of the project area (Figure 5) also showed very relatively shallow fill across the site.

Proceeding north from the southwest corner, the first feature encountered was a concrete-block wall. This wall proved to be part of a cellar hole that was designated Feature 1 (Table 2). Feature 1 measured 19.85 by 19.35 feet, with a bulkhead entrance on the south side measuring 3.5 by 4.25 feet. The walls of the bulkhead were poured concrete, as was the floor of the cellar. The cellar walls were made of concrete block and brick. The cellar was filled with debris that probably came from the demolition of the structure that once stood over the cellar. This debris, which was removed using a large trackhoe, included galvanized roofing nails and other twentieth-century materials. This cellar was obviously built after 1900, and it was probably torn down around 1958, when the shopping center was built. If the cellar represents an English basement (i.e., one with ground-level windows in the top) it should originally have been at least 3.5 feet deep. Since only about 2 feet of the walls survived, this suggests that at least 1.5 feet of the soil was graded from this location before the fill and asphalt pavement was put down.

**FIGURE 3: [OVERSIZED MAP IS NOT INCLUDED HEREIN]**

TRENCH 1  
SOUTH WALL PROFILE



LEGEND

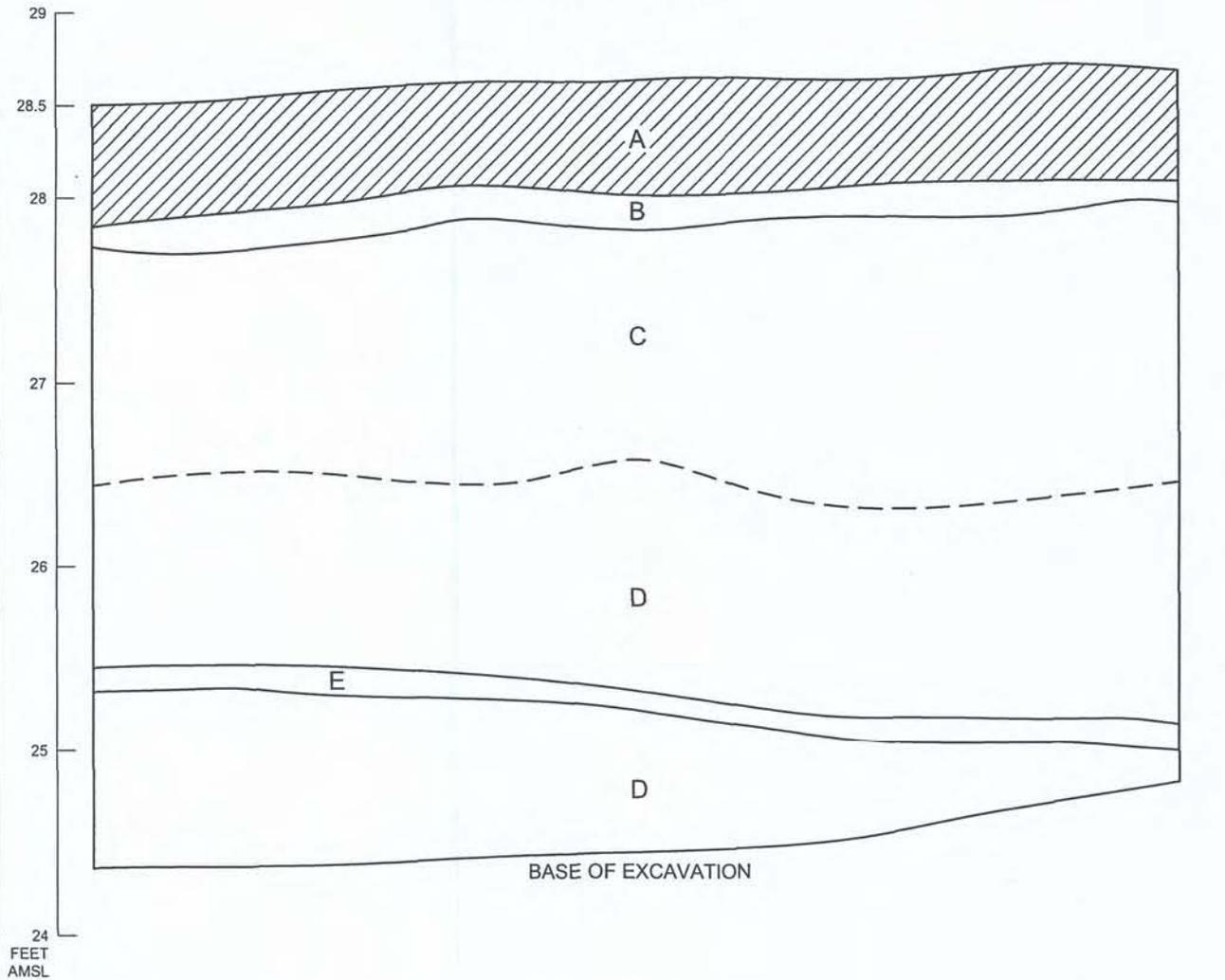
- A BROWNISH YELLOW (10YR 6/6) COMPACT CLAY LOAM; FILL
- B YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 5/6) SANDY LOAM WITH MANGANESE; FILL?
- C STRONG BROWN (7.5YR 5/6) LOAMY SAND
- D BROWNISH YELLOW (10YR 6/6) LOAMY SAND
- E YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 5/6) MOTTLED WITH PALE BROWN (10YR 6/3) LOAMY SAND WITH MANGANESE
- F YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 5/8) MOTTLED WITH LIGHT GRAY (10YR 7/2) LOAMY SAND
- G LIGHT YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 6/4) LOAMY SAND MOTTLED WITH LIGHT GRAY (10YR 7/1) FINE SAND

-  ASPHALT
-  BLUESTONE GRAVEL, SAND



FIGURE 4: Stratigraphic Profile of Trench 1

TRENCH 2  
EAST WALL PROFILE



LEGEND

- A ASPHALT PAVEMENT WITH SMALL AMOUNT OF GRAVEL AT BASE
- B MIXED SOIL. YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 5/4) TO DARK YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 4/4) SILT LOAM, ASH, CINDER, VERY SMALL BRICK FRAGMENTS AND GRAVEL; FILL
- C YELLOWISH BROWN ( 10YR 5/6) SILT WITH MANGANESE OXIDE AND IRON OXIDE CONCRETIONS MOTTLED WITH VERY PALE BROWN (10YR 7/3) SILT; STERILE B-HORIZON
- D LIGHT GRAY (10YR 7/2) SILT
- E LENS OF STRONG BROWN (7.5YR 4/6) SAND AND IRON OXIDE



FIGURE 5: Stratigraphic Profile of Trench 2

**Table 2. List of Features**

Feature	Description	Dimensions (feet)	Date	Description
1	Cellar hole	19.85 x 19.35, depth ~2	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Block walls
2	Brick wall	0.7 x 12.2	1790-1900	Sand mortar
3	Brick drain	0.7 x at least 42.5	1790-1900	Sand mortar
4	Brick-lined well	Diameter 5.4, depth ~25	1790-1900, backfilled 1930s	Remains of wooden water pipe

Immediately adjacent to the north side of the cellar was a second feature, a brick wall (Figure 6; Plate 1). This wall, designated Feature 2, was 12.2 feet long, extending along the north side of Feature 1 and parallel to Duke Street. It was made of hand-molded bricks held together with soft sand mortar. The width of the wall was equivalent to the length of one brick, or 0.7 feet, and it was laid in English bond, with alternating courses of headers and footers. As many as four courses survived along some parts of the wall. The wall appeared to have been cut through and destroyed at both ends, so there was no evidence of corners, and the original length of the wall cannot be determined. The wall was set in a narrow, shallow builder's trench. No artifacts were recovered from this trench. Most likely this wall was part of a structure built in the late eighteenth century or the early to mid-nineteenth century. Since the foundation was only one brick wide, the structure must have been frame, not brick. No other remains of this structure were identified, so little else can be said about it.

Running north from Feature 2 was a brick drain designated Feature 3. The bottom, sides, and top of the drain were all constructed of dry-laid bricks placed side by side (see Figure 6; Figure 7; Plate 2). There was considerable variety in the size and shape of the bricks of both the wall and the drain, but they appeared to be essentially identical. The drain extended 42.5 feet from the wall (except where it had been cut by a utility trench) toward Duke Street, to the edge of the stripped area. Small, discontinuous pieces of builder's trench were present along the drain, no more than 0.2 foot wide, but no artifacts were noted in this trench. Feature 3 (the drain) ran through Feature 2 (the brick wall). The builder's trench for the drain could be seen cutting through the builder's trench for the wall, so the drain was built somewhat later than at least the lowest course of the wall. Also, two partial bricks on either side of the drain seemed to have been broken after they were put in the wall. It seems, therefore, that the drain was cut through the wall after the brick wall had been completed. Since Feature 2 abutted the cinder block wall of Feature 1, it could not be determined if the drain started at the brick wall or once extended beyond it to the south.

Feature 4 was a brick-lined well located on the east edge of Feature 1 (see Figure 6; Plate 3). At its topmost exposure, it had an interior diameter of 4.0 feet, but it had been partially cut by construction of the cinder-block cellar (Feature 1). In order to examine the contents of the well, it was bisected, and the upper 4 feet of the southern half was manually excavated and screened. The fill in the upper part of the well consisted of coal ash mixed with domestic artifacts, most of them dating to the 1920s or 1930s, indicating that the feature had been use through the early twentieth century. The material from this hand-excavated portion of the well was designated Stratum A, Level 1.

Hand excavation in the well continued to a depth of 4 feet. Although the material in the top of the feature was too recent to be of much interest, it was possible that older, more interesting

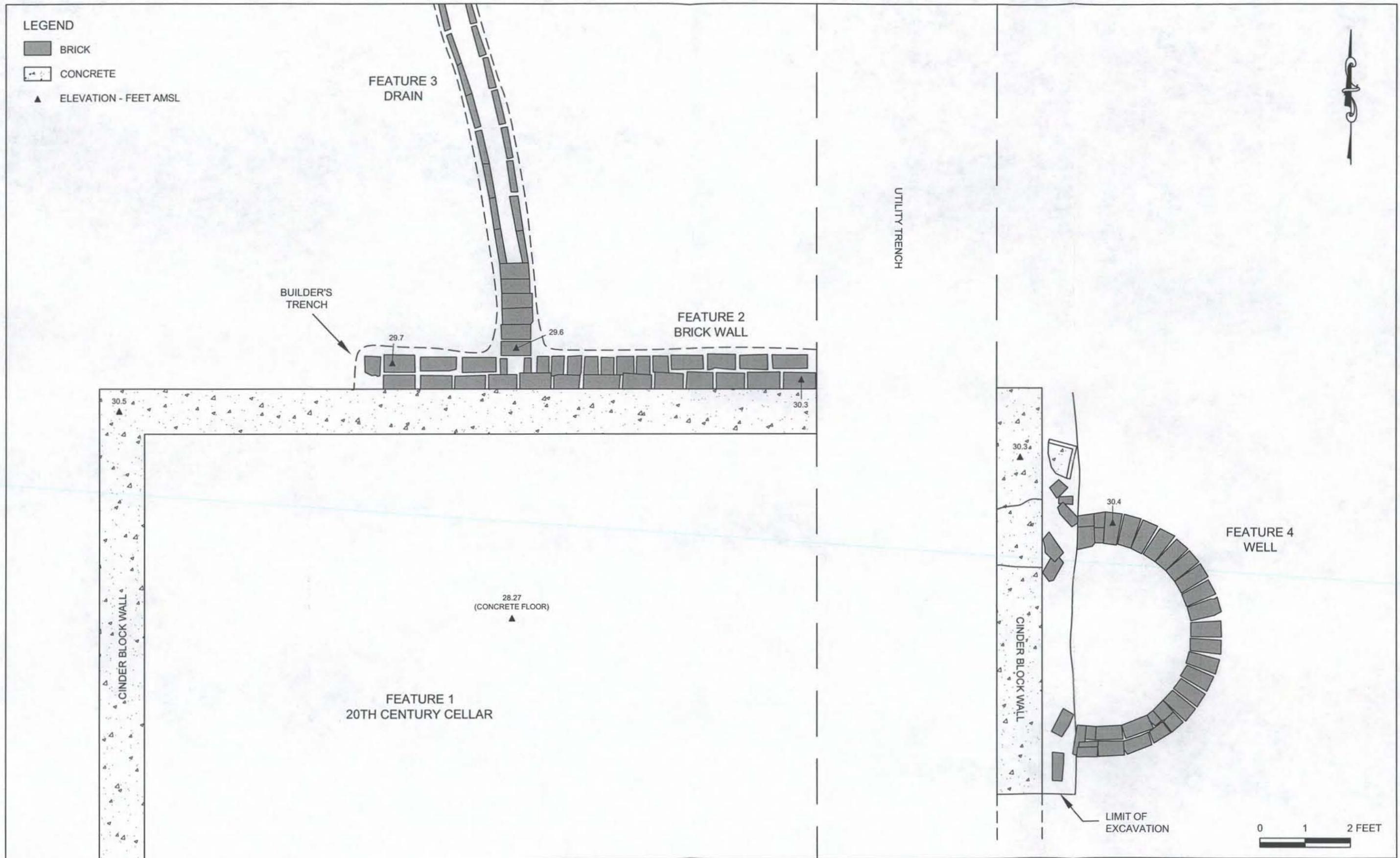


FIGURE 6: Features 1, 2, 3, and 4



PLATE 1: Feature 2, Brick Wall, and Feature 3, Drain, Facing South

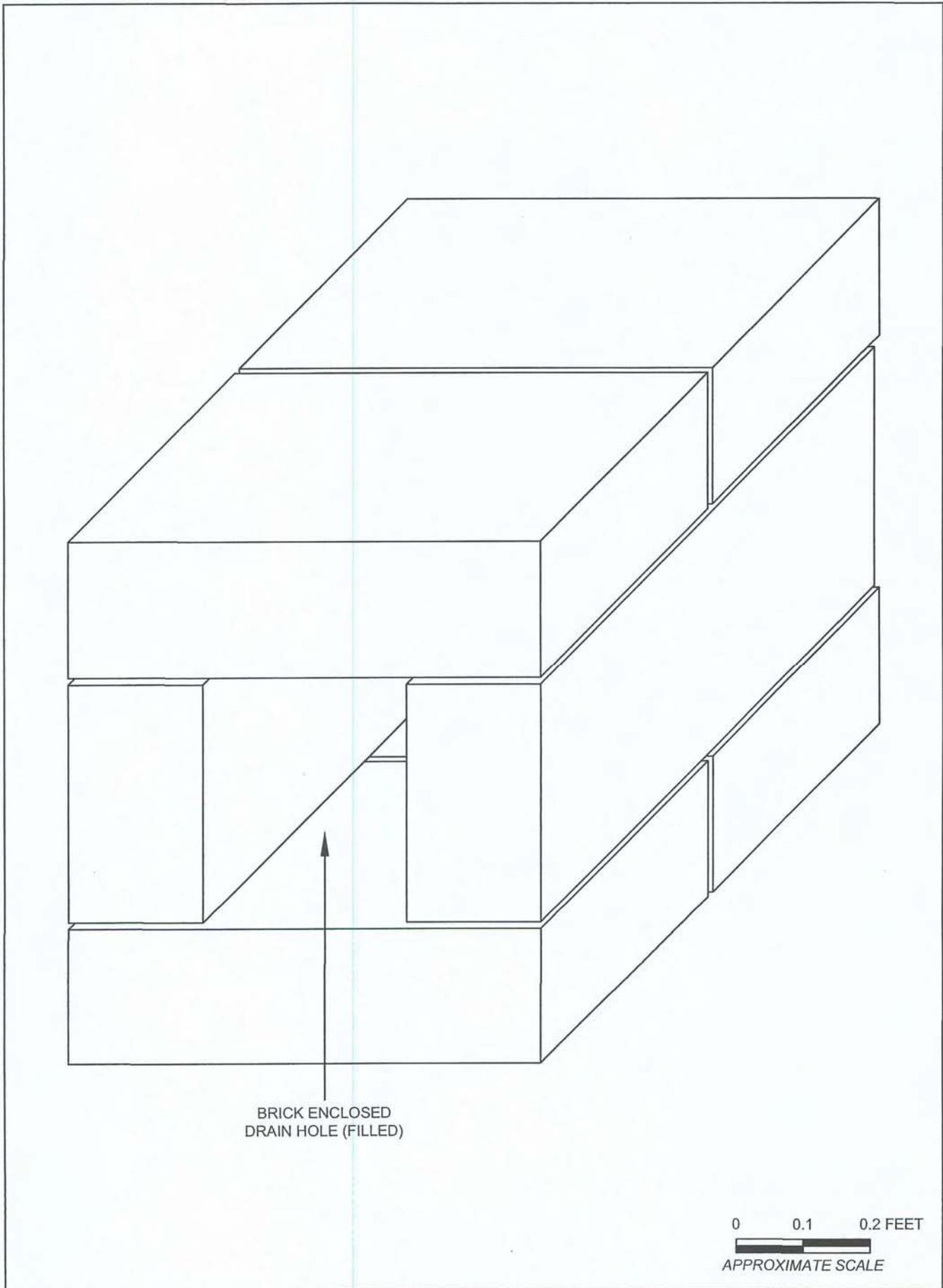


FIGURE 7: Profile of Feature 3, Drain

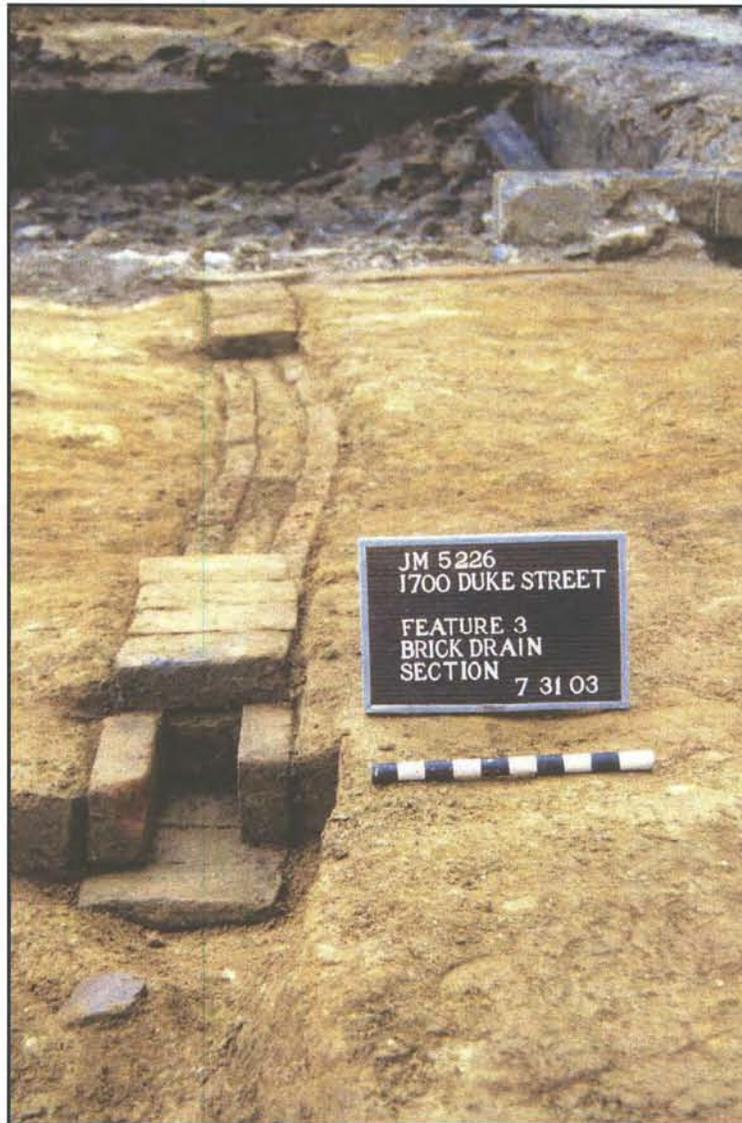


PLATE 2: Feature 3, Drain, Facing South



PLATE 3: Feature 4, Well, After Hand Excavation, Facing Northeast



PLATE 4: Shoe from Feature 4

deposits might be present deeper in the well. In consultation with Alexandria Archaeology, a strategy was developed to test the well. The unknown depth of the well was a major concern; it was anticipated that the well might extend more than 25 feet, given the surface elevation above sea level. Manual excavation to that depth would have required extraordinary measures (shoring or a benched excavation) to insure worker safety, not to mention the integrity of the nearby sidewalk along Georges Lane. Anticipating a deep excavation, machine excavation focused on the eastern half of the feature, leaving the portion of the shaft nearest Georges Lane intact for documentation. The overall strategy was to excavate outside the well to determine its depth, then dismantle the shaft to expose and recover the interior fills. While mechanical excavation proceeded, fills were brought to the surface where they were troweled through for selective artifact recovery.

Mechanical excavation began with a backhoe. Excavation proceeded to a depth of 13 to 14 feet, which was the practical limit of excavation with that machine. After delineating the shaft to that depth, the eastern side was dismantled, revealing the same coal ash fill to the limit of excavation. Since the backhoe could go no deeper, a large tracked excavator was brought to the site. This machine was used to dig a benched excavation that allowed us to excavate along the outside of the well to the limit of that machine. The well was dug down to a depth of about 18 feet below the surface. The fill was still the same coal ash, and water was beginning to seep in.

Around a depth of 18 feet it was necessary to excavate a lower bench for the excavator so that the machine could reach a greater depth. After only a couple of feet more, the excavation began to fill with ground water, greatly limiting visibility. After further consultations with Alexandria Archaeology, it was decided that at the depth we had reached hand excavation would have been virtually impossible in the well even if intact early deposits were present. Work therefore proceeded in a "salvage" mode.

The excavator was used to remove the well shaft and fill and bring the fill up to the surface where we could examine and pick through it. Selected artifacts were retained from the well fill during the course of the machine excavation, including a leather shoe (Plate 4), a leather wallet, several intact bottles, and a coffeepot. The coal ash fill extended only a short distance farther, to a depth of about 21 feet below the surface. At that depth the fill in the well shaft changed to rounded gravel and small cobbles. This gravel extended to a depth of about 24 feet, where the bottom of the well was defined by a hard concrete floor. The floor was visible only when the excavator's teeth scraped over it and made waves. Among the objects recovered from the lower, water-logged portion of the well were segments of wooden water pipe. This pipe would have been attached to a pump at the occupation surface, indicating that the well had been converted to pump operation at some time in its history. At that time the lower part of the well was filled in with gravel, which would have acted as a water filter (Figure 8). The wooden pipe was a nominal 4x4-inch in section, with a 1.75-inch bore.

#### ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Most of the artifacts recovered during the investigations of the 1700 Duke Street property were found in the upper, hand-dug portion of the well. At the exposed surface, half of the well was excavated, and that half only to a depth of 4.0 feet, and 421 artifacts were recovered (Table 3).

FEATURE 4 - WELL  
SCHEMATIC PROFILE

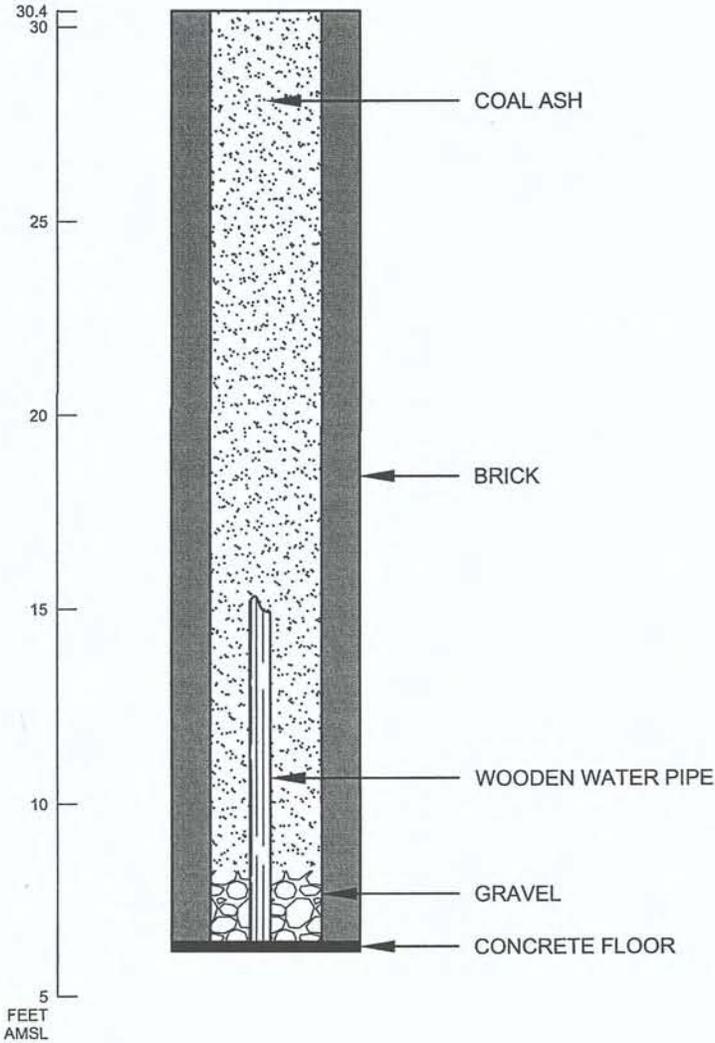


FIGURE 8: Schematic Profile of Feature 4, Well

**Table 3: Historic Artifacts from Feature 4, Level 1**

Artifact Type/Subtype	Count	Artifact Type/Subtype	Count
<b>Bottles</b>		<b>Vessel Glass</b>	
Condiment (post 1928)	3	Paneled tumbler	5
Condiment (1920-1954)	3	Rouletted tumbler	2
Condiment	11	Etched dessert dish	1
Wine/liquor	1	Syringe	1
Pharmaceutical (post 1929)	3	Dropper	1
Pharmaceutical	1	Tableware-bowl	5
Beer (1909-1932)	1	Lamp shade	4
Household (post 1921)	4	Lamp	174
Soda (post 1921)	1	Jar, 1920-1964	2
Miscellaneous/unknown	3	Jar, shoe polish, 1904-present	1
		Jar	5
		Bottle, 1935-1938	1
		Bottle, 1929-1954	1
		Bottle	76
<b>Ceramics</b>		<b>Other</b>	
Ironstone, plain (1900-1948)	11	Light bulb glass (1879-present)	1
Whiteware		Light bulb glass (1925-present)	1
Decal-decorated (1902-1959)	7	Fork, silver plate	1
Decal-decorated (1880-present)	5	Utensil handle, silver plate	1
Metallic band (1850-present)	1	Dry cell telephone battery (post 1887)	1
Colored glaze (1815-present)	8	Miscellaneous metal	2
Plain (1815-present)	3	Thermos lid fragments, white metal	48
Hard-paste porcelain	1		
		<b>Total</b>	<b>421</b>
<b>Architectural</b>			
Wire nails (1850-present)	20		

Source: manually excavated portion of well.

The collection, which is dominated by glass, includes 31 intact or nearly intact bottles, 86 fragments of bottle and jar glass, and 174 fragments of lamp chimney glass. The collection also includes a variety of household objects recovered on a selective basis from the lower portion of the well. Some of the most interesting objects were the well-preserved leather goods from the lower, waterlogged portion of the well, including a wallet or purse and a woman's shoe (see Plate 4). Other objects include a copper coffeepot and a large stoneware crock fragment. As in the upper portion of the well, the most common objects were glass vessels, including beverage, food storage, tableware, and pharmaceutical/medicinal forms.

The collection includes a number of embossed bottles (Table 4) that provide information on the original contents and bottler or manufacturer. In the period from the Civil War to the 1930s, many bottles were embossed with the name of the product they contained, its place of manufacture, and other information that is now usually printed on paper or enameled labels. The glass vessel assemblage includes various beverage (beer, soda), food (soup), condiment (catsup, pepper sauce), household (shoe polish, cleaning products, lamp parts), pharmaceutical/medicine (syringe), and personal (mouthwash, nail polish) forms. Some of the examples are from local bottlers, but most represent products with a nationwide distribution. These bottles therefore provide a glimpse into the habits of households that were becoming increasingly like those we know today. All manner of prepared food products were purchased in bottles and jars, as well as

**Table 4: Embossed Bottles and Jars from Feature 4**

Type	Date	Embossment
<i>Condiment</i>		
Mayonnaise	1928-1964	KRAFT/Mayonnaise/Kitchen Fresh/KRAFT PHENIX CHEESE CORPORATION/NEW YORK – CHICAGO – ATLANTA/ ...ENISON – SAN FRANCISCO – KRAFT PHENIX
Catsup	1904+	17/19.../30/9512 (on base); chess piece maker's mark
Catsup	1904+1	PREPARED FROM/TOMATOES, GRANULATED SUGAR ... SALT AND DISTILLED VINEGAR/...PRESERVATIVES
Pepper Sauce	1929-1954	P.J. RITTER COMPANY/PHILA/3
Vanilla Extract	1929-1941	BEE BRAND/REGISTERED TRADEMARK/VANILLA/ EXTRACT/DIRECTIONS/.../McCORMICK & CO USA
General	1904+	...PREPARED.../NET WEIGHT 9 OZ/ ... COMPANY, INC.
General	1888+	H.J. HEINZ CO./NC/H/451
General	1911-1929	Premier (on shoulder); Owens Bottle Co. (on base)
<i>Household/Personal</i>		
Lysol	1929-1954	LYSOL, INCORPORATED BLOOMFIELD, NJ / BOTTLE MADE IN U.S.A.
Cleaning agent	1929-1954	...CONTENTS 32.../...dishpan of/...grease vanishes.../into suds...
Ammonia	1921+	...PARSON'S AMMONIA ... ing outer garments./ Manufactured in U.S./...Dominion of Canada May 14/ 188.../...February 17, 1911 and June 22, 1921.../CONTENTS 32 FLUID OZ/ POISON
Furniture polish	1930-1945	...RESTORES TO OR.../ FURNITURE, PIANOS/...FINISHING/ Does [not] gum, stick.../ab...of anything that.../DIRECTIONS – Apply a ...on a piece/ rub the articles to be polished br.../...gone and ... CAP 21 ¾ OZ
Mouthwash	1929-1954	LISTERINE/ LAMBERT/ PHARMACAL COMPANY
Nail polish	1929-1954	None; brush applicator still in bottle
Shoe polish	1904+	CAP 2 OZ/ Guaranteed/ Evertt & Barron/ Product/ PROVIDENCE, R.I. U.S.A.
Unknown chemical	1929-1954	...REN/CHEMICAL WORKS/ PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK
<i>Food/Beverage/Pharmaceutical</i>		
Beer	1904+	None. Seven identical bottles of this type were found
Beer	1909-1932	ROOT / 31 (on base)
Soda	1921+	Nu Icy / CONTENTS 24 FLU. OZS/ WASHINGTON, D.C.
Soda	1904+	ROCK CREEK BEVERAGES / PEPSI-COLA BOTTLING CO. MIN. CONTENTS 1 PINT 9 OZ/ WASHINGTON, D.C. / TRADE MARK REGISTERED
Liquor flask	1904+	None
Soup/broth	1923+	COLLEGE INN FOOD PRODUCTS COMPANY
Patent medicine	1911-1929	Owens Bottle Co. (on base)
Olive or pickle jar	1916-1929	Illinois Glass Co. (on base)
Pharmaceutical	1930-1945	F (on base)
<i>Mason Jars</i>		
Jars	1920-1964	Hazel-Atlas (on base). Three Hazel-Atlas jars found
Jar	1896-1964	.../ATLAS.../ E-Z SEAL
Jar	1888-1935	Ball / PERFECT MASON
Jar		None
Lid liner	1869+	BOYD'S GENUINE PORCELAIN LID FOR MASON JARS
Lid liner	1869+	GENUINE BOYD CAP FOR MASON JARS (2 examples)
Lid liner	1869+	None
Lid liner	1877+	...formerly/ GELFLAND

cleaning solutions, soft drinks, medicines, and beer. Light bulb glass and a telephone part represent the changes being brought to life by electricity.

The assemblage seems to date primarily to the 1920s and 1930s and is domestic in character. Two objects, a silver-plated fork and a similar utensil handle made by Reed & Barton, were dated by a representative of the manufacturer to the 1965-1985 period, but since the lot was paved and sealed in 1958 this must be an error.

The historical association of the features and artifact deposits is uncertain. The brick features (brick drain, wall foundation, and well) cannot be dated precisely, but most are most likely associated with a nineteenth-century occupation of the lot known as Parcel A, or 1724 Duke Street. There is documentary evidence of a frame house on the property by 1804, but the features are more likely associated with a brick structure shown on the 1877 Hopkins map associated with Joseph Watkins. The well remained in use, or was at least functional into the twentieth century. Its final abandonment appears to have occurred in the 1930s, when the property was apparently occupied by tenants (Paonessa et al. 2002).

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## VI. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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The only evidence of the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century occupation of the 1700 Duke Street property found during the current evaluation was three brick features: 12 feet of a brick wall, a brick drain, and a brick-lined well. No artifacts were found in association with the wall or the drain, and the artifacts found in the well were deposited after 1930. Although topsoil and yard deposits containing artifacts had been found at the Bontz Site in the northeast corner of the 1700 Duke Street property, no topsoil survived under the pavement in the current project area. The archaeological remains at 1700 Duke Street are not considered significant, and no further work is recommended.

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**APPENDIX A**  
**SITE REGISTRATION FORM (SITE 44AX190)**

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DHR ID#: 44AX0190

City/County: Alexandria  
VDHR Site Number: 44AX0190  
Site Name:  
Temporary Designation: 44EFG

Other VDHR Number:

CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

Cultural Designation

Euro-American  
Euro-American  
Euro-American

Temporal Designation

19th Century  
20th Century: 1st half  
18th Century: 4th quarter

Site Class:

THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

Sequence Number: 1

Category for thematic context:  
Domestic

Example: Dwelling, single

Comments/Remarks:

Specialized Contexts:

USGS Quadrangle(s): ALEXANDRIA

Loran:

Restrict UTM Data?

Center UTM (for less than 10 acres): //

Boundary UTM (for 10 acres or more):

Physiographic Province: Coastal Plain  
Drainage: Potomac/Shenandoah River  
Landform: urban  
Aspect: Facing north  
Elevation: 28.00 Slope: 2-6%  
Site Soils: Urban  
Adjacent Soils: Urban  
Nearest Water Source: Hoof's Run  
Distance:

INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

Individual Category Codes:

Honorif: Mr.  
First: Timothy  
Last: Munshell  
Suffix:  
Title:  
Company/Agency: JBG/Rockwood Duke Street L.L.C.

Address: 5301 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. #300

City: Washington D.C.  
Phone/Ext: 202-587-7231  
000-000-0000

State:

Zip: 20015

Notes:

Ownership type: Private

Gov't Agency:

**SITE CHARACTERISTICS**

Site Dimensions: 100 feet by 110 feet

Acreage: 0.20

Survey Strategy: Subsurface Testing  
Surface Testing  
Historic Map Projection

Site Condition: No Surface Deposits but With Subsurface Integrity  
Surface Features

**Survey Description:**

Mechanical stripping of parking lot pavement. Removal of fill and search for features.

**CURRENT LAND USE**

**CURRENT LAND USE # 1**

Land Use: Commerce/Trade

Dates of Use: 2003/08/07

Example: Parking lot

Comments/Remarks:  
Shopping center parking lot

**SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES**

Specimens Obtained? Yes

Specimens Depository: Alexandria Archaeology

Assemblage Description:

Specimens Reported? No

Assemblage description--reported:

Field Notes Reported? Yes

Depository: Alexandria Archaeology

**CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS**

Date: 2003/08/99

Cultural Resource Management Event: Phase I Survey

Organization or Person  
First

Last  
The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

Id # Associated with Event: JM5226

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

**PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY**

Sequence Number: 1

Photographic Documentation?

Depository: Alexandria Archaeology

Type of Photos: 35mm Black and White Photographs

**REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES**

Sequence #: 1

Report (s)? Yes

Depository: Alexandria Archaeology

Reference for reports and publications:

Archaeological Investigations at 1700 Duke Street, Alexandria, Virginia by the Louis Berger Group, Inc., 2003

VDHR Library Reference Number:

1 RECORD(S) IN THIS REPORT

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**APPENDIX B**  
**ARTIFACT CATALOGING AND ANALYSIS METHODS,**  
**UTILIZED CODES, AND ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

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# ARTIFACT CATALOGING AND ANALYSIS METHODS

## LABORATORY PROCESSING

In the field, artifacts were bagged in 4-mil resealable plastic bags. Artifact cards bearing provenience information were included in the plastic bags. A temporary Field Number was assigned to each unique provenience in the field, and this number appears with all the provenience information. All artifacts were transported from the field to Berger's laboratory, where a permanent Catalog Number was assigned to each provenience.

In the laboratory, provenience information on each artifact card and bag was checked against a master list of catalog numbers with their proveniences. Any discrepancies were corrected, and the artifact bags were sorted by catalog number for washing and analysis.

Historic artifacts were washed with a soft toothbrush in water. Fragile or unstable artifacts, such as overglaze-decorated ceramics and paper-label bottles, were cleaned with a wet toothbrush, without immersion, or were simply dry-brushed. Paper labels were treated with a 5% solution of Acrysol WS24. All artifacts were laid out to air-dry, sorted by catalog number.

During analysis, individual Specimen Numbers were assigned to artifacts within each Catalog Number for each analytical Class: faunal, historic ceramics, curved (vessel) glass, and small finds/architectural.

After analysis, the artifacts were placed in clean, 4-mil, perforated, resealable polyethylene bags. Artifacts are organized sequentially first by Site Number, then by Catalog Number, and finally by Specimen Number within each Catalog Number. An acid-free artifact card listing full provenience information and analytical class was included in each bag.

Artifacts were marked with full provenience information, following the format shown below, using black waterproof India ink on a base of Rhoplex mixed with water. The label was then sealed with a top coat of polyvinyl acetate (PVA) mixed with acetone.

(State Site Number)	Ex. 44CU122
(Catalog #) - (Specimen #)	356-12

## ANALYTICAL METHODS

A computerized data management system developed by Berger was used to compile an artifact inventory for data manipulation. The system is written on an IBM-compatible PC using Paradox 9, a relational database development package. Artifact information (characteristics) was recorded on the data entry forms by the analysts and was entered into the system. The system was then used to enhance the artifact records with the addition of provenience information.

## HISTORIC CERAMIC ANALYSIS

The ceramic collection from the site was analyzed using a standardized format developed by Berger. This format is based on the South/Noël Hume typology (South 1977), as modified for use in a computerized system (Berger 1987; Stehling in Geismar 1983; Stehling and Janowitz 1986).

The ceramic tabulation was performed at a Stage 1 level of analysis. Stage 1 analysis provides the following information: identification of ware types and techniques of surface decoration; dates based on manufacturing and decorative techniques and, makers' marks; identification of vessel forms and functions; and description of decorative motifs. The following are the variables used in the computer coding process.

**Type/Subtype.** The ceramic Type/Subtype is entered as an alphanumeric code that consists of three letters and a number. The first letter is always C, for Ceramic. The second letter refers to general ware groups: R, for Refined Earthenwares; S, for Coarse Stonewares; and P, for Porcelain. The third letter refers to specific ware types: e.g., W, for Whiteware. The numbers following the letter code refer to particular decorative treatments or named types: e.g., CRW80 - Whiteware with Overglaze Decal. Type/Subtype may have specific dates or may be descriptive and undated. Sources for the dates include, but are not limited to, Cameron (1986), Ketchum (1983), Noël Hume (1969), and South (1977).

**Beginning Date/End Date.** The beginning and end dates were automatically assigned by the computer to each dated Type/Subtype. When more precise dates could be determined from makers' marks or particular decorations or forms, or when a generally undated type could be dated, this field was filled in on the coding sheet and the more specific dates were entered into the computer.

**Form (VAR 5).** Form indicates the shape and possible function of the complete vessel as represented by the sherds present. General categories, such as Body - General, are used for sherds whose small size or ambiguous characteristics make determination of form problematical. Definitions of forms are based, for the most part, on Ketchum (1983).

**Decoration/Motif (VAR 4).** This field includes descriptions of decorative motifs (e.g., Floral).

**Maker's Mark (VAR 1).** The Maker's Mark field is used to record the actual marks seen on sherds. Sources used for the identification of makers' marks include Gates and Ormerod (1982) and Lehner (1988).

**Part (VAR 7).** This field is used to indicate what part of a vessel is represented by the sherd(s) present. For example, 1 in this field indicates that this ceramic piece is a body sherd.

**Color (VAR 9).** This is a supplemental field that is designed to provide information about the color of a decoration or glaze; it is used only when color is not part of the information contained in the Type/Subtype or Decoration/Motif fields.

**Pattern.** This field is automatically assigned a pattern (group and class) by the database program based on the Type/Subtype entered for each artifact and is based on the South/Noël Hume typology (South 1977). The first number indicates the pattern group, while the second number indicates the pattern class.

#### GLASS ANALYSIS

The glass artifacts from the site were separated for analytical purposes into four functionally distinct groupings based on Bottle, Table, Lighting, and Other use categories. Window glass, considered more functionally inclusive under an architectural group of artifacts, was subsumed for analysis under Small Finds/Architectural Materials.

Identification and tabulation of the glass proceeded according to a Stage 1 level of analysis. Stage 1 analysis involved, in addition to Type/Subtype, Beginning/End Date, and Count designations, the recordation of select descriptive attributes of the sherds, e.g., Color, Finish/Rim and Base Type, Manufacturing Technique, Motif, Embossment, and Maker's Mark.

**Type/Subtype.** Tabulation of the glass proceeded according to artifact codes determined by function (Type) and form (Subtype). Codes are alphanumeric and consist of three letters and a number. The first letter, G, standard for all codes, denotes the artifact as Glass. The second letter denotes the general functional category in which the artifact falls: B, for Bottle; T, for Table; L, for Lighting-related; and O, for Other glass. The third letter denotes specific function, e.g., F, for Food, under the general Bottle heading; T, for Tumbler, under the general Table heading; L, for Lamp, under the general Lighting-related heading; and P, for Pharmaceutical, under the general Other heading. The number(s) following these designations complete the identification and denotes vessel form, e.g., GBF15 - Mayonnaise Bottle; GTT41 - Tumbler/Paneled; GLL10 - Lamp Chimney Fragment; and GOP04 - Syringe.

All artifacts, identified as to specific function and form, were coded as such regardless of the degree of fragmentation. The specific vessel part(s) encountered were inferred by the coding of the appropriate field(s), e.g., Base or Finish. Complete and fragmented bases, finishes, rims, and body sherds for which specific functional forms could not be identified were accommodated under Unidentified, Miscellaneous, or Fragment categories.

**Beginning Date/End Date.** Dating of the glass artifacts proceeded according to established diagnostic criteria. These criteria, utilized either singly or in combination, can include various technological aspects of glass manufacture such as finish treatments, tooling methods, and mold markings, datable bottle embossments and makers' marks, and various stylistic elements associated with certain tablewares. When applicable, both a beginning and end date of manufacture were recorded. In instances where no end date of manufacture was available, just the beginning date or *terminus post quem* (TPQ) for the artifact was recorded. Sources used for glass dating include Jones and Sullivan (1985), Munsey (1970), Spillman (1982, 1983), and Toulouse (1971).

**Color (VAR 6).** In general, color was assigned to glass artifacts purely for descriptive purposes and was broadly defined for this collection.

**Finish (VAR 8).** Finish and rim types in the collection fell within the One-part (100s) and Two-part (200s) categories. Coded descriptions relate, for the most part, to the shape (in side profile) of the element(s) comprising each finish. Common names such as "Crown" or "Screw" were used when appropriate.

**Base (VAR 7).** The majority of coded base types in the collection indicate the marks on the basal surfaces of glassware. Base fragments which could not be associated with a diagnostic piece were coded as Unidentified.

**Manufacturing Technique (VAR 5).** Manufacturing technique refers to the distinctive mold seams and markings found on the bodies (and sometimes on the basal surfaces and over the finishes and rims) of completed glassware.

**Motif (VAR 4).** The motif codes assigned to the glass artifacts in the collection refer to the decorative patterns (general to specific) evidenced. Unidentified was used to denote partial patterns which could not be identified fully.

**Embossment (VAR 11).** Complete lettered embossments in the collection - either evidenced or researched in their entirety - were assigned a number and recorded as encountered. Incomplete embossments which could not be identified in their entirety were written out in the Notes field.

**Maker's Mark (VAR 1).** Makers' marks, most often found on the basal surfaces of bottles, were also recorded as encountered. The primary source utilized for identification was Toulouse (1971).

**Pattern.** This field is automatically assigned a pattern (group and class) by the database program based on the Type/Subtype entered for each artifact and is based on the South/Noël Hume typology (South 1977). The first number indicates the pattern group, while the second number indicates the pattern class.

#### SMALL FINDS/ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The small finds/architectural materials received a Stage 1 level of analysis using the coding system created by Berger, based on the South/Noël Hume typology (South 1977). The Stage 1 coding system allows for a maximum of 14 fields of information for each artifact. At the minimum, each artifact was identified by its group and class, material type, and characteristic, and received a count. The remaining fields of information were used only if further information was provided by the artifact. Following is a brief description of coding procedures.

**Type/Subtype.** The Type/Subtype code is alphanumeric and consists of three letters and a number. The first letter is always S, for Small Finds/Architectural; the second letter denotes Group, e.g., A, for Architecture; and the third letter denotes a class within a group, e.g., F, for Fasteners. The numerical Subtype code denotes the specific artifact type, e.g., SAF06 - Machine-Cut Nail.

**Beginning Date/End Date.** Dates for certain artifacts were generated automatically by the computer based on their Type/Subtype. References used for dating of artifacts included Nelson (1968).

**Material (VAR 3).** The material composition of each artifact was determined and recorded.

**Characteristic (VAR 5).** A modifier that best described the form or manufacturing technique of each artifact was entered in this field. If no diagnostic attribute was evident, the artifact was simply described as being whole or fragmented.

**Maker's Mark (VAR 1).** Makers' marks were recorded if present.

**Pattern.** This field is automatically assigned a pattern (group and class) by the database program based on the Type/Subtype entered for each artifact and is based on the South/Noël Hume typology (South 1977). The first number indicates the pattern group, and the second number indicates the pattern class.

#### FAUNAL ANALYSIS

The faunal material was analyzed using a **Type/Subtype** coding system created by Berger.

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**Glass**

Var1 Meaning	Var2 Meaning	Var3 Meaning	Var4 Meaning	Var5 Meaning	Var6 Meaning	Var7 Meaning	Var8 Meaning	Var9 Meaning	Var10 Meaning	Var11 Meaning
Maker's Mark	Vessel Number	Wear	Motif/Pattern	Manufacturing Technique	Color	Base	Finish	Percent Complete	Lead/Non-Lead	Embossment

Var1	Translation
1	Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.
3	Owens-Illinois Glass Co.
5	Owens Bottle Co.
6	Illinois Glass Co.
11	Fairmount Glass Works (or) Fairmount Glass Works, Inc.
12	Ball Bros. Glass Manufacturing Co., Ball Bros Co. (or) Ball Corp.
24	H.J.Heinz Company post
29	Whitall-Tatum & Co.
73	Root Glass Co.
9999	Unidentified

Var7	Translation
8	Machine Suction Scar (Owens)
9	Machine-made Valve Mark
99	Unidentified

Var4	Translation
1	Panel
4	Rib (vertical)
5	Rib (horizontal)
27	Stipple
192	Cut
248	Paper Label
356	Twelve Panels

Var5	Translation
23	Machine-made (General)

Var8	Translation
120	Straight (or Plain)
140	Screw, Continuous or Interrupted
143	Cap Seat
145	Prescription
147	Patent/Extract
149	Bead (for machine-made containers)
153	Short, Rounded Collar
200	Crown
203	Double Bead (for machine-made containers)
245	Down-tooled Lip Above Rounded String Rim

Var9	Translation
5	76-100%
6	100%
7	Intact

Var6	Translation
1	Clear (or White)
2	Milkglass (or Opaque White)
7	Brown/Amber/Honey
8	Olive/Amber
9	Aquamarine (all shades)
21	Light Grass Green
22	Opaque Green

Var11	Translation
45	H.J.HEINZ CO.
129	P.J. RITTER/COMPANY/PHILA. (on base)
137	BOYD'S GENUINE PORCELAIN LINED CAP (ON JAR LINER)
202	Lysol (in script, [4x] around shoulder) - LYSOL INCORPORATED (arch)/BLOOMFIELD, N.J. (reverse arch) (around outer periphery of base)/BOTTLE...SEE WP!!
248	ATLAS/3/E-Z/SEAL/A/TRADEMARK REG. (ON BASE)
396	McCORMICK & CO/ BALTIMORE
694	BALL (in script, slanted)/ PERFECT/ MASON
714	LISTERINE (upper body)/LAMBERT/PHARMACAL Co. (lower body) (front)
925	GENUINE BOYD CAP/FOR MASON JARS (around lid liner)

**Faunal**

Var1 Meaning	Var2 Meaning	Var3 Meaning	Var4 Meaning	Var5 Meaning	Var6 Meaning	Var7 Meaning	Var8 Meaning	Var9 Meaning	Var10 Meaning	Var11 Meaning
Butchering Type	-	Cut	Age/Fusion	Element	Portion	Burning	Gnawing	Weathering	MNU Type	-

Var6	Translation
2	Fragment

Var7	Translation
1	Presence

Var5	Translation
999	Unidentified

### Historic Ceramic

Var1 Meaning	Var2 Meaning	Var3 Meaning	Var4 Meaning	Var5 Meaning	Var6 Meaning	Var7 Meaning	Var8 Meaning	Var9 Meaning	Var10 Meaning	Var11 Meaning
Maker's Mark	Vessel Number	Wear	Motif/Pattern	Form	Percent Complete	Part	-	Color	-	-

Var1	Translation
319	Edwin M. Knowles China Co. 1900-1963 (Gates & Ormerod:99)
594	Crooksville China Company 1902-1959 (Lehner 1988:116)

Var7	Translation
6	Base and Body
9	Rim, Body and Base

Var4	Translation
109	Small Scale Floral w/Geometric Border
129	Small Scale Floral: Pink Rose Type Flowers, Green &/or Gray - Green Leaves
245	Gilded Band Atop Rim

Var5	Translation
1	Misc. Flatware Body
10	Misc. Hollowware Body
14	Body-General
16	Base-General
43	Plate 9"
44	Plate 8"
46	Plate 6"
104	Small Saucer/Bowl(6" or less)
107	Saucer w/ Well
312	Crock - 8"-10" Diameter
542	Matchbox Holder

Var6	Translation
3	51%-75%
4	75%-100%

Var9	Translation
19	See Written Comments
40	Green

### Small Finds/Architectural

Var1 Meaning	Var2 Meaning	Var3 Meaning	Var4 Meaning	Var5 Meaning	Var6 Meaning	Var7 Meaning	Var8 Meaning	Var9 Meaning	Var10 Meaning	Var11 Meaning
Maker's Mark	-	Material	Decoration	Characteristic	Color	-	-	-	-	BackMark

Var1	Translation
799	Westinghouse* Mazda* (Lightbulb)
873	Manning Bowman
874	Reed & Barton

Var3	Translation
2	Glass
6	Wood
7	Leather
11	Cork
42	Ferrous Metal
43	Copper
52	Silver Plate
62	White Metal
82	Glass & Metal
91	Metal with Rubber
109	Graphite
160	Porcelain

Var5	Translation
1	Whole
2	Portion/Fragment
37	Spoon/Fork Handle
44	4 Tines
116	Non Electrical

### Pattern and Function Translations for Historic Materials

PatGrp	Pattern Analysis Group
1	Kitchen
2	Architecture
3	Furnishings
5	Clothing
6	Personal
8	Activities
11	Faunal

PatCls	Pattern Analysis Class
1	Ceramics
2	Bottles
3	Tumblers/Wine Glasses
4	Kitchenware (other utensils, bowls, pots, etc.)
5	Misc. Glassware
6	Tableware (flatware - spoons, forks, knives, etc.)
11	Window Glass/Caming/Etc.
12	Nails, Spikes, Tacks, etc., and Misc. Construction Hardware
14	Electrical Related
15	Plumbing/Toilet/Sink Fixtures
21	Lighting Related
34	Shoes
44	Pharmaceutical/Medicine
45	Cosmetic

Class	Funct	Function Trans
Glass	21	Wine/Liquor
Glass	22	Malt
Glass	23	Soda/Mineral Water
Glass	25	Culinary/Condiment
Glass	26	Household-related/Bottle - Other
Glass	27	Pharmaceutical
Glass	28	Miscellaneous Bottle - Other
Glass	29	Drinking Vessel/Non-stemware
Glass	31	Miscellaneous Tableware
Glass	32	Lighting-related

PatCls	Pattern Analysis Class
50	Personal - Other
56	Household Related
58	Machine Parts/Hardware
71	Commercial Activities/Chemist - Apothecary
99	Fauna/Floral - Other

Cat	Fld	Spec	Fea	FStr	FLv	Type	Stype	Translation	Beg Date	End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	V11	MNU	Cnt	Ptn	Fnt	Note
1	101	1	4	A	1	ZAZ	1	Unidentified Bone	-	-	-	-	-	999	2	1	-	-	-	-	4	11.99	-	-
1	101	1	4	A	1	GBF	15	Mayonnaise	1928	1964	1	-	248	23	1	9	120	7	-	-	1	1.2	25	"KRAFT/Ma[yo]nn[a]ise/K[it]chen Fr[esh]/KRA[FT PHE]NIX CHEESE CORPORAT[ION]/[NE]W YORK - CHICAGO - ATLANTA/...ENISON - SAN FRANCISCO/KRAFT PHENIX"; embossed "BAIL HERE" near finish; "<Hazel-Atlas>/5802/9" on base
1	101	2	4	A	1	GBF	18	Condiment/General	1904	-	9999	-	248	23	1	8	140	7	-	-	1	1.2	25	"...PREPARED.../NET WEIGHT 9 OZ./...COMPANY, INC."; embossed "9/<unidentified>/8M" on base. Maker's mark in shape of chess piece.
1	101	3	4	A	1	GBF	14	Catsup	1904	-	9999	-	248	23	1	8	140	7	-	-	1	1.2	25	"[PRE]PARED [F]ROM/TOMATO[ES], [G]RANULATED S[U]GAR, ...SALT AND DISTILLED VINEGAR/...OR PRES[ERVAT]IVES"; embossed "17/19<unidentified>30/9512". Maker's mark in shape of chess piece.
1	101	4	4	A	1	GBF	14	Catsup	1904	-	9999	-	248	23	1	8	140	7	-	-	1	1.2	25	embossed "17/19<unidentified>30/9512" on base. Maker's mark in shape of chess piece.
1	101	5	4	A	1	GBF	13	Extract (Genuine)	1929	1941	3	-	248	23	1	8	147	7	396	-	1	1.2	25	"BEE BRAND/REGISTERED TRADEMARK/VANILLA EXTRACT/.../DI[RECT]IONS/.../McCORMICK & CO./...USA"; embossed "McCORMICK & CO./BALTIMORE" on side panel; "<Owens-Illinois>" on base
1	101	6	4	A	1	GBP	63	Chemical	1929	1954	3	-	248	23	7	8	140	7	-	-	1	8.71	27	"...REN.../[C]HEMICAL WORKS/PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK"; embossed "<Owens-Illinois>/12/14/0" on base
1	101	7	4	A	1	GBH	8	Polish/General	1930	1945	11	-	248	23	7	8	140	7	-	-	1	8.56	26	"...REST[ORES] TO OR.../FURNI[TURE], PIANOS/.../[F]INISHING/Does [not] gum, st[ic]k.../ab...of anything that.../DIRECTIONS - Apply a ...on a pie[ce]/rub the articles to be polished br.../...gone and ..."; embossed "CAP, 21 3/4 OZ." near heel; "F/3" on base
1	101	8	4	A	1	GBH	12	Ammonia	1921	-	-	-	248	23	1	99	153	6	-	1	2	8.56	26	"...PARSON'S AMM[ONIA]..."; on back "...ing outer garments. /[MANUFA]ctured in U.S./...Dominion of Canada May 14, 188[?]/...Febru[ary] 17, 1911 and June 22, 1921.../CONTENTS 32 FLUID OZ./POISON
1	101	9	4	A	1	GBH	7	Cleaning Agent	1929	1954	3	-	248	23	1	9	153	7	-	-	1	8.56	26	"...CONTENTS 32.../...silly.../dishpan of...grease vanishes.../into...suds..."; embossed "<Owens-Illinois>"
1	101	10	4	A	1	GBA	32	Liquor Flask	1904	-	-	-	-	23	1	8	245	6	-	1	2	1.2	21	refit; embossed "90/1" on base
1	101	11	4	A	1	GBP	68	Mouthwash	1929	1954	3	-	-	23	1	8	147	7	714	-	1	6.44	27	embossed "LISTERINE/LAMBERT/PHARMACAL COMPANY" on body; "<Owens-Illinois>/20/14" on base
1	101	12	4	A	1	GBF	10	Pepper Sauce	1929	1954	3	-	5	23	1	8	200	7	129	-	1	1.2	25	embossed "P.J. RITTER COMPANY/PHILA/3<Owens-Illinois>9"
1	101	13	4	A	1	GBH	13	Disinfectant	1929	1954	3	-	-	23	7	8	145	7	202	-	1	8.56	26	embossed "Lysol" on shoulder; "LYSOL INCORPORATED BLOOMFIELD, NJ/BOTTLE MADE IN U.S.A./<Owens-Illinois>14/0" on base
1	101	14	4	A	1	GBM	1	Beer	1909	1932	73	-	-	23	21	99	200	7	-	-	1	1.2	22	embossed "98zv" on heel; "<ROOT>/31" on base
1	101	15	4	A	1	GBF	18	Condiment/General	1888	-	24	-	4	23	1	8	149	7	45	-	1	1.2	25	ribbing near base only; embossed "H.J. HEINZ CO./NC/H/451" on base
1	101	16	4	A	1	GBP	45	Nail Polish	1924	1954	3	-	4	23	1	8	149	7	-	-	1	6.45	27	embossed "6<Owens-Illinois>0" on base; brush applicator still in bottle
1	101	17	4	A	1	GBF	18	Condiment/General	-	-	-	-	-	23	1	99	140	7	-	-	1	1.2	25	embossed "178/5" on base
1	101	18	4	A	1	GBP	99	Unidentified Pharmaceutical	-	-	-	-	-	23	1	9	140	7	-	-	1	6.44	27	embossed "95" on base
1	101	19	4	A	1	GBC	1	Soda	1921	-	-	-	-	23	1	99	200	6	-	-	1	1.2	23	embossed "Nu Icy" on shoulder; "CONTENTS 24 FLU. OZS/WASHINGTON, D.C." near heel; "64 B 31" on base
1	101	20	4	A	1	GBX	5	Jar/General	1896	1964	1	-	-	23	7	9	-	-	248	1	4	1.2	25	embossed "...AT[LAS].../E-Z/SEAL" on body; "ATLAS" TRADE MARK REG./E-Z SEAL" on base
1	101	21	4	A	1	GBX	5	Jar/General	1920	1964	1	-	-	23	1	9	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	25	embossed "<Hazel-Atlas>/5802/3" on base

Cat	Fid	Spec	Fea	FStr	FLV	Type	Stype	Translation	Beg Date	End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	V11	MNU	Cnt	Ptn	Fnt	Note
1	101	22	4	A	1	GBX	5	Jar/General	1920	1964	1	-	-	23	1	9	-	-	-	1	3	1.2	25	embossed "<Hazel-Atlas>/6-390" on base
1	101	23	4	A	1	GBX	5	Jar/General	1920	1964	1	-	-	23	1	9	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	25	embossed "<Hazel-Atlas>" on base
1	101	24	4	A	1	GBX	5	Jar/General	1888	1935	12	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	694	1	2	1.2	25	refit; embossed "B[all]/[P]ER[FECT]/[M]ASON"; dated Spillman 1983:131
1	101	25	4	A	1	GBX	5	Jar/General	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	5	1.2	25	-
1	101	26	4	A	1	GBX	51	Glass Liner/Fruit Jar	1869	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	7	137	-	1	1.2	25	embossed "BOYD'S GENUINE PORCELAIN LID FOR MASON JARS"
1	101	27	4	A	1	GBX	51	Glass Liner/Fruit Jar	1869	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	7	925	-	1	1.2	25	embossed "GENUINE BOYD CAP/FOR MASON JARS"
1	101	28	4	A	1	GBX	51	Glass Liner/Fruit Jar	1869	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	7	925	-	1	1.2	25	embossed "GENUINE BOYD CAP/FOR MASON JARS"
1	101	29	4	A	1	GBX	51	Glass Liner/Fruit Jar	1869	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	-	1	7	1.2	25	refit
1	101	30	4	A	1	GBX	52	Glass Lid/Fruit Jar	1877	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	1	1.2	25	embossed "formerly/GELFAND"; Lightning type closure
1	101	31	4	A	1	GBU	2	Unidentified Bottle/Fragment-Base	1935	1938	29	-	1	23	9	8	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	28	embossed "<Whitall-Tatum>" on base
1	101	32	4	A	1	GBU	2	Unidentified Bottle/Fragment-Base	1929	1954	3	-	1	23	1	8	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	28	embossed "0<Owens-Illinois>4/9" on base
1	101	33	4	A	1	GBF	1	Food/General	1954	-	3	-	5	23	1	8	-	-	-	1	4	1.2	25	refit; embossed "32<Owens-Illinois>" on base
1	101	34	4	A	1	GBU	2	Unidentified Bottle/Fragment-Base	1904	-	-	-	-	23	1	8	-	-	-	1	2	1.2	28	refit
1	101	35	4	A	1	GBU	2	Unidentified Bottle/Fragment-Base	-	-	-	-	-	23	1	9	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	28	-
1	101	36	4	A	1	GBU	2	Unidentified Bottle/Fragment-Base	-	-	-	-	-	23	1	9	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	28	embossed "...NE..."
1	101	37	4	A	1	GBU	2	Unidentified Bottle/Fragment-Base	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	99	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	28	-
1	101	38	4	A	1	GBU	2	Unidentified Bottle/Fragment-Base	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	99	-	-	-	1	4	1.2	28	refit
1	101	39	4	A	1	GBH	5	Shoe Polish	1904	-	-	-	1	23	1	8	-	-	-	-	1	8.56	26	embossed "CAP 2 OZ/Guaranteed/Everett & Barron/Product/PROVIDENCE, R.I.U.S.A."
1	101	40	4	A	1	GBF	1	Food/General	-	-	-	-	-	23	1	-	140	-	-	-	1	1.2	25	-
1	101	41	4	A	1	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Fragment-Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1.2	28	embossed "ONE HALF G[ALLO]N"
1	101	42	4	A	1	GBU	2	Unidentified Bottle/Fragment-Base	-	-	-	-	-	23	9	8	-	-	-	-	2	1.2	28	-
1	101	43	4	A	1	GBU	3	Unidentified Bottle/Fragment-Finish	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	140	-	-	-	3	1.2	28	-
1	101	44	4	A	1	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Fragment-Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	28	embossed "...S"
1	101	45	4	A	1	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Fragment-Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	5	1.2	28	-
1	101	46	4	A	1	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Fragment-Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	56	1.2	28	-
1	101	47	4	A	1	GTT	41	Tumbler/Panelled	1944	-	-	-	356	-	22	-	-	5	-	1	5	1.3	29	embossed "<Federal Glass Co.>" on base
1	101	48	4	A	1	GTT	12	Tumbler/Decorated General	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1.3	29	refit; roulette-like pattern near rim
1	101	49	4	A	1	GTG	23	Sherbet/Dessert	-	-	-	-	192	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	1	1.5	31	etched five petal flower motif
1	101	50	4	A	1	GOP	4	Syringe	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	6.44	27	-
1	101	51	4	A	1	GOP	10	Dropper	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	6.44	27	-
1	101	52	4	A	1	GOP	5	Syringe Plunger	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	6.44	27	-
1	101	53	4	A	1	GOP	6	Syringe Needle Sheath	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	6.44	27	-
1	101	54	4	A	1	GTG	5	Bowl	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	1	5	1.5	31	-

Cat	Fid	Spec	Fea	FStr	FLV	Type	Stype	Translation	Beg Date	End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	V11	MNU	Cnt	Ptn	Fnt	Note
1	101	55	4	A	1	GLL	25	Lamp Shade	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	1	4	3.21	32	-
1	101	56	4	A	1	GLL	1	Lamp/Fragment-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	173	3.21	32	some are etched with floral motif
1	101	57	4	A	1	GLL	10	Lamp Chimney/Fragment-Rim	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3.21	32	-
1	101	58	4	A	1	GBU	2	Unidentified Bottle/Fragment-Base	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	99	-	-	-	-	5	1.2	28	-
1	101	1	4	A	1	CRI	0	Ironstone	1900	1948	319	-	-	44	4	9	-	-	-	1	11	1.1	-	refit, printed "<Edwin M. Knowles>"
1	101	2	4	A	1	CRW	80	Whiteware - Decal - Overglaze	1902	1959	594	-	109	46	4	9	-	19	-	1	7	1.1	-	refit, green, orange, red, black, and yellow; printed "<Crooksville China Company>"
1	101	3	4	A	1	CRW	80	Whiteware - Decal - Overglaze	1880	2000	-	-	129	46	4	9	-	19	-	1	4	1.1	-	refit, pinks, gray and green with gilded band
1	101	4	4	A	1	CRW	80	Whiteware - Decal - Overglaze	1880	2000	-	-	129	104	-	9	-	19	-	-	1	1.1	-	pinks, gray, and green with blue band
1	101	5	4	A	1	CRW	84	Whiteware - Colored Glaze	1815	2000	-	-	-	107	3	9	-	40	-	1	8	1.1	-	refit, cabbage leaf-like motif; printed "8/31G"
1	101	6	4	A	1	CRW	77	Whiteware - Metallic Band	1850	2000	-	-	245	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.1	-	-
1	101	7	4	A	1	CRW	0	Whiteware	1815	2000	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.1	-	printed maker's mark "...CHINA/1228"
1	101	8	4	A	1	CRW	0	Whiteware	1815	2000	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.1	-	burned
1	101	9	4	A	1	CRW	0	Whiteware	1815	2000	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.1	-	burned
1	101	10	4	A	1	CPJ	0	Hard Paste Porcelain - Non Oriental	-	-	-	-	-	542	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.1	-	-
1	101	1	4	A	1	SAF	6	Wire Nail	1850	-	-	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	2.12	-	-
1	101	2	4	A	1	SAG	13	Window Glass	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.11	-	-
1	101	3	4	A	1	SAE	6	Light Bulb Parts	1925	-	799	82	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.14	-	printed "WESTINGHOUSE/<large W over "Mazda"/>/40W 115V", dated by frosting
1	101	4	4	A	1	SAE	6	Light Bulb Parts	1879	-	-	82	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.14	-	-
1	101	5	4	A	1	SDA	20	Fork	1965	1985	874	52	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1.6	-	refit, impressed "REED & BARTON", Fiddle pattern
1	101	6	4	A	1	SDA	17	Utensil - General	1965	1985	874	52	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.4	-	refit, impressed "...B...", probably Reed & Barton, Fiddle pattern
1	101	7	4	A	1	SDA	42	Bottle Cork	-	-	-	11	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	-	-
1	101	8	4	A	1	SXD	41	Dry Cell (Appliance Battery)	1887	-	-	109	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8.58	-	telephone battery
1	101	9	4	A	1	SDA	53	Thermos	-	-	-	62	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	1.4	-	fragments of lid
1	101	10	4	A	1	SOS	1	Unidentified Metal	-	-	-	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2.5" ferrous ring
1	101	11	4	A	1	SOS	1	Unidentified Metal	-	-	-	91	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2.5" ferrous ring with rubber casing
2	102	1	4	A	2	GBM	5	Beer/Ale/Stout/Porter	1904	-	-	-	-	23	7	8	200	7	-	-	1	1.2	22	embossed "17.B.18 near heel, "7" on base
2	102	2	4	A	2	GBM	5	Beer/Ale/Stout/Porter	1904	-	-	-	-	23	7	8	200	5	-	-	1	1.2	22	embossed "17.B.58" near heel, "5" on base
2	102	3	4	A	2	GBM	5	Beer/Ale/Stout/Porter	1904	-	-	-	-	23	7	8	200	7	-	-	1	1.2	22	embossed "17.B.75" near heel, "I" on base (not Illinois Glass Co.)
2	102	4	4	A	2	GBM	5	Beer/Ale/Stout/Porter	1904	-	-	-	-	23	7	8	200	7	-	-	1	1.2	22	embossed "17.N.7" near heel
2	102	5	4	A	2	GBM	5	Beer/Ale/Stout/Porter	1904	-	-	-	-	23	7	8	200	7	-	-	1	1.2	22	embossed "16.S.2" near heel
2	102	6	4	A	2	GBM	5	Beer/Ale/Stout/Porter	1904	-	-	-	-	23	7	8	200	5	-	-	1	1.2	22	embossed "18.S.12" near heel
2	102	7	4	A	2	GBM	5	Beer/Ale/Stout/Porter	1904	-	-	-	-	23	7	8	200	7	-	-	1	1.2	22	embossed "72" on base

Cat	Fid	Spec	Fea	FStr	FLv	Type	Stype	Translation	Beg Date	End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	V11	MNU	Cnt	Ptn	Fnt	Note	
2	102	8	4	A	2	GBC	1	Soda	1904	-	-	-	-	23	21	8	200	7	-	-	1	1.2	23	embossed "ROCK CREEK BEVERAGES" on shoulder; "PEPSI-COLA BOTTLING CO. MIN. CONTENTS 1 PT. 8 OZ./WASHINGTON, D.C. TRADE MARK REGISTERED" near heel; "R/28N" on base	
2	102	9	4	A	2	GBF	24	Soup/Broth	1923	-	-	-	27	23	1	99	140	7	-	-	1	1.2	25	embossed "COLLEGE INN FOOD PRODUCTS COMPANY" on shoulder; "50/2" and indistinct triangle on base	
2	102	10	4	A	2	GBP	6	Patent/Proprietary Medicine/Drug	1911	1929	5	-	-	23	1	8	153	7	-	-	1	6.44	27	embossed "3il" near neck; "<Owens Bottle Co.>" on base	
2	102	11	4	A	2	GBF	18	Condiment/General	1911	1929	5	-	-	23	1	8	140	7	-	-	1	1.2	25	embossed "Premier" on shoulder; "<Owens Bottle Co.>" on base	
2	102	12	4	A	2	GBF	1	Food/General	1916	1929	6	-	-	23	1	8	140	7	-	-	1	1.2	25	olive or pickle jar; embossed "<Illinois Glass Co.>" on base	
2	102	13	4	A	2	GBF	1	Food/General	1920	1964	1	-	-	23	1	9	143	7	-	-	1	1.2	25	embossed "6/<Hazel-Atlas>" on base	
2	102	14	4	A	2	GBF	1	Food/General	1904	-	-	-	-	23	1	8	143	7	-	-	1	1.2	25	embossed "4" on base	
2	102	15	4	A	2	GBM	1	Beer	1904	-	-	-	-	23	1	8	200	7	-	-	1	1.2	22	-	
2	102	16	4	A	2	GBP	1	Pharmaceutical Bottle/Jar	1930	1945	11	-	-	23	7	8	203	5	-	1	22	6.44	27	refit; embossed "F" on base	
2	102	17	4	A	2	GLL	31	Lamp Font - Undecorated	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	-	1	15	3.21	32	from one lamp	
2	102	1	4	A	2	CSL	72	Stoneware - Buff Salt Glazed w/ Albany Type Slip	1800	1940	-	-	-	312	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.1	-	-
2	102	2	4	A	2	CRI	0	Ironstone	1840	2000	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.1	-	possible soap dish
2	102	1	4	A	2	SAE	1	Light Fixture	-	-	-	160	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.14	-	-
2	102	2	4	A	2	SDA	15	Coffee Pot	1906	1951	873	43	-	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.4	-	impressed "MANNING BOWMAN/USE VERY FINELY GROU[ND] [COFF]EE/START WITH EITHER COLD OR HOT WATER/...MAY 22-06/OTHER PATENTS PENDING/MER[DAN CONNECTICUT]"
2	102	3	4	A	2	SAP	6	Pipe/Conduit	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.15	-	three and a half inch square in cross-section with one and three-quarters inch diameter opening
2	102	4	4	A	2	SPP	40	Purse/Wallet	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6.50	-	small, lined purse with floral motif carved on flap
2	102	5	4	A	2	SCZ	2	Adult Female Shoe	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5.34	-	with strap over instep and decorative petal shape cut-outs

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**APPENDIX C**  
**CONSERVATION TREATMENT REPORT**

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## CONSERVATION TREATMENT REPORT

### TREATMENT REPORT: SHOE

- 1) The object was cleaned with deionized water and brushes to remove the soil and ash matrix.
- 2) The object was allowed to air dry slowly with interior structural supports to retain the post-discard context shape.
- 3) Once dry, the interior and exterior accessible surfaces were treated with a 3% w/v solution of Klucel-GF (hydroxypropylcellulose) in ethanol. This was done to consolidate the surfaces and to saturate the various leather colors.
- 4) Loose parts and sections of the heel, counter, and upper were reattached and mended with Lascaux 498 (ethylene vinyl acetate) adhesive and clamping.
- 5) A support was inserted into the upper for shape retention.

### TREATMENT REPORT: PURSE

- 1) The object was cleaned with deionized water and brushes to remove the soil and ash matrix. The corrosion accretions on the exterior and interior surfaces were mechanically removed. The large accretion from the lower front margin was removed and cleaned with 10% w/v tetrasodium EDTA in deionized water and ultrasonic cleaning.
- 2) The object, in 3 sections, was placed into a tank with 15% PEG-1000/15% Glycerin bulking solution at room temperature for 5 days.
- 3) Once bulked, the object sections were placed on a rack and frozen at -5 degrees F for 14 hours. The programmed freeze-dry cycle was started and ran to completion in 11 days.
- 4) Upon completion of the freeze-dry cycle the object sections were removed from the freeze-drying unit and allowed to acclimate to the ambient relative humidity and temperature conditions. The interior and exterior accessible surfaces were treated with a 3% w/v solution of Klucel-GF (hydroxypropylcellulose) in ethanol. This was done to consolidate the surfaces and to saturate the various leather colors. The equilibrium moisture content (EMC) after treatment is approximately 6%-7%. The leather is flexible and dry to the touch. The fabric sections are very flexible and are slightly moist to the touch. This is due to the presence of the humectant bulking solution.
- 5) Torn and loose parts of the main purse section were mended with Lascaux 498 (ethylene vinyl acetate) adhesive and clamping. The reddish fabric lining was re-adhered in the approximate original positions.
- 6) Supports were constructed from neutral archival museum gray-board and 6 mil Mylar-D film. The Mylar was attached to the board with 3-M 415 archival double-sided tape. The objects can be removed from the supports by lifting the Mylar cover. The inner liner is stored on top of the front cover of the purse pocket section. The interior surfaces of both pieces are stored in the up position. The object should be stored at 45%-55% RH, 68-72 degrees F.

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**APPENDIX D**  
**SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL**

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## SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL

Charles LeeDecker, M.A., Project Manager, has a master's degree in anthropology from the George Washington University and 25 years of experience in the archaeology of the Middle Atlantic Region. He has directed numerous major urban excavations over the past 20 years in Alexandria, Washington, Philadelphia, Wilmington, and other cities.

John Bedell, Ph.D., Principal Investigator, has a doctorate in history from the University of Minnesota and more than 13 years of experience in Middle Atlantic archaeology. He has published articles on the colonial archaeology of Delaware and the Chesapeake region and directed urban excavations in Alexandria; Yorktown, Virginia; and Washington, D.C.

Susan Butler, B.S., Laboratory Director, has been director of Berger's archaeological laboratory in Marion, Iowa, since 1998, and has analyzed the artifacts from numerous historic and prehistoric sites, including several in Virginia. She has completed course work toward her master's degree in anthropology at the University of Kansas. Before joining Berger she had five years of experience in archaeological field and laboratory work.

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**APPENDIX E**  
**PUBLIC REPORT SUMMARY**

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## 1700 DUKE STREET PUBLIC SUMMARY

John Bedell and Charles LeeDecker  
The Louis Berger Group, Inc., for  
JBG/Rockwood Duke Street, L.L.C.

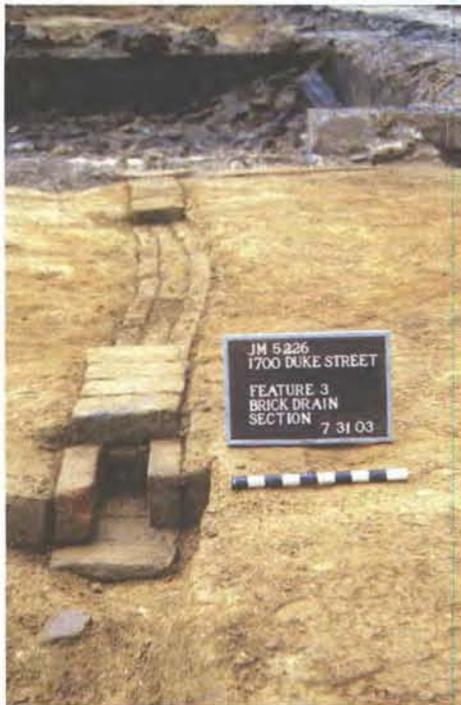
December 2003

When archaeologists first saw the property at 1700 Duke Street, it was nothing but an asphalt parking lot and the remains of a small strip mall that was being torn down and loaded into trucks as they watched. But experience shows that asphalt pavement sometimes preserves underneath it important traces of the past, so before work began on the new buildings that will soon go up on the property, a historical and archaeological exploration of the lot was carried out.

Historical research showed that this lot was part of the West End development launched by John West, Jr. in the 1790s. The project area was part of West's Lot 12, which he leased to John Limerick in 1797. Limerick's lease said that by September, 1798, he was to

Raise a House of brick, Stone, or Frame, at least sixteen feet square, with a brick Chimney two windows with twelve lights in each & compleat the same by plastering & white washing it in a workmanlike manner, together with everything else to render it a comfortable & convenient dwelling house . . .

Limerick purchased the property from West in October 1798 for \$400. Just days later Limerick and his wife Susannah subdivided the lot. The larger lot became 1724 Duke Street, the smaller one 1718. A house stood on the 1724 Duke Street lot by 1804, but there is no good record of a house on the smaller lot until 1902. In the 1800s the West End was an industrial area, with feed lots, slaughterhouses, tanneries, and other businesses, and most of the people who lived there were working class.



Since there had been a house at 1724 Duke Street since the early 1800s, the archaeologists hoped to find a record of life in the West End when they dug under the parking lot. Cellars, wells, privies, and cisterns often survive on paved lots, and sometimes they are filled in with trash that can tell us much about people's lives. The pavement and the modern fill dirt were removed from the site using heavy machinery. There was no old topsoil underneath, so it must have been graded away before the parking lot was built. The archaeologists did find some brick walls, and they carefully cleaned the bricks off by hand to see what they might be.

The bricks turned out to belong to four features: a cellar built in the early 1900s, a single brick wall that was probably part of the early 1800s house foundation, a nineteenth-century brick drain (shown in photograph, left), and a brick-lined well. The well was similar to those built

in nineteenth-century Alexandria, but nobody could say exactly when it was built. Digging into the upper part by hand showed that it contained mostly coal ash, mixed with bottles and other artifacts from the 1930s. Trash from the 1930s is not of much interests to archaeologists, but what is in the top of a well is not always the same as what is at the bottom. From a glance at the geological borings that had been done on the site, the archaeologists thought the well might be as much as 25 feet deep, much too deep to dig safely by hand without expensive shoring. They therefore used a large backhoe to dig into the well, dumping the fill on the surface so they could trowel through it for artifacts.



The well (shown in photograph, left) proved to be 24 feet deep. The 1930s coal ash fill extended down to near the bottom, where there was 2 feet of clean gravel over a concrete floor. The backhoe pulled up pieces of a wooden water pipe. The well must have been converted to a pump at some point, and when that was done the bottom was cleaned out and the concrete and gravel installed, so that nothing from the early days of the well was left inside it to find. The lower part of the well was waterlogged, which made for good preservation conditions, and the backhoe pulled up a leather wallet and a woman's shoe in good shape.

Besides the leather goods, the most interesting objects in the well were the large number of bottles. In the period from the Civil War to the 1930s, many bottles were embossed with the name of the product they contained, its place of manufacture, and other information that is now usually printed on paper or enameled labels. These bottles therefore provide a glimpse into the habits of households that by 1900 were becoming increasingly like those we know today. All manner of prepared food products were purchased in bottles and jars, such as catsup, mayonnaise, and pickles, as well as cleaning solutions, soft drinks ("Nu Icy"), medicines, and beer. Electricity was transforming American life in the 1920s, and the well produced evidence of this in the form of light bulb glass and part of a telephone.

The archaeologists documented the remains of a nineteenth-century brick wall and a drain. However, most of the nineteenth-century evidence of occupation was gone. Therefore, the archaeologists ended their investigation of the lot, and the property was cleared for construction.