

**ARCHEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF THE  
KING STREET PROPERTIES IN ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA:  
PHASE I/II ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AND  
PHASE III DATA RECOVERY OF SITE 44AX0202**



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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	i
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	iii
<b>LIST OF EXHIBITS</b> .....	v
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b> .....	vii
<b>LIST OF PLATES</b> .....	viii
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	1
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING</b> .....	4
<b>HISTORIC CONTEXT AND PROPERTY HISTORY</b> .....	14
<b>Introduction</b> .....	14
<b>Early Land Grants</b> .....	16
<b>Alexandria in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century</b> .....	17
<b>Francis Peyton, Early Land Owner</b> .....	22
<b>Early Development of the Western Portion of Alexandria</b> .....	22
<b>Continued Development of the Western End of Alexandria</b> .....	26
<b>New Land Owners in the Mid 19th Century</b> .....	29
<b>The Civil War Years</b> .....	35
<b>The Post War Years</b> .....	45
<b>Early 20th Century</b> .....	47
<b>Historic Technology of Bored Log Pipes and Log Water Pumps</b> .....	54
<b>Historic Water and Sewer Services in Alexandria, Virginia and the Region</b> .....	60
<b>PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH</b> .....	64
<b>METHODOLOGY</b> .....	67
<b>RESULTS OF PHASE I AND II FIELD INVESTIGATIONS</b> .....	71
<b>Trench 2</b> .....	78
<b>Trench 3</b> .....	84
<b>Trench 4</b> .....	99
<b>Trench 6</b> .....	104
<b>Trench 7</b> .....	118
<b>Trench 8</b> .....	137
<b>Trench 9</b> .....	143
<b>Trench 10</b> .....	152
<b>Summary and Recommendations</b> .....	178
<b>RESULTS OF PHASE III DATA RECOVERY AT SITE 44AX0202</b> .....	189
<b>Excavation Block 1</b> .....	189
<i>Feature 5</i> .....	189
<b>Excavation Block 2</b> .....	201
<i>Feature 13</i> .....	207
<i>Feature 14</i> .....	213
<i>Feature 14a</i> .....	214
<i>Feature 15</i> .....	221

<b>Material Culture</b> .....	244
<i>Ceramic Types</i> .....	249
<i>Bottle Glass</i> .....	265
<i>Architectural Artifacts</i> .....	265
<i>Other Artifacts</i> .....	273
<i>Artifacts and Period of Occupation</i> .....	273
<b>Site Occupants and Owners</b> .....	274
<b>Discussion of Site Features</b> .....	283
<i>Cobble Stone Feature</i> .....	283
<i>Wooden Box Culverts/Conduits</i> .....	284
<i>Barrel Cistern and Bored Log Pipe (Feature 15)</i> .....	287
<i>Brick Well</i> .....	288
<i>Late 19th/Early 20th Century Features</i> .....	288
<b>SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS</b> .....	295
<b>REFERENCES CITED</b> .....	297
<b>APPENDIX I</b> .....	305
<b>Results of Monitoring</b> .....	305
<b>RESULTS OF MONITORING</b> .....	307
<b>Well Feature</b> .....	307
<i>Methodology</i> .....	309
<i>Fill Deposits within Well Feature</i> .....	309
<i>Log Pump Construction</i> .....	317
<b>Summary and Conclusions</b> .....	319
<b>Plates</b> .....	321
<b>APPENDIX II</b> .....	345
<b>Scope of Work</b> .....	345
<b>APPENDIX III</b> .....	357
<b>Artifact Inventory</b> .....	357
<b>APPENDIX IV</b> .....	413
<b>Cultural Resource Forms</b> .....	413

## RESULTS OF PHASE III DATA RECOVERY AT SITE 44AX0202

In the Phase III archeological data recovery, two probable 19th century features located on opposite ends of the project area were investigated further with the mechanized excavation of large areas along with additional test unit excavation and the sampling of features.

The archeological data recovery plan for 44AX0202, prepared in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology, consisted of stripping two excavation blocks in the western and eastern central portions of the project area (Exhibit 48). The features were to be mapped, photographed and evaluated. The excavation of one or more test units within each Block was proposed and all other identified cultural features, such as post holes, were to be sampled.

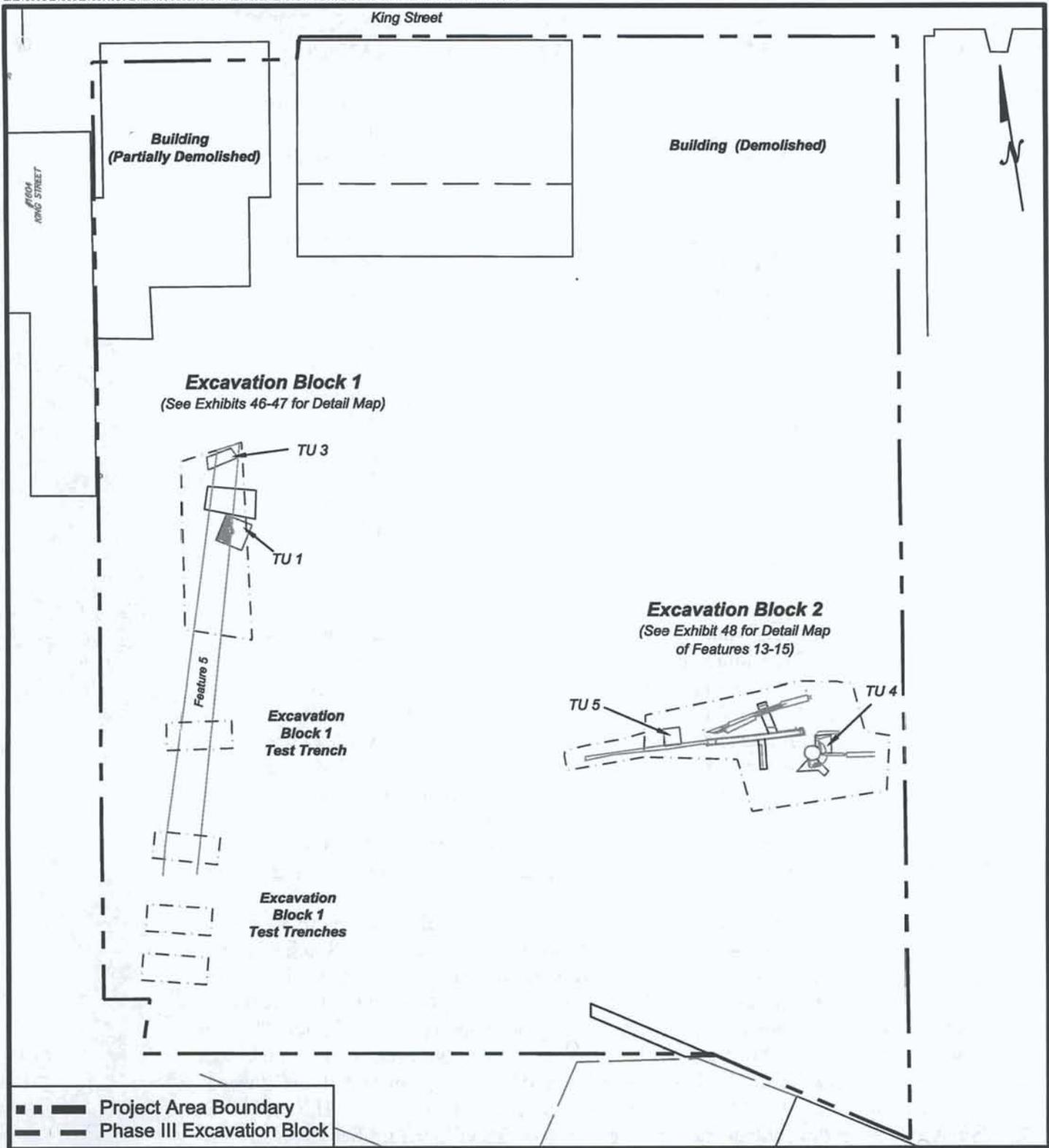
### Excavation Block 1

The first block was excavated over the cobblestone surface (Feature 5) and measured roughly 40 by 50 feet (12.2 by 15.2 m). The block was excavated to the depth of the cobblestones or roughly 3.5 feet (1.07 m) below the modern ground surface.

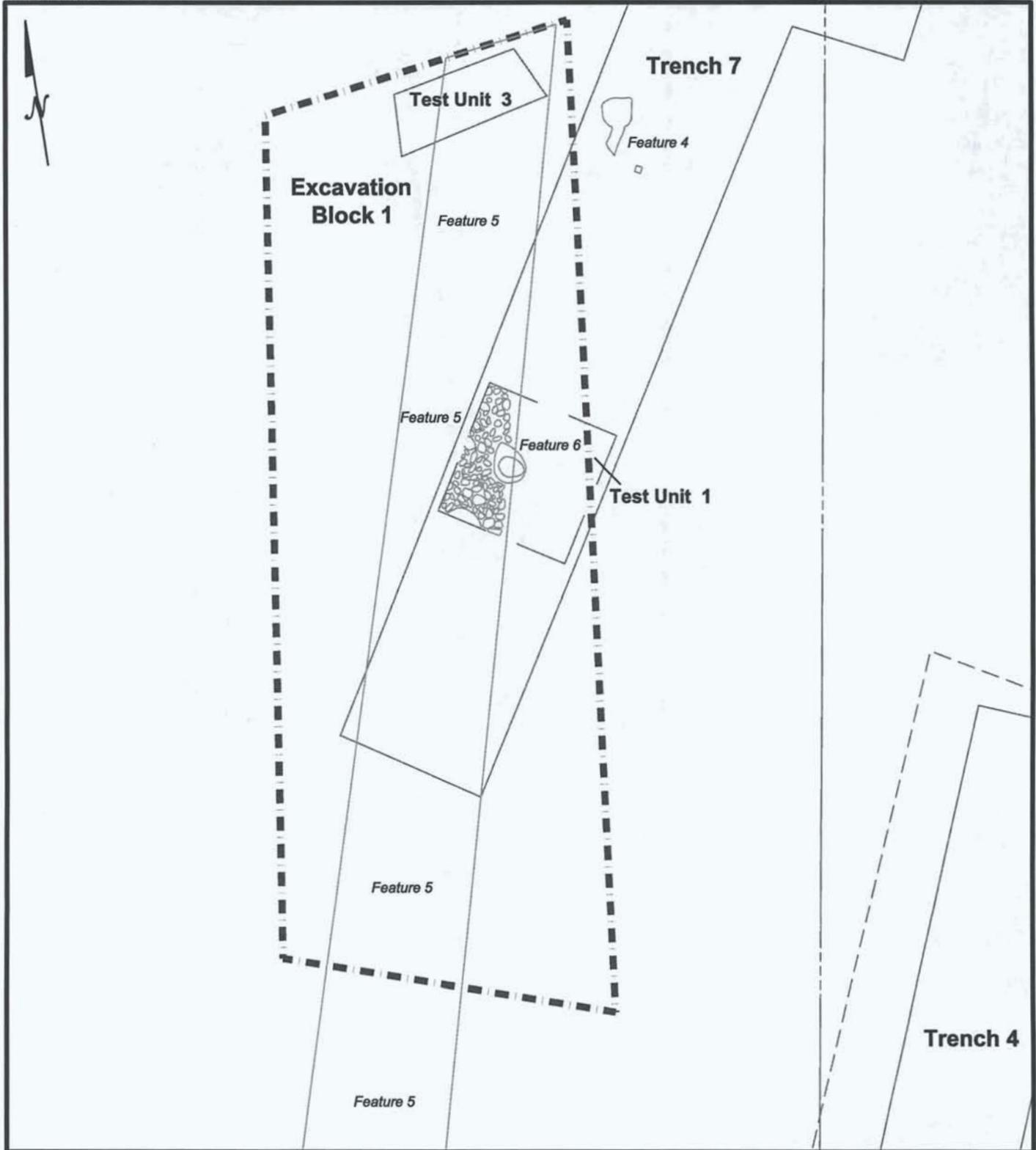
#### *Feature 5*

Feature 5 was first identified in Trench 7 during the Phase I investigations at the King Street Property. The feature appeared as a partially exposed cobble-lined surface lying beneath Fill 8. Only a small portion of Feature 5 was exposed along the western wall of the backhoe trench in the Phase I/II investigations. During the Phase III, this portion of the feature was re-located and a trench (designated Excavation Block 1) was excavated to the north, south, and west of the previously exposed portion of the feature in order to expose its full extent. As the trench was expanded, it became apparent that the feature was a linear cobble-paved surface approximately three feet (0.9 m) wide and running north-south parallel to the western boundary of the project area (Exhibit 49). The cobble surface appeared to be slightly elevated along its western side, forming a raised lip.

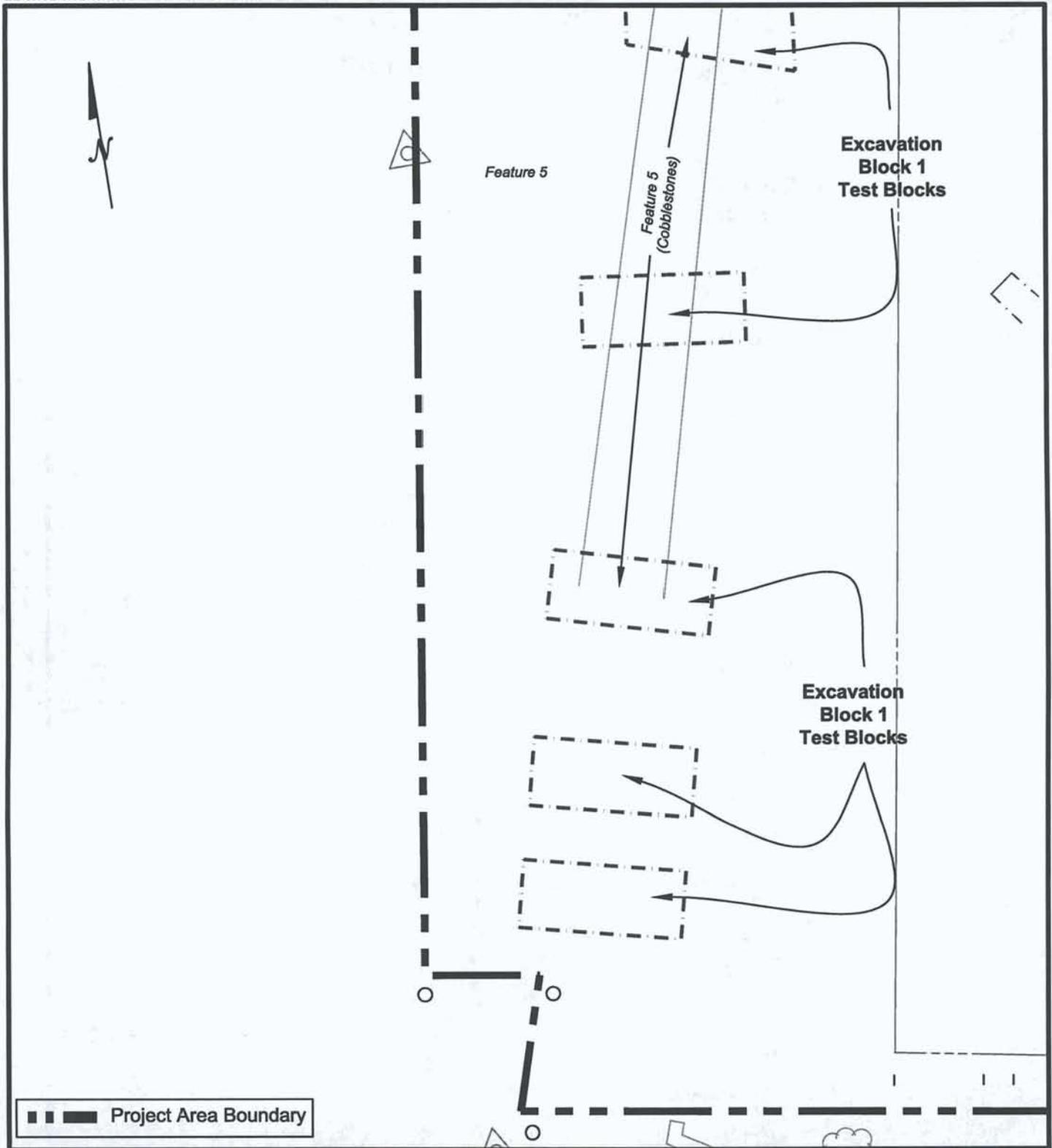
Excavation Block 1 was expanded to expose a 30 foot section of Feature 5, beginning approximately 47 feet (14.3 m) south of the location of Building 1. South of Block 1, several short test trenches were mechanically excavated to determine the horizontal extent of Feature 5 (Exhibit 50). The feature was present at a depth of 5.5 feet (1.7 m) below modern ground surface in a test trench placed approximately 35 feet (10.7 m) north of the southern boundary of the study area; it was not present in a trench excavated 10 feet (3 m) further south. The soil profile in this trench showed that undisturbed marine clays lay 4.9 feet (1.5 m) below the modern ground surface. The cobble feature was also absent in another test trench excavated 10 feet (3 m) further south and approximately 13 feet (4 m) north of the southern edge of the project area; marine clays in this test trench lay 4.5 feet (1.4 m) beneath the modern ground surface. The depth of the southern extreme of the cobble feature, 5.5 feet (1.7 m) beneath the modern ground surface) and the diminishing depth of the undisturbed marine clays in the southernmost



**Phase III Project Map**  
**King Street Properties I-III (44AX0202) - WSSI #21397.03**  
**Scale 1" = 25'**



**Plan of Excavation Block 1 Showing the Locations of TU 1, TU 3 and Features 5 and 6  
King Street Properties I-III (44AX0202) - WSSI #21397.03  
Scale 1" = 5'**



**Plan of Additional Block 1 Excavations Associated with Feature 5  
King Street Properties I-III (44AX0202) - WSSI #21397.03  
Scale 1" = 10'**

test trenches, 4.9 and 4.5 feet (1.5 and 1.4 m), indicate that the original topography, which generally dropped in elevation as one moved south of King Street, began to rise again in the southern portion of the project area. It is possible that a gully or ravine was present in this location and that the cobbles led to this low point on the landscape and no further.

Test Unit 3 was manually excavated against the north wall of Excavation Block 1 and encompassed a portion of the cobble feature and adjacent soils to the west (see Exhibit 49, Plate 62). Within this unit, Level 1 consisted of an overburden of mixed fills (Fills 1-4) covering the feature. Level 2 consisted of three fill horizons that were excavated separately. Level 2a was a [10YR 4/1] dark grey sandy clay loam outside of and to the west of the feature. Level 2b was the loose [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown silty clay loam lying directly on top of the cobbles. Level 2c was a brown sandy soil adjacent to the western edge of the cobbles and likely intrusive into Level 2a. The cobbles and surrounding soil matrix (Level 2b) were removed and designated Feature 5. Level 3 represents the [10YR 4/3] brown silt clay loam fill lying beneath the Feature, and Level 4 was undisturbed subsoil found underlying Level 2a in the southwestern portion of the unit (Exhibit 51, Plate 63).

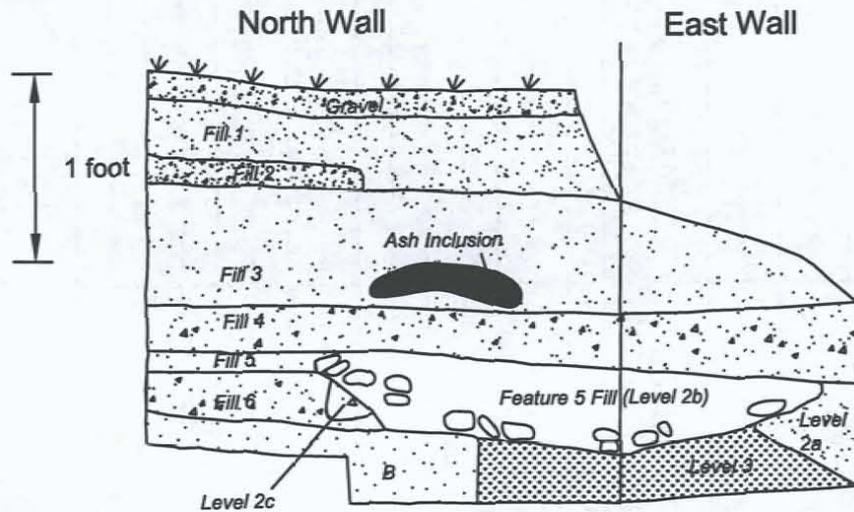
The soil profile shows that prior to the placement of the cobbles, Level 2a and the underlying subsoil had been cut creating a basin, which was then filled in with sandy fill and covered with the cobble surface.

The artifacts assemblage from Test Unit 3 is presented in Table 12.

**TABLE 12:  
ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM 44AX0202, BLOCK 1, TEST UNIT 3**

Provenience	Quantity	Artifact Type	Begin Year	End Year
<b>Lv.1, Overburden</b>				
	<b>Ceramics</b>			
	7	porcelain		
	1	pearlware	1780	1830
	3	whiteware	1820	1900+
	5	ironstone	1840	1900+
	2	refined white earthenware		
	1	yellowware	1830	1940
	1	stoneware		
	<b>Glass</b>			
	39	bottle, bottle/jar		
	11	unidentified glass		
	<b>Metal</b>			
	2	nail, cut	1790	
	13	unidentified ferrous metal		
	<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
	4	bone		
	5	brick		
	4	coal		
	10	shell		
<b>TOTAL Lv.1, Overburd.</b>	<b>108</b>			
<b>Level 2a</b>				
	<b>Ceramics</b>			
	1	kaolin		
	1	pearlware	1780	1830
	5	ironstone	1840	1900+
	1	refined white earthenware		
	<b>Glass</b>			
	2	unidentified glass		
	<b>Metal</b>			
	6	unidentified ferrous metal		
	<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
	2	bone		
	2	brick		
	1	plastic		
	1	shell		
<b>TOTAL Level 2a</b>	<b>22</b>			
<b>Level 2b</b>	<b>Ceramics</b>			
	2	kaolin		
	2	porcelain		
	4	whiteware	1820	1900+
	16	ironstone	1840	1900+
	5	refined white earthenware		

	1	yellowware	1830	1940
	1	redware		
	1	stoneware		
	<b>Glass</b>			
	32	bottle, bottle/jar		
	8	unidentified glass		
	7	windowpane, lime soda	1864	
	<b>Metal</b>			
	1	nail, cut	1790	
	46	unidentified ferrous metal		
	<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
	11	bone		
	4	brick		
	1	coal		
	4	shell		
<b>TOTAL Level 2b</b>	<b>146</b>			
<b>Lv.3, Cobble Fea.</b>	<b>Ceramics</b>			
	7	pearlware	1780	1830
	2	refined white earthenware		
	1	redware		
	2	stoneware		
	<b>Glass</b>			
	1	bottle		
	4	unidentified glass		
	2	windowpane		1864
	<b>Metal</b>			
	3	unidentified ferrous metal		
	<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
	3	brick		
	1	coal		
	1	shell		
<b>TOTAL Lv.3 Cobble</b>	<b>27</b>			
<b>Level 4</b>				
	<b>Ceramics</b>			
	1	redware		
	<b>Glass</b>			
	1	unidentified glass		
<b>TOTAL Level 4</b>	<b>2</b>			
<b>TOTAL TEST UNIT 3</b>	<b>305</b>			



-  Gravel
-  Fill 1: 10YR 2/1 black sandy loam
-  Fill 2: 10YR 4/1 dark gray silt loam with ash and shell fragments
-  Fill 3: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silt loam mottled with 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown sandy loam
-  Fill 4: 10YR 3/1 very dark grey silt loam
-  Fill 5: 2.5Y 4/2 dark grayish brown silt loam
-  Fill 6: 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silt loam
-  Feature 5 Fill (Level 2b): 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty clay loam
-  Level 2a: 10YR 4/1 dark grey sandy clay loam
-  Level 2c: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sandy loam
-  Level 3: 10YR 4/3 brown silty clay loam
-  B Horizon: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam mottled with 2.5Y 6/3 light yellowish brown silty clay loam

**Test Unit 3 in Excavation Block 1 North and East Wall Profiles  
King Street Properties I-III (44AX0202) - WSSI #21397.03  
Scale: 1" = 2'**



PLATE 62  
Plan View of Test Unit 3 within Excavation Block 1 Showing Feature 5



PLATE 63  
Plan View of Test Unit 3 Showing Feature 5 after Excavation



**TABLE 13:  
ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM 44AX0202, BLOCK 1, FEATURE 5**

<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Artifact Type</b>	<b>Begin Year</b>	<b>End Year</b>
<b>Above Fea. 5</b>				
	<b>Ceramics</b>			
	1	hard paste porcelain		
	4	pearlware	1780	1835
	24	whiteware	1820	1900+
	11	ironstone	1840	1900+
	3	refined white earthenware		
	1	yellowware	1830	1940
	1	stoneware		
<i>Total Ceramics</i>	<i>45</i>			
	<b>Glass</b>			
	5	bottle, bottle/jar		
	1	unidentified glass		
	<b>Metal</b>			
	2	nail, cut	1790	
	1	nail, wire	1890	
	4	nail, unidentified		
	<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
	1	bone		
	1	coal		
	1	slate		
<b>TOTAL Above Fea. 5</b>	<b>61</b>			
<b>Fea. 5, Cobble Layer</b>				
	<b>Ceramics</b>			
	1	kaolin		
	13	porcelain		
	6	pearlware	1780	1830
	41	whiteware	1820	1900+
	12	ironstone	1840	1900+
	6	refined white earthenware		
	6	yellowware	1830	1940
	12	Rockingham/Bennington	1800	1912
	2	refined redware	1800	1840
	5	redware		
	5	stoneware		
<i>Total Ceramics</i>	<i>109</i>			
	<b>Glass</b>			
	39	bottle, bottle/jar		
	9	bottle, contact mold	1810	1880
	12	bottle/jar, automatic bottle machine (ABM)	1909	1938
	12	bottle/tableware, tableware		
	1	button		

	1	lamp chimney		
	49	unidentified glass		
	14	windowpane		1864
	20	windowpane, lime soda	1864	
<i>Total Glass</i>	<i>157</i>			
	<b>Metal</b>			
	15	unidentified ferrous metal		
	<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
	10	bone		
	3	coal		
<b>TOTAL Fea. 5, Cobble Layer</b>	<b>294</b>			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>355</b>			

Dating the construction of Feature 5 is problematic. The artifacts from the soils designated Feature 5, i.e., the soil matrix immediately surrounding the cobbles, may have been deposited when the feature was constructed, while it was in use, or most likely may have been included in the fill that collected or was deposited over the feature and over time settled or was pressed into the cobble layer. The artifacts from Feature 5 appeared to be temporally mixed and included bottle/jar fragments from a vessel or vessels produced by an automatic bottle machine indicating a *TPQ* of 1909 (see Table 13).

The deposition of the sandy soil underneath the cobbles (Level 3) either predates the placement of the cobbles or was contemporaneous and part of the same construction. Artifacts from this level included ceramics, glass, and structural materials such as windowpane, brick, and nails. The pearlware sherds in this level establish a *TPQ* of 1780. Finally, the cobble feature also intrudes into the adjacent gray fill (Level 2a) and thus post-dates its deposition. Level 2a contained ironstone sherds, indicating a deposition date after 1840, much later than indicated by the artifacts found in Level 3. The feature most certainly pre-dates the deposition of the overlying bottle fill, which was probably brought to the site in the early 20th century.

Feature 5 was most likely represents a walk-way paved with cobbles, but it may have been installed as a drain or a dual function feature providing a solid walking surface and also directing run-off in what was apparently a low and wet sloping yard area. The raised lip on the western edge of Feature 5 may have functioned as a retainer that stabilized this cut landscape, and the underlying sandy Level 3 soil adjacent to the less permeable subsoil may have enhanced drainage and channeled the runoff along this path. Over time, this embanked cobble feature became filled – or was intentionally filled – with refuse and soil. This was eventually covered with the bottle fill.

After completing the excavation of Test Unit 3, a backhoe trench was excavated that cross-cut the cobble feature approximately 8 feet (2.4 m) south of the unit, which exposed the soils beneath and to the east of the cobbles in profile (see Exhibit 49, Plate 64). The north profile showed that the trench beneath the cobble feature was, in fact, the most recent of three trenches that were excavated in the vicinity of the cobble feature. The

first and largest trench was intruded upon by a second much smaller trench, and the cobble-covered trench intruded the two earlier trenches along their western margins. Presumably, all of these features were excavated to facilitate drainage in this portion of the property. The multiple trenches in this location suggest that there was a lengthy history of constructing drainage features on this property.

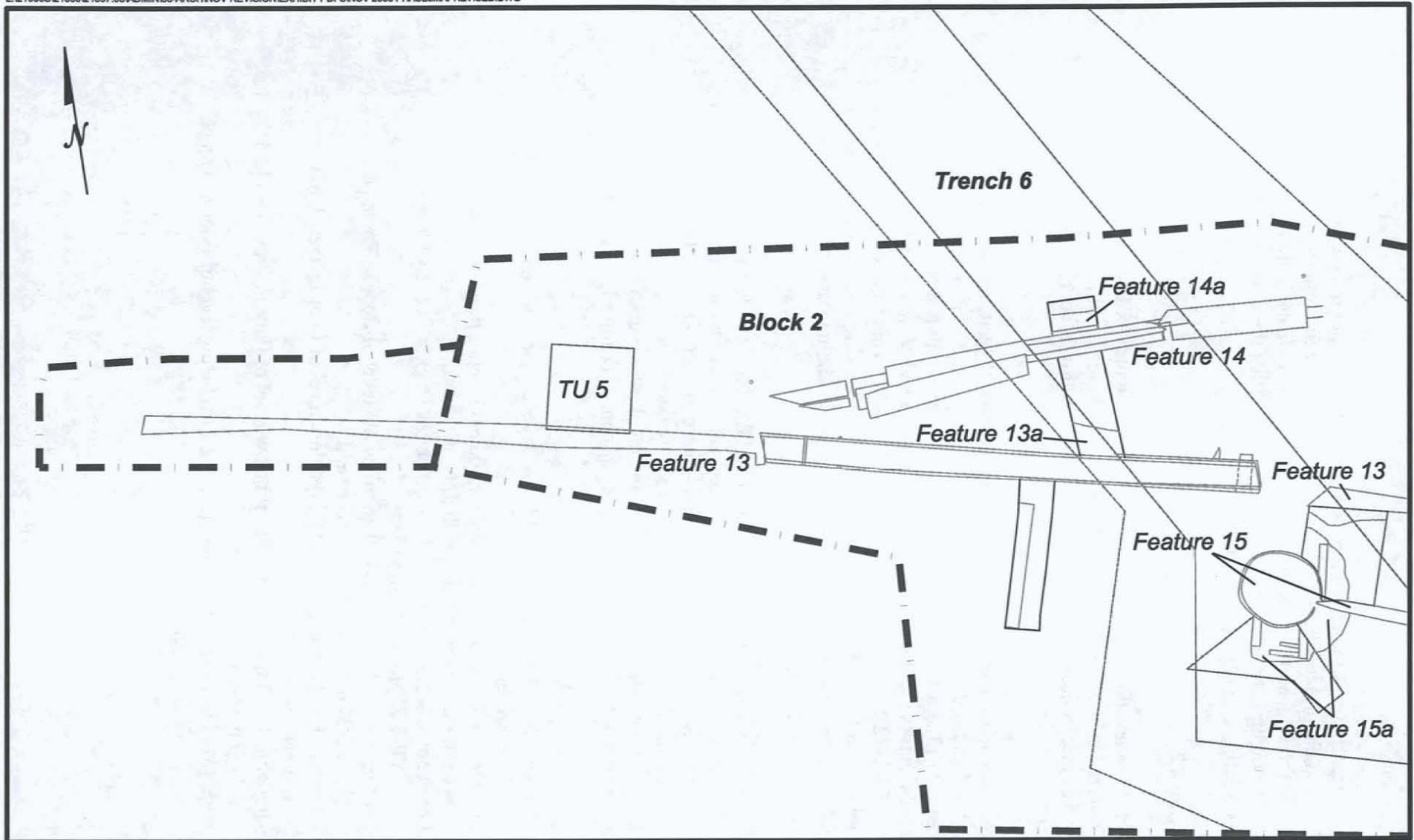
### **Excavation Block 2**

The second block excavation was designed to explore the vicinity of Features 13, 14, and 15, and covered an area 35 by 50 feet (10.7 by 15.2 m) (see Exhibit 48). This second block was mechanically excavated to a depth of roughly 5 feet (1.5 m) below ground surface.

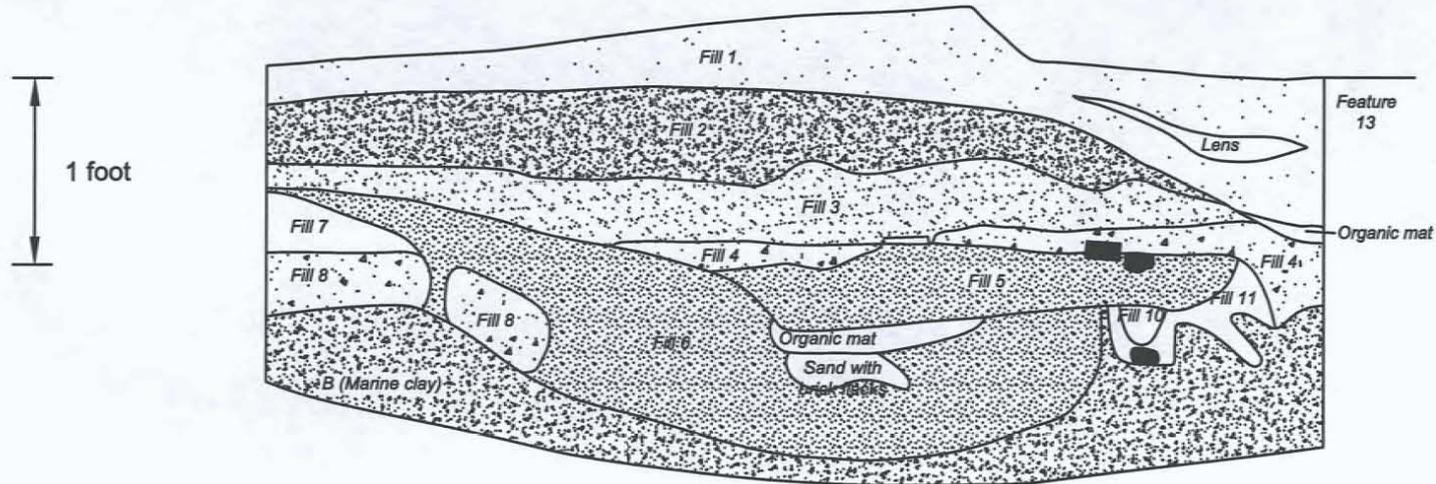
The three wood features representing components of a probable water transportation system were first located during the Phase I investigations of the King Street Property in Trench 6. Features 13 and 14 were two wooden culverts or conduits that were found running east-west across the floor of Trench 6. Feature 15 had been first exposed approximately 7 feet (2.1 m) southeast of Features 13 and 14. This feature consisted of a possible barrel well with an adjacent wooden log pipe. The wooden log portion of the feature extended westward across the project area boundary and into unexcavated portions of the adjacent property.

During the Phase II/III investigations, the soils around the three wooden features were removed as Excavation Block 2 (Exhibit 52). Mechanical excavation of Block 2 continued beyond the level of Fill 10 in Trench 6 - approximately 4.6- 4.95 feet (1.4- 1.51 m) below modern ground surface into fill soils at and below the level of Features 13, 14, and 15. Multiple fill horizons were found overlying marine clay subsoil as seen in the profile of the western wall of Excavation Block 2 adjacent to Feature 13 (Exhibit 53, Plate 65):

- Fill 1 horizon: 0 - .45 feet (0 - 0.14 m) below level of floor in Trench 6 - [10YR 4/3] brown sand
- Fill 2 horizon: 0.45- .85 feet (0.14- 0.26 m) below level of floor in Trench 6 - [10YR 4/6] yellowish brown slightly clay sand
- Fill 3 horizon: .85- 1.35 feet (0.26- 0.41 m) below level of floor in Trench 6 - [10YR 5/2] grayish brown sand
- Fill 4 horizon: 1.35- 1.5 feet (0.41- 0.46 m) below level of floor in Trench 6 - [2.5Y 5/3] light olive brown loose sand
- Fill 5 horizon: 1.5- 1.9 feet (0.46- 0.60 m) below level of floor in Trench 6 - various sand deposits
- Fill 6 horizon: 1.9- 3.0 feet (0.60- .91 m) below level of floor in Trench 6 - [2.5Y 5/1] gray clay loam
- B horizon (Marine clay): 3.0- 3.5 feet (.91- 1.07 m) below level of floor in Trench 6 - [2.5Y 6/1] gray clay



Plan of Excavation Block 2  
King Street Properties I-III (44AX0202) - WSSI #21397.03  
Scale 1" = 5'



	Fill 1: 10YR 4/3 brown sand		Fill 7: 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown mottled with 2.5Y 6/1 gray sandy clay
	Fill 2: 10YR 4/6 yellowish brown slightly clayey sand		Fill 8: 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy clay mottled with 2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown loose sand
	Fill 3: 10YR 5/2 grayish brown sand		Fill 10: 2.5Y 4/1 dark gray sandy loam
	Fill 4: 2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown loose sand		Fill 11: 10YR 4/1 dark gray sandy clay
	Fill 5: various sand deposits		B (Marine Clay): 2.5Y 6/1 gray clay
	Fill 6: 2.5Y 5/1 gray clay loam		

**West Profile of Excavation Block 2**  
**King Street Properties I-III (44AX0202) - WSSI #21397.03**  
**Scale: 1" = 1'**





PLATE 64  
North Wall Profile of Exploratory Trench Excavated Across Feature 5 in Excavation  
Block 1



PLATE 65  
Excavation Block 2, West Wall Profile



*Feature 13*

The 5 foot (1.5 m) section of Feature 13 first exposed in Trench 6 (see Plate 23), appeared to be a wood box conduit constructed of four wooden planks nailed together with machine headed cut nails (post 1830). The top of the box conduit had collapsed under the weight of the overlying fill deposits. The fills within the feature were removed and screened for artifacts. The bottom plank was exposed. A section of the feature was mechanically removed in order to expose the profile of the fills beneath the feature (Exhibit 54). The feature naturally broke at the junction between two sections and was resting on fragments of lumber. The fills extended for at least another foot beneath the bottom board and contained brick fragments and artifacts (Table 14).

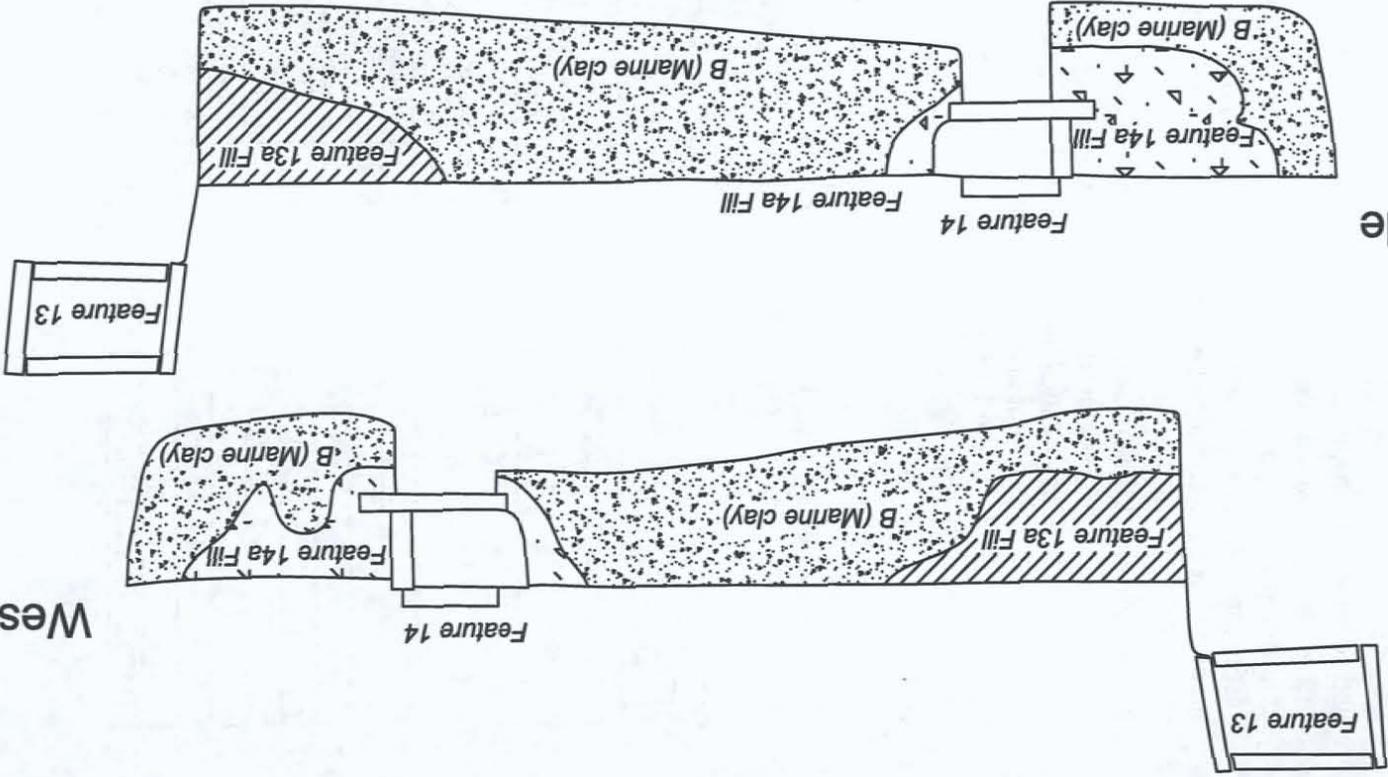
Excavation Block 2 was expanded to follow a portion of this box feature (see Exhibit 48). A 45 foot (13.7 m) section of Feature 13 was exposed (Plates 66-68). A section of the box conduit was reexamined during the additional archeological investigations. The 45-foot (13.7 m) section contained at least two sections. The planks in the first section measured approximately 16.5 feet (5m) in length and the second was approximately 15 feet (4.6 m) in length. The remaining length of the conduit was truncated at its western end.

**TABLE 14:  
ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM 44AX0202, BLOCK 2, WEST END,  
SOIL AROUND FEATURES 13 AND 14**

Provenience	Quantity	Artifact Type	Begin Year	End Year
<b>Features 13 and 14</b>				
	<b>Ceramics</b>			
	2	whiteware	1830	1865+
	2	stoneware		
	<b>Glass</b>			
	6	bottle		
	4	bottle, contact mold	1810	1880
	1	windowpane, soda/lime soda		
	<b>Metal</b>			
	1	unidentified ferrous metal		
	<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
	1	bone		
	1	leather		
	1	shell		
	1	whet stone		
<b>TOTAL Features 13 and 14</b>	<b>20</b>			

West Profile

East Profile



	Feature 13a Fill: 2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown loose sand
	Feature 14a Fill: 2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown loose sand
	B (Marine Clay): 2.5Y 6/1 gray clay

West and East Profiles of Features 13 and 14 in Excavation Block 2  
 King Street Properties I-III (44AX0202) - WSSI #21397.03  
 Scale: 1" = 1'



PLATE 66  
Plan View of Features 13 and 14 within Excavation Block 2





PLATE 67  
Detail of Feature 13 within Excavation Block 2



PLATE 68  
Detail of Feature 13 within Excavation Block 2



### *Feature 13a*

A possible builder's trench associated with Feature 13 was first identified in a small test trench excavated between Features 13 and 14 at this point in the investigations. The feature soil was described as [2.5Y 5/3] light olive brown loose sand about 1.5 foot (.46 m) wide and .5 foot (.15 m) deep intruding into the underlying marine clay (see Exhibits 48 and 50, see also Plates 69 and 70). Feature 13a was never fully exposed and no artifacts were recovered from it. Further, it was not conclusively determined if the feature fill actually extended under the conduit (Feature 13) and not demonstrated that Features 13 and 13a were clearly associated.

A 3 foot by 3 foot (1.5 by 1.5 m) unit, Test Unit 5, was opened along the northern side of Feature 13 at the western edge of Block 2 (see Exhibit 48). It was hoped that this unit might reveal more information about the suspected builder's trench associated with Feature 13. No such trench was found and it appeared that Feature 13a represented a large infilled gully or drainage ditch rather than a builder's trench. Ceramic, glass, metal, and miscellaneous artifacts of various types and generally dating to the 19th century were recovered in Test Unit 5 and are presented on Table 15.

### *Feature 14*

A second wooden conduit originated 6 feet (1.8m) north of the western end of Feature 13 and terminated just near its first junction (see Exhibit 50). This wooden conduit was constructed differently from Feature 13 (Plates 71-73, see Plate 66). It appeared to be constructed entirely of recycled lumber. The cover of the conduit consisted of overlapping planks that were not nailed together. The sides of the conduit consisted of several reused beams that measured 3 by 3 inches. These beams appeared to be nailed to the lowest plank.

Indications of a natural gully running east-west across Excavation Block 2 were present within the stratigraphy. The western profile of Block 2 showed various fills overlying the top of Feature 13. Fill 1 was a [10YR 4/3] brown sand that sloped down toward the base of Feature 13. Underlying this was a [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown sand with some clay content. Fill 3 was a [10YR 5/2] grayish brown sand. Fill 4, a [2.5Y 5/3] light olive brown loose sand may represent a former living surface and Fill 5 may represent the rapid deposition of numerous alluvial horizons. These ranged from a [2.5Y 6/2] light brownish gray loose sand and a [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown fine sand. The underling fill was a [2.5Y 5/1] gray clay loam and the B horizon or subsoil was a [10YR 4/1] dark gray sandy clay.

**TABLE 15:  
ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM 44AX0202, BLOCK 2, TEST UNIT 5**

Provenience	Quantity	Artifact Type	Begin Year	End Year
<b>Fill 1, Sample</b>				
	<b>Ceramics</b>			
	4	whiteware	1820	1900+
	2	ironstone	1840	1900+
	7	refined white earthenware		
	1	Rockingham/Bennington	1800	1912
	1	redware		
<i>Total Ceramics</i>	<i>15</i>			
	<b>Glass</b>			
	2	bottle		
	1	button		
	4	unidentified glass		
	3	windowpane, lime soda	1864	
	1	windowpane, soda/potash		1864
<i>Total Glass</i>	<i>11</i>			
	<b>Metal</b>			
	3	nail, cut	1790	
	6	nail, cut, machine headed	1830	
	1	nail, unidentified		
<i>Total Metal</i>	<i>10</i>			
	<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
	8	bone		
	3	brick		
	1	charcoal		
	1	coal		
	3	seed/pit		
	3	shell		
	3	curry comb		
<i>Miscellaneous Total</i>	<i>22</i>			
<b>TOTAL Fill 1, Sample</b>	<b>58</b>			

*Feature 14a*

A possible builder's trench associated with Feature 14 was first identified in a small test trench excavated between Features 13 and 14. The feature soil was described as [2.5Y 5/3] light olive brown loose sand about 1.5 foot (.46 m) wide and .5 foot (.15 m) deep intruding into the underlying marine clay (see Exhibits 52 and 54, see also Plates 69 and 70). Feature 14a was never fully exposed and no artifacts were recovered from it. Based upon the profile, Feature 14 clearly appears to be a trench purposefully excavated to bury Feature 14.



PLATE 69  
Plan View of Features 13a and 14a within Excavation Block 2



PLATE 70  
East Profiles of Features 13a and 14a within Excavation Block 2





PLATE 71  
Detail of Feature 14 within Excavation Block 2



PLATE 72  
Detail of Feature 14 within Excavation Block 2



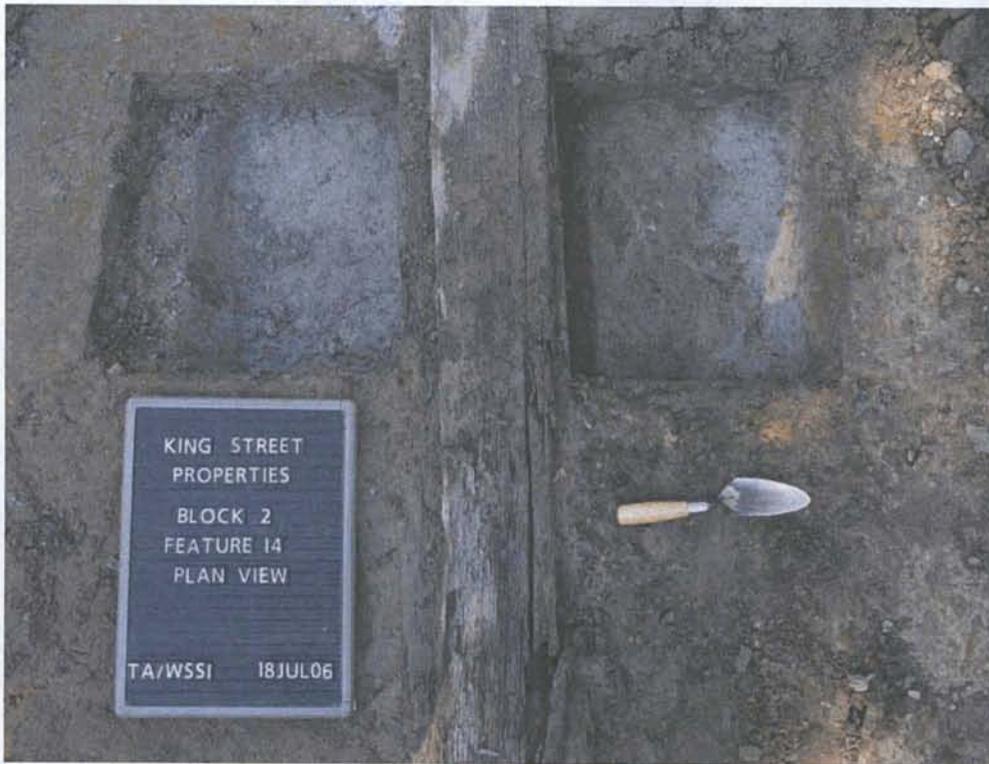


PLATE 73

Plan View of Trench at Feature 14 Showing Feature 14a within Excavation Block 2



### *Feature 15*

Feature 15 consisted of two joined sections of a bored wooden pipe (possibly yellow pine) measuring approximately 10-12 feet (3-3.7 meters) in length and a wooden barrel (see Exhibit 34). The log pipe originated from underneath the adjacent parking lot (off the King Street property) and terminated at a wooden barrel (see Plates 25, 26 and 66). The first section of the log pipe measured approximately 4.75 feet in length and was roughly tapered at both ends (Plate 74 and 75). The eastern end was firmly fitted into the second exposed section of the log pipe (also nearly 5 feet in length), which was not tapered, but appeared to be evenly sawed. Plate 76 shows the sawed end of the second log section after the tapered section was removed. The log sections were aligned east-west, and appeared to be parallel to the alignment of King Street.

*Also* designated part of Feature 15 was the lower half of a wooden barrel that measured roughly 2.5- 3 feet in diameter at its midsection, while the base was 2.4 feet in diameter. The barrel was sitting within and was partially filled with a [2.5Y 4/1] dark gray sandy clay loam. This uppermost fill extended 9.6 inches (24.4 cm) into the barrel and overlay a brick and [2.5Y 5/2] grayish brown sand cobble fill layer (Plates 77 and 78).

Transit data points along the top of the feature showed that the log dropped in elevation nearly 0.5 feet from east to west as it emptied into the barrel. The log pipe was draining water continuously during the excavation of the feature and had to be temporarily plugged by the archeologists (Plate 79). This would suggest that the feature had not changed in declination much; however, the original elevation of the feature as first constructed will not be able to be reconstructed.

The barrel was constructed of 25 wood staves that were held together by four ferrous metal bands. A double set of barrel bands held the base of the barrel together. The barrel bands measured 1.7 inches (4.3 cm) in width. The staves measured approximately 3.6 inches (8.64 cm) in width and 14.4 inches (36.6 cm) in length. A U-shaped notch was carved into the stave closest to the log pipe (Plate 80). It is possible that the pipe might have at one time extended a few inches into the barrel; however, the barrel apparently had shifted slightly. A small wooden plug was also observed near the base of the barrel. The barrel was resting on two wooden beams; these boards were likely recycled pieces of lumber, as the end of one of the boards ended with a tenon joint. (Plate 81)

Artifacts recovered from the fills within the inside of the barrel (Feature 15) include ceramics, glass, metal, and miscellaneous items recovered from fill within the barrel and enable the establishment of a TPQ of 1815 for this fill (Table 16).

**TABLE 16:  
ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM 44AX0202, BLOCK 2, FEATURE 15**

Category	Artifact Type	W. Half, ins. bar. Lv. 2	E. Half, ins. bar. Lv. 2	E. Half, ins. bar. Lv. 2 *HF
<b>Ceramics</b>				
	refined white earthenware	24	37	21
	refined redware (1800-1840)		1	
	redware		7	15
	stoneware	7	13	
<b>Glass</b>				
	bottle	1	5	
	bottle, contact mold (1810-1880)	1		
	tableware, pontil (pre-1860)	1		
	bottle, hinge mold (1815-1860's)		2	
	unidentified glass	1	6	11
	windowpane, soda/potash (pre-1864)	4		
<b>Metal</b>				
	brass, unidentified		6	
	brass straight pin		1	
	brass scabbard throat and finial		2	
	copper buttons	1	3	
	brass/copper	1		
	can		6	
	horseshoe		1	
	lead shot		1	1
	lead, unidentified	1		
	nail, cut (post-1790)	1	1	
	nail, unidentified		1	1
	rod		1	
	strap iron	1		
	unidentified ferrous metal	2	15	1
<b>Misc.</b>				
	bone	6	9	15
	brick	1	1	263
	buttons, wood	1	4	
	charcoal	1		
	leather	2		
	seed/pit	2	5	14
	shell	5	3	2
	wood		2	
	wood/cork		6	
	leather			16
<b>Total</b>		<b>64</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>360</b>
<b>Total Feat. 15</b>	<b>566</b>			

\* HF—Heavy Fraction

\*\*E. Half, ins. bar. Lv 2 LF (Light Fraction)--This provenience yielded only 3 seed/pits



PLATE 74  
Log Pipe (Feature 15) Preserved from 44AX0202



PLATE 75  
Detail of Log Pipe (Feature 15) Preserved from 44AX0202





PLATE 76  
Detail of Second Section of Log Pipe (Feature 15) in East Profile of Block 2



PLATE 77  
Plan View Showing Western Bisection of Feature 15 at Base of Level 1



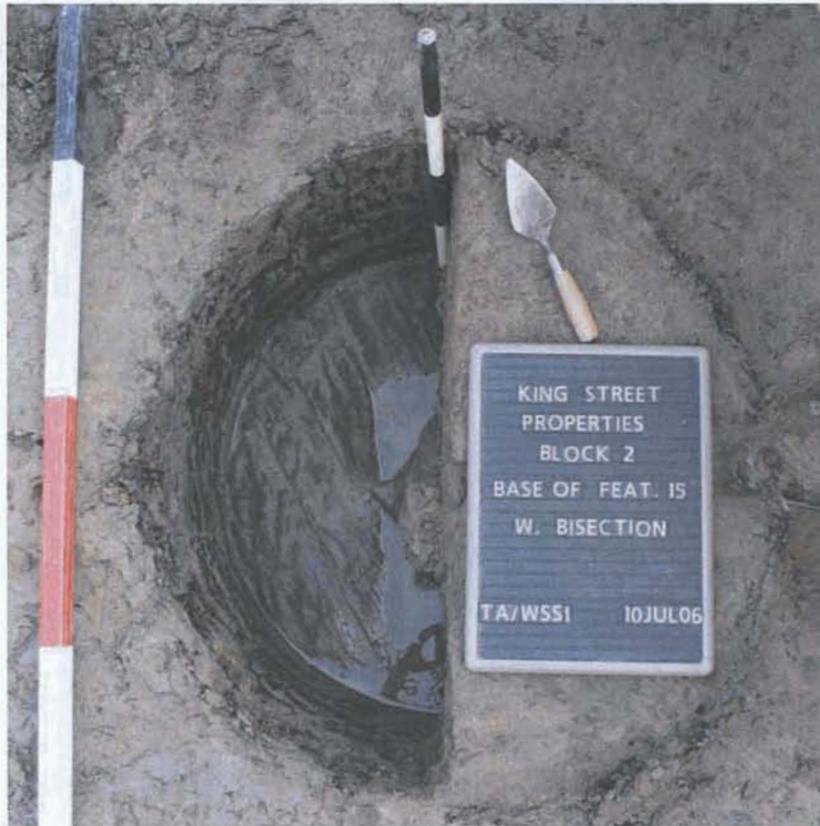


PLATE 78

Plan View Showing Western Bisection of Feature 15 (Barrel) at Base



PLATE 79

Overview Showing Base of Feature 15 (Barrel) and Drainage from Bored Log Pipe





PLATE 80  
Detail of Half Barrel (Feature 15) Preserved from 44AX0202



PLATE 81  
Plan View Showing Recycled Lumber Support at Base of Feature 15 (Barrel)



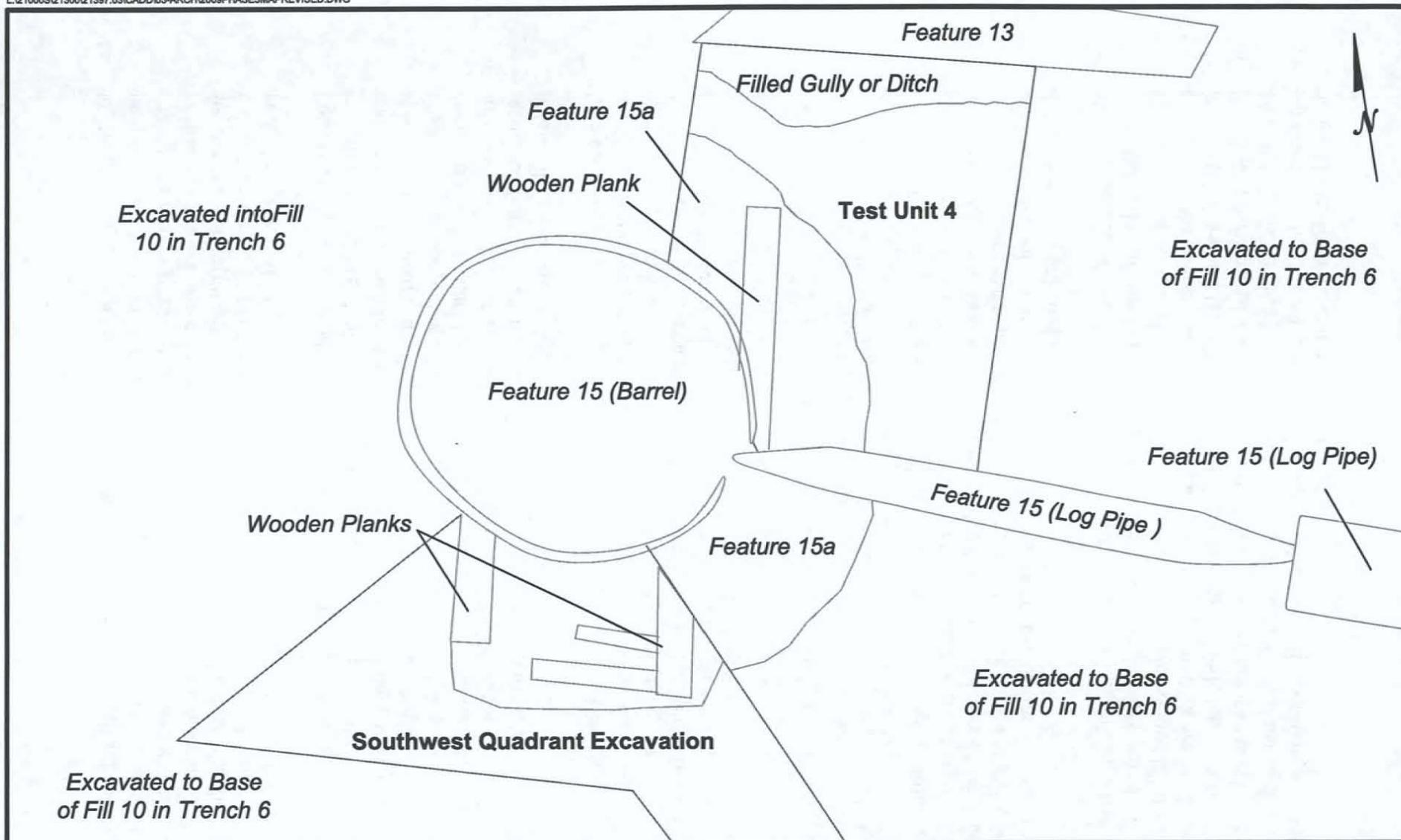
No builder's trench or pit feature had been apparent during the initial archeological investigations that would indicate whether the barrel was intentionally buried or was resting on original ground surface. However, during the Data Recovery excavations, a probable pit feature was exposed in the plan view of the east-west bisection of the soils surrounding the barrel (Exhibit 55 and Plate 82). Designated Feature 15a, this feature measured 5 by 3.5 feet (1.5 by 1 meters). The northwestern edge of Feature 15a was never fully exposed.

Feature 15A was excavated in arbitrary 0.3 foot (9.1 cm) levels from the southwestern bisection quadrant (Exhibit 56). The feature soils narrowed toward the base of the barrel and were covering several wood beams that the barrel was resting on. The uppermost levels were screened, while the lower levels were trowel sorted; artifacts recovered from Feature 15a fill are presented on Table 17. Although few artifacts associated with the feature fill could be dated, a copper 1775 British George III farthing was recovered in the fill soils *around* the barrel. It was not clear at the time of excavation if the coin was recovered from the Feature 15a soils within the southwest quadrant, but the artifact potentially establishes a TPQ of 1775 for the pit feature.

Excavation of a portion of the northeastern bisection quadrant was started, but it was quickly realized that a test unit would divulge more information. Test Unit 4 was excavated between Feature 15 and Feature 13 and measured roughly 3 feet square (0.91 by 0.91 m) (see Exhibit 55 and Plate 83). The soils were stratigraphically excavated by natural level into sterile subsoil. The upper layers of the test unit were not screened, but were trowel sorted for artifacts. The lower fills (Fills 3, 4 and 5) were screened for artifacts.

The soil stratigraphy within Test Unit 4 was complex, possible due to the proximity to the features. The south profile of Test Unit 4 showed three soil fill horizons overlying the B horizon (marine clay) (Exhibit 57). The wooden pipe was resting within a shallow (0.1 foot or 3.1 cm thick) section of the Feature 15A soil, a [2.5Y 4/1] dark gray sandy loam, which suddenly drops off towards the barrel following a natural slope or filling a purposefully excavated trench in which the barrel was placed. Fill 8, a [10YR 3/1] very dark gray clay loam, comprises the eastern half of the profile. Feature 15a did not appear to be intrusive into the marine clay. Fill 8 contained one large mottle of [2.5Y 4/2] dark grayish brown sandy clay loam. The barrel appear to be resting directly on Fill 6, a [2.5Y 4/2] dark grayish brown clay.

The west profile of Test Unit 4 also suggests that the Feature 15a soils may have been deposited on top of a natural slope (see Exhibit 57 and Plate 84). Six mixed fill horizons overlay the marine clay (B horizon). The uppermost fill horizons extended 0.6 foot (18.3 cm) below the surface of the unit. Fill 1 was a [2.5Y 3/2] very dark grayish brown sandy loam and Fill 3 was a [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown sandy loam. A thin lens of [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown sandy loam (Fill 2) extended across a portion of the test unit. Fill 5, a [2.5Y 5/2] grayish brown sand, lay beneath Fill 1 and extended roughly another 0.5 foot (15.2 cm) before encountering subsoil. A thin mat of organic material divided Fill 3 from the underlying Feature 15A fill.



**Plan of a Portion of Excavation Block 2 Showing Test Unit 4 and Features 13, 15, and 15a  
King Street Properties I-III (44AX0202) - WSSI #21397.03  
Scale 1" = 2'**



PLATE 82  
Plan View of Southwestern Bisection Showing Features 15 and 15a



PLATE 83  
Plan View of TU 4 Showing Features 15 and 15a



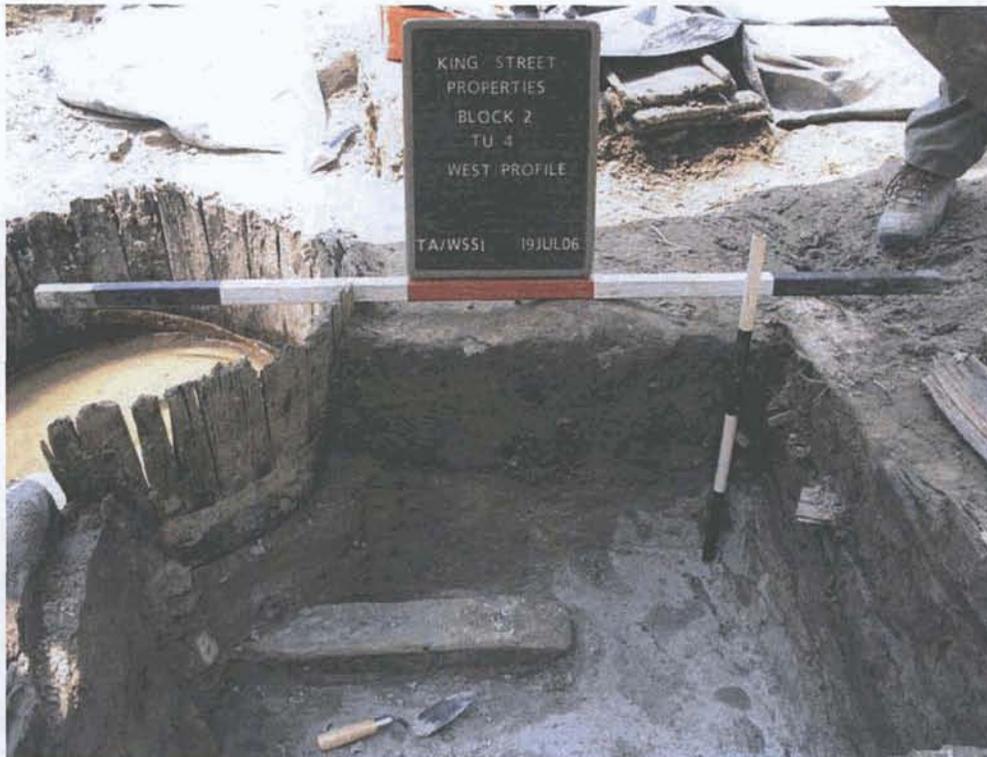
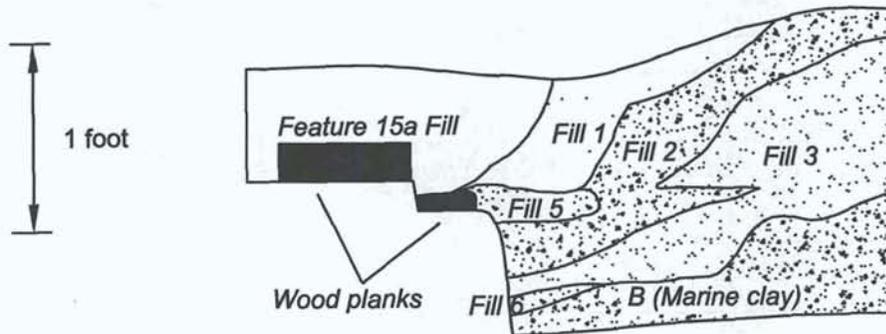


PLATE 84  
West Profile of Test Unit 4, Showing Feature 15A Profile



PLATE 85  
Civil War Springfield Steel Bayonet Recovered Around Feature 15



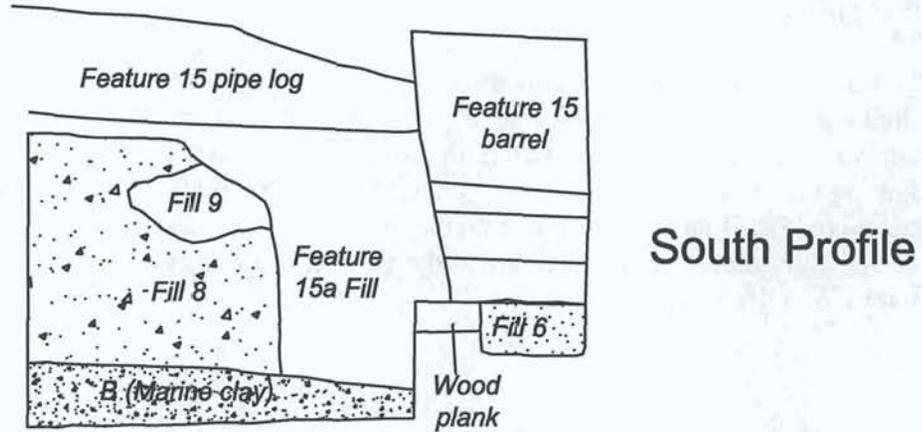


	Fill 1: 2.5Y 4/2 very dark grayish brown clay		Fill 6: 10YR 6/2 light grayish brown sand
	Fill 2: 10YR 5/2 grayish brown clay loam		Feature 15a: 2.5Y 4/1 dark gray sandy loam
	Fill 3: 10YR 3/1 very dark gray clay loam		B (Marine Clay): 2.5Y 6/1 gray clay
	Fill 5: 10YR 5/2 grayish brown sand		

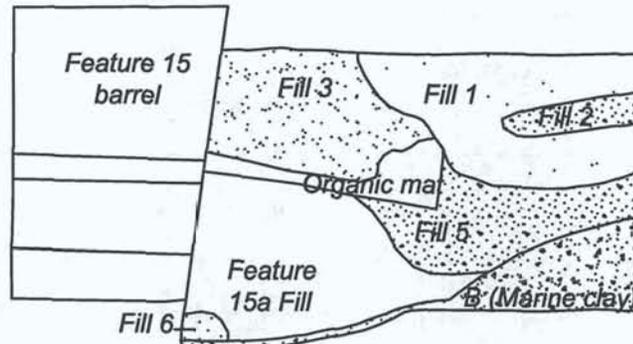
**East Bisection Profile of Feature 15a in Excavation Block 2  
King Street Properties I-III (44AX0202) - WSSI #21397.03  
Scale: 1" = 1'**

**TABLE 17:  
ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM 44AX0202, BLOCK 2, FEATURE 15a**

Provenience	Quantity	Artifact Type	Begin Year	End Year
<b>Outside Barrel, SW Quad</b>				
	<b>Ceramics</b>			
	4	refined white earthenware		
	2	stoneware		
	<b>Metal</b>			
	1	brass rod		
	1	chain link		
	1	nail, unidentified		
	3	unidentified ferrous metal		
	<b>Misc.</b>			
	2	brick		
	1	slag		
<b>Total Outside Barrel, SW Quad</b>	<b>15</b>			
<b>W. Bisec., Outside Barrel, Lv.1</b>				
	<b>Ceramics</b>			
	2	refined white earthenware		
	1	stoneware		
	<b>Glass</b>			
	2	bottle		
	1	bottle/jar		
	<b>Metal</b>			
	1	button		
	1	coin	1775	
	1	lead shot		
	<b>Misc.</b>			
	1	brick		
	1	button		
	1	shell		
<b>Total W. Bisec., Out. Barrel, Lv.1</b>	<b>12</b>			
<b>Test Unit 4, Fill</b>				
	<b>Ceramics</b>			
	1	hard paste porcelain		
<b>TOTAL FEATURE 15A</b>	<b>28</b>			



West Profile



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Fill 1: 2.5Y 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam | Fill 8: 10YR 3/1 very dark gray clay loam           |
| Fill 2: 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam      | Fill 9: 2.5Y 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy clay loam |
| Fill 3: 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam | Feature 15a: 2.5Y 4/1 dark gray sandy loam          |
| Fill 5: 2.5Y 5/2 grayish brown sand                 | B (Marine Clay): 2.5Y 6/1 gray clay                 |
| Fill 6: 2.5Y 4/2 dark grayish brown clay            |   |

South and West Wall Profiles of Test Unit 4 in Excavation Block 2  
 King Street Properties I-III (44AX0202) - WSSI #21397.03  
 Scale: 1" = 1'

Ceramic, glass, metal, and miscellaneous artifacts were recovered from Test Unit 4, including one diagnostic pictorial flask, enabling the establishment of a *TPQ* of 1824 to these fills (Table 18).

During the Data Recovery excavations, groundwater continued to flow through the drainage features (Feature 13 and 15) from the eastern excavation wall of Block 2. A sump trench was excavated to drain the water away from the vicinity of Test Unit 4. During the excavation of the sump, a Civil War era Springfield steel bayonet was recovered (see Plate 85 on preceding page). This artifact was not recovered from a well-defined archaeological context, but at the very least is evidence of Civil War presence within or adjacent to the site.

**TABLE 18:  
ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM 44AX0202, BLOCK 2, TEST UNIT 4**

Provenience	Quantity	Artifact Type	Begin Year	End Year
<b>Feature 15A, Fill</b>				
	<b>Ceramics</b>			
	1	hard paste porcelain		
<b>Fill 5</b>				
	<b>Ceramics</b>			
	4	refined white earthenware		
	2	stoneware		
	<b>Glass</b>			
	2	bottle, contact mold	1824	1825
	<b>Misc.</b>			
	1	bone		
	1	brick		
<b>Fill 8</b>				
	<b>Metal</b>			
	1	blade/machinery		
	1	unidentified ferrous metal		
<b>TOTAL TEST UNIT 4</b>	<b>13</b>			

The soil profiles seen in these excavations also showed evidence of a natural gully or drainage ditch running east-west across Excavation Block 2 (Plates 86-87). The positioning of the bored pipe in this gully may have utilized or taken advantage of an area of flowing water. The area beneath the end of the pipe may have been partially excavated or leveled in order to position the barrel, which was resting on the two wooden beams.



PLATE 86  
West Wall Profile of Block 2



PLATE 87  
East Wall Profile of Block 2, Showing Feature 15



## SITE DISCUSSION

Phase I-III archeological investigations at the King Street Properties revealed the presence of deep fill zones with depths between approximately 3 feet and 7 feet (.9 and 2.1 m) overlying subsoil across the entire project area. Modern gravel and other fills were present in much of the project area overlying multiple fill horizons that represent infilling of the project area during the late 19th and early 20th century. Although these zones were not screened, an examination of the artifacts that were recovered as samples supports this conclusion. Beneath these late 19th and early 20th century fills were the cultural features associated with the earlier 19th century occupations of 44AX0202.

Thirty-seven modern or historic cultural features were identified at the King Street Properties and 44AX0202 (Table 19). Twenty-five features (Features 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 13a, 14, 14a, 15, 15a, 23, 24, 24a, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 [no Feature 12 was recorded]) were considered to be possibly associated with the historic 19th century occupations of Site 44AX0202. The well discovered during the subsequent construction monitoring (following the data recovery excavations) is also considered to date to the site occupation.

**TABLE 19:  
LIST OF FEATURES RECORDED ON THE KING STREET PROPERTIES AND  
AT 44AX0202**

Feature	Location	Temporal Designation (TPQ)	Description
Feature 1	Trench 8	Modern	Pipe/ utility. trench
Feature 2	Trench 8	-	Bioturbation/ rodent hole
Feature 3	Trench 7	20th century	Brick pavers/ driveway
Feature 4	Trench 7	Likely 20th century, <i>TPQ</i> 1840	Disturbed post hole/ bioturbation
Feature 5	Trench 7, Block 1	Likely Mid-19th century, post 1840	Cobble Walkway/ drain
Feature 6	Trench 7, Block 1	Likely Mid-19th century, post 1840	Posthole associated with cobble (Feature 5)
Feature 7	Trench 9	Likely 20th century, <i>TPQ</i> 1890	Posthole
Feature 8	Trench 9	Mid-19th century <i>TPQ</i> 1830	Posthole
Feature 9	Trench 9	Likely mid-19th century	Posthole
Feature 10	Trench 9	Likely mid-19th century	Posthole
Feature 11	Trench 9	Likely mid-19th century <i>TPQ</i> 1820	Posthole
Feature 13	Trench 6, Block 2	Mid-19th century, <i>TPQ</i> 1830	Wooden box conduit
Feature 13a	Trench 6, Block 2	Likely mid-19th century, <i>TPQ</i> 1810	Drainage ditch

<b>Feature 14</b>	Trench 6, Block 2	Mid-19th century, <i>TPQ</i> 1830	Wooden box culvert
<b>Feature 14a</b>	Trench 6, Block 2	Mid-19th century	Builders trench for conduit
<b>Feature 15</b>	Trench 6, Block 2	Mid-19th century, <i>TPQ</i> 1815	Barrel and bored log pipe
<b>Feature 15a</b>	Trench 6, Block 2	Likely mid -19th century, <i>TPQ</i> 1775	Barrel pit
<b>Feature 16</b>	Trench 2	Likely 20th century	Floorboards
<b>Feature 17</b>	Trench 2	Likely 20th century	Posthole, possibly associated with Feature 16
<b>Feature 18</b>	Trench 2	20th century	Concrete footers
<b>Feature 19</b>	Trench 3	Likely 20th century	Posthole
<b>Feature 20</b>	Trench 3	Likely 20th century	Wood plank drainage with brick and slate
<b>Feature 21</b>	Trench 3	Likely 20th century	Brick foundation/ concrete floor
<b>Feature 22</b>	Trench 3	Likely 20th century	Brick foundation in Trench and Step
<b>Feature 23</b>	Trench 10	Unknown	Posthole
<b>Feature 24</b>	Trench 10	Likely late 19th or 20th century	Wooden barrel
<b>Feature 24a</b>	Trench 10	Likely late 19th or 20th century, <i>TPQ</i> 1890	Barrel pit
<b>Feature 25</b>	Trench 10	Likely late 19th or 20th century	Possible trash pit
<b>Feature 26</b>	Trench 10	Likely late 19th century, <i>TPQ</i> 1864	Circular stain/ barrel pit
<b>Feature 27</b>	Trench 10	Likely late 19th century, <i>TPQ</i> 1864	Circular stain/ barrel pit
<b>Feature 28</b>	Trench 10	Unknown	Posthole
<b>Feature 29</b>	Trench 10	Unknown	Posthole
<b>Feature 30</b>	Trench 10	Late 19th or 20th century <i>TPQ</i> 1890	Posthole
<b>Feature 31</b>	Trench 10	Unknown	Circular pit feature
<b>Feature 32</b>	Trench 10	Likely late 19th century, <i>TPQ</i> 1864 (based on intrusion into Feature 27)	Narrow trench/ drainage ditch from Feature 24a
<b>Feature 33</b>	Trench 10	Unknown	Small posthole
<b>Feature 34</b>	Trench 10	Unknown	Wooden box culvert/conduit

The 20th century or modern features not designated within 44AX0202 include postholes, structural remnants of 20th century buildings, and a utility trench.

### Material Culture

Efforts to interpret site 44AX0202 utilize both data relevant to the historic architectural space as it defines spatial boundaries of activities and informs on use of space and site structure and data from the distribution of artifacts that may demonstrate patterns of behavior (Rubertone 1982 cited Redman and Anzalone 1980; Binford 1965; Redman 1978). The study area represents several historic household lots or domestic properties and nearly comprises a quarter block street face unit of the type recommended for study

and considered likely to share status group association in Alexandria (Cressey and Stephens 1982: 53). Ideally, domestic zones or areas within household lots showing distinct artifact assemblages and thus distinct household material and refuse disposal patterns, should be archeologically identifiable within the study area (Cressey and Stephens 1982: 52-53).

Cressey and Stephens identified three contexts typically encountered in the archeology of historic Alexandria: backyard strata, middens, and privy-wells and noted the particular difficulties encountered in the analysis of material culture from backyard context (1982: 57). Contexts at Site 44AX0202 appear to be generally limited to backyard strata as no areas clearly defined as middens and no deep stratified features such as privy-wells were encountered. Unfortunately, backyard strata are most affected by post depositional disturbances that complicate interpretation and render some advanced analytical devices, such as grouping by vessel, impossible (Cressey, Magid, Shephard 1984: 7).

The artifact assemblage from 44AX0202 include a range of domestic artifacts dating from the 18th-20th century, likely representative of several domestic dwellings and occupations during the history of the city block. Ceramic artifacts recovered from the project include pipe bowl and stem fragments, hard and soft paste porcelain including doll parts and toy tea cup fragments, pearlware (1780-1830), whiteware (1820-1900+), ironstone (1840-1900+), yellowware (1830-1940), redware, Rockingham/Bennington (1800-1910), and stoneware.

Types of glass vessels recovered from the site included champagne-wine, flask, and perfume bottles and tablewares such as tumblers and goblets. Glass technology dates range from contact mold (1810-1880) to clear manganese (1880-1915), and automatic bottle machine (1907/1910-present).

Diagnostic nails recovered from 44AX0202 included mostly cut (post-1790), and cut machine headed (post-1830), with only a few wire nails (post 1890) recovered. Other metal objects included a brass knob, buttons, cast iron, a curry comb, lead, lead shot, coins (including a copper British George III farthing 1775 and a U.S. brass small one cent, Indian head 1866), a horseshoe, a scabbard throat and finial, and a stirrup.

Other artifacts included, bone, brick, cinder, coal, slag, shell, leather and leather shoe fragments, slate, and wooden (button, handle, cork). Prehistoric artifacts included quartz and quartzite partial flakes, as these were located in fills the prehistoric artifacts were considered secondarily deposited and not recorded as a component of the site.

In total, artifact counts by category at 44AX0202 include 628 ceramics, 624 glass, 376 metal, 549 miscellaneous, and three prehistoric with a grand total of 2,180 artifacts recovered from the site.

The complexity of interpreting urban sites and assemblages stems from problems of urban group occupation variability, frequent changes in land use configuration, and sometimes extensive surface and subsurface disturbances; these factors may be mitigated

to some degree by the employment of a conceptual scheme, such as a core-periphery model, and time frame analysis e.g. the examination of the site in 20-50 year segments (Cressey and Stephens 1982: 52).

In the examination of the material culture at 44AX0202, two approximately 50 year periods are utilized; the earlier, Time Block 1, representing the early to mid 19th century (c. 1800-1860), includes the Indigenous Commercial Period in Alexandria (c. 1790-1850) and the second, Time Block 2, represents the late 19th century to early 20th century (c. 1860-1910), considered the Industrial Period in Alexandria (c. 1860-1910) (Cressey et al 1982: 1). The establishment of 1860 as a point of division between pre-industrial and industrial periods is due to technological advances that are reflected in the material culture, as in the research conducted for the Alexandria City Survey (Cressey et al 1982: 11). Proveniences were sorted by Time Block via a thorough review of the diagnostic artifacts associated with each. Other factors, including glass colors present in each assemblage and overall context within the local soil stratigraphy were also considered in refining the selection process. Tables 20 and 21 detail the various proveniences included respectively in Time Blocks 1 and 2. All artifacts in the upper fills are likely redeposited and were not included in these site only artifact totals.

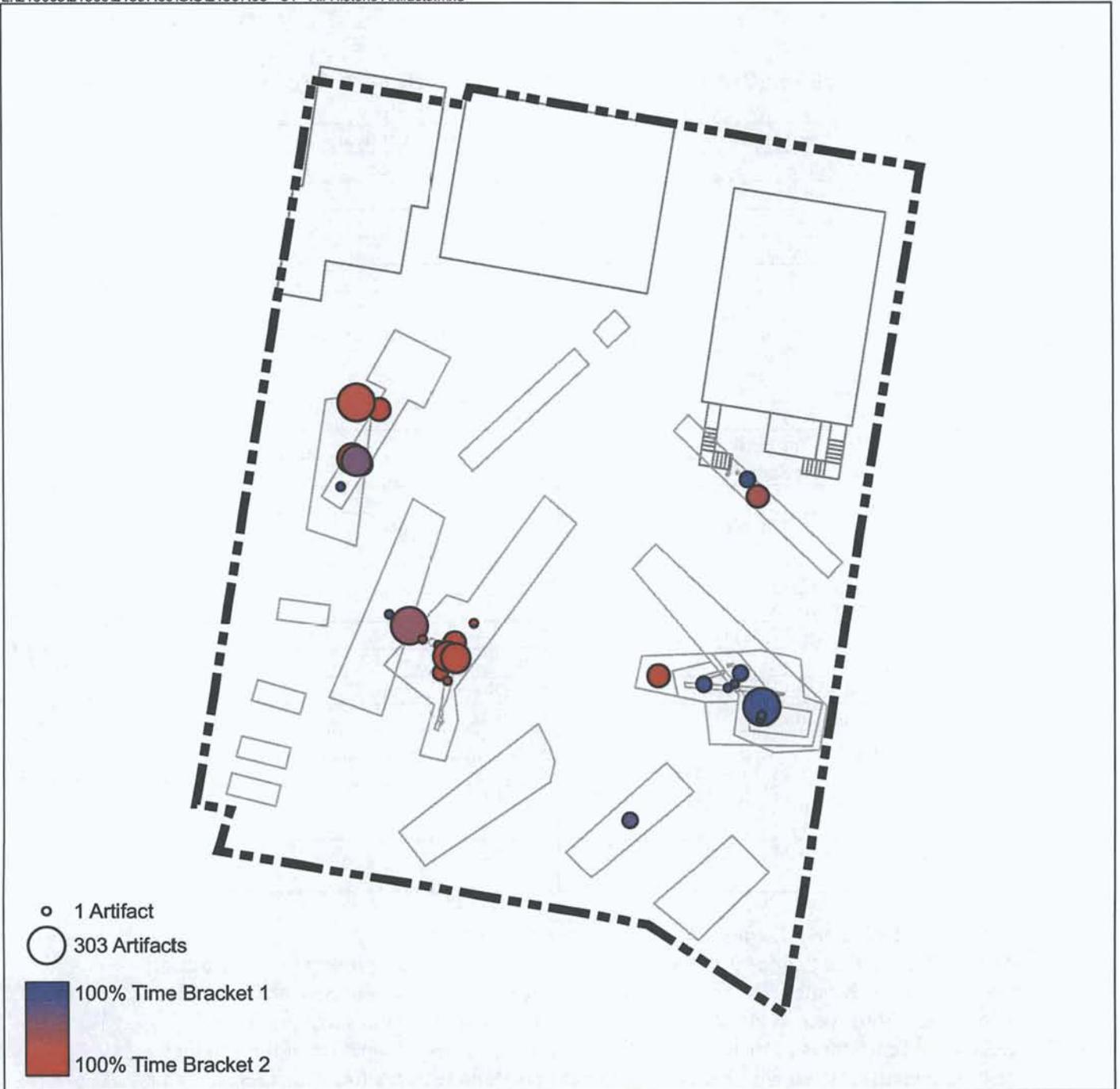
**TABLE 20:  
PROVENIENCES INCLUDED IN 44AX0202, TIME BLOCK 1 (c.1800-c.1860)**

<b>Provenience - horizontal</b>	<b>Provenience - vertical</b>
Block 1, Test Unit 3	Level 3, Under Cobble Feature
Block 2, Feature 13 and 14, West End	Soil around Features 13 and 14
Block 2, Feature 13 and 14, West End	Soil around Features 13 and 14
Block 2, Feature 13A, North Side	
Block 2, Feature 15, East Half, inside barrel	Level 2
Block 2, Feature 15, West Half, inside barrel	Level 2
Block 2, Feature 15, Outside Barrel, SW Quad	
Block 2, Feature 15, West Bisection, outside barrel	Level 1
Trench 02	Fill 10
Trench 04	B/C Horizon, 6.3' - 6.5' BGS
Trench 06, around Features 13 and 14	Fill 8
Trench 06, Feature 13	Fill within box (screened)
Trench 07, Test Unit 1	Fill above cobbles
Trench 07, Test Unit 1, South Half	Level 2
Trench 07, Test Unit 1, South Half	Level 2
Trench 07, Test Unit 1, South Half	Level 2
Trench 07, West End	Fill 8
Trench 09, Artifact Sample	Fill 5
Trench 09, Feature 08, South Half	
Trench 10, Transit Point 1007	Fill 10
Trench 10, Test Unit 2	Fill 2, Level 1
Trench 10, Test Unit 2	Fill 2, Level 2
Block 1, Test Unit 3	Level 1, Overburden

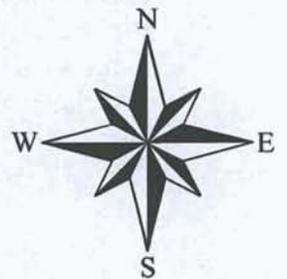
**TABLE 21:  
PROVENIENCES INCLUDED IN 44AX0202, TIME BLOCK 2 (c.1860-c.1910)**

<b>Provenience - horizontal</b>	<b>Provenience - vertical</b>
Block 1, Test Unit 3	Level 1, Overburden
Block 1, Test Unit 3	Level 2a
Block 1, Test Unit 3	Level 2b
Block 2, Test Unit 5	Fill 1, sample
Block 2, Test Unit 5	Fill 1, sample
Trench 02	Fill 08
Trench 04	Approx. 4.5' BGS, in South Wall profile at 30'
Trench 06, East End	Fill 8
Trench 07, Feature 4	Level 1
Trench 07, Test Unit 1, North Half	Level 2
Trench 09, Artifact Sample	Fill 3 and 4
Trench 10	At 14 feet, Fill 6
Trench 10, Feature 24a, NE Quad, Outside Barrel	Level 3 and below
Trench 10, Feature 25	
Trench 10, Feature 25	Fill
Trench 10, Feature 27, West Half	
Trench 10, Feature 30	Fill
Trench 10, Feature 32	Fill Directly above Fill
Trench 07, Test Unit 1	Level 1
Trench 07, Test Unit 1	Level 2
Trench 10, Feature 24, Inside Barrel	Level 1
Trench 10, Feature 24a, NE Quad, Outside Barrel	Level 1
Trench 10, Feature 24a, NE Quad, Outside Barrel	Level 2

Exhibit 58 depicts the distribution of all historic artifacts, sorted by Time Block, at 44AX0202. Artifact concentrations were, as might be expected, present within cultural features across the site. The most significant concentrations associated with Time Block 1 (c. 1800-1860) were associated with Features 13, 14, and 15 and surrounding soils. Lesser concentrations of material associated with the earlier occupation of the site may also be seen associated with Feature 5, with the posthole features found in Trench 9 and in fill soils within Trench 2. Artifact concentrations associated with the later (Time Block 2 1860-1910) occupations at 44AX0202 are greatest around the cluster of features in the southern portion of Trench 10. Other concentrations of later material may be seen associated with Feature 5 and within Trench 9.



**Historic Artifacts  
King Street  
WSSI #21397.03  
Scale: 1" = 35'**



When separating the artifacts into functional groups following South (1977), the percentages on Tables 22 and 23 are derived.

**TABLE 22:  
ARTIFACTS BY FUNCTIONAL GROUP, 44AX0202, TIME BLOCK 1  
(c.1800-c.1860)**

Function	Quantity	Percent
Kitchen	223	79.36%
Architectural	25	8.90%
Arms	4	1.42%
Clothing	18	6.41%
Personal	1	0.36%
Tobacco	4	1.42%
Activities	6	2.14%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**TABLE 23:  
ARTIFACTS BY FUNCTIONAL GROUP, 44AX0202, TIME BLOCK 2  
(c.1860-c.1910)**

Function	Quantity	Percent
Kitchen	487	78.80%
Architectural	116	18.77%
Activities	5	0.81%
Clothing	3	0.49%
Personal	1	0.16%
Tobacco	6	0.97%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

The high kitchen values at 44AX0202, across time, are typical of domestic assemblages of this type. For other functional groups, excavations associated with the working class occupants in Hooker's Division in Washington, D.C. from 1870 to 1890 show generally very low percentages-Tobacco, .42%, Activities, 3.94%, Personal, .45% and Furniture, .10% (Cheek and Seifert 199: 273). The lower percentages for these groups at 44AX0202 in Time Block 2 may indicate that the site occupants were impoverished and could afford few luxuries. At the Old Town Village Site in Alexandria (Gardener et al 1999), architectural items constituted 40.56% of the assemblage in the pre-Civil War contexts, 28.52% in the Civil War and 50.94% in the post-Civil War. The lesser percentages of structural materials at 44AX0202 in both Time Blocks may indicate that fewer buildings were present on the property and/or that repair and maintenance was less intensive.

#### *Ceramic Types*

Tables 24 and 25 present the inventory and percentages of ceramic ware types associated with the Time Block 1 and Time Block 2 assemblages at 44AX0202.

**TABLE 24:  
CERAMIC WARE TYPES, 44AX0202, TIME BLOCK 1 (c.1800-c.1860)**

Ware Type	Quantity	Percent
Hard paste porcelain	3	1.69%
Pearlware (1780-1830)	27	15.25%
Whiteware (1820-1900+)	17	9.60%
Ironstone	3	1.69%
Refined white earthenware	79	44.63%
Redware	9	5.08%
Refined redware	2	1.13%
Stoneware	36	20.34%
Unidentified	1	0.56%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

In pre-Civil War contexts at the Old Town Village Site in Alexandria (Gardener et al 1999) whiteware (31.2%) and pearlware (31.79%) were the dominant types in the assemblage. These were followed by creamware (13.64%), hard paste porcelain (5.22%), redware (4.74%), ironstone (4.27%), stoneware (3.32%), yellowware (3.08%), refined redware (.83%), coarse earthenware (.71%), soft paste porcelain (.59%), American Rockingham/Bennington (.36%) and tin glazed earthenware (.12%). Discounting the large number of refined white earthenware sherds at 44AX0202 these percentages are broadly comparable with the greater number of pearlware sherds at Old Town Village possibly indicating an earlier occupation and the greater quantities of utilitarian wares at 44AX0202 having several possible interpretations discusses in the following pages.

**TABLE 25:  
CERAMIC WARE TYPES, 44AX0202, TIME BLOCK 2 (c.1860-c.1910)**

Ceramic Ware Type	Quantity	Percent
Hard paste porcelain	24	8.79%
Opaque porcelain (post-1880)	3	1.10%
Soft paste porcelain	4	1.47%
Pearlware (1780-1830)	8	2.93%
Whiteware (1820-1900+)	95	34.80%
Ironstone (1840-1900+)	66	24.18%
Refined white earthenware	31	11.36%
Yellowware (1830-1940)	4	1.47%
Rockingham/Bennington (1800-1900+)	3	1.10%
Redware	11	4.03%
Refined buff earthenware	1	0.37%
Stoneware	22	8.06%
Unidentified	1	0.37%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

One measure of socio-economic status used in the City Survey report was creamware and pearlware as a percentage of refined white earthenwares. This technique may be applied to the pre 1860 context at 44AX0202. In the City survey average values for these wares were calculated as 57% for pearlware and creamware and 43% whiteware among assemblages associated with the lower socioeconomic class, 55% creamware/pearlware and 45% whiteware for the lower middle class and 77% creamware/pearlware and 23% whiteware for the upper middle class. At 44AX0202 the calculations yield 61% pearlware (no creamware was recovered) and 39% whiteware. In comparison, the Van Dorn site (44AX0178) contained 33% pearlware/creamware and 67% whiteware and the pre-Civil War contexts at the Old Town Village Site in Alexandria (Gardener et al 1999) approximately 50% of each ware.

The different functions of refined and utilitarian ceramics can suggest interpretations for the ceramic distributions across a site. The presence or absence of sherds representing these two general classes may indicate different activity areas within a site or the functions of separate structures. Refined wares generally represent table and tea services and will be discussed in more detail later in this section (Plate 88). The presence of utilitarian ceramics is often taken as an indicator of kitchen activity or of a separate kitchen structure, and domestic sites associated with enslaved persons of African descent often feature a ceramic assemblage weighted toward utilitarian wares. Utilitarian wares were more coarsely made than tablewares and much less expensive. These are generally found in a kitchen setting and were utilized for food production and storage. This category could also include vessels for other utilitarian functions, such as chamber pots, trinket trays, and small salve pots. Utilitarian wares accounted for 24.28% of the pre 1860 Time Block ceramic assemblage at 44AX0202 and 14.02% of the ceramics in the later Time Block (Tables 26 and 27, Plates 89-91).

**TABLE 26:  
REFINED VS. UTILITARIAN, 44AX0202, TIME BLOCK 1 (c.1800-c.1860)**

Ceramic Type	Quantity	Percent
Refined	131	75.72%
Utilitarian	42	24.28%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**TABLE 27:  
REFINED VS. UTILITARIAN, 44AX0202, TIME BLOCK 2 (c.1860-c.1910)**

Ceramic Type	Quantity	Percent
Refined	233	85.98%
Utilitarian	38	14.02%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>100.00%</b>





PLATE 88  
 Refined Ceramics from Feature 15 and 15a,  
 Including Blue and Green Shell Edge, Blue Transfer Printed, Hand Painted Refined  
 White Earthenwares, Hand Painted and Undecorated Finials, and Refined Redware Spout



PLATE 89  
 Utilitarian Ceramics from Excavation Block 1  
 Including Undecorated and Annular Decorated Yellowware, Unidentified Blue  
 Decoration Grey Bodied Coarse Stoneware





PLATE 90  
Redware Sherds from Feature 15 and 15a



PLATE 91  
Grey Bodied Coarse Stoneware Sherds from Feature 15 and 15a



It has been theorized that a higher refined ware count indicates a higher socio-economic status (Shephard 1986). It should be noted, however, that a relatively high percentage rate of refined wares in the ceramic assemblage of an enslaved person would not be significantly different from that of an owner because of the presence of cast-off ceramics in the latter assemblage. It is possible that the high proportion of refined wares in some sites may reflect the use of tinware and wooden utilitarian vessels rather than utilitarian ceramics (Miller and Hurry 1983:80). The differences might be related to urban vs. rural patterns (Shephard 1986) as rural populations would have higher percentages of storage vessels because they may grow more of their own food and store their surplus.

Comparing 44AX0202 to other Alexandria sites, the Bontz site (44AX0103) (Cromwell and Hills 1989) had 92.4% refined wares and 6.9% coarse wares and the Coleman site had 85% refined wares and 15% coarse wares. The Bontz site was occupied by Henry Bontz's father, a butcher of middling socio-economic status. The ceramics at the Winkler site consisted of 93% refined wares and 6% coarse wares and was interpreted as a rural tenancy of low to middling socio-economic status (McLaughlin and Hunter 1994). Although the Winkler and Coleman sites were rural, neither had high incidences of coarse ceramics which would indicate significant food surplus.

It should also be considered that containers such as barrels that may be more subject to degradation and thus less likely to enter the archeological record may have been used to store food. These sites, in comparison with Time Block 1 at 44AX0202, have high percentages of refined wares, possibly indicating lower socioeconomic standing for the site occupants between ca. 1800 and 1860. The storage of large quantities of surplus food, perhaps due to intensive farming or warehousing at the site could also be indicated. The percentages of refined and utilitarian wares for the Time Block 2 component at 44AX0202 are still somewhat skewed but generally closer to those of the other sites.

Refined wares recovered at 44AX0202 included hard and soft paste porcelain, pearlware (1780-1830), whiteware (1820-1900+), ironstone (1840-1900+), yellowware (1830-1940), opaque porcelain (post-1880), refined white earthenware, and refined redware (Tables 28 and 29).

**TABLE 28:  
REFINED CERAMIC WARE TYPES, 44AX0202, TIME BLOCK 1  
(c.1800-c.1860)**

Refined Ware Type	Quantity	Percent
hard paste porcelain sherd	3	2.29%
pearlware	27	20.61%
whiteware	17	12.98%
iron stone	3	2.29%
refined white earthenware	79	60.31%
refined redware	2	1.53%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**TABLE 29:  
REFINED CERAMIC WARE TYPES, 44AX0202, TIME BLOCK 2 (c.1860-c.1910)**

Refined Ware Types	Quantity	Percent
Hard paste porcelain	24	10.34%
Soft paste porcelain	4	1.72%
Opaque porcelain (post-1880)	3	1.29%
Pearlware (1780-1830)	8	3.45%
Whiteware (1820-1900+)	95	40.95%
Ironstone (1840-1900+)	66	28.45%
Refined buff earthenware	1	0.43%
Refined white earthenware	31	13.36%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Utilitarian wares recovered at 44AX0202 included redware, stoneware, yellowware (1830-1940), and Rockingham/Bennington (1800-1900+) (Tables 30 and 31).

**TABLE 30:  
UTILITARIAN CERAMIC WARE TYPES, 44AX0202, TIME BLOCK 1  
(c.1800-c.1860)**

Utilitarian Ware Type	Quantity	Percent
redware	9	20.00%
stoneware	36	80.00%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**TABLE 31:  
UTILITARIAN CERAMIC WARE TYPES, 44AX0202, TIME BLOCK 2  
(c.1860-c.1910)**

Utilitarian Ware Types	Quantity	Percent
Yellowware (1830-1940)	4	10.00%
Rockingham/Bennington (1800-1900+)	3	7.50%
Redware	11	27.50%
Stoneware	22	55.00%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

The decorated ceramics from 44AX0202 were of a variety of types, colors, and styles (Plates 92 and 93). The level of decoration that appears on the sherds of refined ceramic wares has been seen as an indicator of the owner's socio-economic status. This praxis may be statistically flawed when the assemblage is composed of mostly small sherds, as such sherds of decorated wares might not show decoration. From the evaluated assemblages at 44AX0202, only two sherds were of such small size as to be non-identifiable. Studies of ceramic prices in the 18th and 19th centuries have indicated that decorated wares invariably were more expensive than undecorated wares (Miller 1980; 1991). Scaling ceramic decoration into four levels, with undecorated wares being the least expensive and transfer-printed wares the most expensive, can provide an economic assessment of site occupants, at least as represented by their ceramic purchases (Miller



PLATE 92

Decorated Ceramics from Excavation Block 1

Including Hand Painted Pearlware, Hand Painted, Blue Shell Edge, Annular Decoration, Blue and Pink Spatter/Sponge Whiteware, and American Rockingham/Bennington



PLATE 93

Decorated Ceramics from Excavation Block 1

Including Transfer Printed Pearlware and Whitewares, Unidentified Decoration Whitewares, and Transfer Printed Ironstone



1980: 3-4). Of the assessed tableware sherds recovered within 44AX0202, the majority were undecorated with 45.76% of the tablewares associated with Time Block 1 (c.1800-c.1860) and only 21.71% of the tablewares associated with Time Block 2 (c.1860-c.1910) having some form of decoration (Tables 32 and 33).

**TABLE 32:  
DEGREE OF CERAMIC DECORATION, 44AX0202, TIME BLOCK 1  
(c.1800-c.1860)**

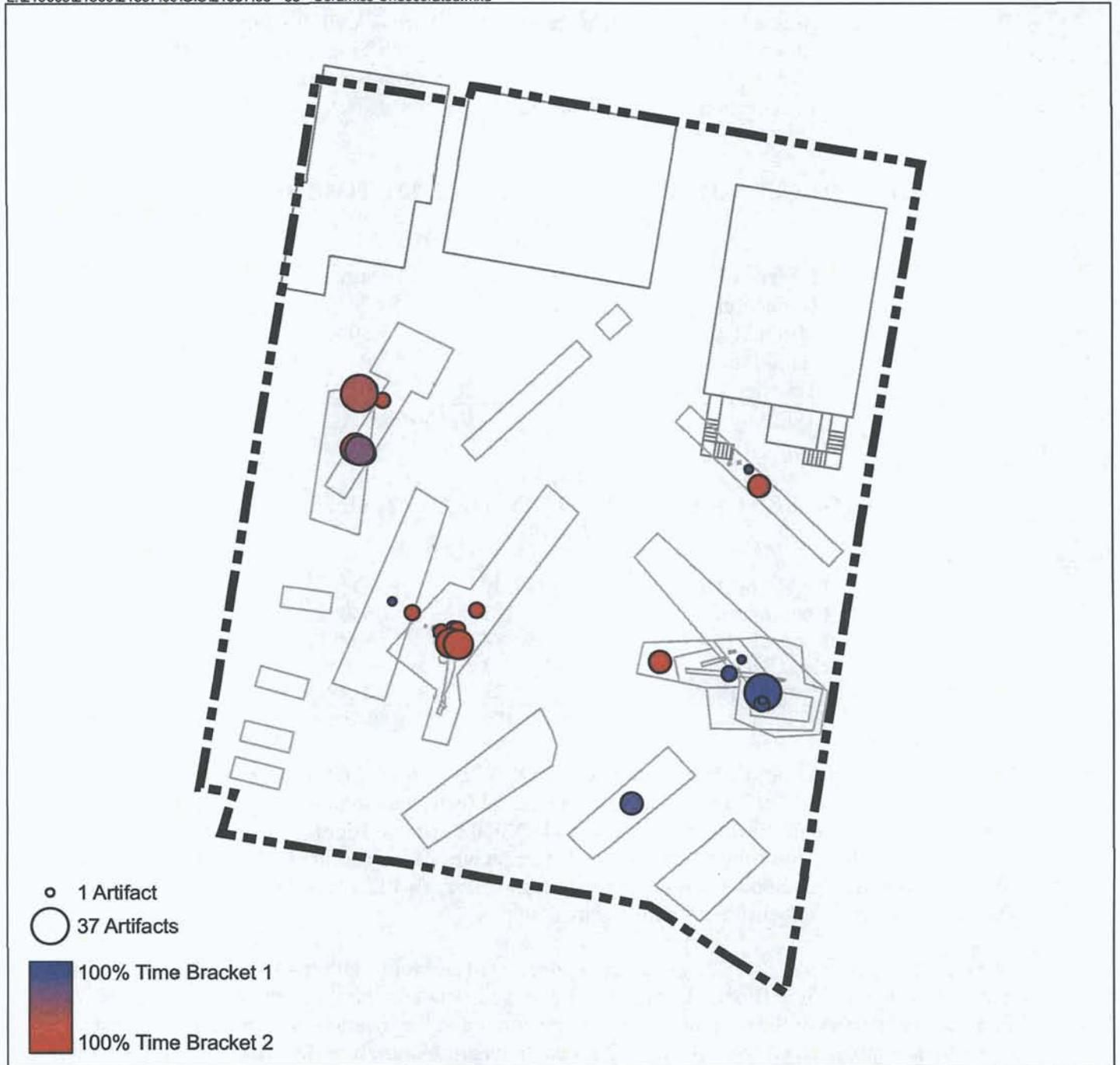
Degree of Decoration	Quantity	Percent
Undecorated	64	54.24%
Minimal	21	17.80%
Hand Painted	7	5.93%
Transfer Printed	26	22.03%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**TABLE 33:  
DEGREE OF CERAMIC DECORATION, 44AX0202, TIME BLOCK 2  
(c.1860-c.1910)**

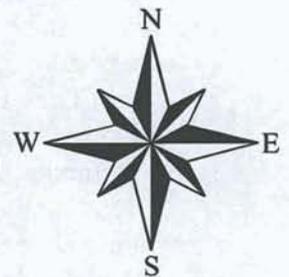
Degree of Decoration	Quantity	Percent
Undecorated	137	78.29%
Minimal	14	8.00%
Hand Painted	3	1.71%
Transfer Printed	21	12.00%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

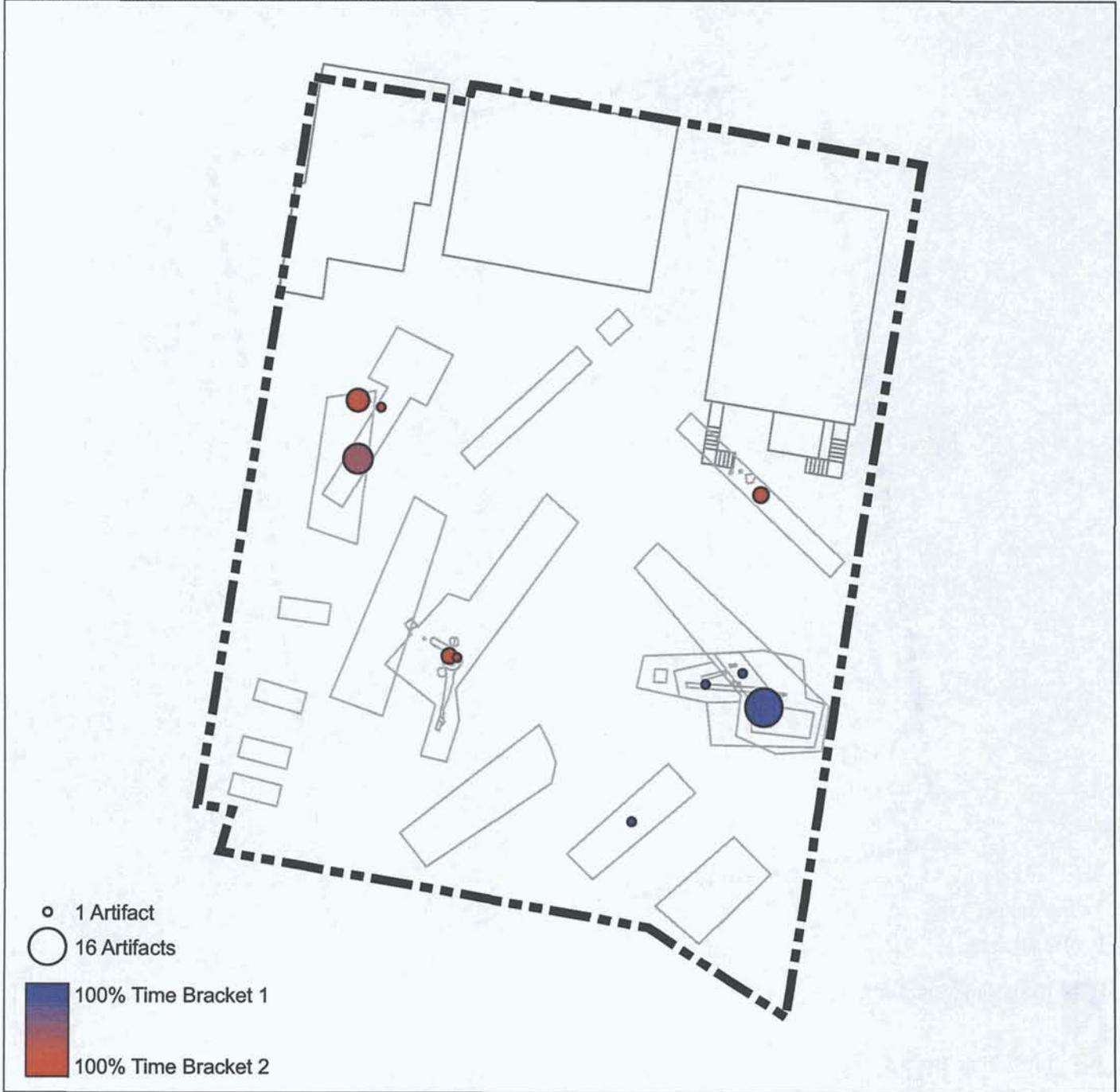
Pre-Civil War contexts at the Van Dorn site (44AX0178) yielded the following values: 53.36% undecorated, 15.06% minimally decorated, 12.06%, hand painted, and 19.62% transfer printed, generally similar to those at 44AX0202 in Time Block 1. Comparisons were not found for Time Block 2 and the high percentages of undecorated wares are likely of little use for socioeconomic study as many of these artifacts represent sherds from comparatively expensive ironstone wares.

The distributions of variably decorated and undecorated ceramics within 44AX0202 were mapped, sorted by Time Block. Undecorated wares associated with the early occupational period of the site appear to be concentrated at the location of Feature 15 while those associated with the post 1860 occupations are found primarily with Feature 5 and the various features in Trench 10 (Exhibit 59). Minimally decorated wares are, for Time Block 1, also concentrated near Feature 15 but, for Time Block 2, are concentrated in Feature 5, in the northwestern portion of the site (Exhibit 60). Hand painted wares from Time Block 1, are also concentrated near Feature 15 but secondary concentrations associated with Feature 5 are apparent. These wares are scarce in the Time Block 2 assemblage and are primarily found in association with Feature 24 in Trench 10 (Exhibit 61). Finally, transfer printed wares from Time Block 1 contexts are found in similarly dense concentrations in association with Feature 5 and Feature 15. These wares, in Time Block 2, clustered in Excavation Block 1 with lesser concentrations in Excavation Block

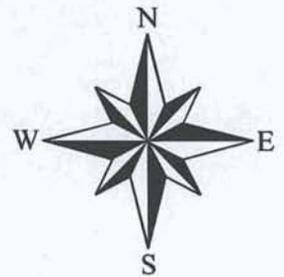


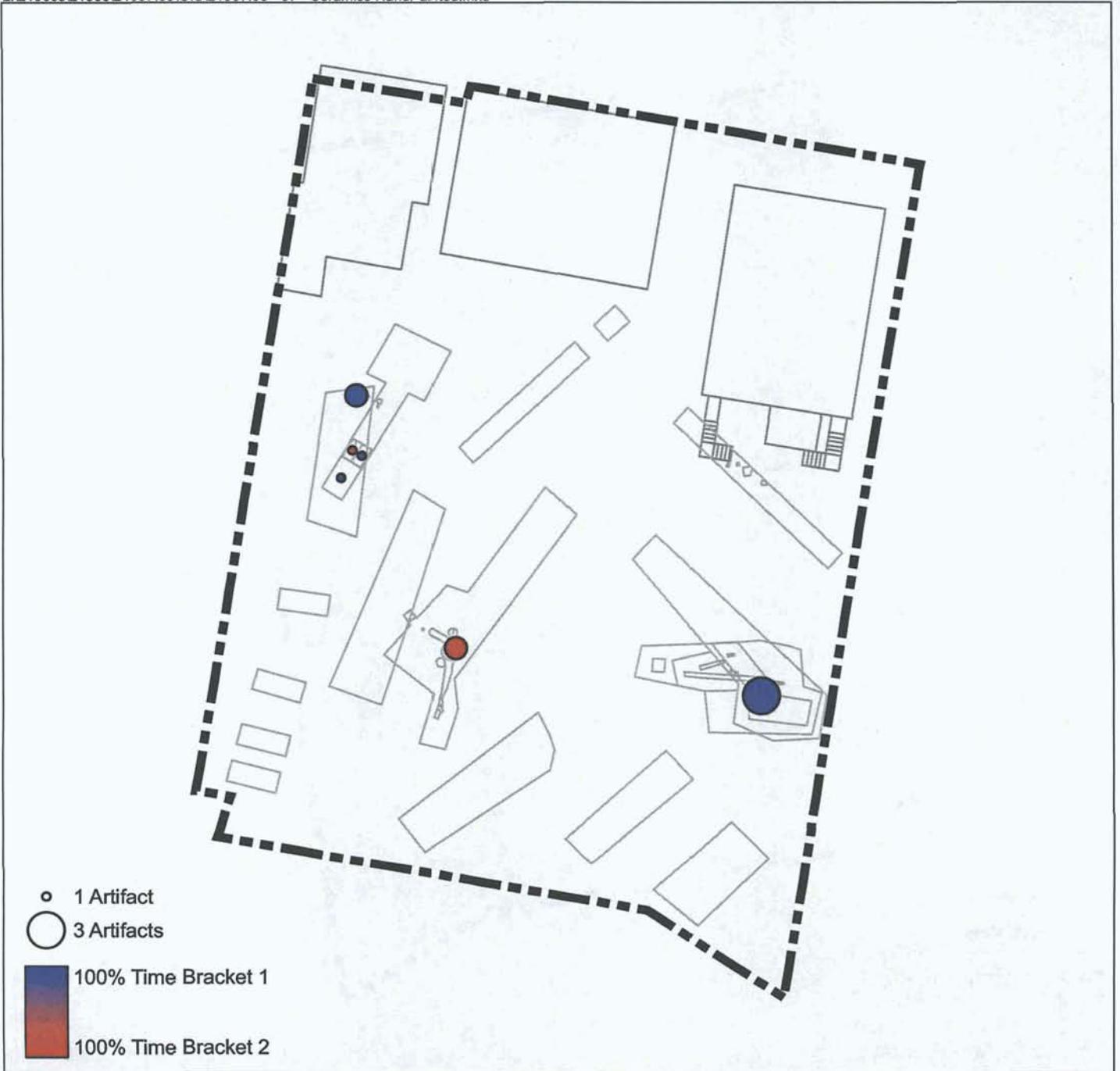
**Ceramics - Undecorated**  
**King Street**  
**WSSI #21397.03**  
**Scale: 1" = 35'**



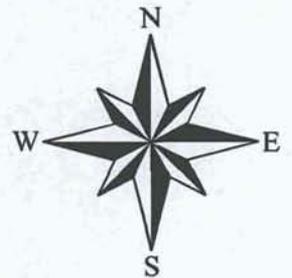


**Ceramics - Minimal Decoration  
King Street  
WSSI #21397.03  
Scale: 1" = 35'**





**Ceramics - Hand Painted**  
**King Street**  
**WSSI #21397.03**  
**Scale: 1" = 35'**



2 and in Trench 9 (Exhibit 62).

### *Bottle Glass*

The glass artifacts from the site assemblage represent a variety of types, but the majorities are fragments from bottles and jars (Plates 94-97). A total of 260 bottle or bottle/jar glass fragments and seven bottle/tableware and tableware fragments recovered at 44AX0202 were included in these calculations.

The type of glass manufacturing technology and, thus, dates of production, were identified for 25 of the 46 bottle glass and tableware glass fragments included with Time Block 1 (c.1800-c.1860) (Table 34). The identified fragments represent vessels produced in contact molds dating earlier than the 1860s or 1880.

**TABLE 34:  
BOTTLE GLASS TECHNOLOGY, 44AX0202, TIME BLOCK 1 (c.1800-c.1860)**

<b>Glass Technology</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Contact Mold (1860s)	4	8.70%
Contact Mold (1880)	21	45.65%
Unidentified Technology	21	45.65%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

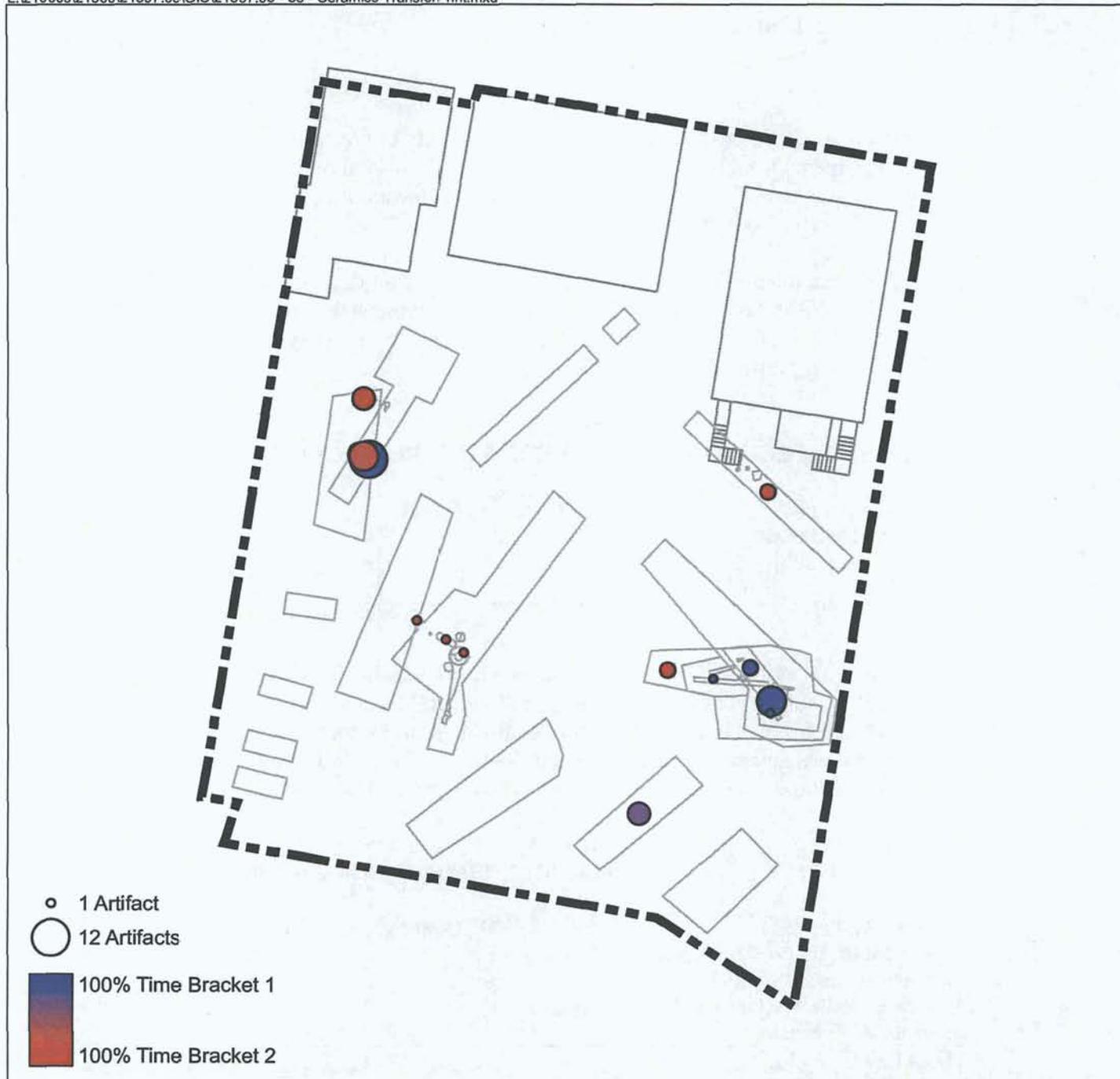
Of the bottle glass and tableware fragments included with Time Block 2 (c.1860-c.1910) (Table 35), the few identifiable fragments also include several from vessels produced in contact molds dating from 1810 to 1880. Although the majority of these artifacts were not identifiable, clear manganese (1880-1915) and fragments from 20th century automatic bottle machine manufactured containers (1907- present) are represented.

**TABLE 35:  
BOTTLE GLASS TECHNOLOGY, 44AX0202, TIME BLOCK 2 (c.1860-c.1910)**

<b>Glass Technology</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Contact Mold (1810-1880)	3	1.40%
Clear Manganese (1880-1915)	2	0.93%
Automatic Bottle Machine (ABM) (1907-present)	2	0.93%
Unidentified Technology	207	96.73%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

### *Architectural Artifacts*

The architecture functional group from both the early and later periods of occupation at 44AX0202 consisted mostly of nails and windowpane fragments. Table 36 presents the totals and percentages of identified windowpane fragment types recovered at 44AX0202 and associated with the earlier period of occupation (Time Block 1 c.1800-c.1860). Table 37 presents the totals and percentages of identified windowpane fragment types recovered at 44AX0202 and associated with Time Block 2 c.1860-c.1910).



**Ceramics - Transfer Print**  
**King Street**  
**WSSI #21397.03**  
**Scale: 1" = 35'**

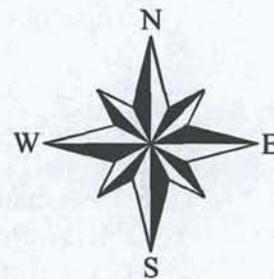




PLATE 94

Glass Artifacts from Feature 15 and 15a  
Including Clear Bottle/Jar, Light Green Square/Rectangular Bottle/Jar, Aqua Multi-Sided  
Bottle, Olive Green Bottle/Jar (Pre-1860) and An Acid Etched Perfume Bottle



PLATE 95

Glass Artifacts from Excavation Block 1  
Including Clear and Aqua Bottle Bases (pre-1860), Clear, Aqua, and Dark Olive Green  
Bottle Glass and Clear Lamp Chimney





PLATE 96  
 Glass Artifacts from Excavation Block 2  
 Including Green and Olive Green Blackglass, Green Bottle with Applied Lip, Clear  
 Multi-Sided Bottle/Jar, Light Green Pictorial Flask



PLATE 97  
 Glass Artifacts from Trench 10  
 Including Honey Amber, Dark Green, and Aqua Bottle Glass, Clear Pressed Tablewares,  
 and Clear Bottle/Jar



**TABLE 36:  
WINDOWPANE TECHNOLOGY, 44AX0202, TIME BLOCK 1 (c.1800-c.1860)**

Windowpane	Quantity	Percent
potash (pre-1864)	1	14.29%
soda/potash (pre-1864)	1	14.29%
Soda (pre-1864)	5	71.43%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**TABLE 37:  
WINDOWPANE TECHNOLOGY, 44AX0202, TIME BLOCK 2 (c.1860-c.1910)**

Windowpane	Quantity	Percent
Soda (pre-1864)	1	2.33%
Soda/Potash (pre-1864)	1	2.33%
Soda/Lime Soda	6	13.95%
Lime Soda (1864-present)	20	46.51%
Unidentified Windowpane	15	34.88%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Within the c. 1800-c. 1860 assemblage soda and soda/potash windowpane fragments (pre-1864) each comprised 14.29% of the windowpane assemblage; represented by only two fragments. Five windowpane fragments in this assemblage (71.43% of the total) were identified as soda (pre-1864). The recovery of even such a small quantity of window glass suggests that one or more buildings in the site may have had at least one glazed window prior to the Civil War. The presence of 8 soda and soda/potash sherds (pre-1864) in the post 1860 assemblage at 44AX0202, suggests the continued presence of an older building with at least one glazed window into the later period of occupation at the site. The presence of 20 lime soda fragments in this assemblage (46.51% of the total) indicates continuing maintenance or construction on the site in the latter part of the 19th century.

Of the 141 architectural artifacts recovered at 44AX0202 and included in these calculations, 87 were nails or nail fragments. Two cut nails (post-1790), three machine headed cut nails (post-1830) and nine unidentified nails were included with Time Block 1 (c.1800-c.1860) and 14 cut nails (post-1790), 38 machine headed cut nails (post-1830), three wire nails (1890-present) and 18 unidentified nails were included with Time Block 2 (c.1860-c.1910) (Tables 38 and 39).

**TABLE 38:  
NAIL TYPES, 44AX0202, TIME BLOCK 1 (c.1800-c.1860)**

<b>Nail Type</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Cut (post-1790)	2	14.29%
Cut, machine headed (post-1830)	3	21.43%
Unidentified	9	64.29%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**TABLE 39:  
NAIL TYPES, 44AX0202, TIME BLOCK 2 (c.1860-c.1910)**

<b>Nail Type</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Cut (post-1790)	14	19.18%
Cut, machine headed (post-1830)	38	52.05%
Wire (1890-present)	3	4.11%
Unidentified	18	24.66%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

The presence of significant percentages of cut nails (post-1790) in both assemblages indicates that one or more of the buildings at 44AX0202 were possibly finished with cut nails prior to 1830 when machine-headed cut nails became available. The large quantity of machine-headed cut nails (post-1830) associated with the c.1860-c.1910 period at the site (52.05% of the nail assemblage) indicates that one or more of the buildings at the site were likely finished between c.1860 and 1890. Maintenance and repairs to these structures and the construction of any buildings after circa 1860 would also probably have involved the use of machine-headed cut nails and the few wire nails recovered are likely indicative of minimal maintenance at the site between 1890 and 1910.

The City Survey project found that upper middle class assemblages, due to greater engagement in substantial structural renovations, exhibited higher frequencies of structural debris or architectural artifacts, specifically nails and window glass (Cressey et al 1984:4). In the study, the percentages of structural materials ranged from 24% for the upper middle class, 22% for the lower middle class and 21% for the lower class. The ratio of household to structural materials changes from 3:1 in the pre 1860 and 2:1 in the post 1860 period (Cressey et al. 1984:20). At 44AX0202 architectural artifacts comprised 8.9% of the total pre-1860 assemblage while kitchen related artifacts made up 79.36% of the total, with a ratio of household to structural materials at almost 9:1. The percentage of artifacts considered structural debris in these calculations is astonishingly low; perhaps indicating that no buildings were present on the property during much of this period. In the post-1860 assemblage architectural artifacts comprised 18.77% of the total while kitchen related artifacts made up 78.80% of the total at 44AX0202. Although still lower than expected in comparison with the results of the City Survey, with a ratio of household to structural materials at about 4:1, this disparity is not so great as to necessarily indicate survey bias or other extenuating factors and may be taken as an indication that the post 1860 occupants of the site were impoverished.

Faunal material, including bone and shell, were found throughout the property, in contexts excluded from the site and in contexts associated with both Time Blocks. Faunal analysis was not conducted for the remains recovered at 44AX0202.

#### *Other Artifacts*

Functional artifacts from the tobacco, clothing, activities, arms and personal groups recovered at 44AX0202 included brass and unidentified metal buttons, a copper coin (1775), brass scabbard finial and throat, kiln wasters, a porcelain doll arm, and kaolin pipe stem fragments, a porcelain toy cup, a brass knob, a lead handle (Plates 98-100). The arms group also includes Civil War era Springfield steel bayonet recovered around Feature 15 (see Plate 85).

#### *Artifacts and Period of Occupation*

Generally, the entire artifact assemblage supports an interpretation of use of the property at 44AX0202 from at least the second quarter of the 19th century into the 20th century, with ephemeral land use dating to circa 1820 or somewhat earlier and more intensive occupation from the mid 19th through the 20th centuries.

A Mean Ceramic Date (MCD, following South 1977) of 1830 was obtained for Time Block 1 (c. 1800-c. 1860) and 1855 for Time Block 2 (c. 1860-c. 1910). The MCD represents the mid-point of the period of site occupation; however, the calculation can be skewed by the presence of curated or second-hand ceramics in an assemblage. In these cases, calculation of the MCD would tend to produce a date that is earlier than the actual mid-point of site occupation. This is possibly a factor in the calculations for 44AX0202.

The temporal range of occupation, rather than the mid-point of occupation, can be inferred by the relative proportions of ceramic types in the artifact assemblage. Whiteware, manufactured and sold after 1820, is the most common refined ware recovered at 44AX0202, comprising 30.85 % of the combined 1800-1910 ceramic assemblage. Pearlware, manufactured and sold between 1780 and 1830, makes up 9.64% of this assemblage, and ironstone postdating 1840, makes up 25.1 % of this assemblage. No creamware, manufactured and sold between 1762 and 1820, or earlier dateable ceramic types were recovered at the site, indicating that anything other than ephemeral use of the property prior to circa 1820 is unlikely.

Of the bottle/jar and tableware glass fragments recovered at 44AX0202, the type of glass manufacturing technology and, thus, dates of production were identified for only a small percentage and these dated from the 1860s through the early 20th century.

The presence of potash/soda windowpane fragments (pre-1864) in the assemblage at 44AX0202 indicates that one or more buildings on the site were constructed or maintained between the late 18th and mid 19th century. Recovered lime/soda windowpane indicates continued occupation of the site after 1864.

The relative proportion of nail types is another indication of the temporal range and intensity of occupation at 44AX0202. Each nail type was popular for a specific and overlapping period of time, thus nail types can be used to establish generalized dates for older buildings. Although nail types cannot conclusively date a structure, temporal patterns of occupation, alteration, and use may be interpreted from the nail assemblage. Local manufacturers began to supply machine cut nails in quantity after 1790, and these competed with earlier wrought nails until circa 1830, when machine headed cut nails appeared, replacing those with hand finished heads. Wire nails were introduced circa 1850 but were not common in the Mid-Atlantic until the 1890s. The presence of significant percentages of cut nails (post-1790) indicates that one or more of the buildings at 44AX0202 were possibly finished with cut nails prior to 1830 when machine-headed cut nails became available. The large quantity of machine-headed cut nails (post-1830) associated with the c.1860-c.1910 period at the site indicates that one or more of the buildings at the site were likely finished between c.1860 and 1890. Maintenance and repairs to these structures and the construction of any buildings after circa 1860 would also probably have involved the use of machine-headed cut nails and the few wire nails recovered are likely indicative of minimal maintenance at the site from 1890 into the 20th century.

### **Site Occupants and Owners**

Documentary research conducted for the King Street Properties indicated that the study property was a part of a larger parcel owned by Francis Peyton in the late 18th and early 19th century. In it is likely the property was mostly vacant or agricultural throughout this period and it may have been associated with the adjacent Virginia House Tavern, also on land owned by Peyton. Following his death in 1836, Peyton's estate was subdivided among his heirs in 1842 and Lucien Peyton (Francis Peyton's son) came to own both the Virginia House lot and the project area by 1845. No buildings are documented within the study area to this time and it appears likely that any occupation of the property prior to 1851 was likely ephemeral.

Tax records indicate there were no new buildings constructed on the property prior to 1850, when Lucien Petyon leased the lots comprising the study area to Edward Home, a slave dealer. Home later purchased the plot from Peyton in 1851. Land tax records and *Alexandria Gazette* newspaper advertisements indicate that Home may have made some significant improvements to the land—including a frame dwelling, a brick “negro jail,” a cultivated garden, a water pump, and several outbuildings—before selling the property later that same year. It is unknown whether Home lived on the property during this time, but it is certainly possible. It is also possible that enslaved persons were held in the jail during this time.

The tax records may provide some evidence that both structures were built in that year (Table 40), as it appears that no value was assessed for buildings on the study property prior to 1851. Tax records associated with other earlier landholdings in the vicinity are shown for comparative purposes.



PLATE 98  
Functional Artifacts from Features 15 and 15a  
Including Bone, Wood, Brass and Unidentified Metal Buttons, Copper Coin (1775),  
Brass Scabbard Finial and Throat, and Kiln Wasters

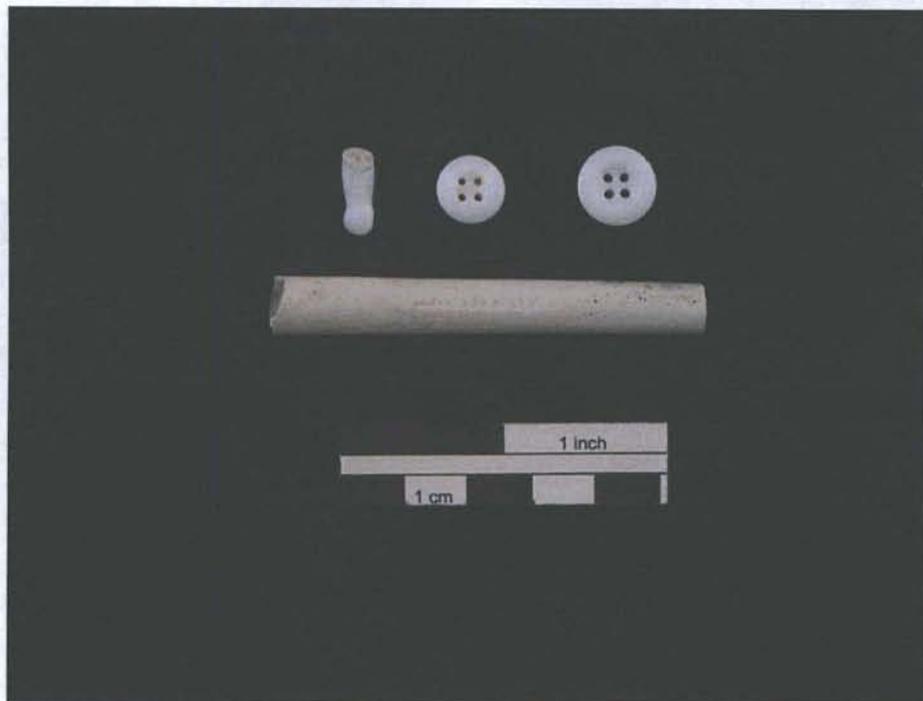


PLATE 99  
Functional Artifacts from Excavation Block 1  
Including a Porcelain Doll Arm, White Milk Glass Buttons, and Kaolin Pipe Stem





PLATE 100  
Functional Artifacts from Trench 10  
Including Brass Knob, Lead Handle



**TABLE 40:  
LAND TAX RECORDS**

**1847-1849**

Owner	Acres/Description	Location	Land Value	Buildings Value	Total Value
Lucien and John Peyton	10 acres	Middle Pike	\$100.00	0	\$100.00
Mrs. Sarah	5 acres	End King Street	\$500.00	\$1000.00	\$1500.00
Lucien Peyton	<b>2.5 acres (includes project area)</b>	On King and Peyton Sts.	\$3499.99	\$2500.00	\$5999.99
Sarah Peyton	House and Lot	Peyton St.	\$50.00	\$150.00	\$200.00
Francis Peyton Est.	Lot		\$50.00	0	\$50.00
Sarah Peyton	House and Lot	Peyton St.	\$200.00	0	\$200.00

**1850**

Francis Peyton Est.	5 acres	Upper End King Street	\$2500.00	\$1000.00	\$3500.00
Lucien Peyton	<b>Virginia House (includes project area)</b>		\$3499.99	\$2500.00	\$5999.99
Francis Peyton Est.	House and Lot	Peyton St.	\$50.00	\$150.00	\$200.00

**1851**

Edward Home	<b>House and Lot (includes project area)</b>	King Street Extension	\$1000.00	\$1000.00	\$2000.00
Lucien Peyton	Virginia House		\$2500.00	\$2500.00	\$5000.00

**1852**

Henry Bontz	<b>(includes project area)</b>	King Street Extended	\$1000.00		\$2000.00
Lucien Peyton	Virginia House		\$2500.00	\$2500.00 0	\$5000.00

**1855**

Henry Bontz	<b>House and Lot (includes project area)</b>	King Street	\$1200.00		\$1400.00
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**1857-1859**

Henry Bontz	<b>5 lots (includes project area)</b>	King Street	\$1500.00		\$2000.00
Lucien Peyton	Virginia House		\$3000.00		\$5500.00

**1860-1865**

Henry Bontz	<b>5 lots (includes project area)</b>	King Street	\$1500.00		\$2000.00
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**1885**

Henry Bontz	<b>Buildings only (includes project area)</b>	King Street		\$700.00	
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The buyer, David Windsor, owned the King Street parcel for only a few weeks before conveying it to Henry Bontz, a local butcher, in December 1851. Bontz was also the son-in-law of the proprietor of the adjacent Virginia House and may have taken advantage of this connection.

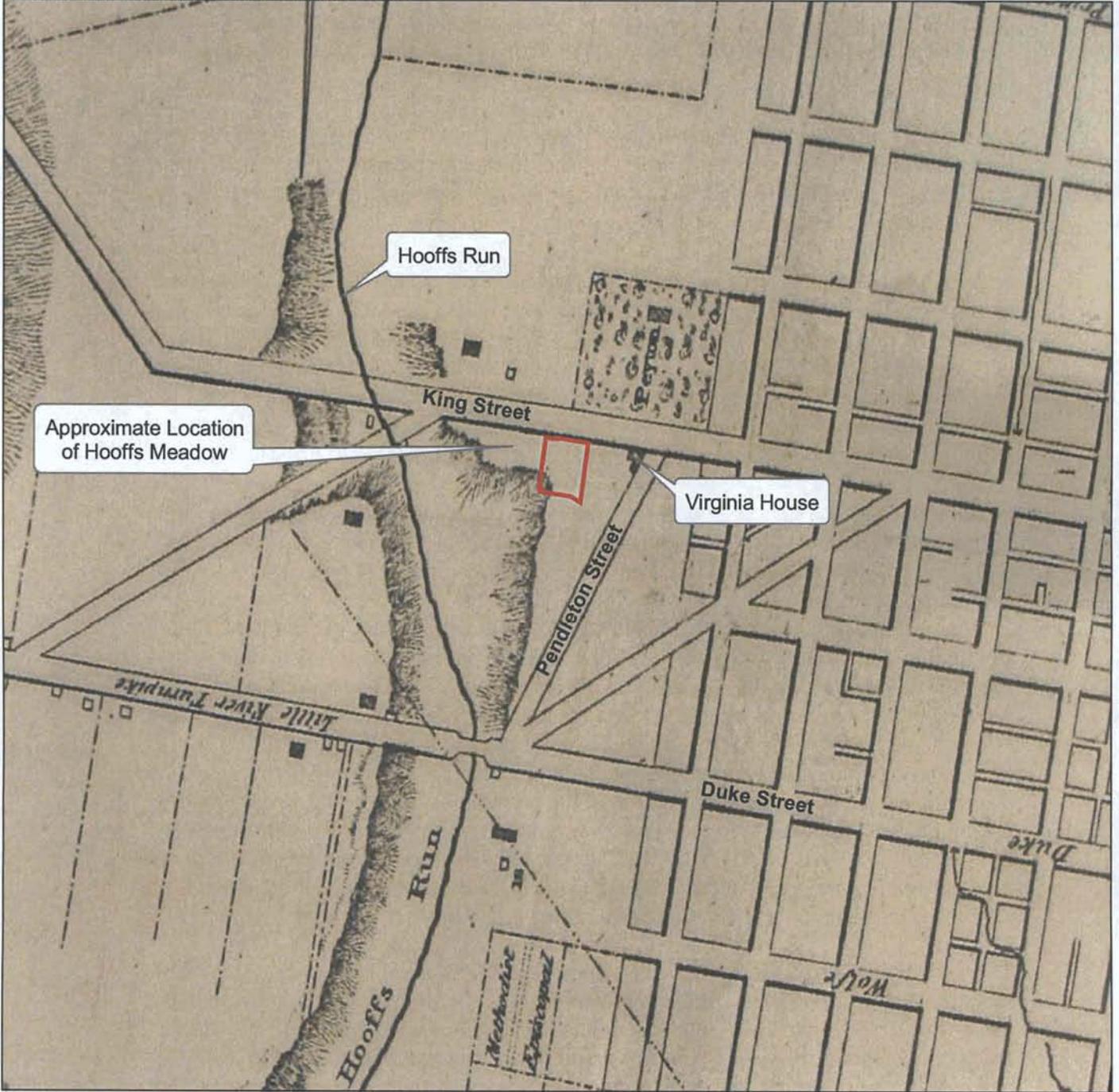
In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, Alexandria butchers were clustered around the "waterfront community" of Hooff's Run, located west of the study area (Exhibit 63). The adjacent field, known as Hooff's Meadow, was used for livestock grazing but also contained a slaughter house somewhere on the premises. Livestock auctions likely took place at the nearby Virginia House, as a result of the proximity to the open field and its resident butchers. It is probable that livestock crossed through the backyard of the study area and may have been watered there, on their way to the Virginia House. The backyard of the Virginia House was advertised in 1830 and 1853 as being large enough to accommodate large numbers of horses and carriages – and thus could have temporarily accommodated livestock as well. Bontz may have picked up more business by allowing animals to be housed or even auctioned on his land.

Land tax records for 1857 indicate that Bontz had subdivided the parcel into five parcels prior to this year. Records also suggest that Bontz built the row houses still standing and subdivided the lots into rental properties in the late 1850s. It is unlikely that Bontz ever resided on the property. By 1863, Henry Bontz had sold the eastern portion of the parcel to Elizabeth Tyler, trustee for William Richardson. It is not known if Tyler resided on the property although her name appears associated with this lot into the 1870s. Little additional information could be found concerning Elizabeth Tyler and she may have, like Bontz, let the dwelling and property to tenants.

There is no archeological evidence of any military activity taking place within the project area during the Civil War years excepting a few artifacts that may represent casual discard of worn out or unwanted military equipment. There is, however, evidence that the Old Dominion Rifles, 6th Battalion Virginia Volunteers (later part of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Volunteers) occupied the adjacent property to the east of 1514 King Street in 1861, though no specific descriptions of their activities here have been located at this time. According to some sources, Union troops occupying Alexandria utilized adjacent properties as cattle yards.

Following the Civil War, the King Street properties appear to have been residential, likely rental housing for persons of lower socioeconomic standing throughout the late 19th century. Records indicate that the property was sporadically rented and sometimes vacant during this period and that the buildings deteriorated substantially. In the 20th century, the project area vicinity saw residential, business, and industrial uses while the project area appears to have been primarily residential with some business use in the mid to late 20th century.

As previously discussed and for various reasons the standing and recently demolished buildings in the project area were not well documented. The demolished or partially demolished early 20th century buildings would not be included in 44AX0202 as they



Approximate Location of Hooffs Meadow

Hooffs Run

King Street

Virginia House

Pendleton Street

Duke Street

Hooffs Run

**1845 Ewing Map  
Alexandria, VA  
King Street Documentary Study  
WSSI #21397.03  
Scale: 1" = 1/4 mile**

 Approximate Location of Project Area

Map Source: "Plan of the Town of Alexandria, D.C. with the Environs Exhibiting the outlet of the Alexandria Canal, the Shipping Channel, wharves, Hunting Cr., etc.," Maskell C. Ewing, 1845. Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington D.C.



postdate the site. The mid 19th century row houses at 1520-1524 King St, that have been recorded as 100-0195, 100-0196, and 100-0197 however; clearly date to the time of occupation at 44AX0202.

It has been considered that these buildings might, in fact, be the slave jail however, no evidence for this theory could be found. Further, the advertisement for the sale of the dwelling and slave jail clearly states that the property fronts on King Street and that the slave jail was located in the rear of the dwelling.

Although the structure forms indicate a construction date of 1851 for these buildings, it seems more likely that they were built several years later. The 1851 date is based upon the deed of sale from David Windsor to Henry Bontz, and a notation that buildings were present on the land at this time. It seems likely that the buildings referenced in this deed were the frame dwelling and brick slave jail built by Edward Home in 1851. Land tax records indicate possible improvements in the built environment at 44AX0202 between 1855 and 1857 and that Bontz subdivided the parcel into five lots just prior to 1857.

It is possible that the standing mid 19th century buildings at 44AX0202 represent these improvements and that these buildings were constructed as rental housing between 1855 and 1857, possibly utilizing material salvaged from the brick slave jail.

In sum, the archeological and historical evidence indicates primary occupations at the site from circa 1851 into the 20th century. Ephemeral use of the property in the first half of the 19th century, perhaps associated with the neighboring Virginia House Tavern, is possible but no substantial evidence exists for use of most of the property for any purpose other than agriculture and perhaps refuse disposal prior to that date. The earliest occupants may have been Edward Home, a slave dealer, his family and perhaps confined slaves awaiting sale in 1850. This phase of the property history was however very brief, lasting just over one year, and may be poorly documented in the archeological record. Subsequent occupants of Site 44AX0202 appear to have been various tenants throughout the 19th and into the 20th century. Based on analysis of the material culture associated with these tenants they were likely impoverished or of low socioeconomic standing.

The 1845 Ewing map of Alexandria also shows us an idea of what the landscape looked like during that time. The project area is shown along the edge of what appears to be a small "bluff" above the low lying land along Hooff's Run (see Exhibit 63). The study area is shown draining to the west and the south, which was supported by the archeological excavations: the trench soil profiles showed much of the backyard of the 1500 block of King Street sloped south away from King Street. Stream deposited sediments (or perhaps colluvial deposits) were exposed at the base of the southernmost end of one trench, indicating an active drainage pattern in the backyard.

Also useful in picturing the project area environment, are reminiscences of R.E. Lee Taylor, who described a "very wide and deep ditch" running along King Street in front of the project area. He also described Hooff's Meadow, and the wooden bridge which carried King Street across Hooff's Run (Kriesa 2007: 18).

The study area may have been poorly drained at times, perhaps indicated by the number and types of 19<sup>th</sup> century features that were found preserved within the backyards of the 1500 block of King Street.

### **Discussion of Site Features**

The identification of numerous water features within one archeological site is unique and has not been intensively studied within the city of Alexandria. Site 44AX0202 included the archeological remains of a cobblestone walkway or drain (Feature 5); wooden box conduits or drains (Features 13 and 14); a barrel cistern and associated bored log pipe (Feature 15); and a well. Exhibit 64 presents the location of these features overlaid with historic map information.

The brief history of the technology of bored wood pipes and of water and sewer services within the City of Alexandria provided near the beginning of this report provides historic context for the interpretation of the features identified within the site. It is likely that the features discussed below represent examples of early to mid 19th century domestic plumbing, possibly a small drainage and water transportation system maintained over time.

#### *Cobble Stone Feature*

Feature 5 was located behind 1600-1602 King Street near the western boundary of the current project area, but is located along the edge of the 1842 western parcel boundary shown in the plat map of the subdivision of Peyton's land (see Exhibit 64). The feature must date to at least 1842 based on its location and alignment (parallel to the parcel boundary), although it not clear when the boundary between Hooff's Meadow and Peyton's land was originally established. Archeological dating of the feature was also problematic (see page XX: Feature 5 discussion), as the artifacts may have been mixed when deposited in the soils before construction and during use of the feature. Evidence of the some of the cobbles within a layer containing ironstone, suggested that the cobblestone feature post dates 1840.

This feature most likely represents a walk-way paved with cobbles that may have once led from King Street to the rear yard of the buildings. Or the feature may has served a dual function by providing a solid walking surface and also directing run-off in what was apparently a sloping yard area. Evidence of three trenches was found beneath the cobbles, suggesting that the feature may have been installed as a drain that led from the northern portion of the property near King Street toward a drainage ditch or gully that ran east to west across the southern portion of the project area. Unfortunately, conditions at the time of excavation were not considered safe enough to warrant exposing the feature in its entirety; therefore transit elevations showing the drop in slope of the feature were not obtained. The multiple trenches within this feature show in the test unit indicate that there was a lengthy history of constructing drainage features on this property.

### *Wooden Box Culverts/Conduits*

The various likely related features in the southeastern portion of the property also appeared to be associated with early to mid 19th century use of the property. Three wooden box conduits (Features 13, 14, and 34) were exposed within the southern end of the site (see Exhibit 64). The conduits were constructed of four wooden planks that were fastened together with, in the case of Feature 13, machine headed cut nails that post date 1830 (nails were not exposed in the small exposed section of Feature 34). Feature 13 ran east to west across the southern end of the site and measured 45 in total length (see Exhibit 50). The conduit was constructed in at least two sections; the eastern end extended off property (and therefore could not be further investigated) and the western end abruptly ended in the center of the property, but appears to have once extended further. The eastern section was resting/supported on lumber pieces, suggesting that the conduit was exposed above ground, or at least on the ground surface. Elevations across the base of the conduit showed a drop in elevation of roughly 0.1 foot.

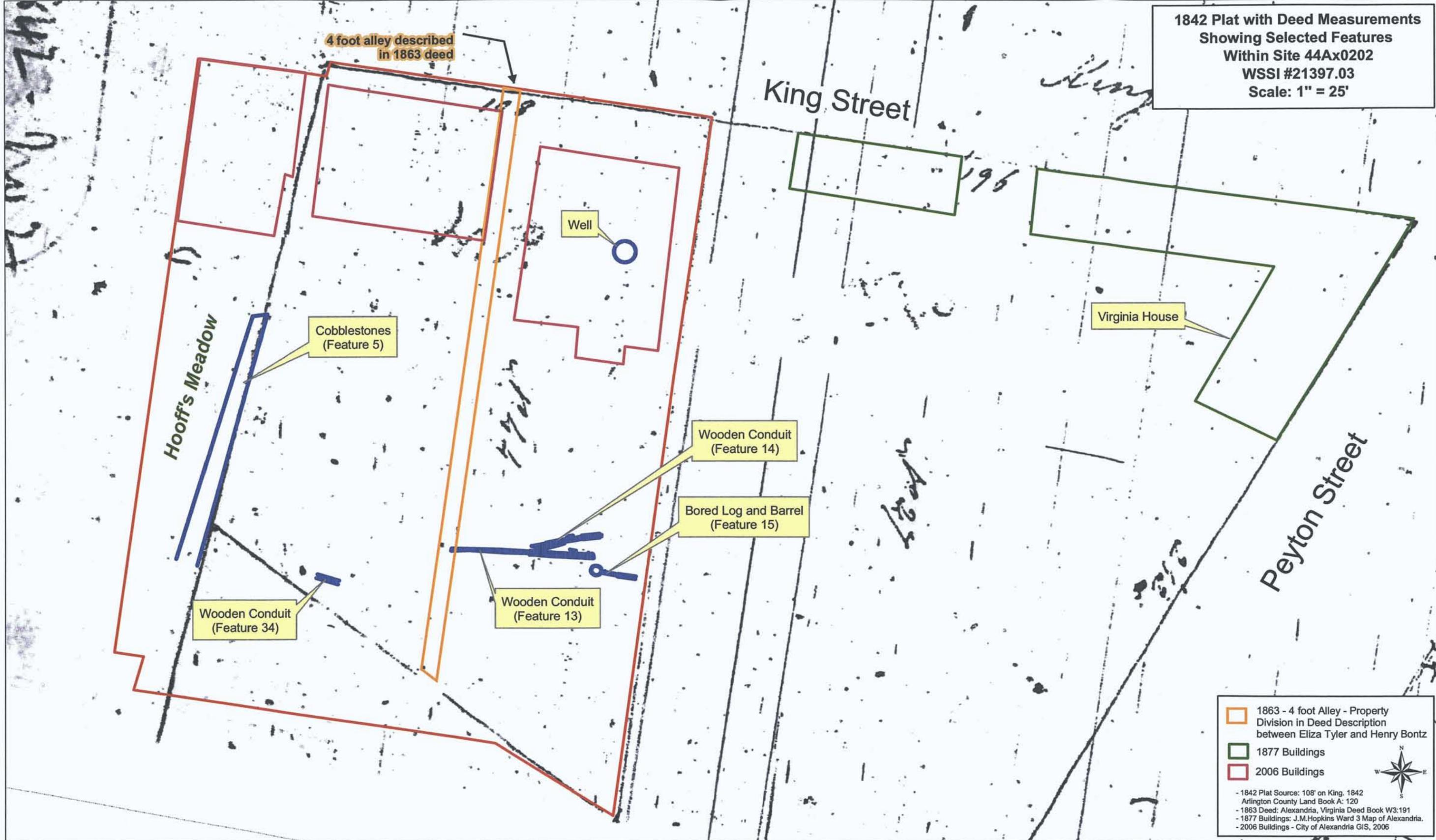
Feature 14 was constructed of recycled lumber and was more haphazardly constructed—although cut nails (post 1830) were found, they were not used to nail the conduit together. The feature measured roughly 18 feet in length and also originated from the eastern excavation trench wall; the western end terminated along the upper end of Feature 13 (see Exhibit 50). A possible builder's trench associated with Feature 14 was identified.

Finally, only a four foot section of Feature 32 was exposed. This conduit was similar in construction to Feature 13; however a notch was exposed in the lower side wall of the feature. The function of the notch is unknown, but if it was not plugged, must have allowed for the dispersal of the contents flowing through the conduit.

The features (Features 13, 14, and 34) were roughly aligned east-west and possibly were used to drain the study area and the neighboring Virginia House property into Hooff's Run. These features crossed property lines and may have been constructed before the property was subdivided in 1857 by Henry Bontz. Following their construction, this small drainage or water transportation system may have been maintained and managed by the residents of the block over time across changing property boundaries. The conduits may also have been constructed by the Union Army, who would have disregarded property lines. By 1863, the Union Army had constructed stables and other buildings in the rear of the Virginia House (see Exhibit 12). The hypothesis for drainage is based on the limited elevation data that shows a small drop in elevation from east to west for Feature 13.

Alternatively, the conduits may have been used to either convey water *to* the study area and adjacent property. Virginia House newspaper advertisements mention "a fountain of fine water brought in by pipes from a neighboring spring" (Miller 1987:23) and "a pump of the best water in the city"(AG 2 November 2 1853). This spring likely originated near the study area and drained into Hooff's Run, which may also account for the theorized wet conditions in the rear of the study area.

1842 Plat with Deed Measurements  
Showing Selected Features  
Within Site 44Ax0202  
WSSI #21397.03  
Scale: 1" = 25'



1863 - 4 foot Alley - Property Division in Deed Description between Eliza Tyler and Henry Bontz  
 1877 Buildings  
 2006 Buildings

- 1842 Plat Source: 108' on King, 1842 Arlington County Land Book A: 120  
 - 1863 Deed: Alexandria, Virginia Deed Book W3:191  
 - 1877 Buildings: J.M.Hopkins Ward 3 Map of Alexandria.  
 - 2006 Buildings - City of Alexandria GIS, 2006



The quantity and types of artifacts recovered in the soils surrounding these features and the nearby barrel cistern, suggest a possibility that a building, perhaps the slave jail indicated in the background research, or a domestic activity area may have been present in the vicinity. No intact structural remains were found near these features but any such remains may have been removed as salvage or destroyed by later disturbance.

#### *Barrel Cistern and Bored Log Pipe (Feature 15)*

Feature 15 consisted of two sections of a bored log pipe (fitted together) and a half barrel. The recovered section of the bored log pipe was tapered at each end (Plates 101) and is similar in design to ones used within late 19th century (and likely earlier) Alexandria wells and public water pumps, as well as other log pumps dating to the late 18th century (see Exhibits 22 and 23). One of these log pumps was found *in situ* within the well feature at Site 44AX0202 (Plate 102). A comparison of the two bored logs is found below, but the complete description of the well feature excavation is found in Appendix I.

Both log pipes discovered within Site 44AX0202 were tapered on the ends that were fitted into the next section of the log pipe which had been cut flat (see Plates 87 and 100). The upper portion of the well log was not found *in situ*, but exhibited evidence of having been cinched with a metal band, while the two sections of Feature 15 were fitted so tightly that they appeared to be one continuous log. One other difference between the two bored logs was that the well pump was octagonal in shape, while the Feature 15 log sections were rounded. It is possible that the log pipe within Feature 15 was recycled from a well and refitted specifically for the purpose of collecting water in the barrel, as the tapered end of the pipe was snugly fitted in a smoothed notch in the rim of the barrel. Water was continuously draining into the barrel during the archeological excavation of the feature.

The most common interpretation for a feature that incorporates a large buried barrel is a cistern or well (Peterson 2001 c.f. Brown 1995; Rotenstein 1995; Walitscheck 1995). Feature 15 included the lower half of a barrel partially buried within Feature 15a, but there is no clear evidence that it functioned as a well. The feature, which included *both* the barrel and a bored log pipe, appears to be to be a system for the collection and storage of water, i.e. a cistern. The water may have been collected as drinking water for humans, or for some other purpose, such as for watering animals or a backyard garden. No evidence of industrial activity associated with these features was found.

Artifacts were mostly recovered the fills surrounding and filling the feature, making the exact dating of the construction and use of the cistern difficult to determine. The feature was located within an apparent gully that ran across the southern end of the site; therefore artifacts may have been transported and deposited via slopewash around the feature. The soils within the pit feature that partially buried the barrel contained a British farthing dating to 1775.

As a whole, the assemblage dates to the late 18th or early 19th century and thus may be associated with the Virginia House Tavern, which was opened in the early 19th century

to the east of the project area (see Exhibit 64). Livestock auctions were held at the neighboring Virginia House and the cistern may have been used for watering livestock, perhaps while passing through or being pastured on the project area.

### *Brick Well*

A circa 19<sup>th</sup> century well was also found within the northeastern corner of the study area beneath the house at 1514-1524 King Street (see Exhibit 64 and Appendix I). Although the exact construction date of this well is unknown because of mixed fill deposits at the base of the well, it appears to have been abandoned by the late 19<sup>th</sup> early 20<sup>th</sup> century, which is around the time of the construction of the house located at 1514-1524 King Street. The large amount of modern structural debris in the upper four feet of the well appears to have originated from the recent demolition of the house, suggesting that the well was not entirely filled after abandonment, and may have been covered and forgotten prior to the house construction.

Water from the well was drawn through a bored log pipe, which was found in situ in the center of the well. Although the pumping mechanism was not recovered, it was most likely a cast iron hand pump which attached to the top of the bored log. This feature may be the "pump of fine water" mentioned in the 1851 advertisement for the sale of the property. In any event, access to "fine water" within the study area and the neighboring Virginia House property was not difficult, due in part to the physical proximity of Hooff's Run and a "neighboring spring".

### *Other Late 19th/Early 20th Century Features*

The features in the central portion of the property, associated with the later 19th century and possibly early 20th century use of the project area also appear to be essentially domestic and may be primarily associated with drainage and refuse or waste disposal. Table XX lists the features, which include a wooden barrel, the former locations of barrels; a trash pit; and a possible drainage ditch (Plates 103-104; see Exhibit 45).

One wooden barrel and several circular, shallow features interpreted as the former locations of barrels were located within this portion of the site; the circular features (Features 26 and 27) were similar in size to the diameter of the existing barrel (Feature 24). Several post holes were identified to the west of the barrel and barrel stains. Further expansion of the excavation area to the east was beyond the Scope of Work and was further hindered by time and budget constraints, but the posts may represent the structural remains of a structure that once covering the other features.

A dark stain leading away from the barrel feature was designated Feature 32. The bisection of this feature revealed that it was narrow trench, but it is not clear if the trench



PLATE 101  
First Section of Bored Log (Feature 15) Preserved from 44AX0202



PLATE 102  
Bored Log Pump Located Within Well Feature  
During Archeological Monitoring of Site 44AX0202





PLATE 103  
Overview of Features 24, 25, and 26 within Trench 10, View to East



PLATE 104  
Overview of Features 24, 27, and 31 After Heavy Rainfall  
View to East



was purposely excavated to drain the contents of the barrel. Heavy rains at the time of excavation prevented the recordation of slope elevations of the feature. It is also not clear if the color of the dark feature soil resulted from the current contents of the barrel, which contained ash, coal and slag fragments, or from previous contents.

**TABLE 41:**

**Selected Late 19th/Early 20th Century Features at 44AX0202**

Feature	Description	Temporal Designation (TPQ)
Feature 24	Wooden barrel	Likely late 19th or 20th century
Feature 24a	Barrel pit	Likely late 19th or 20th century, TPQ 1890
Feature 25	Possible trash pit	Likely late 19th or 20th century
Feature 26	Circular stain/ barrel pit	Likely late 19th century, TPQ 1864
Feature 27	Circular stain/ barrel pit	Likely late 19th century, TPQ 1864
Feature 28	Posthole	Unknown
Feature 29	Posthole	Unknown
Feature 30	Posthole	Late 19th or 20th century TPQ 1890
Feature 31	Circular pit feature	Unknown
Feature 32	Narrow trench/ drainage ditch from Feature 24a	Likely late 19th century, TPQ 1864 (based on intrusion into Feature 27)

The majority of artifacts were recovered from the fills surrounding this complex of features, and therefore likely date after the abandonment and in-filling of this area. However the two shallow features representing former barrel locations (Features 26 and 27) contained post-1864 window pane fragments. It is possible that these circular stains were created *underneath* the barrels; therefore may not date to the time period of barrel use.

Although no highly organic soils or other evidence was found to indicate their definitive use, one possible interpretation posited for Features 24-27 is they represent the last in a series of informal shallow barrel privies used by the residents of 44AX0202 near the end of the 19th century. The barrels in the earlier locations of the privy (Features 26 and 27) may have completely removed with their contents intact and disposed. The remaining barrel (Feature 24) may have been abandoned, rather than disposed of, with its contents draining down slope, via Feature 32, toward the gully or drainage ditch in the southern portion of the project area.



## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A Phase I archeological investigation of the 0.61-acre King Street Property located between King Street and Dechantel Street in Alexandria, Virginia and Phase II investigations and Phase III data recovery of site 44AX0202 on the King Street Properties were conducted between May and July 2006 by Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia, for DSF Long King I LLC of Alexandria, Virginia. Archeologically monitoring was conducted in August 2007 (see Appendix I).

The Documentary Study had indicated that the study property was a part of a larger parcel owned by Francis Peyton in the late 18th and early 19th century and that the property was likely vacant or agricultural throughout this period. It was also noted that the property may have been associated during these years with the adjacent Virginia House Tavern, also on land owned by Peyton. By 1850 Lucien Peyton, who had inherited the property from his father, leased the lots comprising the study area to Edward Home, a slave dealer, who purchased the plot in 1851. Land tax records and *Alexandria Gazette* newspaper reports indicate that Home may have made some significant improvements to the land—including a frame dwelling, a brick “negro jail,” a cultivated garden, a water pump, and several outbuildings—before selling the property later that same year. For much of the remainder of the 19th century the properties were owned by Henry Bontz, a local butcher.

The Phase I and II investigations consisted of the excavation of nine exploratory backhoe trenches of varying lengths across the property, the excavation of two test units and additional excavations associated with some of the 32 cultural features identified during the work.

Deep fill horizons were found overlying subsoil across the entire project area; however, beneath these late 19th and early 20th century fills, 26 cultural features possibly associated with the 19th century occupations of the project area were identified. In consultation with Alexandria Archaeology, all contexts and cultural materials associated with 19th century and possible 18th century occupations of the project area were designated as site 44AX0202. Contexts and materials associated with terminal 19th century and later occupations of the property were excluded from the archeological site.

Site 44AX0202 was interpreted as the archeological manifestation of various domestic and other possible uses of the property in the 19th and possibly 18th century and was considered potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places due to the information that it might provide concerning lifeways on the periphery of the City of Alexandria in the 19th century and perhaps earlier times. Phase III data recovery for 44AX0202 was recommended as these resources would be impacted by the planned development.

In the Phase III Data Recovery, 19th century features in two discrete areas of the site were investigated further with the mechanized excavation of large areas along with additional test unit excavation and the sampling of features.

Investigated cultural features likely dating to the pre 1860 occupations at 44AX0202 included a cobble walkway or drain, several postholes, two wooden box conduits or drains, two bored log pipe, and an associated collection barrel in a barrel pit. These latter features were thought to most likely represent examples of 19th century plumbing installations for the transportation of drinking water from an off site well and general drainage. Investigated features from the later 19th century occupation at the site included a buried barrel thought to possibly represent a shallow barrel privy, several pits that may have also been formerly used for barrel privies, postholes, and a refuse pit.

The archeological and historical evidence gathered from this work supports the interpretation of primary occupations at the site from circa 1851 into the 20th century. Ephemeral occupation prior to 1851 is possible but no substantial evidence exists for use of most of the property for any purpose other than agriculture and perhaps refuse disposal prior to that date; however features and deposits in the eastern portion of the study area may be associated with early 19th century activities at the Virginia House Tavern. As livestock auctions were commonly held at the tavern during this period, one or more of the water features in this portion of the project area may be associated with watering animals prior to such auctions.

The mid-19th century features may have been constructed by the domestic occupants of the site or possibly by occupying Union troops, who by 1863, had built stables and other buildings in the rear of the Virginia House.

The earliest primary occupants of the study area may have been Edward Home, the slave dealer, his family and perhaps confined slaves awaiting sale, circa 1850-1851. This phase of the property history was however very brief, lasting perhaps a year, and may be poorly documented in the archeological record. Subsequent occupants of 44AX0202 appear to have been various tenants throughout the 19th and into the 20th century. Based on analysis of the material culture associated with these tenants they were likely impoverished or of low socioeconomic standing.

Site 44AX0202 is considered potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places due to the data that it has provided concerning lifeways of this city block in Alexandria in the 19th century. Although some questions remain unanswered, additional archeological work is unlikely to produce significant new research data unless deep stratified features such as deep well or privy shafts are uncovered during construction. Archeological monitoring of construction at the site has been requested by Alexandria Archaeology for this purpose.

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