

**ARCHEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT  
(PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION)  
AND RESEARCH MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR  
THE JAMES BLAND DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY,  
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**



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## ABSTRACT

An Archeological Evaluation (Phase I archeological investigation) was conducted of the James Bland Development property; comprising two entire city blocks and three partial city blocks (acres) bounded by First, N. Patrick, Madison, N. Alfred, Wythe and N. Columbus Streets in Alexandria, Virginia. The project area is comprised of  $\pm$  8.49 acres.

The project area is included within the Parker-Gray Historic District (100-0133) which has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is also the site of the James Bland Homes (100-5033), a public housing project built by the Alexandria Redevelopment and Housing Authority (ARHA) in two phases, with a four-block area constructed in 1954 and a final block (known as the James Bland Addition) constructed in 1959. A Phase II Intensive level architectural evaluation of these buildings was completed concurrently with the Phase I archeological investigation.

The results of the Archeological Evaluation determined that significant disturbance and deep modern or late historic fills were present in most of the project area; however one historic archeological site, 44AX0211, was identified.

Site 44AX0211 appears to represent a buried plowed horizon (Apb) containing material culture associated with the residents of a portion of the project area from the late 18th or early 19th century into the early 20th century. Two possible historic subsurface features were identified within the buried surface; however, neither feature was fully investigated. The site may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, as it may provide significant data relevant to the lifeways of residents of the City of Alexandria from the late 18th or early 19th century into the early 20th century. A Phase II archeological evaluation of site 44AX0211 is recommended as avoidance of the site in current development plans is not likely feasible.

An additional intact, likely historic, cultural feature was found within the project area; this feature has been recorded as site 44AX0212. This brick structure appears to be an intact architectural feature and may be associated with a no longer extant pre-1921 dwelling shown on historic maps in the vicinity. Additional investigation of the feature is recommended as it is considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D.

Based on the results of the documentary research and the Phase I work, it must be considered possible that significant cultural features may have been preserved beneath the urban fills that cover the study property. Archeological monitoring is recommended for all ground-disturbing activities within the project area.

Finally, as the re-development of the James Bland Housing will occur over a long period of time, work beyond the Phase I level will have to be accomplished in stages in accordance with the development schedule.



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## INTRODUCTION

Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions Inc.(WSSI) of Gainesville, Virginia conducted an Archeological Evaluation (Phase I archeological investigation)<sup>1</sup> of the James Bland Development property; comprising two entire city blocks and three partial city blocks bounded by First, N. Patrick, Madison, N. Alfred, Wythe and N. Columbus Streets in Alexandria, Virginia (Exhibit 1). The project area is comprised of  $\pm$  8.49 acres. The work was sponsored by GPB Associates, LLC of Bethesda, Maryland and was carried out in October and November of 2009.

Kimberly Snyder, M.A. served as Principal Investigator on this project. The fieldwork was conducted by Senior Associate Archeologist Boyd Sipe, M.A. with the assistance of David Carroll, Edward Johnson, Annie McQuillan, and Jeremy Smith. Beth Waters Johnson, M.A. conducted the artifact analysis.

Fieldwork and report contents are in compliance with the City of Alexandria Archaeological Protection Code and followed a Scope of Work (SOW) approved by Alexandria Archaeology (Appendix I). Fieldwork and report contents also conformed to the guidelines set forth by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) for a Phase I identification level survey as outlined in their 2009 *Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (DHR 2009); the *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia, Additional Guidance for the Implementation of the Federal Standards Entitled Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines* (48 FR 44742, September 29, 1983) (DHR 2003) as well as the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (DOI 1983).

This research was conducted in anticipation of the planned development of the property. As the degree of disturbance and subsurface stratigraphy within the project area could not be clearly established through documentary research, the goals of this investigation were 1) to determine the degree and locations of disturbance on the property and; 2) to identify archeological sites that may be present and to provide a preliminary assessment of their potential significance in terms of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). If a particular resource was felt to possess the potential to contribute to the knowledge of local, regional or national prehistory or history, Phase II work would be recommended.

This document includes an overview of relevant cultural and environmental background data, research expectations, field and laboratory methods relevant to the current investigations, and the results of the Phase I investigations within the study area.

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<sup>1</sup> The Archeological Evaluation required under the City of Alexandria Archeological Resource Protection Code specified in the City Zoning Ordinance Section 11-411 and adopted on June 24, 1992 is the equivalent of the Phase I identification level survey, or Phase I archeological investigation, as described in the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) 2009 *Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (DHR 2009).



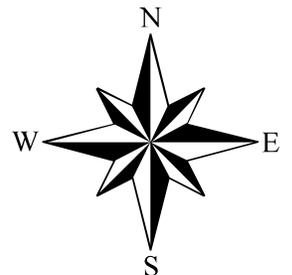
 Project Area



Fairfax County

**Vicinity Map**  
**James Bland Phase I**  
**WSSI #21548.03**  
**Scale: 1" = 2000'**

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Additionally, a Resource Management Plan and Scope of Work (SOW) for further investigations of the James Bland property are included with this report as Appendix V. Detailed environmental and cultural background, an overview of previous archeological research in the project area vicinity, and recordation and evaluation of the historic architectural resources on the property are provided in the report, *Documentary Study and Archeological Resource Assessment for the James Bland Homes, City Of Alexandria, Virginia* (Sipe et al. 2009).

All artifacts, research data and field data resulting from this project are currently on repository at the Thunderbird offices in Gainesville, Virginia.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

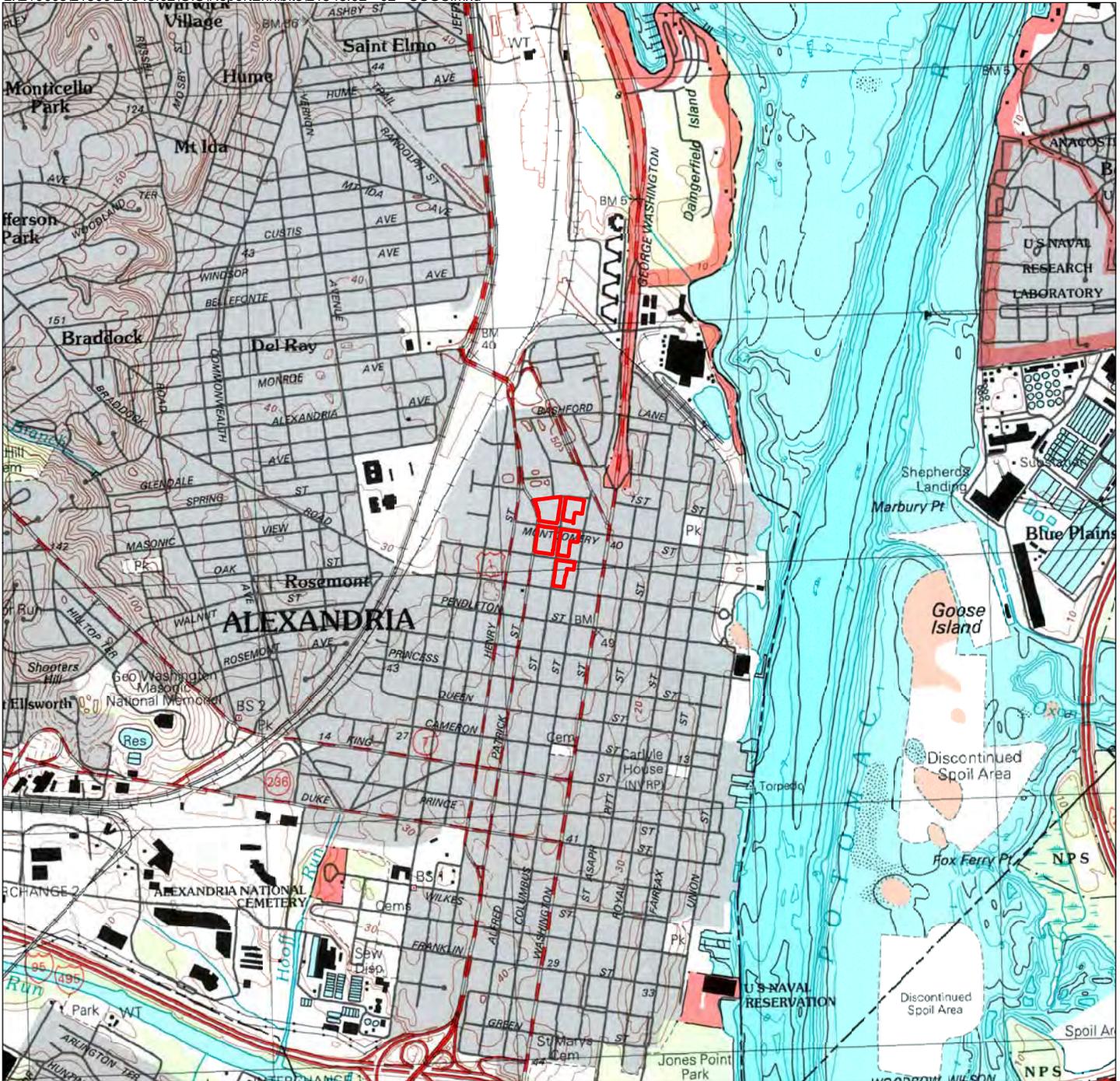
The project area lies within the Coastal Plain, which is underlain by sediments that have been carried from the eroding Appalachian Mountains to the west, and includes layers of Jurassic and Cretaceous clays, sands and gravels. These are overlain by fossiliferous marine deposits, and above these, sands, silts and clays continue to be deposited. The Coastal Plain is the youngest of Virginia's physiographic provinces and elevations range from 0 to 200/250 feet above sea level (a.s.l.). It is characterized by very low relief broken by several low terraces. The province runs west to the Fall Line, a low escarpment at circa 200 feet a.s.l., which formed where the softer sedimentary rocks of the Coastal Plain abut the more resistant rocks of the Piedmont. Where rivers cross this juncture, rapids or falls have developed.

The James Bland Development property is situated on developed land on low terraces overlooking the Potomac River, which lies less than one half mile to the east (Exhibit 2). Elevations within the project area average about 48 feet a.s.l.

The property was landscaped in two phases in association with the construction of the James Bland Homes public housing project in 1954 and 1959. Sidewalks, grassy lawns and shrubbery planted during the project's landscaping surround the 34 public housing buildings on the property (Exhibit 3). The project area surroundings may be generally described as inner city urban with mixed commercial and residential use.

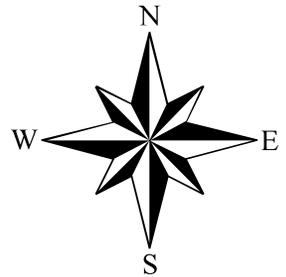
## **BACKGROUND SUMMARY**

Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions Inc. (WSSI) of Gainesville, Virginia conducted a Documentary Study on the James Bland Development property prior to the Phase I archeological investigation. The resulting report; *Documentary Study and Archeological Resource Assessment for the James Bland Homes, City Of Alexandria, Virginia* (Sipe et al. 2009) was prepared with contributions from and in consultation with History Matters, LC of Washington, D.C. and includes a more complete prehistoric and historic contextual study of the project area. Excerpts from that document are presented in the following text to provide the most relevant contextual information to the current investigation.



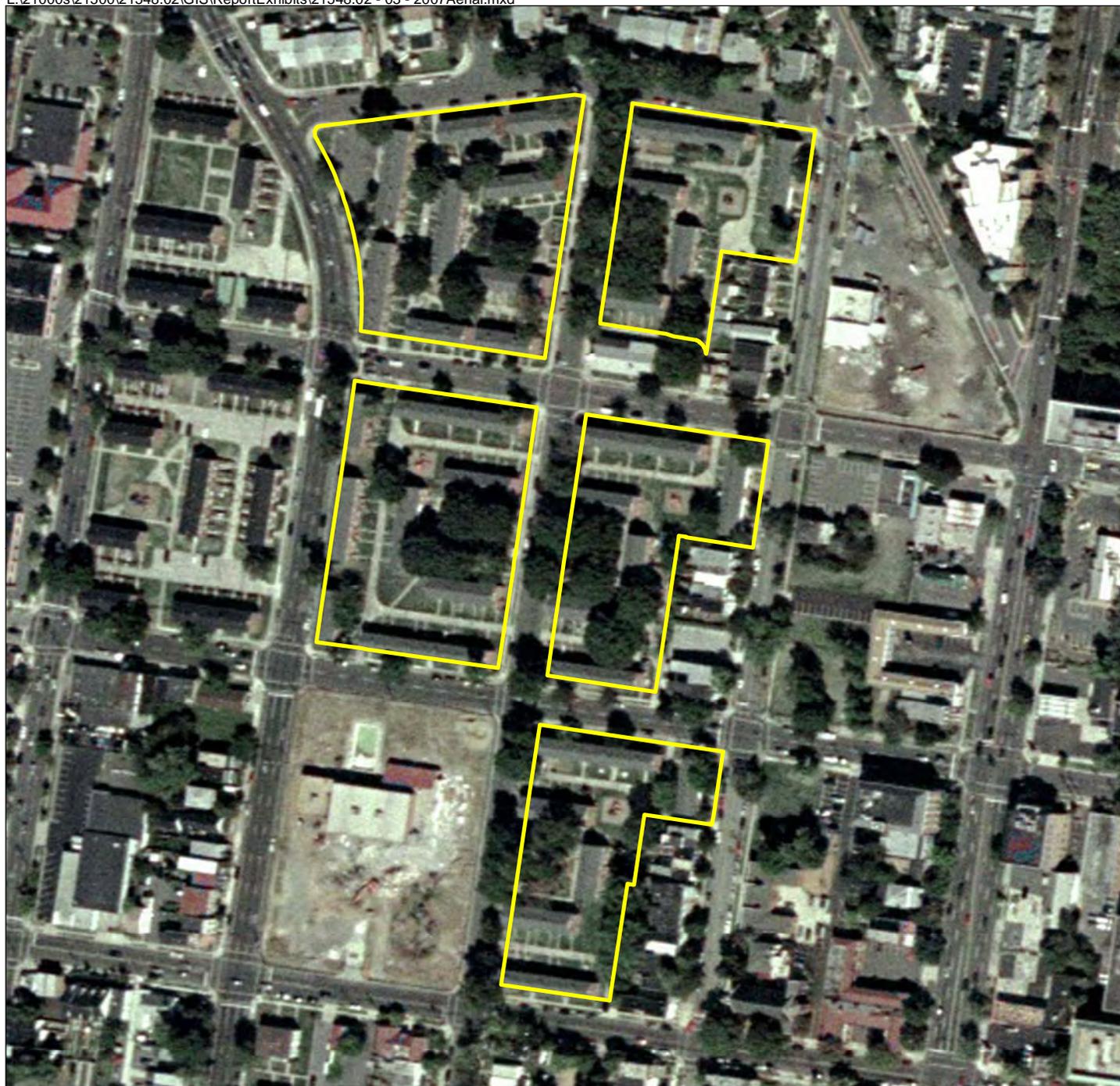
 Project Area

**USGS Quad Map  
 Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 1994  
 James Bland Phase I  
 WSSI #21548.03  
 Scale: 1" = 2000'**



Latitude: 38°48'51" N  
 Longitude: 77°02'50" W  
 Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 02070010  
 Stream Class: II  
 Name of Watershed: Potomac River

**Thunderbird Archeology**  
 by Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.



**October 2007 Natural Color Imagery**  
**James Bland Phase I**  
**WSSI #21548.03**  
**Scale: 1" = 200'**

 Project Area

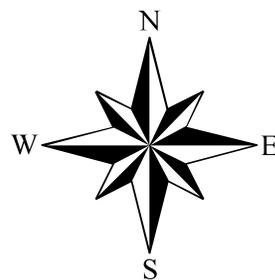


Photo Source: Aerials Express

**Thunderbird Archeology**  
by Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

**Exhibit 3**

For ease of discussion the study area has been divided into five areas or blocks; although an entire city block is actually not encompassed by every area (Exhibit 4). These are shown below:

Block 1 (Alexandria City Map 054.04-07-01; Account No. 11723500) is bounded by Madison, N. Columbus, Wythe, and N. Alfred Streets;

Block 2 (Alexandria City Map 2054.04-01-01; Account No. 11715100) is bounded by Madison, N. Columbus, Montgomery, and N. Alfred Streets;

Block 3 (Alexandria City Map 054.02-09-01; Account No. 11740500) is bounded by First, N. Columbus, Montgomery, and N. Alfred Streets;

Block 4 (Alexandria City Map 054.02-10-01; Account No. 11740000) is bounded by First, Montgomery and N. Alfred Streets and includes an additional adjacent area along N. Patrick Street (Alexandria City Map 054.02-10-02);

Block 5 (Alexandria City Map 054.02-11-01; Account No. 11740000) is bounded by Montgomery Street and N. Alfred Streets, N. Patrick Street and Madison Street.

Documentary research indicated that the James Bland Development property was owned by members of the Alexander family from the late 17th century; it was part of an estate bequeathed by Robert Alexander to his daughter Sarah Alexander before 1736. Sarah Alexander was the wife of Baldwin Dade. Although the property had been subdivided by the late 18th century, portions of the property remained in Alexander hands into the 19th century. During the colonial period, the lands may have been utilized for the cultivation of tobacco or other crops or as pasture; however, little detailed information is available to support such conclusions. Domestic use of the project area by enslaved laborers or tenants in the 18th century must be considered a possibility; but no documentary evidence of such use has been found.

Although the property history remains somewhat unclear; various prominent citizens of the city, including Charles Alexander Jr., John Gadsby, Richard Conway, Orlando Fairfax, Burke and Herbert and Thomas Veitch owned portions of the property between the late 18th century and mid 19th century. Use of the land by tenants is possible during this period. As most of these individuals were documented slave owners; it is also possible that enslaved laborers were residing on the property during these times but no documented evidence of such has been found. During this period, several properties in the vicinity of the project area were used as farms, pasture and household or market gardens by the various landowners or lessees. Documentary evidence has also been found indicating that at least one of the project area owners, Veitch, engaged free African Americans as tenants on his lands to the west of, and outside of, the project area during the second quarter of the 19th century.



 Project Area

**Blocks 1 - 5 Key Map**  
**October 2007 Natural Color Imagery**  
**James Bland Phase I**  
**WSSI #21548.03**  
**Scale: 1" = 200'**

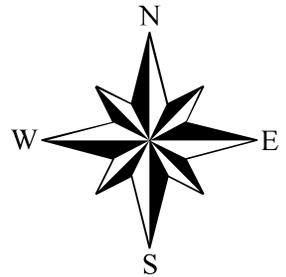


Photo Source: Aerials Express

**Thunderbird Archeology**  
by Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

**Exhibit 4**

Block 1 and the southern portion of Block 2 remained within the Alexander family into the early 19th century. After the death of Charles Alexander Jr. in 1814, his estate was divided and sold by his executors. Two conveyances made by the executors of the estate of Charles Alexander Jr. were recorded in the deed books of Alexandria County on January 24, 1817. One conveyance was one acre, the southern half of Block 1, to Joseph Mandeville and Samuel B. Larmon (Alexandria Deed Book E-2:12). The second conveyance, recorded that same day was one acre, the northern half of Block 1, to Edward Lloyd (Alexandria Deed Book E-2:12). It is not certain how long Lloyd held the property that encompassed the northern portion of Block 1 or what use he made of the property. Alexandria County property tax records indicate that, by 1828, Joseph Mandeville no longer held interest in the southern half of Block 1, as Samuel B. Larmon was assessed the tax for that property. However, no specific deeds or other conveyances between Mandeville and Larmon that record such a transaction have been found. Joseph Mandeville's estate was later sold by executors around 1850, following his death (Miller 1987:357).

Larmon appears to have retained the property until 1852 when it was conveyed to William Veitch. By a deed dated September 27, 1852, William Veitch acquired one "half square or acre of ground" from Commissioners Charles E. Stuart and Francis L. Smith from a chancery court decision. The land came to be sold following a chancery case dated November 1850: Larmon's guardian (complainant) vs. John W. Larmon (Alexandria Deed Book O3:322). It is unclear what Veitch did with the property while it was in his possession or whether there were any buildings or improvements made to the property. As previously noted, evidence has been found indicating that Veitch, engaged free African Americans as tenants on his lands to the west of, and outside of, the project area during the second quarter of the 19th century.

The property history for the remainder of Block 2 and for Block 3 in the 19th century follows from Richard Conway's acquisition of what had been Robert Alexander's 160 acre property from William Lyles in the late 19th century. Lands forming the northern portion of Block 2 and most of Block 3 were conveyed by a deed dated October 1, 1812 to Joseph Smith from Richard Conway's Executors (Alexandria Deed Book X: 108). It remains uncertain how Joseph Smith disposed of the tract he purchased from Conway's executors. A possible conveyance from Smith to the Mechanics Bank of Alexandria circa July 1821 could not be verified due to several missing deed book pages. The Mechanics Bank clearly held title to the land by 1823 when, by a deed dated March 30, the same parcels were conveyed to William Wright Cohagen from the Mechanics Bank of Alexandria, (Alexandria Deed Book N2:14). Subsequently, William Cohagen died intestate and the land went to his father, John Cohagan.

John Cohagan and his wife Elizabeth Cohagan conveyed the same parcels to William Veitch on October 1, 1835 (Alexandria Deed Book V2:579). As previously mentioned, William Veitch purchased one “half square or acre of ground” in Block 1 years later in 1852 (Alexandria Deed Book O3:444) and is known to have let lands in the project area vicinity to African American tenants as early as 1832. William and Mary Veitch conveyed the parcels and lots to physician Orlando Fairfax on June 4, 1853. The land description read:

a square or two acres of land...bounded on the north by Montgomery Street, on the east by Columbus Street, on the south by Madison Street, and on the west by Alfred Street.

Also, “that acre or half square [Lot 20]...bounded to wit: on the south by Montgomery Street, on the east by Columbus Street, on the west by Alfred Street and on the north by a line drawn through the center of the square and running parallel to Montgomery Street” (Alexandria Deed Book O3:443).

With the outbreak of the Civil War, Orlando Fairfax left Alexandria and joined the Confederates at the City of Richmond, and did not return until the war was over. Fairfax died prior to 1887 and, on June 4, 1887, his widow Mary sold the land to Michael B. Harlow and James R. Caton, who had formed the partnership of Harlow and Caton. . James R. Caton was a local attorney and Michael B. Harlow served as the city treasure of Alexandria for 14 years (Miller 1991:304). Harlow and Caton developed and sold numerous house lots in the project area vicinity in the late 1800s.

William Herbert acquired a tract containing Block 4 from Richard’s Conway’s estate by a deed dated July 1, 1812. Herbert probably acquired the land as an investment, and although no specific deed of conveyance was located, tax records indicate that the one acre parcel conveyed from Conway’s executors to William Herbert in 1812 had been purchased by Hugh Smith before 1820. The northern portion of Block 5, a tract of 11/16 acre was conveyed by a deed dated November 6, 1813 from William Herbert, Nicholas Fitzhugh and Edward Lee, as Richard Conway’s executors, to John Gadsby of Baltimore, Maryland (Alexandria Deed Book X: 276). Gadsby arrived in Alexandria from England circa 1790 with his first wife, Miss Smelt, and their two daughters, Anna Sophia and Margaret Sarah. Soon after their move across the Atlantic, Gadsby and his wife had a son named John who, according to genealogical records, was born in Virginia. Before moving to Baltimore, he had resided in Alexandria for over 15 years and prospered as the reputable proprietor of Gadsby’s Tavern, located on Royal and Cameron Streets.

Notables including George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and John Adams patronized Gadsby's Tavern. Gadsby leased the tavern from 1796 until 1808 from John Wise, a local businessman. At the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, taverns like Gadsby's were popular with local townfolk as a place to meet, to conduct business and entertain themselves, as well as being a place for travelers to stop for the night. As it was customary at the time, it is entirely possible Gadsby and his family lived at the tavern or inn (Miller 1991:151-154).

It remains uncertain what use Gadsby had for the land he purchased from Richard Conway's estate. He also purchased a 28 acre parcel located to the west of the project area from Conway's executors, by deed dated December 6, 1813 (Alexandria Deed Book X: 240). As such, Gadsby's purchases were likely speculative; he subdivided and sold the latter property to others within one month. No specific deed or conveyance for the property within the study area from Gadsby to other persons or parties was located; however, based on Alexandria County tax records, the property was acquired by Hugh Smith before 1820, consolidating his ownership of Blocks 4 and 5.

For much of the 19th century, Blocks 4 and 5 were owned by Hugh Smith, a well known business man in Alexandria during that period. Smith was the owner of a bottling cellar and an investor in local banks, the Alexandria Turnpike Company, and the Alexandria Academy. Smith also invested in the Wilkes Street Pottery, which produced salt glazed earthenware that Smith sold in his glass and china shop:

In 1825 he [Smith] acquired the establishment, and stoneware marked H. Smith & Co. was manufactured there at least until 1831, when Benedict C. Milburn took over operations under Smith's ownership. Later wares are stamped H.C. Smith after Hugh Charles took over management of the Pottery. Under Hugh Smith & Co. the Pottery produced highly decorated stoneware with blue undulating vines and single flowers... (Office of Historic Alexandria n.d.)

In 1820, Smith paid taxes for 5.25 acres described as being situated on "Georgetown road, Hoffman's division and Conway." The land was assessed at \$750 that year. Also in that year, Smith was enumerated in the population census in Alexandria as living with seven free white males and females and four slaves. Smith owned and leased other lands in the project area vicinity, including a block located just east of the project area (bounded by Madison, Columbus, Washington and Wythe), which he purchased from Charles Alexander Jr. and his wife Mary in 1807 (Alexandria County Deed Book V: 265). It is unknown how Hugh Smith may have used the property within the study area. Historical records do not suggest that he owned any shops or factories in this portion of the city (Miller 1991 and consulted deed books). There is also no evidence Smith resided on this property, and available tax records suggest there were probably few if any buildings on this property in the 19th century. As such, the property history for this portion of the project area also remains unclear. According to the Alexandria City Property tax records, at least the northern portion of this city block within the project area

was owned by the estate of Hugh C. Smith until at least 1878. Unfortunately, the will of Hugh C. Smith (Alexandria Will Book 7:134) was found only on very poor quality microfilm and was illegible. These blocks appear to have remained largely undeveloped into the early 20th century.

On May 23, 1861, Virginia formally seceded from the Union by a vote of 97,000 to 32,000 (Bowman 1985:51, 55). In a public referendum, Alexandrians voted 958 for and only 106 against secession (Smith and Miller 1989:83). The morning after Virginia voted to secede; Federal troops entered Alexandria as Confederate troops exited the city to the west. "This was done without opposition, capturing in the town a few rebel cavalry. Some 700 rebel infantry in the town had received notice of the approach of the troops, and were ready to take the [railroad] cars. They escaped on the Orange and Alexandria Railway, burning the bridges behind them. Our [Union] troops pursued a short distance, also burning such bridges as they had spared..." (Scott 1880: 37-41). Alexandria would remain an occupied city throughout the duration of the War. Private homes and businesses were taken over by the occupying army, and the city was used as a staging point for the various military campaigns in Virginia.

The Union army's occupation of Alexandria during the Civil War impacted Alexandria's African American population, both freed and enslaved. Although exact numbers are unknown, as many as 20,000 African American refugees may have come to Alexandria during the war. The majority of the African American refugees that migrated to Alexandria probably fled from nearby plantations in northern Virginia, but former slaves from other parts of Virginia, Maryland and even remote parts of the Confederacy also made their way to the city. For the refugees, passage through Confederate Virginia, was typically on foot and often very dangerous. Emma Bynum, a former slave who learned to write in a freedmen's school, described her flight from slavery:

I traveled 65 miles and we had 52 in our number, be fore, we crost, the river,...we tought, we wld, be taken eny moment, the babys, cried, and we could whear, the sound of them, on the warter, we lay all night in the woods, and the next day, we traveled on and we, reached, Suffolk that night, and we, lost twenty, one, of the Number (Swint et al. 1966:251).

Initially, U.S. officials were required to send "fugitive slaves" back to their owners but, by mid-1861, the government began to refer to freedom-seekers as "contraband of war." This status as property provided a legal basis through which Union officers could refuse to return refugees to their Confederate owners. Contrabands became known as "freedmen" during the later years of the war and into reconstruction. Arriving in Alexandria with few resources, the escaped slaves sought work, food, clothing, shelter, medical treatment, and education. Many such refugees found employment with the army as stevedores, carpenters, blacksmiths, painters, wood cutters, teamsters, nurses and hospital attendants, gravediggers, laundresses, cooks, and personal servants. General Herman Haupt, commander of the U.S. Military Railroad in Alexandria, wrote about freedmen working in the Construction Corps:

...if there ever should be recognition of their great services, the faithful contrabands will be justly entitled to their share; no other class of men would have exhibited so much patience and endurance under days and nights of continued and sleepless labor.

The influx of refugees led to tension with Alexandria's free African American population. When the government instituted a \$5 per week reduction in the wages of free black workers to be applied to the support of contrabands, the free black stevedores felt the cut was unfair and appealed to Secretary of War Stanton:

We...the free people of Alexandria that have been in your employment every since it was established...humbly appeal...for the addition of those five dollars that has been curtailed from our wages... we free born men...has always had our selves and families to look out for do not see why we...should pay a tax for them...while the Contrabands has all the attention from every private source...the government...provides house...and fuel for there wives and children and for the men themselves when out of employ... We think it hard that we should contribute to them who has all the attention...we could just...get along when you gave us \$25, but... as high as... it is very hard to get along at all...your obedient servants...free laborers working as stevedores in Alexandria, August 1863 [sic]

On March 13, 1862, Congress passed the Confiscation Act, which prohibited officers or military personnel from using force to return fugitives. In a city occupied by the Union army, this meant that the government no longer enforced the laws that required that fugitive slaves be captured and returned to their owners. Many freedmen crowded into abandoned buildings, army barracks or temporary shanties without heat. Some were able to purchase building lots. More than a dozen shantytowns developed into refugee communities, with names such as *Contraband Valley*, *Pump Town*, *Grantville*, *Sumnerville*, *Newtown*, and *Petersburg*. Later, post-war black neighborhoods grew from these core areas, and at least one, *the Berg*, retained its wartime identity. Food and clothing were in short supply and disease and sickness, including small pox, respiratory problems, and influenza, was rampant. Many, particularly children, died.

Throughout the 1860s, African-American neighborhoods developed in several locations within the city. At the end of the war, the African American population of Alexandria County had increased to more than 8700, or about half the total population. By the end of the 19th century, the city's African American communities expanded from the small antebellum neighborhoods and the neighborhoods that had arisen from the freedmen's shantytowns into new and larger neighborhoods (Office of Historic Alexandria n.d.).

Several dwellings appear near or within the project area on Civil War era maps. The 1861 Boschke Map shows the project area on the city street grid, to the west of Old Georgetown Road (Exhibit 5). Few buildings within the city limits are shown on this map and none appear within the project area. A cluster of at least four dwellings appears along the western side of the Old Georgetown Road, just north of the project area.

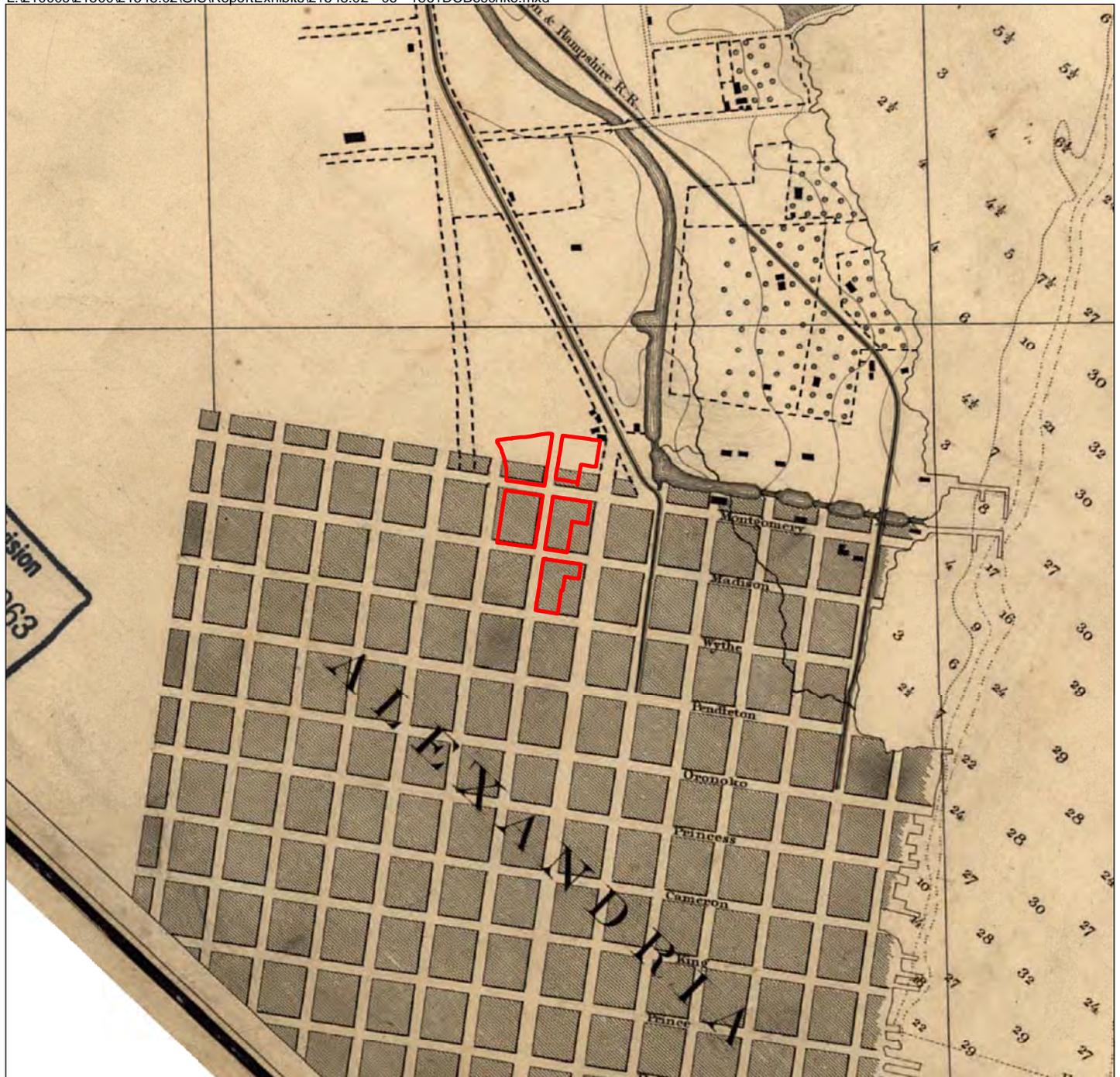
McDowell's 1862 map also shows the project area to the west of the Old Georgetown Road in what appears to be sparsely settled area along the northern edge of town (Exhibit 6). At least two dwellings are shown near or within the northwestern portion of the project area. These may represent a part of the same cluster of buildings shown on the earlier map.

The 1863 Potomac River Map shows one building near or within the northwestern block (Exhibit 7). This building may represent the manor house on the Henry Daingerfield estate which included the block bounded by N. Patrick, Wythe, N. Alfred and Madison Streets. Daingerfield's house may have been situated on Wythe Street, just west of the project area.

The 1863 Union Army Commissary map shows that the 800 Block of Wythe Street, located just south of the project area, was the site of the "Barracks, Kitchens &c." for the Washington Street Corral (Exhibit 8). This complex included a small Wagon Boss Quarters structure, located near the northwest corner of N. Columbus and Wythe Streets, within the city block that contains a portion of the study property, but outside the project area boundaries. A 179.5 foot building, labeled "Mess rooms, kitchen and bunk rooms," spanned Wythe Street and extended south along the northwest street face of the 600 Block of N. Columbus Street. A kitchen and "sink" [privy] were located in the middle of Wythe Street. The corral (not shown on Exhibit 8) was located west of Columbus Street and north of Wythe Street. No structures or features were shown within the project area.

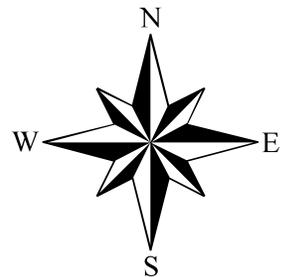
During the Civil War, Union troops occupying the city established various facilities to the south and east of the project area; these included the Washington Street Corral and associated barracks and support structures. No direct evidence for Civil War era activity within the project area was found. There is also the possibility that refugee slaves may have settled in temporary shanty towns in the project area during the Civil War, the historic Alexandria African American neighborhood, the Berg, traces its origin to settlement by African American refugees whom had moved to Alexandria from Petersburg, Virginia and the locations of other settlements of this type within the city is unclear. The project area vicinity is generally included in two historic African American neighborhoods, Uptown and the Hump.

The Uptown neighborhood began as a small cluster of African American homes in the antebellum period. Uptown was the first neighborhood settled north of King Street and, along with the Berg (the second black neighborhood to form north of King Street),

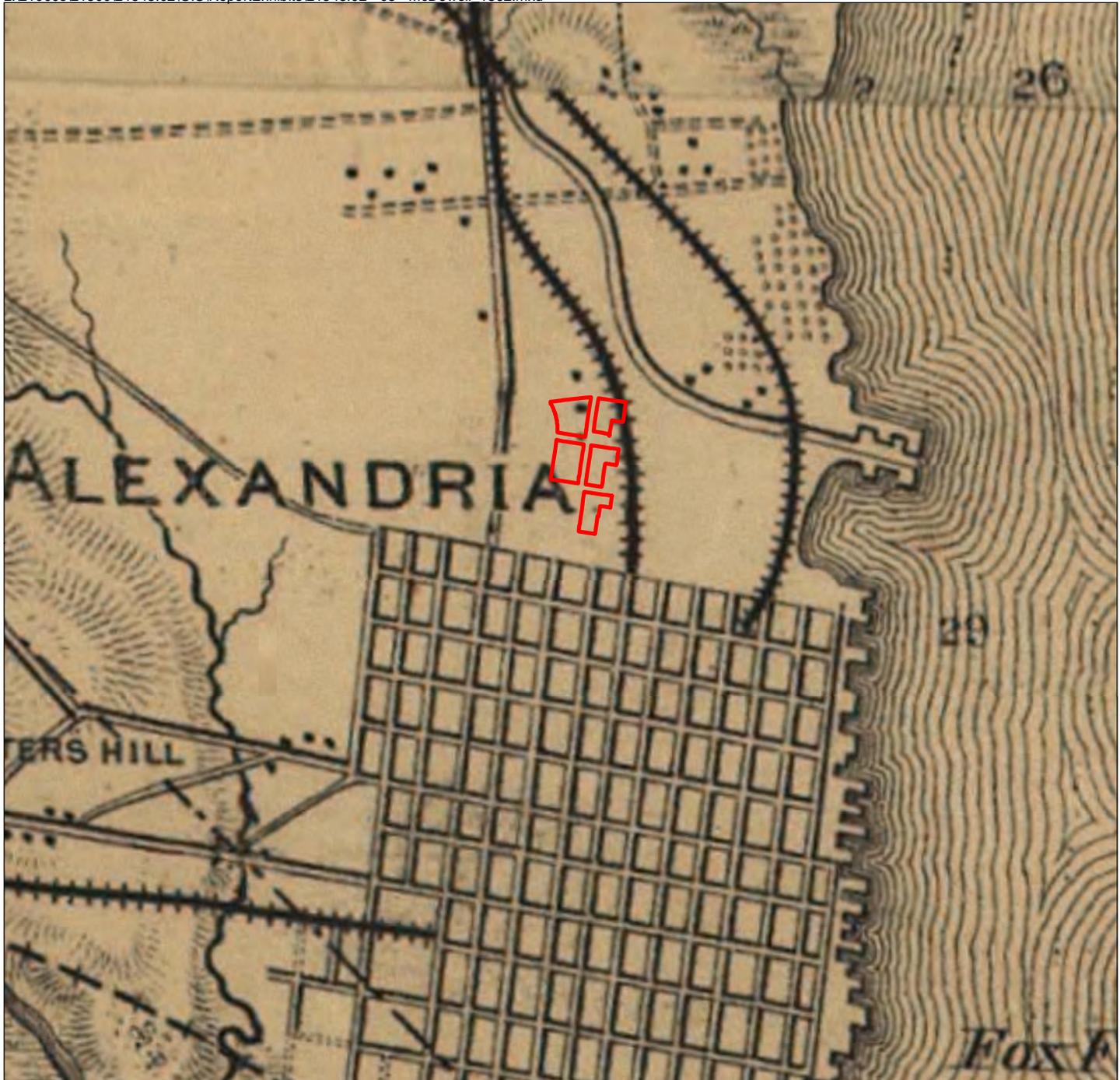


 Approximate Location of Project Area

**1861 A. Boschke Map**  
**James Bland Phase I**  
**WSSI #21548.03**  
**Scale: 1" = 1000'**

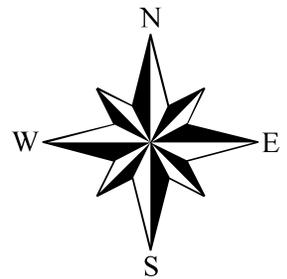


Map Source: "Topographical map of the District of Columbia. Surveyed in the years 1856 '57 '58 & '59 by A. Boschke". 1861. Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. Original Scale: 1:15,840

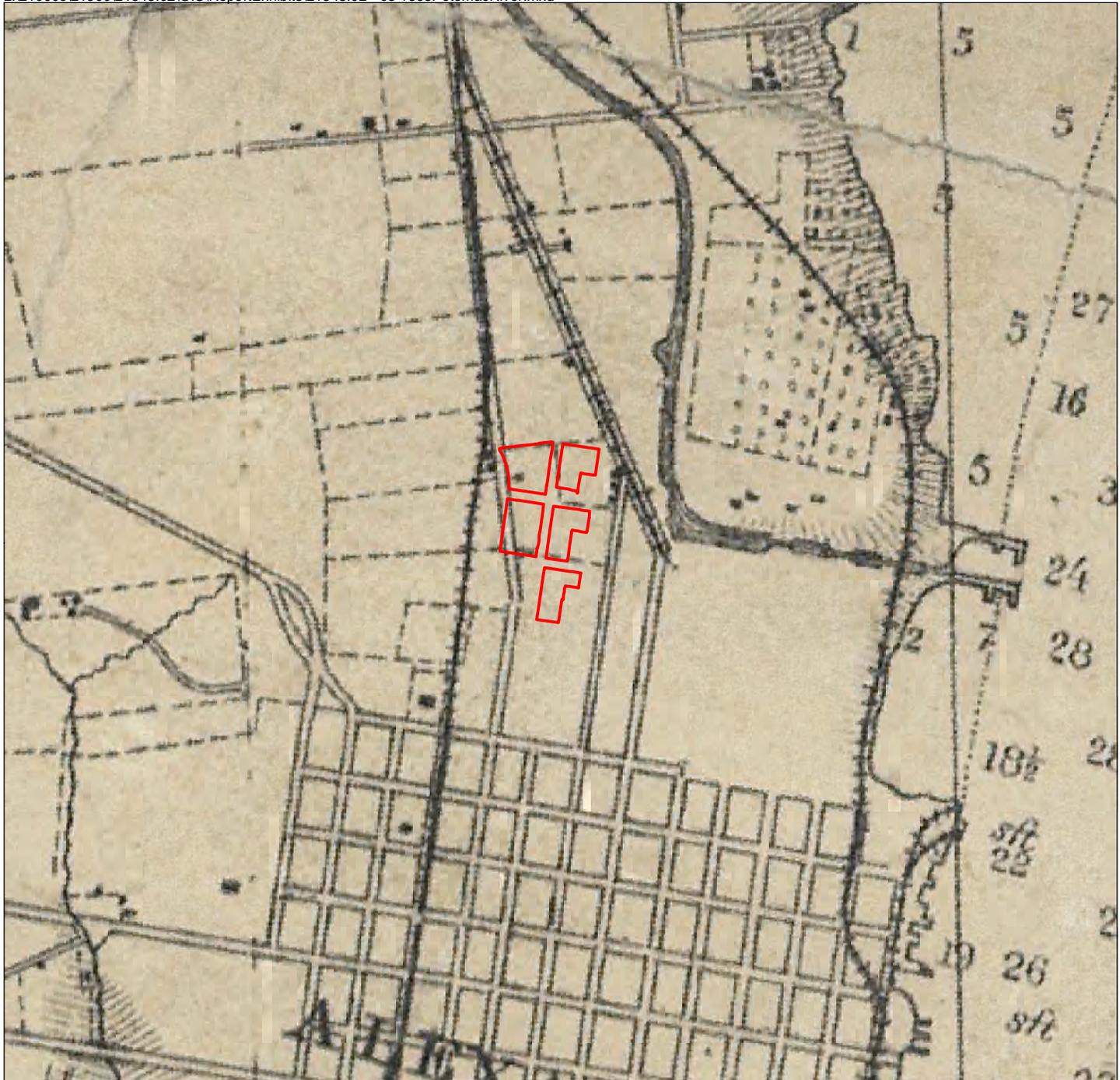


**1862 McDowell Map**  
**Northeast Virginia and Vicinity of Washington D.C.**  
**James Bland Phase I**  
**WSSI #21548.03**  
**Scale: 1" = ¼ mile**

 Approximate Location of Project Area

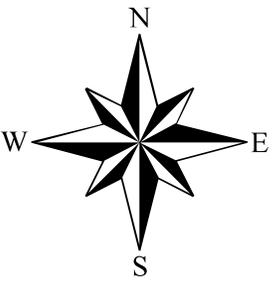


Map Source: Map of N. Eastern Virginia and Vicinity of Washington. Compiled by General Irvin Mc Dowell, January 1862. United States. Corps of Topographical Engineers". Original Scale: 1" = 1 mile.

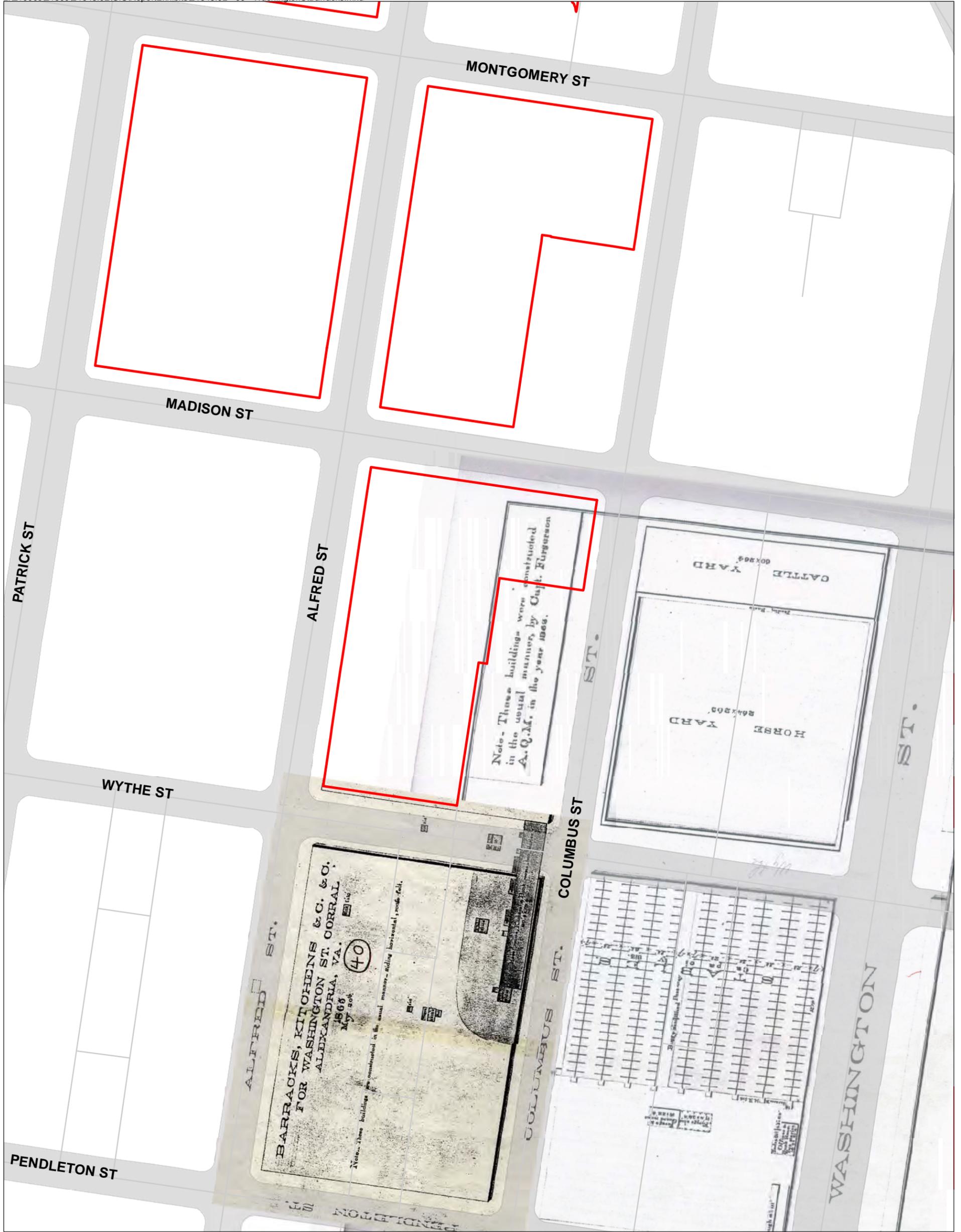


**1863 Potomac River Map**  
**James Bland Phase I**  
**WSSI #21548.03**  
**Scale: 1" = 1000'**

 Approximate Location of Project Area



Map Source: 'Potomac River (in four sheets): Sheet no. 4, from Indian Head to Georgetown. From a trigonometrical survey under the direction of A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the survey of the coast of the United States. 1864. Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C.



**Barracks, Kitchens, Adjoining Buildings & C.O. for Washington St. Corral**

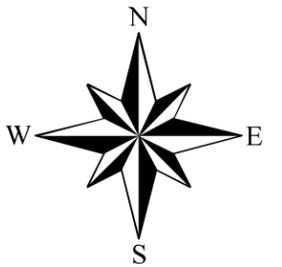
**Alexandria, Virginia**

**James Bland Phase I**

**WSSI #21548.03**

**Scale: 1" = 100'**

 Approximate Location of Project Area



Map Source: Barracks, Kitchens & C.&O. for Washington St. Corral, Alexandria, Virginia. May 20, 1865

expanded significantly during and after the Civil War as newly emancipated African-Americans migrated to Alexandria (Office of Historic Alexandria n.d.; Bloomburg 1998: 73). Originally much smaller than the city's older black communities, the Bottoms and Hayti, Uptown grew into the largest concentration of African-Americans in the city, eventually occupying 24 city blocks. The center of the neighborhood was at the intersection of North Henry and Oronoco Streets; North West Street forms its western border, Montgomery Street its northern border, North Columbus Street its eastern border, and Cameron Street its southern border. The Uptown neighborhood is now included in the Parker-Gray Historic District (DHR 100-0133). Three or four small enclaves of African American owned homes had developed in the area by the mid-19th century. One of these, located near the intersection of Cameron and Patrick Streets, was home to a group of free African American families by 1810.

Although the various enclaves in this area developed separate neighborhood identities at times, they eventually grew together into one larger neighborhood (National Register of Historic Places Parker-Gray PIF). Although started in the antebellum period, the Uptown neighborhood expanded significantly during and after the Civil War. Over time, the Uptown area became increasingly intertwined with and attracted some persons and institutions from Alexandria's older African American communities. By the early twentieth century, the Uptown/Parker-Gray Historic District became home to African American institutions that served African Americans from across the city, including private clubs and segregated schools and libraries (ibid).

In the late 19th century, the Hump began as a neighborhood of black and white working-class people that had formed north of the Uptown neighborhood. The Hump once spanned three blocks along Montgomery Street, centering on the 800 block; the intersection of Montgomery and North Patrick streets marked its western border, its southern boundary ran along Madison Street, the eastern boundary was along North Washington Street, and the northern edge was between Second and First streets. When the neighborhood was first settled, the Alexandria Canal that abutted it was closed down; the railroad tracks along its eastern border were eventually abandoned and this somewhat undesirable area may have offered inexpensive housing for the blacks and whites who settled there, many of whom worked at the nearby brewery and glassworks. This situation is reflected, in historic mapping dating to the third quarter of 19th century, by residential development in the project area.

The 1877 Hopkins map of the City of Alexandria shows the project area on the city street grid, just southwest of the Alexandria Canal and the line of the Alexandria & Washington Railroad; and at least twelve buildings are shown within the project area (Exhibit 9). At least a few of these buildings were likely constructed as tenements circa 1860 (Parker-Gray Historic District National Register Record). Nine buildings, probably tenements, are shown along the west side of N. Columbus Street, south of First Street; four buildings

are shown on the opposite side of the same block, along the east side of N. Alfred Street, and two buildings are shown on the southernmost block, located on the east side of N. Columbus Street, south of Madison Street.

Table 1 below shows the occupants of the James Bland neighborhood according to Chataigne's 1881-1882 Alexandria City Directory; it is likely that all of the individuals listed below resided within the project area.

**Table 1**  
**Neighborhood Occupants in Chataigne's 1881-1882 Alexandria City Directory**

<b>NAME</b>	<b>OCCUPATION/NOTES</b>	<b>LOCATION DESCRIPTION</b>
Arrington, Mrs. Susan	wid. William	h. 1st near Columbus
* Ball, Joseph	laborer	h. corner of Columbus and 1st
Foley, Patrick	laborer	h. corner of 1st and Columbus
* Fortune, Charles	laborer	h. 1st near Columbus
* Grooms, Daniel	laborer	h. Alfred near 1st
Holbrook, Michael	laborer	h. w.s. Columbus 1 n. Montgomery

\* African American

As can be seen from this, 50% of the occupants were African American and, with the exception of Mrs. Arrington, all were laborers. Limited information concerning these individuals was found in city tax records. In 1881, Charles Fortune was taxed \$0.50 for a tithe; he does not appear on the 1883 tax list. Daniel Grooms was taxed \$4.75 for property worth \$250.00 in 1881 for a house on Alfred Street between Montgomery and First and \$0.50 for a tithe. In 1883, Grooms was taxed \$0.50 for a tithe and \$5.00 for two houses worth \$250.00 on Alfred Street between Montgomery and First. Patrick Foley also appears as a home owner in 1883, when he was taxed \$60.00 for a house worth \$300.00 at 268 Columbus Street between First and Line. In 1881, Michael Holbrook was taxed \$3.80 for a house worth \$200.00 on Columbus Street between Montgomery and First and \$50.00 for a tithe. He is also listed in the 1883 tax list when he is taxed \$4.00 for a house worth \$200.00 at 252 Columbus Street between Montgomery and First; he was also taxed \$0.50 for a tithe. Mrs. Arrington and Joseph Ball do not appear on either tax list.

The 1894 Hopkins map of Alexandria, Virginia shows the project area on the street grid and within the Corporation Line of Alexandria (Exhibit 10). The canal is no longer present but the railroad lines remain to the east and west of the project area. From the end of the 19th century into the early 20th century, the project area was subdivided into over one hundred individual ownership lots. Table 2 shows the neighborhood occupants at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, based on Richmond's Directory of Alexandria, Virginia 1899-1900. At this time, approximately 52% of the wider neighborhood occupants were African American. In contrast, about 70% of the occupants of the project area were listed as African American within the directory.





**Table 2**  
**Neighborhood Occupants in Richmond's 1899-1900**  
**Directory of Alexandria, Virginia**  
**Shading Denotes Probable Project Area Residents**

NAME	OCCUPATION/NOTES	ADDRESS
Alexander, Bridget T.	grocer	h. 900 N. Columbus
* Ashby, Agnes	wid. Alexander	h. 919 N. Alfred
* Ashby, Robert	laborer	h. 919 N. Alfred
* Baker, Simon	laborer	h. 917 N. Alfred
Bayliss, Hiram W.	carpenter	h. 919 Montgomery
Bayliss, Israel	laborer	h. 734 N. Columbus
* Beall, James	driver	h. 813 Madison
* Beall, Oscar	farmer	h. 813 Madison
Barnhard, John	laborer	h. 730 N. Columbus
* Boland, Bertha	domestic	h. 919 Montgomery
Bullock, William E.	-	h. 737 N. Columbus
Burba, Martin	laborer	h. 720 N. Columbus
* Butler, Harrison	laborer	h. 812 Madison
* Carter, Henry	janitor	h. 907 N. Alfred
* Carter, Susan	wid. Louis	h. 907 N. Alfred
Clark, Edward	milk	h. 702 N. Patrick
* Evans, Joseph	laborer	h. 932 N. Columbus
* Evans, Lawson	laborer	h. 932 N. Columbus
Foley, Patrick	laborer	h. 938 N. Columbus
Grauman, John	cooper	h. 700 N. Columbus
Hall, Peter F.	bartender	h. 911 N. Patrick
* Hall, Millie	domestic	h. 923 N. Alfred
Himmelman, Frederick	cooper	h. 716 N. Columbus
* Johnson, Henry	laborer	h. 911 N. Alfred
Johnson, Robert N.	laborer	h. 919 Montgomery
* Jones, James E.	laborer	h. 936 N. Columbus
* Jones, John H.	laborer	h. 936 N. Columbus
* Jones, Eliza	wid. Henry	h. 936 N. Columbus
* Jones, Matilda	wid. William	h. 915 N. Alfred
Julius, Martin	grocer	h. 820 Madison
Kaus, Frederick	driver	h. 623 N. Columbus
* King, George	laborer	h. 732 N. Columbus
Koenig, George	brewer	h. 732 N. Columbus
* Lott, Albert A.	porter	h. 818 N. Columbus
Lyons, William A.	pump maker	h. 714 N. Columbus
Marshall, Thomas	laborer	h. 628 N. Patrick
Mullen, Thomas	laborer	h. 722 N. Columbus
Murphy, John	laborer	h. 929 N. Alfred
*Parker, George	laborer	h. 1018 Wythe

**Table 2 continued**  
**Neighborhood Occupants in Richmond's 1899-1900**  
**Directory of Alexandria, Virginia**  
**Shading Denotes Probable Project Area Residents**

NAME	OCCUPATION/NOTES	ADDRESS
*Parker, John F.	principal	h. 810 N. Columbus
* Pinkard, Burleigh	laborer	h. 926 N. Alfred
* Pinkard, Robert	laborer	h. 937 N. Alfred
Reece, John L.	carpenter	h. 938 N. Columbus
* Robinson, Robert B.	rev.	h. 801 Madison
* Rowe, Edward	laborer	h. 802 Montgomery
* Rowe, Moses	laborer	h. 806 Montgomery
Schwab, Annie M.	wid. Adam	h. 728 N. Columbus
Skillman, William F.	laborer	h. 704 N. Columbus
Smith, Stephen	grocer	h. 700 N. Columbus; h 607 do
Smith, Edward	motorman	h. 734 N. Columbus
Taylor, George	driver	h. 917 Montgomery
* Taylor, Sarah	dressmaker	h. 822 N. Columbus
Tesh, Edmund	clerk	h. 726 N. Columbus
* Water, Thomas	fireman	h. 816 Madison
Whitten, George	machinist	h. 702 N. Columbus
* Wright, Philip	laborer	h. 931 N. Alfred

\* African American

Notable among the neighborhood occupants are John F. Parker, a school principal and a namesake of the Parker-Gray historic district, and Rev. Robert Robinson. Most of the individuals were engaged as laborers although some tradesmen and other occupations appear. A comparison of occupation by race, however, indicates that most of the African American occupants, with the exception of John Parker and Rev. Robinson, appear to be laborers. The tradesmen or skilled workers or individuals engaged in commerce do not appear as African American in the directory.

African American voter rolls from 1902 included only three individuals living near or within the project area: the previously named John F. Parker, listed as a schoolteacher born in 1845 and dwelling at 810 N. Columbus Street; John R Holland, born in 1852, a fireman living at 935 N Alfred Street; and W.A. Price, born in 1863 and living at 811 Montgomery Street. John F. Parker was enumerated on the 1880 federal census, described as a mulatto schoolteacher aged 35; living in Alexandria with his wife Julia Parker, age 36 and son John Parker, age 9. It is not certain that he was living near the project area in the 19th century. The Parkers are enumerated on the 1900 census, likely living, by this time at 810 N. Columbus Street.

Tax records were examined for select years in an effort to identify the occupants of the James Bland project area and to determine whether the residents also owned the property on which they resided. Where possible, an attempt was made to obtain a tax record near the year of the directory. However, some of the microfilmed tax records were illegible; in these cases, an attempt was made to obtain a year close to the date of the directory. Table 3 shows residents and property owners in the neighborhood listed in 1909 tax rolls.

**Table 3**  
**Neighborhood Occupants Listed in the 1909 Tax Records**  
**Shading Denotes Probable Project Area Residents**

<b>PROPERTY OWNER</b>	<b>ADDRESS/LOCATION</b>	<b>VALUE (TOTAL)</b>	<b>TAX</b>	<b>NAME OF OCCUPANT</b>
Reece, John	2 Lots: First bet. Alfred and Columbus	\$150	\$2.85	
Green John W.	Part of Square: First from Alfred to Patrick			
*Robinson, R.B. (for wife)	801-803 Madison (2 H & L)	\$900	\$17.70	
(Klepstein, George T.)	805-807 Madison (2 H & L)	\$600	\$11.90	
White, Ada V.	809-813 Madison (2 H & L)	\$900	\$17.70	
Mouse, Mary	815 Madison	\$300	\$5.70	
Schmith, Bernard, et.al.	NE corner of Madison and Alfred	\$300	\$5.70	
Schmith, Jason C.	815 Madison			
Schmith, Bernard	817 Madison	\$300	\$5.70	
Simmes, William H.	802-804 Montgomery (2 H & L)	\$600	\$11.40	
	802 Montgomery			Cannon, Wm
	802 Montgomery			Kensley, Garfield
	804 Montgomery			Alexander, John P
*Kellum, Lucy	806 Montgomery	\$250	\$4.75	Rowe, Edward
	806 Montgomery			
Alex. RETT & T Co.	806 1/2 Montgomery	\$200	\$3.80	
Klipstein, George T.	808-822 Montgomery (8 H & L)	\$2,000	\$38.00	
	808 Montgomery			
	808 Montgomery			*Harris, Ernest
	808 Montgomery			*Kimball, Kerkoman (sp.)
	810 Montgomery			*Williams, Amos
	812 Montgomery			
	818 Montgomery			

\* African American

**Table 3 continued**  
**Neighborhood Occupants Listed in the 1909 Tax Records**  
**Shading Denotes Probable Project Area Residents**

<b>PROPERTY OWNER</b>	<b>ADDRESS/LOCATION</b>	<b>VALUE (TOTAL)</b>	<b>TAX</b>	<b>NAME OF OCCUPANT</b>
Klipstein, George T.	818 Montgomery			*Toliver, William
	820 Montgomery			*Mitchell, John
	822 Montgomery			*Gations, Frank
Simmes, William H.	3 H & L: SW corner of Montgomery and Columbus	\$1,000	\$19.00	
	834 Montgomery			Pool, Charles E.
	836 Montgomery			Laughlin, Darius
	838 Montgomery			Robinson, William
Klipstein, George T.	915-917 Montgomery	\$700	\$13.30	
	915 Montgomery			Morgave, Richard
	917 Montgomery			*Sloan, Clarence
Klipstein, George T.	919-921 Montgomery	\$700	\$13.30	
	919 Montgomery			Marshall, John G.
	919 Montgomery			Roberts, Harry
	921 Montgomery			Tripp, Jas. W.
Klipstein, George T.	Lot: Alfred bet. Madison and Montgomery	\$300	\$5.70	
Norton, J. K. M. and Carlin, C.C.	Square: Alfred, Patrick, Madison, and Montgomery	illegible	illegible	
Norton, J. K. M. & S.C. Barley	Alfred bet. Montgomery and First - 9 Lots (2-10)	\$540	\$10.26	
Norton, J. K. M. & S.C. Barley	Alfred bet. Montgomery and First - Lot 19 (Court)	\$40	\$0.76	
Walters, Hugh & Edward Gorman	Alfred bet. Montgomery and First - 4 Lots (15-18)	\$240	\$4.56	
Worthington, George	Alfred bet. Montgomery and First - 4 Lots (11-14)	\$240	\$4.56	
*Pinkhard, Robert	SE corner Alfred and First	\$200	\$3.80	
Schmith, Bernard, et.al.	NE corner of Alfred and Madison	\$300	\$5.70	
Fair, Albert J	Lot: NW corner of Alfred and Montgomery	\$60	\$1.14	
Harlow, M.B.	907-909 N. Alfred	illegible	illegible	
	907 N. Alfred			Robinson, Mem (sp?)
	907 N. Alfred			Robinson, Oscar
	907 N. Alfred			Robinson, Thomas
	909 N. Alfred			*Holt, Harry
*Johnston, Henry	911 N. Alfred	illegible	illegible	
Colored Church	913 N. Alfred			
*Jones, Matilda	915 N. Alfred	\$100		
*Baker, Simon	917 N. Alfred	\$225	\$4.27	
Blendheim, Edith	919-921 N. Alfred – House and 2 Lots	\$300	\$5.70	
	919 N. Alfred			Holmes, Arthur

\* African American

**Table 3 continued**  
**Neighborhood Occupants Listed in the 1909 Tax Records**  
**Shading Denotes Probable Project Area Residents**

<b>PROPERTY OWNER</b>	<b>ADDRESS/LOCATION</b>	<b>VALUE (TOTAL)</b>	<b>TAX</b>	<b>NAME OF OCCUPANT</b>
Blendheim, Edith	923 N. Alfred	\$200	\$3.80	
Milburn, J.C.	925-927 N. Alfred	\$150	\$2.85	
*Murphy, Travis	929 N. Alfred	\$300	\$5.70	
*Holland, John R.	931 N. Alfred	\$150	\$2.85	*Holland, Jason
*Holland, John R.	935 N. Alfred	\$350	\$6.65	*Holland, Howard
Simmes, Elizabeth	NW corner of Columbus and Madison	\$250	\$4.75	
Reece, John Adm.	SW Corner of Columbus and First	\$300	\$5.70	Peter, David
Walker, Clarence	NW corner of Columbus and Wythe	\$1,000	\$19.00	
Burton, Thomas M.	702 N. Columbus	\$425	\$8.08	Whitton, Geo.
Burton, Thomas M.	704 N. Columbus	\$425	\$8.08	Cockrell, R.J.
Burton, Thomas M.	706 N. Columbus	\$425	\$8.08	Muller, Theo.
Burton, Thomas M.	708 N. Columbus	\$425	\$8.08	Crupper, Winter
Burton, Thomas M.	710 N. Columbus	\$425	\$8.08	Deaves, Timothy
Burton, Thomas M.	712 N. Columbus	\$425	\$8.08	Winegart, Joseph
Matthews, Jonathon	714 N. Columbus	\$425	\$8.08	Corbin, Edward M.
Matthews, Jonathon	716 N. Columbus	\$425	\$8.08	Harrison, Howard
Burton, Thomas M.	718 N. Columbus	\$425	\$8.08	Finnegan, Charles
Ellis, Sulie B.	720 N. Columbus	\$425	\$8.08	Diedrick, Otto
	720 N. Columbus			Dilger, Charles
	720 N. Columbus			Bolton, Jason
Tesh, Florence	722 N. Columbus	\$300	\$5.70	
May, Opie J.	724 N. Columbus	\$300	\$5.70	
Brent, Mary	726 N. Columbus	\$300	\$5.70	Maddox, Robert S.
Ragin, Daniel	728 N. Columbus	\$300	\$5.70	Young, John L.
Dugan, Ann	730 N. Columbus	\$300	\$5.70	Bernhart, John
Laphen, J. P.	732 N. Columbus	\$300	\$5.70	Laphen, J. P.
Harlow, M.B.	Columbus bet. Madison and Montgomery -6 Lots (13-18)	\$850	\$16.15	
Simmes, William H.	802-804 N. Columbus	\$800	\$15.20	
*Parker, Julia	806-814 N. Columbus	\$1,800	\$34.20	
	810 N. Columbus			*Parker, John
	814 N. Columbus			King, John
Adam, Eliza	816 N. Columbus	\$800	\$15.20	Magee, Daniel
Cornell, John E	818 N. Columbus	\$800	\$15.20	Cornell, Am E.
	818 N. Columbus			Cornell, Philip R.
	818 N. Columbus			Ryan, Josph
Schneider, Elizabeth	820 N. Columbus	\$800	\$15.20	Harrison, Jacob
	820 N. Columbus			Harrison, John
	820 N. Columbus			Price, Michael
Alex. Brick CO.	822 N. Columbus	\$800	\$15.20	Sorrell, John H.

\* African American

**Table 3 continued**  
**Neighborhood Occupants Listed in the 1909 Tax Records**  
**Shading Denotes Probable Project Area Residents**

<b>PROPERTY OWNER</b>	<b>ADDRESS/LOCATION</b>	<b>VALUE (TOTAL)</b>	<b>TAX</b>	<b>NAME OF OCCUPANT</b>
Warnock, Thomas	904 N. Columbus			
Bolton, Anson	906 N. Columbus			
Alex. RETT & T	908-912 N. Columbus	\$400	\$7.60	
Holbrooke, John W.	914-914 <sup>1/2</sup> N. Columbus	\$200	\$3.80	
Holbrooke, John W.	916 N. Columbus	\$500	\$9.50	
Hill, Frank M.	920 N. Columbus	\$250	\$4.75	*Johnson, Warner
Hill, Frank M.	922 N. Columbus	\$250	\$4.75	Fulty (sp.), Bringham & Lewis
Hartley, Ann	924-926 N. Columbus	\$500	\$9.50	
	924 N. Columbus			*Butler, Richard
	926 N. Columbus			*Spencer, James
Casey, Jas.	928 N. Columbus	\$100	\$1.90	
Churchill, Albert Estate	930 N. Columbus	\$300	\$5.70	*Williams, Jno.
Muir, Mary A.	932-934 N. Columbus	\$400	\$7.60	
	932 N. Columbus			*Wright, Philip
	932 N. Columbus			*Wright, Philip Jr.
	934 N. Columbus			*Lee, Jarvis
Hartley, Ann	936 N. Columbus	\$250	\$4.75	*Jones, John
Elliott, Ross T.	Patrick bet. Montgomery and First -2 lots (34-35)	\$120	\$2.28	
Elliott, Ross T.	Patrick bet. Montgomery and First - 2 lots (32-33)	\$120	\$2.28	
Elliott, Ross T.	Patrick bet. Montgomery and First - 3 Lots	\$180	\$3.42	
Fields, W.C.	Patrick bet. Montgomery and First - Lot (31)	\$60	\$1.14	
Elliott, Ross T.	Patrick bet. Montgomery and First - 6 Lots (22-27)	\$360	\$6.85	
Robinson, R.B.	Patrick bet. Montgomery and First - 2 Lots (20-21)	\$120		

\* African American

This table indicates that many of the property owners possessed multiple properties. It is also apparent that many of the dwellings within the project area were occupied by tenants.

Residential development in the area was rapid after 1902 until circa 1921, when much of the area had been completely developed. From the property research that has been completed, it is clear that, by 1900, the African American character of this portion of the Hump and Uptown neighborhoods were well established; however the neighborhood surrounding the project area appears to have remained racially integrated from the mid 19th century into the early 20th century. The working class character of the

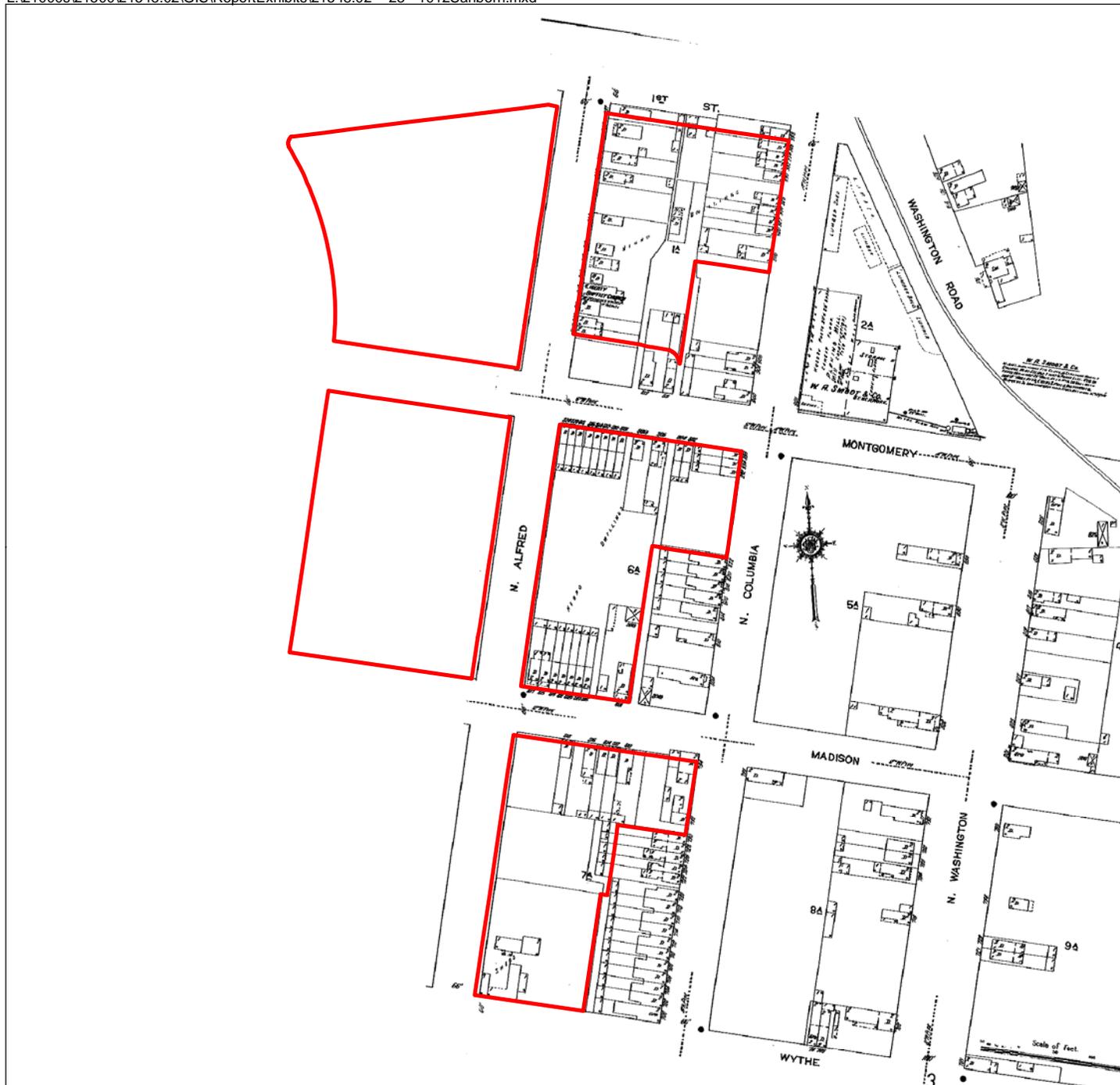
neighborhood within the project area, as illustrated by the occupations noted in city directories and voter rolls, is clear. The neighborhood including the project area and its immediate surroundings appears to have been organized primarily along lines of class and secondarily by race.

The census record also shows ethnic diversity in this working class neighborhood. Around the turn of the 20th century African American neighbors included Albert and Sarah Lott, Robert Robinson, a minister and his wife Josephine and the widow Lucy Kellum. Whites in the neighborhood included John R. and Ireme Simms and family, Irish immigrants such as the Hollands and Holbrooks and German immigrant George Kenit, a brewer. Portner's brewery appeared to be a major employer for local residents in the late 19th century; other occupations listed were brick burner, railroad brakeman, servant, and laborer. According to the census forms, many of the African American residents of the neighborhood owned their homes, although many were mortgaged; most of the Euro American residents rented.

The Sanborn 1912 Map shows at least 68 dwellings, a church and several ancillary buildings including sheds and a stable within the project area (Exhibit 11). Dwellings line N. Columbus Street [incorrectly identified as Columbia Street on the map], Montgomery Street; and N. Alfred Street to the north of Montgomery. Many dwellings in Blocks 2 and 3 are identified as "Negro Dwellings."

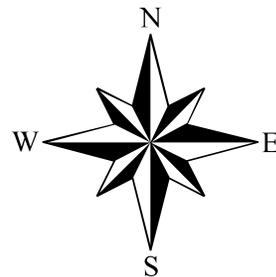
Five dwellings are shown in Block 1, along the Madison street-face. As mapped, the largest, located at 810 Madison Street, measured about 40 feet by 20 feet and was a two-story building covered with a composition roof. An addition, possibly a two-story porch, is shown on the eastern elevation of the structure. Two small ancillary buildings are shown to the south of the dwelling. Two adjacent dwellings at 812 and 814 Madison Street are both shown as two-story buildings, measuring about 40 feet by 20 feet. A small one-story building is present to the rear of each at the south end of the lots. The two-story dwelling, shown at 816 Madison Street, is set back from the street in comparison to the buildings to the east. Including a one-story addition on the rear, it measured about 40 feet by 20 feet. A second small addition on the rear was covered by a metal or tile roof and a small one-story building at the south end of the lot is shown with a wood roof. The two-story dwelling shown at 818 Madison Street appears smaller than the previously described dwellings, measuring only about 20 feet by 20 feet. A small one-story building at the south end of the lot is shown with a metal or tile roof.

Two dwellings are shown in Block 1, along the N. Columbus street-face, at 732 and 734 N. Columbus Street. Both dwellings appear to have been two-story structures with wood or wood shingled roofs and at least one addition. The addition to the dwelling at 732 N. Columbus Street consisted of a two-story ell; the dwelling at 734 N. Columbus included a one-story addition on its western elevation and a one-story addition on its rear.



**Sanborn 1912 Map  
James Bland Phase I  
WSSI #21548.03  
Scale: 1" = 200'**

 Approximate Location  
of Project Area



Map Source: The Sanborn® Map Company

**Thunderbird Archeology**  
A Division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

Additionally, five one-story buildings are shown within the project area; located in the rear of five dwellings, at 722-730 N. Columbus Street, not included within the project area. Finally, a series of one-story structures with metal roofing identified as sheds are shown in the southwestern portion of Block 1. No street address is given for the buildings and the map provides no additional details relevant to these sheds.

Eight two-story dwellings with composition roofs are shown in Block 2, along the Madison street-face. Seven of these dwellings, located at 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, and 817 Madison Street, appear to have been attached row houses, each measuring about 40 feet by 20 feet. These were identified as "Negro Dwellings." A small one-story building is present to the rear of each at the north end of the lots. The two westernmost dwellings (815 and 817 Madison Street) differed from the others in that each included a front porch and a small rear addition. An unnamed alley is shown dividing the row houses from a lot containing a larger free standing dwelling and several ancillary buildings at 801 Madison Street. The dwelling is shown as a two-story building with composition roof measuring about 50 feet by 30 feet, including a front porch and a porch or addition on its western elevation. A one-story building of unidentified type is shown to the west of the dwelling along the alley, fronting on Madison Street. At the rear (north) end of the lot and another outbuilding is shown along the alley and a two-story stable is shown north of the dwelling. Although not indicated as a dwelling on the map, the stable is identified with a separate street address, 801 ½ Madison Street, possibly indicating that its upstairs was used as a domicile.

The Sanborn 1912 Map also shows three attached dwellings on the N. Columbus street face and 12 dwellings on the Montgomery street-face in Block 2 within the project area. The dwellings that fronted on N. Columbus Street are shown in the northeastern quadrant of the block as small two-story buildings with composition roofs. Each measures about 20 feet by 15 feet. A small building is present at the rear (west) end of each house lot. Outside the boundaries of the James Bland Development property, six additional two-story dwellings and a two-story grocery store are shown on the N. Columbus street face in Block 2.

Within the project area on Block 3, two dwellings share the Montgomery street face; at 811 and 813 Montgomery. Both appear to have been two-story houses with possible ancillary buildings in the rear. Eleven dwellings and the Liberty Baptist Church are shown fronting on N. Alfred in Block 3. Many, including the dwellings at 907, 909, 917, 929, and 931 N. Alfred were noted as having two stories, covered by composition roofs and appended with small rear additions. The Liberty Baptist Church, an African American church at 913 N. Alfred Street, is mapped as a one-story building with a wooden or wood shingle roof, measuring about 40 feet by 20 feet, including a metal roofed rear outshot. The mapmaker noted heat, stove, and lights for the building. The two dwellings flanking the church on the N. Alfred street-face, 911 and 915 N. Alfred, appear to have been 1 ½ story buildings. These, along with the two-story dwellings at 907, 909, 917, 919, 923, and 931 N. Alfred, lack the back lot buildings that were ubiquitous in Blocks 1 and 2. Such back lot buildings appear to have been present in the rear of dwellings at 929 and 937 N. Alfred Street. The two-story house at 935 N. Alfred

Street was shown with two attached buildings in the rear and a third off its southeastern corner. It also featured a one-story front porch, one of only two porches apparent on buildings on the block. One alley dwelling is shown on the block, a small two-story house with a rear addition and wood roof at 923 ½ N. Alfred. It is unclear if the house was accessed by two narrow alleys running north from Montgomery Street, through the vacant lot to its west, or from the lot to the north where two one story frame buildings and a two-story shed stood along First Street. Thirteen two-story dwellings are shown fronting on N. Columbus Street in Block 3. The dwellings at 920-926 and 932-938 N. Columbus appear to have been row houses with wood or wood shingle roofs; most with rear outshots and no back lot buildings. The dwellings at 900, 904, 906, and 916 N. Columbus are notably different, each having one or more back lot buildings in the rear and various additions.

No details are shown for Blocks 4 and 5. Just outside the study area, on Montgomery Street between Henry and Patrick Streets, stood the J.B. Robinson Industrial School and, at the northeast corner of Columbus and Montgomery Streets, stood the W.A. Smoot & Co. lumber yard.

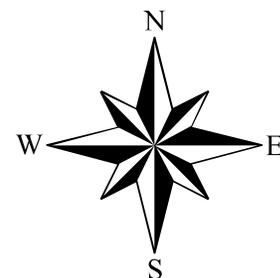
The 1915 Fairfax County Soils Map shows buildings within the project area along the east side of N. Alfred Street, in the southeast quadrant of the intersection of N. Columbus Street and Madison Street, and along the east side of N. Patrick Street to the south of First Street (Exhibit 12). This suggests that the buildings shown on the 1877 Hopkins map (see Exhibit 9) may have remained extant between 1877 and 1915 and that new development within the project area was also occurring during this time.

Table 4 presents the neighborhood occupants in 1915. At this time, African Americans comprised approximately 44% of the wider neighborhood. The occupations, although varied in nature, generally consist of laborers and skilled tradesmen, with some individuals engaged in commerce. An engineer, a machinist, and clerk reflect the more specialized occupations. Within the project area, approximately 64% of the residents were African American. Without exception, the African American residents of the project area were engaged in unskilled occupations. Table 5 shows residents and property owners in the neighborhood listed in 1920 tax records.



 Approximate Location of Project Area

**1915 Fairfax County Soils Map**  
**James Bland Phase I**  
**WSSI #21548.03**  
**Scale: 1" = 1000'**



Map Source: "Soils Map of Fairfax County, 1915.  
Field Operations Bureau of Soils, US Dept. of Agriculture.  
Basemap in part from U.S. Geological Survey Sheets.  
Library of Congress Geography and Map Division  
Washington D.C. Original Scale: 1:62,500.

**Thunderbird Archeology**  
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**Exhibit 12**

**Table 4**  
**Neighborhood Occupants in Richmond's 1915 Directory of Alexandria, Virginia**  
**Shading Denotes Probable Project Area Residents**

NAME	OCCUPATION/NOTES	ADDRESS
Arrington, Thomas	junk dealer	h. 710 N. Patrick
Arrington, Thomas E.	grocer	712 N. Henry, h. 709 N. Patrick
* Ashby, Agnes	domestic	h. 919 N. Alfred
Baier, John	laborer	h. 734 N. Columbus
Baier, Lillian A. Miss	-	h. 734 N. Columbus
Baier, Margaret Miss	-	h. 734 N. Columbus
* Baker, Mattie	domestic	h. 917 N. Alfred
* Bell, James H.	laborer	h. 812 Montgomery
* Bell, John E.	laborer	h. 810 Montgomery
Benson, George R.	clerk; L. Schuman & Son	h. 737 N. Columbus
Benson, Mary M. Miss	-	h. 737 N. Columbus
Bernhard, Herbert C.	clerk	h. 730 N. Columbus
Bernhard, John.	engineer	h. 730 N. Columbus
* Black, Lloyd	laborer	h. 917 N. Patrick
* Boisseau, Norman	waiter	h. 814 N. Columbus
* Boisseau, Raymond	porter	h. 814 N. Columbus
Bolton, James A.	bottler	h. 906 N. Columbus
* Bradford, Rozier	laborer	h. 923 N. Patrick
Bright, Clarence	laborer	h. 804 Montgomery
* Broaddus, Richard	laborer	h. 814 Montgomery
Burke, Mary Miss	-	h. 708 N. Patrick
* Butler, Courtney	laborer	h. 921 N. Patrick
* Butler, Nellie	domestic	h. 812 Madison
* Butler, Richard	laborer	h. 924 N. Columbus
* Butler, Nellie	laundress	h. 921 N. Patrick
Caporaletti, Alfredo	car repair	h. 822 N. Columbus
Caporaletti, Attilo	car repair	h. 822 N. Columbus
Caporaletti, Dominick	car repair	h. 822 N. Columbus
Caporaletti, Ercole	car repair	h. 822 N. Columbus
Caporaletti, James	car repair	h. 822 N. Columbus
Caporaletti, Joseph	car repair	h. 822 N. Columbus
Caporaletti, Tony	car repair	h. 822 N. Columbus
Carr, Lydia M.	wid. Joseph	h. 813 Madison
* Carter, Henry	laborer	h. 909 N. Columbus
* Churchill, James	laborer	h. 818 Montgomery
* Churchill, Richard	laborer	h. 816 Montgomery
Clinkscale, Samuel J.	packer	h. 704 N. Columbus
* Crawley, Emeline	cook	h. 926 N. Columbus

\* African American

**Table 4 continued**  
**Neighborhood Occupants in Richmond's 1915 Directory of Alexandria, Virginia**  
**Shading Denotes Probable Project Area Residents**

NAME	OCCUPATION/NOTES	ADDRESS
Crupper, Winter T.	laborer	h. 720 N. Columbus
* Day, William	laborer	h. 814 N. Columbus
Diedrich, Otto	laborer	h. 702 N. Columbus
Dodd, Joseph W.	laborer	h. 832 N. Columbus
Elmore, Henry	laborer	h. 802 Montgomery
Elmore, Samuel D.	laborer	h. 802 Montgomery
Felton, Ernest L.	car repair	h. 728 N. Columbus
* Felton, Martha A.	domestic	h. 813 Montgomery
Finegan, Charles C.	driver	h. 718 N. Columbus
Fones, John W.	laborer	h. 809 Madison
* Gaskins, Lewis	laborer	h. 811 Montgomery
* Goings, James	laborer	h. 812 Montgomery
Griffith, Ernest	laborer	h. 726 N. Columbus
* Harris, John H.	laborer	h. 917 Montgomery
Harrison, George R.	clerk	h. 737 N. Columbus
Harrison, Jacob	baker (The Corby Bakery)	h. 820 N. Columbus
Harrison, Joseph.	laborer	h. 737 N. Columbus
Hepburn, Ella	wid. Charles	h. 820 Madison
Holbrook, John W.	laborer	h. 916 N. Columbus
Holbrook, John W.	farmer	h. 916 N. Columbus
Holbrook, Mary J. Miss	laborer	h. 916 N. Columbus
* Holland, Howard	fireman	h. 931 N. Alfred
* Holland, John	fireman	h. 935 N. Alfred
Houdek, Joseph	laborer	h. 818 N. Columbus
* Johnson, Fanny	dressmaker	h. 928 N. Alfred
Johnson, Frederick	carpenter	h. 906 N. Columbus
* Johnson, Henry	laborer	h. 920 N. Columbus
* Johnson, Henry	porter	h. 911 N. Columbus
* Johnson, Ida M.	domestic	h. 919 N. Patrick
* Johnson, Murray	laborer	h. 919 N. Patrick
* Johnson, Samuel	laborer	h. 920 N. Columbus
* Johnson, Wallace	laborer	h. 920 N. Columbus
* Johnson, Wariner	laborer	h. 920 N. Columbus
* Johnson, Eliza	domestic	h. 936 N. Columbus
* Johnson, Elsie	domestic	h. 915 Montgomery
* Jones, John H.	porter	h. 936 N. Columbus
* Jones, Sophie	laundress	h. 915 N. Alfred

\* African American

**Table 4 continued**  
**Neighborhood Occupants in Richmond's 1915 Directory of Alexandria, Virginia**  
**Shading Denotes Probable Project Area Residents**

NAME	OCCUPATION/NOTES	ADDRESS
Kalivada, Andrew	painter	h. 818 N. Columbus
Kidd, Bradley M.	laborer	h. 931 N. Patrick
Kidd, John L.	laborer	h. 931 N. Patrick
Kidd, Joseph E.	laborer	h. 931 N. Patrick
Kidd, Joseph M.	laborer	h. 931 N. Patrick
Kidd, Robert E.	laborer	h. 931 N. Patrick
* Kimball, Ernest	laborer	h. 808 Montgomery
* Kimball, George	laborer	h. 808 Montgomery
Klock, Durwood W.	car repair	h. 834 N. Columbus
Klock, Edward	candy maker	h. 702 N. Patrick
Klock, Frank	laborer	h. 702 N. Patrick
Koci, Frank	carpenter	h. 818 N. Columbus
* Lee, James	laborer	h. 919 Montgomery
* Lee, Jarvis	laborer	h. 919 Montgomery
* Lewis, James A.	laborer	h. 928 N. Alfred
* Liberty Baptist Church	-	913 N. Alfred
* Madella, Lewis	laborer	h. 820 Montgomery
Marshall, Anna	wid. John	h. 925 N. Patrick
May, Opie J.	laborer	h. 724 N. Columbus
Miller, Smith	laborer	h. 915 Montgomery
* Monse, Mary	wid. Joseph	h. 708 N. Patrick
* Moore, John	laborer	h. 917 Montgomery
* Moore, Smith	laborer	h. 915 Montgomery
Morrissey, Thomas G.	laborer	h. 813 Madison
Mullin, Annie Miss	-	h. 706 N. Columbus
Mullin, Charles	apprentice	h. 706 N. Columbus
Mullin, Lydia Miss	-	h. 706 N. Columbus
Murphy, Richard	grocer	h. 933 Montgomery
* Murphy, Travis	laborer	h. 929 N. Alfred
* Murray, James	engineer	h. 712 N. Patrick
* Murray, Madge	-	h. 712 N. Patrick
* Noble, Irene	domestic	h. 922 N. Columbus
* Noble, James	laborer	h. 922 N. Columbus
O'Neil, Benjamin	laborer	h. 927 N. Patrick
O'Neil, James M.	brakeman	h. 811 Madison
Petitt, Michael	laborer	h. 938 N. Columbus
Petitt, William	clerk	h. 938 N. Columbus

\* African American

**Table 4 continued**  
**Neighborhood Occupants in Richmond's 1915 Directory of Alexandria, Virginia**  
**Shading Denotes Probable Project Area Residents**

NAME	OCCUPATION/NOTES	ADDRESS
* Pinkney, Burrell	laborer	h. 937 N. Alfred
* Pollard, Nathan	laborer	h. 912 N. Patrick
* Pollard, Nimrod	laborer	h. 912 N. Patrick
* Price, Mattie P.	domestic	h. 813 Montgomery
* Price, W. Albert	laborer	h. 813 Montgomery
* Proctor, Ann	domestic	h. 822 Montgomery
* Proctor, Matthew	laborer	h. 822 Montgomery
* Proctor, Viola	domestic	h. 919 Montgomery
Pulzone, Felice	car repair	h. 816 N. Columbus
Putzoni, Felix	laborer	h. 816 N. Columbus
Quayle, James H. Jr.	painter	h. 809 Madison
Reece, Catherine Miss	-	h. 820 N. Columbus
Reece, Michael	baker	h. 820 N. Columbus
Reece, Thomas H.	brakeman	h. 804 N. Columbus
Reeder, Charles	plasterer	h. 710 N. Columbus
Roberts, Harry	laborer	h. 925 N. Patrick
Robey, John A.	laborer	h. 807 Madison
* Robinson, Frank	laborer	h. 907 N. Columbus
* Robinson, Robert	laborer	h. 801 Madison
* Robinson, William H.	laborer	h. 836 N. Columbus
Romani, Alonso	car repair	h. 822 N. Columbus
* Rowe, Edward	laborer	h. 806 Montgomery
Scmith, Bernard	brewer	h. 708 N. Patrick
Scmith, James C.	brewer	h. 708 N. Patrick
Simms, Effie E. Miss	-	h. 804 N. Columbus
Simms, Ruth L. Miss	-	h. 804 N. Columbus
Simms, William H.	grocer	h. 804 N. Columbus
*Smallwood, Sarah	domestic	h. 803 Madison
*Smith, Ethel	domestic	h. 712 N. Patrick
Sorrell, John G.	bottler	h. 716 N. Columbus
Sorrell, John H.	bottler	h. 716 N. Columbus
Sorrell, Mary T.	-	h. 716 N. Columbus
Souskett, Joseph	laborer	h. 818 N. Columbus
*Strange, Virginia	-	h. 801 Madison
Tyler, Robert	laborer	h. 927 Montgomery
*Virdear, Martha	domestic	h. 812 Madison
*Waters, James	laborer	h. 816 Madison

\* African American

**Table 4 continued**  
**Neighborhood Occupants in Richmond's 1915 Directory of Alexandria, Virginia**  
**Shading Denotes Probable Project Area Residents**

NAME	OCCUPATION/NOTES	ADDRESS
Weingart, Anna Miss	-	h. 716 N. Columbus
Weingart, Ernest	clerk	h. 716 N. Columbus
Weingart, Frederick	laborer	h. 716 N. Columbus
Welch, Alexander	laborer	h. 708 N. Columbus
Welch, James A.	laborer	h. 708 N. Columbus
Whitton, Alice H. Miss	-	h. 700 N. Columbus
Whitton, George	grocer	h. 700 N. Columbus
* Williams, John	laborer	h. 930 N. Columbus
* Williams, Lewis	laborer	h. 936 N. Columbus
*Wright, Ida	domestic	h. 932 N. Columbus
* Wright, Mattie	domestic	h. 932 N. Columbus
* Wright, Roxie	domestic	h. 932 N. Columbus

\* African American

**Table 5**  
**Neighborhood Occupants Listed in the 1920 Tax Records**  
**Shading Denotes Probable Project Area Residents**

PROPERTY OWNER	ADDRESS	VALUE (TOTAL)	1920 TAX	NAME OF OCCUPANT
Reece, John	First bet. Alfred and Columbus - 2 Lots	\$150	\$3.00	
Taylor, Robert Est.,	First from Alfred to Patrick	\$200	\$4.00	
*Robinson, R.B. (for wife)	801-803 Madison - 2 H & L	\$1,600	\$32.00	
*Robinson, Robert B.	801 Madison			*Robinson, Robert B.
	801 Madison			*Peters, Gladstone
Laphen, J. Peter	804-806 Madison - 2 Lots	\$150	\$3.00	
Henry (sp.)m Annie B & Charles W.	805 Madison			Henry (sp.)m Annie B & Charles W.
Stevenson, Oscar et. ux.	807 Madison	\$350	\$7.00	Bascomb, John M.
*Lee, George	808-810 Madison	\$700	\$14.00	Lee, Eliza A
White, Ada V.	809-813 Madison - 3 H & L	\$1,050	\$21.00	
	809 Madison			?
	811 Madison			?
*Hopkins, J. Byron	812 Madison	\$600	\$12.00	
	813 Madison			Martin, Edward (& wife)
	813 Madison			Milburn, Timothy Jr.
*Smith, Geo. D.	814 Madison	\$600	\$12.00	
Estes, Marshall	815 Madison	\$400	\$8.00	Bell, Chris
	817 Madison			Murphy, Richard

\* African American

**Table 5 continued**  
**Neighborhood Occupants Listed in the 1920 Tax Records**  
**Shading Denotes Probable Project Area Residents**

<b>PROPERTY OWNER</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>		<b>VALUE (TOTAL)</b>	<b>1920 TAX</b>	<b>NAME OF OCCUPANT</b>
Simmes, William H.	802-804	Montgomery - 2 H & L	\$900	\$18.00	
	802	Montgomery			Cannon, Wm
	802	Montgomery			Kensley, Garfield
	804	Montgomery			Alexander, John P
*Kellum, Lucy	806	Montgomery - Lot	\$100	\$2.00	
*Rowe, Edward D.	806 1/2	Montgomery	\$250	\$5.00	
	806 1/2	Montgomery			*Kimball, Kersman (sp.)
	806 1/2	Montgomery			*Lucas, George
	806 1/2	Montgomery			*Harris, Ernest
Groves, Lilian et.al.	808-822	Montgomery - 8 H & L	\$3,400	\$68.00	
	808	Montgomery			*Robinson, Sallie (?)
	810	Montgomery			*Jackson, Andrew
*Price, Addison Estate	Montgomery (near #811)		\$125	\$2.50	
Price, William A.	811-813	Montgomery	\$1,100	\$22.00	
	811	Montgomery			*Brodin (sp.), Richard
	814	Montgomery			*Jackson, Lucile
	816	Montgomery			*Churchwell, Richard
	816	Montgomery			*Grier, Christ & Ola
	816	Montgomery			*Grier (sp.), Milfred
	820	Montgomery			*Brown, Issac
Klepstein, George T.	919-921	Montgomery	\$200	\$4.00	
Klipstein, Geo. T.	919-921	Montgomery	\$700	\$13.30	
Klipstein, Geo. T.	915-917	Montgomery - 2 Lots	\$200		
Klipstein, Geo. T.	Alfred bet. Madison and Montgomery -lot		\$600	\$12.00	
Norton, JKM & Barley, L.C.	Alfred bet. Montgomery and First - 1 Lot (19)		\$40	\$0.80	
Walters, Hugh & Gorman, Edward	Alfred bet. Montgomery and First - 4 Lots (15-18)		\$240	\$4.80	
Norton, JKM & Barley, S.C.	Alfred bet. Montgomery and First - 9 Lots (2-10)		\$540	\$10.80	
*Robinson, Thomas	907	N. Alfred	\$275	\$5.00	*Robinson, Walter
*Holt, Harry M.	909	N. Alfred	\$275	\$5.00	
*Johnson, Henry C.	911	N. Alfred	\$295	\$5.50	
Colored Church	913	N. Alfred			
Baker, Simon Estate	917	N. Alfred	\$225	\$4.50	Baker, Emma & Mattis
*Harkins, Grant	923	N. Alfred	\$300	\$6.00	
*Johnson, Fannie S. & Charles	928	N. Alfred	\$550	\$11.00	
*Murphy, Travis & Rosa	929	N. Alfred	\$400	\$8.00	

\* African American

**Table 5 continued**  
**Neighborhood Occupants Listed in the 1920 Tax Records**  
**Shading Denotes Probable Project Area Residents**

<b>PROPERTY OWNER</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>VALUE (TOTAL)</b>	<b>1920 TAX</b>	<b>NAME OF OCCUPANT</b>
*Holland, George A	931 N. Alfred	\$250	\$5.00	*Holland, James & Julia
*Holland, George A	935 N. Alfred	\$500	\$10.00	*Holland, James
*Carrington, George & Maria	919-921 N. Alfred	\$350	\$7.00	
*Jones, Matilda	N. Alfred	\$150	\$3.00	*Simms, Marcellus & Madeline
Alex R.E.T.T. & T. Co.	903-905 N. Alfred - 2 lots	\$150	\$3.00	
Milburn, Llera E.	925-927 N. Alfred - 2 lots	\$200	\$4.00	
Harlow, M.B.	Columbus bet. Madison and Montgomery - 5 lots	\$750	\$15.00	
Whitton, J.B.	Columbus bet. Madison and Montgomery - lot	\$150	\$3.00	
Simmes, Elizabeth	NW corner of Columbus and Madison -Lot	\$400	\$8.00	
Murphy, Joseph L.	700 N. Columbus			Murphy, Otto
Williamson, Robt. L. et. ux.	702 N. Columbus	\$700	\$14.00	Robinson, Robert & Ruby
	702 N. Columbus			Donnheller (sp.), Arabella
Sorell, Theresa	704 N. Columbus			Sorell, Annie
Harryman, Mary Ellen	706 N. Columbus	\$700	\$14.00	Reeves, Edward C. and Mrs. Etta
Harryman, Mary Ellen	708 N. Columbus	\$900	\$14.00	Lawler, Frank J & May
Harryman, Mary Ellen	710 N. Columbus	\$900	\$14.00	Boerseg, Lewis J. & Ada
Harryman, Mary Ellen	712 N. Columbus	\$700	\$14.00	
McQuinn, George W. et. ux.	714 N. Columbus	\$700	\$14.00	McQuinn, Anna & George
Gibbory, Jesse L. et. ux.	716 N. Columbus	\$700	\$14.00	Anderson, Geo. L & Rebbaca A.
* Harryman, Mary Ellen	718 N. Columbus	\$700	\$14.00	Finnegan, Charles & Annie M.
Crupper, Eva J.	720 N. Columbus	\$700	\$14.00	Crupper, Winter P.
	720 N. Columbus			Crupper, Samuel J
	720 N. Columbus			Wright, Shirley B.
	722 N. Columbus	\$650	\$13.00	
Patterson, Edward M	724 N. Columbus	\$650	\$13.00	Patterson, Mrs. Ada A.
	724 N. Columbus			Trumpower, W. M.
Hepburn, Ellen	726 N. Columbus	\$650	\$13.00	Butler, James
Ragin, Danel	728 N. Columbus	\$650	\$13.00	Trumpower, Gerald E.
	728 N. Columbus			Trumpower, Christian
	728 N. Columbus			Trumpower (sp.), Walter
	728 N. Columbus			(sp.), Irene
Monroe, Bertha	730 N. Columbus	\$650	\$13.00	Monroe, Edward
	730 N. Columbus			Gorham, Jas. W.

\* African American

**Table 5 continued**  
**Neighborhood Occupants Listed in the 1920 Tax Records**  
**Shading Denotes Probable Project Area Residents**

<b>PROPERTY OWNER</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>VALUE (TOTAL)</b>	<b>1920 TAX</b>	<b>NAME OF OCCUPANT</b>
Laphen, Jas. P.	732 N. Columbus	\$700	\$14.00	Berhard, John & Alice R.
Laphen, Jas. P.	734 N. Columbus			Baier, Frederick & Elizabeth
Simmes, William H.	802-804 N. Columbus - 2 H & L	\$1,900	\$34.00	
*Parker, Julia	806/814 N. Columbus - 2 H & L	\$3,200	\$64.00	
	810 N. Columbus			*Parker, Charles
	814 N. Columbus			*Bosseaux (sp.), Norman & Annie
	814 N. Columbus			*Bosseaux, Raymond
	814 N. Columbus			*Day, William & Nellie
Davis, & G.B. Slye (sp.)	816 N. Columbus	\$900	\$18.00	Pulzone (sp.), Felix & Mary
	816 N. Columbus			Caporlette, Antony
Tyler, Constance N.	818 N. Columbus	\$900	\$18.00	Brearra, Lewis
	818 N. Columbus			Brearra, Thomas
	818 N. Columbus			Brearra, James
	818 N. Columbus			Bufalo, Vita (sp.)
Schneider, Justus	820 N. Columbus	\$900	\$18.00	Harrison, Jacob & Elizabeth
Cummings, Cornelius	822 N. Columbus	\$900	\$18.00	Caporlette, Nicholas
	822 N. Columbus			Deblanco, Antonio
	822 N. Columbus			Caporlette, (sp.)
	822 N. Columbus			Caporlette, (sp.)
	822 N. Columbus			Caporlette, Hast.
	832 N. Columbus			Reese, Thomas H. (& wife)
	834 N. Columbus			Martin, Joseph (& wife)
	836 N. Columbus			Todd, Lester

\* African American

**Table 5 continued**  
**Neighborhood Occupants Listed in the 1920 Tax Records**  
**Shading Denotes Probable Project Area Residents**

<b>PROPERTY OWNER</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>VALUE (TOTAL)</b>	<b>1920 TAX</b>	<b>NAME OF OCCUPANT</b>
Alexander, John Estate	904-906 N. Columbus	\$900	\$18.00	
	904 N. Columbus			Alexander, John P & Mary
	904 N. Columbus			Alexander, Margaret
	904 N. Columbus			Bolton, Anderson & May
Holbrooke, Jno. W.	906 ½-1 912 N. Columbus - 4 lots	\$400	\$8.00	
Holbrooke, Jno. W.	914-914 1/2 N. Columbus - lots	\$200	\$4.00	
Holbrooke, Jno. W. & Mary	916 N. Columbus	\$800	\$16.00	
Hill, Frank M.	920 N. Columbus	\$300	\$6.00	
	920 N. Columbus			*Johnson, Warner
	920 N. Columbus			*Johnson, Wallace
	920 N. Columbus			*Johnson, Henry
Hill, Frank M.	922 N. Columbus	\$300	\$6.00	*Dunn, Charles
Hartley, Ann estate (name crossed out)	924-926 N. Columbus	\$550	\$11.00	
Cosby, James	928 N. Columbus - lot	\$100	\$2.00	
*Williams, Louisa & John	930 N. Columbus	\$350	\$7.00	
*Muir, Mary A	932-934 N. Columbus - 2 H & L	\$500	\$10.00	
	932 N. Columbus			*Wright, Jno. P.
	934 N. Columbus			*Gilliam, George
	934 N. Columbus			*Noble, Samuel
Hartley, Ann estate	936 N. Columbus	\$250	\$5.00	
	936 N. Columbus			*Jones, Jno. H.
	936 N. Columbus			*Williams, Lewis
	938 N. Columbus			*Johnson, Wm. O.
	938 N. Columbus			*Johnson, Catherine A.
	901 N. Patrick			*Carter, George H. & Matilda
*Lucas, Berry F.	903 N. Patrick	\$100	\$2.00	
	917 N. Patrick			Jackson, Thomas
	917 N. Patrick			*Jackson, Simon
	919 N. Patrick			*illegible
	921 N. Patrick			*Jones, Custis & Nellie
	923 N. Patrick			*Young, Ambrose
	923 N. Patrick			*Scott, Lillis & Willis
	925 N. Patrick			*Holmes, Henry
	927 N. Patrick			*Coleman, Vory
	927 N. Patrick			*Johnson, William
	929 N. Patrick			*Fairs, Harrison

\* African American

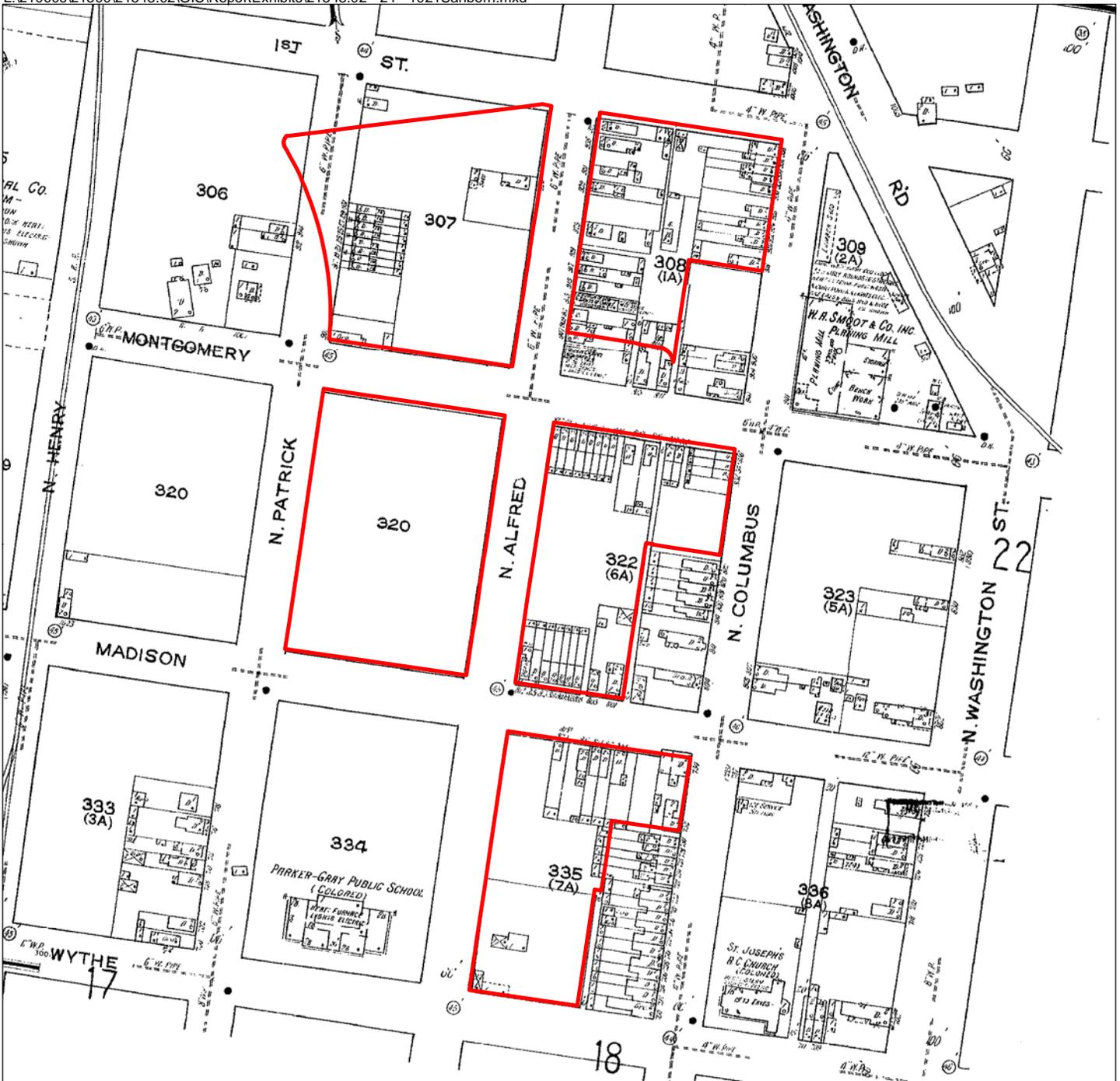
**Table 5 continued**  
**Neighborhood Occupants Listed in the 1920 Tax Records**  
**Shading Denotes Probable Project Area Residents**

<b>PROPERTY OWNER</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>VALUE (TOTAL)</b>	<b>1920 TAX</b>	<b>NAME OF OCCUPANT</b>
*Lucas, Berry F.	931 N. Patrick			*Holmes, Jesse
Murphy, Annie J.	NE corner Alfred and Madison - H & L	\$450	\$9.00	
Fair, Jane	NE corner Alfred and Montgomery - lot	\$100	\$2.00	
Klepstein, Geo. T.	NE corner of Alfred and Montgomery - lot	\$125	\$2.00	
*Lucas, Berry F.	NE corner of Montgomery and Patrick	\$250	\$5.00	
Simmes, Elizabeth	NW corner of Columbus and Madison - lot	\$400	\$8.00	
Alexander, John Estate	NW corner of Columbus and Montgomery	\$800	\$16.00	
Field, W.C.	Patrick bet. Montgomery and First - 1 Lot (31)	\$60	\$1.20	
*Rector, Amanda F.	Patrick bet. Montgomery and First - 1 Lot (35)	\$60	\$1.20	
Harlow, M.B.	Patrick bet. Montgomery and First - 2 Lots (20-21)	\$125	\$2.50	
Elliott, Ross J.	Patrick bet. Montgomery and First - 2 Lots (22-23)	\$120	\$2.40	
Mutual Realty Corporation	Patrick bet. Montgomery and First - 2 Lots (24-25)	\$120	\$2.40	
Mutual Realty Corporation	Patrick bet. Montgomery and First - 3 Lots (32-34)	\$180	\$3.60	
Mutual Ice Company	Patrick bet. Montgomery and First - 8 House & 5 Lots (26-30)	\$2,600	\$52.00	
*Pinkhard, Burrell	SE corner of Alfred and First - 937 N. Alfred?	\$400	\$6.00	Proctor, George (sp).
Reece, John Adm	SW corner of Columbus and First	\$400	\$8.00	
Simmes, John. H.	SW corner of Columbus and Madison - 3 H & L	\$1,400	\$28.00	

\* African American

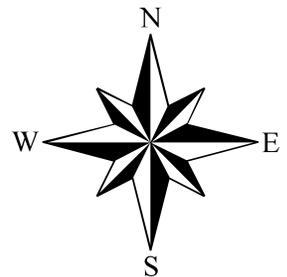
In 1920, again, many of the owners possess multiple properties within the neighborhood and many of the occupants of the dwellings are tenants. This is particularly true of the African American inhabitants of the area.

The Sanborn 1921 Map (Exhibit 13) is generally very similar to the 1912 Sanborn map (see Exhibit 11). In Block 1, Block 2, and Block 3, all of the buildings present on the earlier map appear to remain in place. Within Block 1, the only significant change involves the arrangement of buildings on the lot in the southwestern corner of the block. The one-story sheds present in 1912 appear to have been replaced with two one-story stables with attached one-story buildings of unspecified purpose. No building on the lot is identified as a dwelling.



**Sanborn 1921 Map  
James Bland Phase I  
WSSI #21548.03  
Scale: 1" = 200'**

 Approximate Location of Project Area



Map Source: The Sanborn® Map Company

**Thunderbird Archeology**  
A Division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

Within Block 2, several changes are apparent in the organization of the property at 801 Madison Street. The one-story building, shown on Madison Street to the west of the dwelling on the earlier Sanborn map, is identified as 803 Madison Street on the 1921 map, indicating its likely use as a dwelling, at least by this time. A one-story rear addition with a wood or wood shingled roof is also shown on the building on the 1921 map. The outbuilding shown along the alley toward the rear of the lot is shown much smaller in comparison with the earlier map and the two-story stable in the northeastern corner of the lot is no longer identified with the address 801 ½ Madison Street as on the earlier map. Also within Block 2, the buildings at 815 and 817 Madison Street vary on the 1921 map from their depiction on the 1912 map. The dwelling at 815 Madison appears to have had the rear addition shown on the earlier map fully incorporated into the structure. The rear addition on the building next door, at 817 Madison Street, has been expanded, and the building is identified as a grocery rather than a dwelling. On the N. Columbus street-face within Block 2 and the project area, the only change from the 1912 map appears to be the construction of a small one-story building at the rear of an unnumbered lot to the south of 832 N. Columbus Street. No dwelling is present on the lot and the function of the building, which appears similar to back lot buildings present behind the dwellings to the north, is unknown. On the Montgomery street-face in Block 2, the only differences from the earlier map are found at 806 and 806 ½ Montgomery Street, where a porch present on the east side of the dwelling at 806 Montgomery Street on the earlier map is no longer shown and a small building at the rear of the lot at 806 ½ Montgomery Street is present only on the later map.

Within the project area on Block 3, changes include a one-story addition on the dwelling at 813 Montgomery Street, and the apparent construction of two small buildings toward the rear of that lot. According to map notes, one of these buildings may have served as an auto shop. On the N. Columbus street-face within Block 3, several dwellings shown on the earlier map, those at 920 and 932-936 N. Columbus Street are shown with new rear additions. At the latter properties, these one-story additions are appended to the rear of one-story rooms or additions shown on the earlier map. Although relatively few of the buildings on the N. Columbus street-face within Block 3 are shown with the back lot buildings common in Blocks 1 and 2, one such building appears to have been built to the rear of the dwelling at 922 N. Columbus Street between 1912 and 1921. Lot lines on the 1921 map have changed so that two one-story buildings and a two-story stable present along First Street appear to be associated with the dwelling at 938 N. Columbus Street. The alley dwelling shown to the south of these structures was numbered 923 ½ N. Alfred on the earlier map. Although it is still shown on the 1921 map, it is no longer numbered. Map notes may indicate that the ground floor of the building was used as a private auto garage. The buildings fronting on N. Alfred in Block 3 also appear very similar to their depiction on the earlier map. A second addition appears to have been added to the dwelling at of dwellings at 907, 909, 911, 915, 917, 919, 925, and 931 N. Alfred Street.

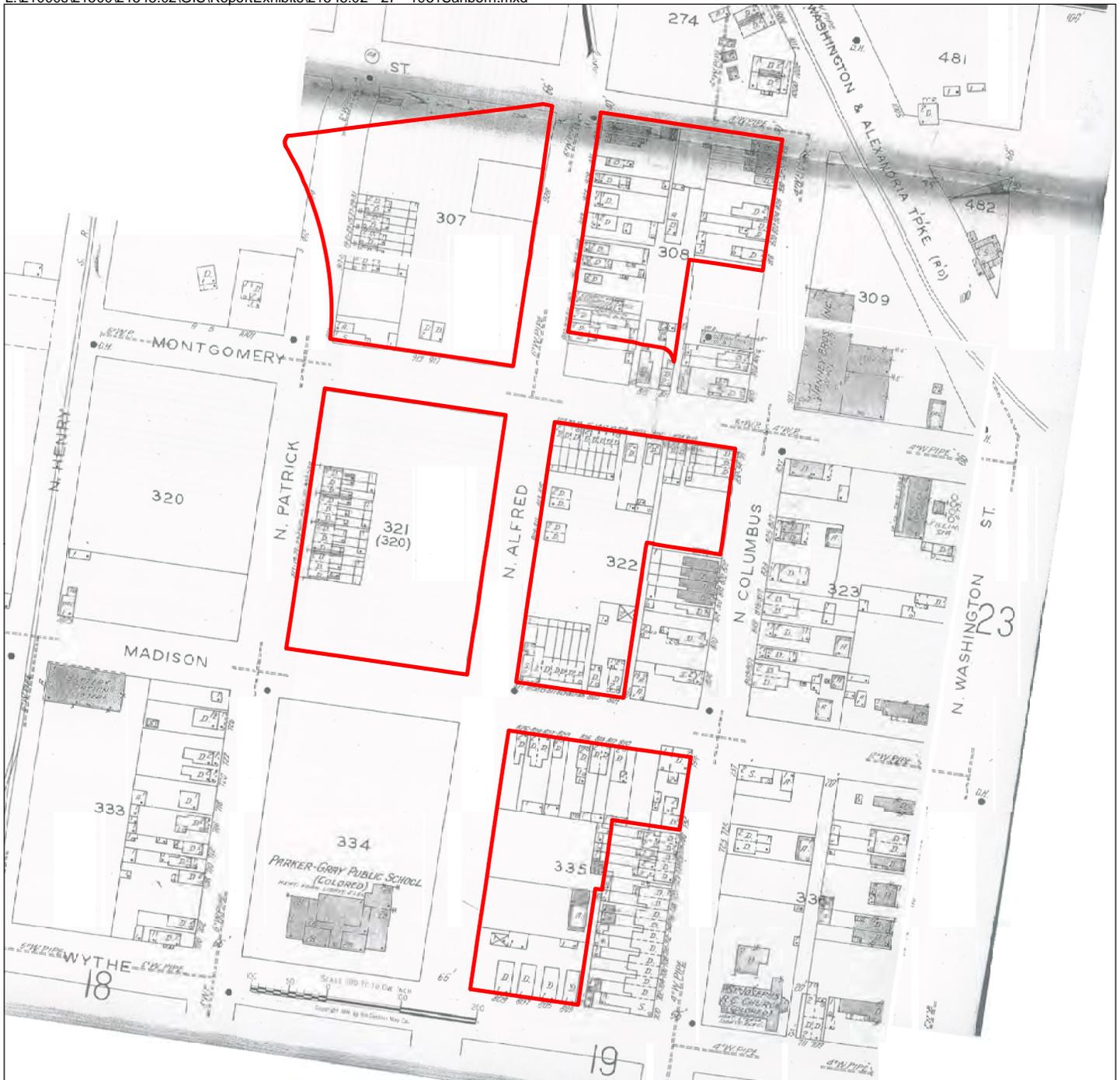
Differing from the 1912 map, lot lines are shown on the 1921 map for the various dwellings located near the former Liberty Baptist Church at 913 N. Alfred Street, identified as the Church of God and Saints of Christ, a "Colored church." Beyond the boundaries of the project area, Shaw Chapel at 901 N. Alfred Street is also identified as a "Colored church." Unlike the earlier Sanborn map; however, the dwellings in Blocks 2 and 3 are not noted as "Negro Dwellings" as they were on the earlier map.

The coverage of the 1921 map has expanded to include the western blocks, Blocks 4 and 5. Block 5 appears to be vacant; however, ten two-story dwellings, numerous back lot buildings and a grocery are shown in Block 4. Eight two-story frame row houses, each set back from the street and featuring composition roofs and one story rear out shots with metal roofs, are located at 917-931 N. Patrick. To the north, at the corner of N. Patrick and First, a small one-story frame dwelling and an associated one-story outbuilding appear to have been present; no street number is noted for this property. One two-story dwelling fronts on N. Alfred Street; a two-story shed with an attached one-story structure is shown to its rear. A one-story grocery store with a small rear addition and a one story building in the rear is shown at 901 N. Patrick Street.

Other non-residential buildings, in the vicinity of but outside the study area, include a store at 900 N. Columbus; a grocery at 804 N. Columbus; another grocery at 700 N. Columbus; Parker-Gray Public School [colored], to the west of the project area; St. Josephs Roman Catholic Church [colored], east of project area at the corner of Wythe and North Columbus; and an ice service station in northern portion of that block. The W.A. Smoot & Co. Planing Mill also appears outside the study area, northeast of the intersection of Montgomery and North Columbus.

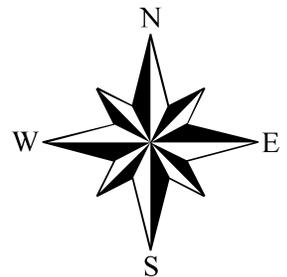
The Sanborn 1931 Map (Exhibit 14), unlike the earlier maps, includes the original hatching or shading that identifies the buildings as being of frame or masonry construction. Within the project area, the majority of buildings are indicated as being of frame construction with the exception of masonry buildings at 930, 932, 934, 936, and 938 N. Columbus Street, 935 and 937 N. Alfred Street, masonry back lot structures in the rear of a dwelling located outside the project area at 722 N. Columbus Street and a masonry auto garage in the same block described below. It is noteworthy that the masonry buildings in Block 3 appear to be the earliest buildings constructed in the project area, built at some time prior to 1877.

Although, again, changes from the earlier maps are relatively minor. Within Block 1, four one-story frame dwellings appear to have been constructed at 803, 805, 807, and 809 Madison Street at some time between 1921 and 1931. These dwellings appear very similar, each measuring about 20 feet wide along the street-face by 40 feet long. A one-story frame building is present in the rear of the two easternmost dwellings and the stable shown on this lot on earlier maps remains in place to the north of the western buildings.



**Sanborn 1931 Map  
James Bland Phase I  
WSSI #21548.03  
Scale: 1" = 200'**

 Approximate Location  
of Project Area



Map Source: The Sanborn® Map Company

**Thunderbird Archeology**  
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**Exhibit 14**

On the lot immediately to the north, shown as vacant on earlier maps, a one-story masonry auto garage is shown set back from the street along the alley. Along the Madison street-face in Block 1, three two-story frame dwellings appear to have been constructed at 822, 824, and 826 Madison Street by 1931. A frame back lot building is shown in the rear of the dwellings at 822 and 824 Madison.

The occupied street faces within the project area generally appear to have developed very similarly over time. Archival research (primarily the city directories) do indicate an evolution in the character, at least regarding settlement period and the ethnicity of the residents of the project area as a whole; although the neighborhood appears to have always had an African American majority, we have noticed that it appeared less segregated until the beginning of the 20th century-with whites (likely European immigrants) and blacks living alongside one another, sometimes in the same houses. This pattern is represented on various street faces within the project area. Interestingly, just outside the project area, the dwellings at 700-730 N. Columbus appear to have been occupied only by whites. As for class and socio-economic status, other than a few examples, the black and white residents of the project area in the late 19th and early 20th century appear very similar; most were described as laborers in the city directory. According to map research, there is diversity in size and type of structures as well as arrangement of the built environment on different street faces within the project area. This appears to be the case despite the apparent similarity of the types of people living in the differing buildings.

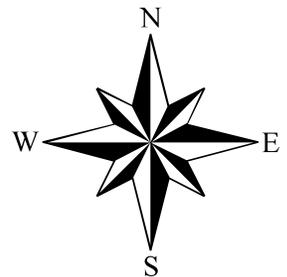
The Sanborn 1941 Map shows various changes within the neighborhood and project area (Exhibit 15). Within Block 1, small rear additions appear to have been appended to the four one-story frame dwellings at 803, 805, 807, and 809 Madison Street. Additionally, one-story back lot buildings have appeared in the rear of the eastern buildings, replacing the stable previously at that location. The garage to the north of these lots is identified with a street number, 803 ½ Madison Street, and notes indicate that it was of hollow concrete or cement block construction. The masonry back lot structure in the rear of 722 N. Columbus Street is also identified as a concrete or block private auto garage on the 1941 map. Two one-story cinder block or brick faced dwellings appear on the previously vacant lots at 717 and 719 N. Patrick Street on the 1941 map; each with a small block structure in the rear. The only other changes noted within Block 1 include the construction of a small one-story building to the rear of the dwelling at 826 Madison Street and a private auto garage to the rear of the dwelling at 810 Madison Street.

Within Block 2, a small building shown on earlier maps in the rear of the dwelling at 803 Madison Street is no longer present on the 1941 map. A small one-story building is shown in the rear of the dwellings at 813 and 815 N. Alfred Street and a one-story auto garage has been constructed on the lot to the north of 822 N. Columbus Street.



**Sanborn 1941 Map**  
**James Bland Phase I**  
**WSSI #21548.03**  
**Scale: 1" = 200'**

 Approximate Location of Project Area



Map Source: The Sanborn® Map Company

Although the stock of dwellings within the project area in Block 3 appears to have remained unchanged from earlier maps; the presence and arrangement of additions to these dwellings and of back lot buildings behind these dwellings are very different from depictions in earlier maps. A one-story building in the rear of a dwelling at 907 N. Patrick Street; this building is functionally unidentified on earlier maps but is marked as a stable on the 1941 map. Other changes include the appearance of a large rear addition to the dwelling at 917 N. Alfred Street, the removal of back lot buildings from the property at 923 N. Alfred Street, the construction of a one-story garage in the rear of 925 N. Patrick Street, the construction of a one-story garage and another one-story building of unknown function in the rear of 927 N. Alfred Street, and the construction of one-story buildings of unknown function in the rear of dwellings at 932 and 934 N. Columbus Street.

The 1941 Sanborn map shows Block 4 as a vacant lot; this appears to be an omission or error as a March 1949 aerial photograph (Exhibit 16) appears to show the same buildings depicted on earlier maps. Within Block 5, the only significant change appears to be the construction of a one-story dwelling at 917 Madison Street and an associated one story building in its rear. The project area, specifically, remained an African American neighborhood throughout this period and *Silas Green from New Orleans*, a successful travelling African American variety show was held in vacant lots (likely on Block 4 and/or Block 5) in the 1940s and perhaps earlier.

The project area is currently the site of the James Bland Homes, a public housing project built by the Alexandria Redevelopment and Housing Authority (ARHA) in two phases, with a four-block area constructed in 1954 and a final block (known as the James Bland Addition) constructed in 1959.



**March 1949 Black and White Imagery**  
**James Bland Phase I**  
**WSSI #21548.03**  
**Scale: 1" = 200'**

 Approximate Location  
of Project Area

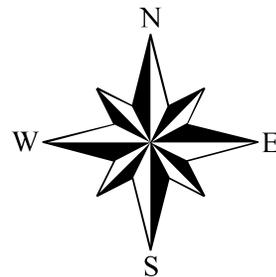


Photo Source: USGS

**Thunderbird Archeology**  
by Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

**Exhibit 16**

The first Federal Public Housing action within the project area; however, may be traced to 1943, when as a continuation of a slum clearance project commenced in 1941, the government condemned two acres for temporary public housing for African American defense workers. The James Bland Homes project was preceded on the site by a wartime FHPA trailer camp. Few details on the wartime trailer camp have been located at this time. Some residents of the neighborhood occupied the trailers following the condemnation of their homes and the construction of the first buildings at James Bland in 1954. A number of African American families were living in tenements on the same blocks where the trailer camp was located. These residences were not condemned and remained occupied during the trailer camp period. According to one such resident:

They were on two blocks, in the 800 block and north or south ... Both of those blocks had been mostly vacant lots. There was a row of houses on one block ... and a duplex house ..they built the camp right behind ... up against that row of houses...

We lived in the neighborhood ... In rental property nearby. We lived at 835 N. Patrick Street. The trailers were behind our house. I was friends with people who lived in the trailers. I can give you names of some of these people that might still live in the area ... James Beatty lived in the trailers and later in James Bland ... I believe he still lives in Alexandria; also John Griffin and John Taylor. I was friends with a lot of these people ... some are likely deceased. A lot of these people that lived in the trailers moved into the projects when they were finished (Joseph Earl, personal communication 2009).

It is uncertain what percentage of the trailer camp families were involved in the war industry, Mr. Earl's father, employed at the Torpedo Factory, remained in pre-war housing after the trailer camp was established in his back yard, Mr. Beatty's family were not involved in the defense industry; his father was employed as a laborer unloading lumber from rail cars at the time (Joseph Earl, personal communication 2009; James L. Beatty, personal communication 2009).

Condemnation proceedings for 57 parcels of land within the project area for the James Bland project began with a suit filed in the city Corporation Court in early January, 1952. Reports described the project as a 194-unit, 2.25 million dollar project for Negro families to be built on a five block, 8.5 acre site. The planned project would more than double the city's stock of low rent housing units for African American tenants, bringing the total to 385 units (WP 1952: B8).

In an oral history interview, Buster Williams, a resident of the project area in the early 20th century, described the situations he and other residents of the project area found themselves in facing condemnation of their homes:

...We fought them because they came along and set their price. It was an organization that the city had going around buying up the property and the city would take over. They would build the houses and somehow or other it would revert back to the city after forty years, the houses and the grounds. So it wasn't a city project. It was redevelopment, redevelopers. I went to court for years fighting because they only offered \$5000 and I owed \$1700 on the property. So I fought and they eventually compromised. I asked, not knowing any better, I asked for ten thousand, and they compromised for \$7500, which was half. When I asked for \$5000 more, they gave me two thousand five hundred.

...one person was up in arms. The rest of them was [sic] satisfied because they had men on this side going around telling people, 'You can't fight City Hall.' And the people were ignorant to the fact [inaudible] they had explained to us that it wasn't city, it was the developers buying up the property and giving what you would accept. And that's the reason I held out and got the amount of money I did (Weinschenk 1999).

By 1959, the James Bland Homes project was in its final configuration, as shown on the Sanborn 1959 map (Exhibit 17).

## **RESEARCH EXPECTATIONS**

The following text considers the results of the documentary study of the James Bland Development property in assessment of the probability that prehistoric and/or historic archeological sites might be found on the project area, site types that might be expected and the potential significance of such sites. Additional details relevant to previous archeological research in the project area vicinity and limited documentation relevant to modern disturbances on the study property are included in the *Documentary Study and Archeological Resource Assessment for the James Bland Homes, City Of Alexandria, Virginia* (Sipe et al. 2009).

### **Potential for the Presence of Prehistoric Archeological Sites**

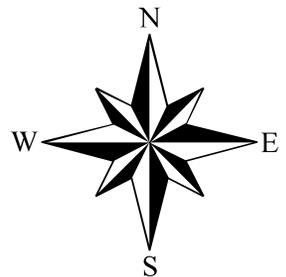
The probability for locating prehistoric sites generally depends on the variables of topography, proximity to water, and internal drainage. Sites are more likely on well-drained landforms of low relief in close proximity to water.

The topography of the project area prior to urban landscaping in the 20th century remains somewhat unclear. The earliest topographic map showing the project area (made in 1894, see Exhibit 10) indicates that the vicinity was on level terrain approximately 50 feet a.s.l., less than one half mile west of the Potomac River.



 Approximate Location of Project Area

**Sanborn 1959 Map**  
**James Bland Phase I**  
**WSSI #21548.03**  
**Scale: 1" = 200'**



Map Source: The Sanborn® Map Company

**Thunderbird Archeology**  
 A Division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

**Exhibit 17**

The James Bland Homes are located in a predominantly African American neighborhood known as the Hump since its founding after the Civil War. The topographical origin of the neighborhood's name would indicate that the project area and vicinity was likely a level well drained landform distinctly elevated above the surrounding terrain prior to 20<sup>th</sup> century development. This would indicate at least a moderate probability for the presence of prehistoric sites.

Prehistoric archeological sites dating from the Paleoindian through Contact period are possible. No prehistoric sites have been recorded in the vicinity of the project area; however, based upon the topographic and environmental setting, as well as the types of sites previously recorded within the City of Alexandria, the most likely site types expected in the project area would be small temporary resource exploitation camps dating to the Archaic and/or Woodland periods.

Some disturbance across the project area associated with 19th and 20th century construction and demolition activities is likely. Plowing of the land prior to the 20th century may also have disturbed any prehistoric archeological resources present. The most common features associated with temporary campsites of the type expected in the project area would be shallow hearth features which are very rarely found intact in plowed or otherwise disturbed contexts. Significant disturbance would greatly reduce the chance of locating intact prehistoric archeological resources in the project area. Overall, the presence of any intact prehistoric archeological resources within the project area is considered to be low to moderate because of disturbances associated with historic plowing and construction and demolition activities.

### **Potential for the Presence of Historic Archeological Sites**

The project area is contained within the Parker-Gray Historic District (100-0133) and 18 additional recorded archeological or architectural resources are located in the project area vicinity. These represent a variety of site types dating from the 18th to 20th century.

Domestic use of the project area by enslaved laborers and/or tenants from the late 18th century through the early 19th century was felt to be possible; however, no documentary evidence of such use has been found. Although no evidence of any buildings having been extant on the property during these periods was located, dwellings associated with enslaved laborers and impoverished tenants are rarely shown on historic maps or detailed in deeds or other property records. Additionally, archeological sites associated with agricultural or other uses of the property during these periods were also possible. The types of subsurface features associated with tenant or slave dwellings during these periods would include architectural features such as hearths and building foundations or piers and pit features such as refuse and sub-floor pits. Historic agricultural buildings on the property would be less likely to have associated features, with post holes being the most likely.

Domestic use of the project area, most likely by enslaved African American laborers, free African American and Euro-American tenants and property owners from the late 18th century through the mid 19th century must be considered a possibility. Sites associated with domestic habitation of the project area after the Civil War and certainly by the 1870s, again likely of African American cultural affiliation, are highly probable. Multiple buildings were present within the project area by 1877 (see Exhibit 9). A wide range of features including foundation remnants, refuse middens; and deep features such as privies, cellars, and wells might be expected in association with sites of this type.

No specific information documenting historic military use or activity on the project area was located. However, archeological sites associated with small military encampments dating to the late 18th century and during the Civil War era were felt to be possible as the project area lies in the vicinity of documented encampments occupied by elements of the French army during marches to and from Yorktown during the Revolutionary War. The sites of these camps are based on historic sketch maps and their exact locations remain unknown.

During the Civil War, Union troops were certainly present in the project area vicinity and some Union soldiers may have set up encampments nearby. Additionally, the presence of sites associated with use of the property by formerly enslaved African American refugees during the Civil War could not be discounted. Features associated with short term military or refugee camps would likely be shallow and ephemeral. Overall, the probability of intact features of these types within the project area was felt to be low to moderate, due to the lack of hard evidence that military or refugee sites were present.

As the project area was assessed with a moderate to high probability for the presence of archeological sites, as no clear evidence that the property had been significantly disturbed, and as demolition of the existing structures and planned development will impact the entirety of the project area to a depth that would disturb any potential archeological deposits or features that may be present, a Phase I archeological survey of the property was recommended.

## **FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODS**

### **Fieldwork**

The primary field methodology consisted of the manual excavation of shovel test pits (STPs). The shovel testing strategy was designed to sample different location types within each lot as well as between lots, allowing for an examination of the usage of space both by individual households, between households and between neighborhoods. The planned shovel test pit locations within the project area were based on historic map projection and current conditions. A 40 foot interval shovel test grid was used for the placement of shovel test pits in portions of the project area that appeared to have been undeveloped based on historic map projection. When field conditions allowed, additional shovel test pits were excavated at close intervals in the vicinity of STPs that yielded

artifacts if additional testing was deemed necessary to establish the presence or significance of historic or prehistoric cultural resources at the location. The number of shovel test pits was reduced in areas found to contain significant disturbance or deep fills, which precluded hand excavation.

Shovel test pits measured at least 15 inches in diameter. Vertical excavation was by natural or cultural soil levels; excavation stopped when gleyed soils, gravel or other impasses, water, or well developed B horizons too old for human occupation were reached. Soil horizons observed at the site were classified according to standard pedological designations. All soil was screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens. Soil profiles were made of representative units, with soil descriptions noted in standard soil terminology (A, Ap, B, C, etc.). Soil colors were described using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designations. Artifacts were bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon.

Following consultation with Alexandria Archaeology, artifacts from the uppermost fill horizons (which contained primarily modern artifacts) were sampled from selected shovel test pits within each block and discarded from other STPs in the vicinity. Additionally, clearly modern artifacts and materials such as brick, faunal shell, coal, and slag were noted and discarded in the field.

The location of each shovel test pit was mapped; unless otherwise noted, the graphic representation of the test pits and other features depicted in this report are not to scale and their field location is approximate.

## **Laboratory**

All artifacts were cleaned, inventoried, and curated. Historic artifacts were separated into four basic categories: glass, metal, ceramics, and miscellaneous. The ceramics were identified as to ware type, method of decoration, and separated into established types, following South (1977), Miller (1992) and Magid (1990). All glass was examined for color, method of manufacture, function, etc., and dated primarily on the basis of method of manufacture when the method could be determined (Hurst 1990). Metal and miscellaneous artifacts were generally described; the determination of a beginning date is sometimes possible, as in the case of nails.

The prehistoric artifacts were classified by cultural historical and functional types and lithic material. In addition, the debitage was studied for the presence of striking platforms and cortex, wholeness, quantity of flaking scars, signs of thermal alteration, size, and presence or absence of use. Chunks are fragments of lithic debitage which, although they appear to be culturally modified, do not exhibit clear flake or core morphology.

## RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

### Survey Areas

The division of the study area into five areas or blocks; as previously discussed was also utilized during the fieldwork (see Exhibit 4). As previously stated, these survey areas are:

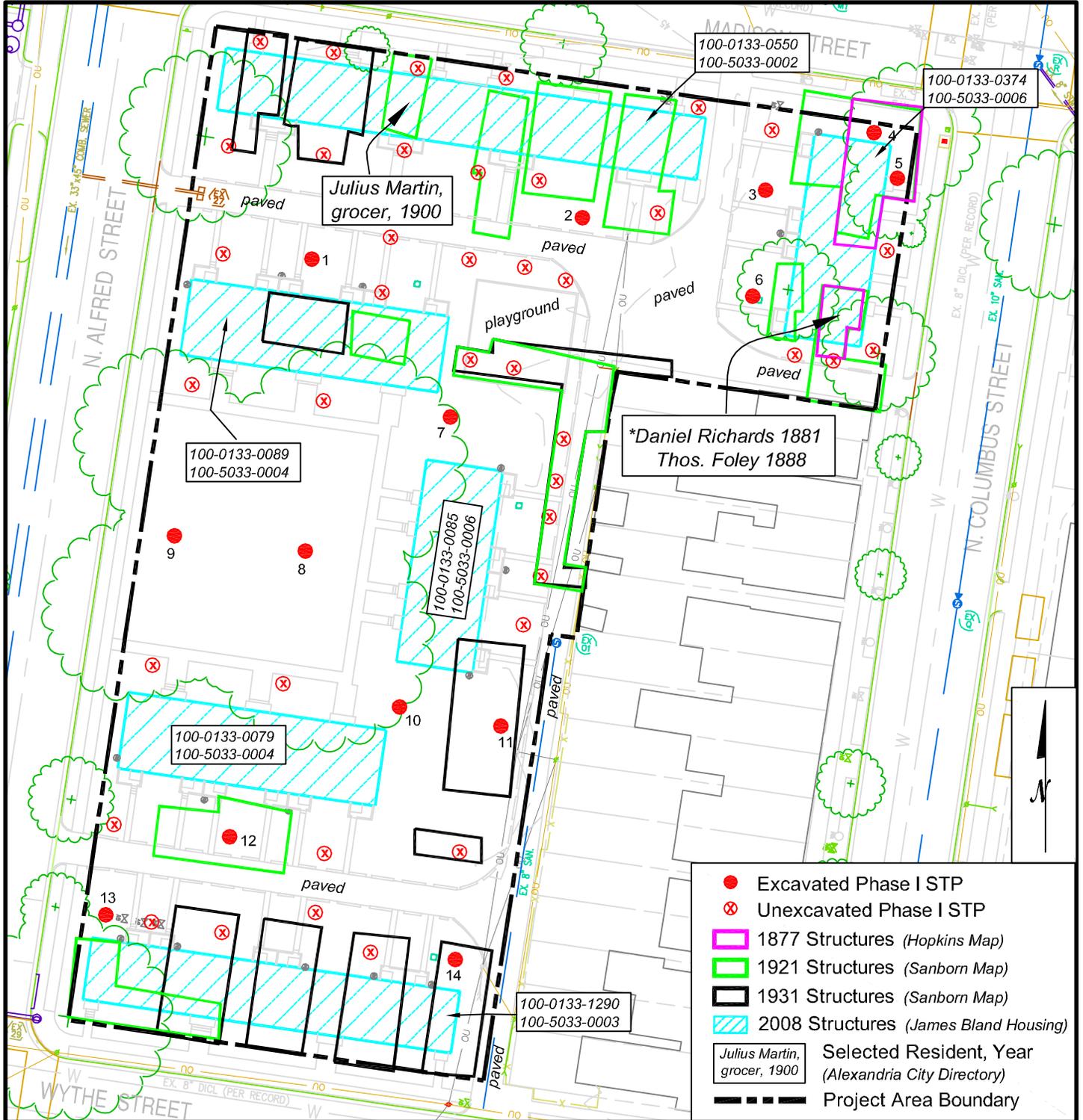
- Block 1 - an area within the city block bounded by Madison, N. Columbus, Wythe, and N. Alfred Streets;
- Block 2 - an area within the city block bounded by Madison, N. Columbus, Montgomery, and N. Alfred Streets;
- Block 3 - an area within the city block bounded by First, N. Columbus, Montgomery, and N. Alfred Streets;
- Block 4 - the entirety of the city block bounded by First, Montgomery and N. Alfred Streets and including an additional adjacent area along N. Patrick Street;
- Block 5 - the entirety of the city block bounded by Montgomery Street, N. Alfred Street, N. Patrick Street and Madison Street.

### Block 1

Block 1 consists of the western and northeastern portion of the city block bounded by Madison, N. Columbus, Wythe, and N. Alfred Streets (see Exhibit 4). Topographically, Block 1 is generally flat; the landscape is dominated by the six historic buildings located within Block 1. The buildings are large brick multiple family dwellings; James Bland Homes public housing units built in 1954. These have been recorded with DHR as 100-0133-0550 (100-5033-0002)<sup>2</sup>, 100-0133-0374 (100-5033-0006), 100-0133-0085 (100-5033-0006), 100-0133-1290 (100-5033-0003), 100-0133-0079 (100-5033-0004), and 100-0133-0089 (100-5033-0004). The locations of these buildings are shown on Exhibit 18; identified as 2008 buildings.

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<sup>2</sup> The resources within the James Bland Homes have been recorded with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources under two designations. The designation with the prefix 100-0133 refers to the Parker Gray Historic District and the final digits refer to the specific building number within the district. The designation 100-5033 refers specifically to the James Bland Homes, with the final digits indicating the specific building type. A discussion of the building types is contained within the Documentary Study (Sipe 2009).



**Locations of Phase I STPs in Block 1  
James Bland Phase I - WSSI #21548.03  
Scale: 1" = 50'**

Building 100-0133-0550 (100-5033-0002) is located in the northern portion of the block and fronts on Madison Street. Building 100-0133-0374 (100-5033-0006) is located in the northeastern portion of the block and fronts on N. Columbus Street. Building 100-0133-1290 (100-5033-0003) is located in the southwestern portion of the block and fronts on Wythe Street. Buildings 100-0133-0085 (100-5033-0006), 100-0133-0079 (100-5033-0004), and 0133-0089 (100-5033-0004) are located in the west-central portion of the block and face on a shared courtyard along N. Alfred Street. A Phase II Intensive level architectural evaluation of these buildings has been completed and details relevant to these structures are included in the *Documentary Study and Archeological Resource Assessment for the James Bland Homes, City Of Alexandria, Virginia* (Sipe et al. 2009) and in Appendix III included in this report.

Concrete alleys run east-west in the rear of Buildings 100-0133-1290 (100-5033-0003) and 100-0133-0550 (100-5033-0002) (Plate 1) and along the eastern boundary of the survey area. Grassy lawns, scattered mature trees and concrete sidewalks are present in the front and rear of the buildings and in the open courtyard (Plate 2).

Details from historic map projection are also shown on Exhibit 18. The earliest mapped buildings on the block are identified as 1877 Structures; these buildings near the northeast corner of the block are shown on the 1877 *Hopkins Map of Alexandria, Virginia* (see Exhibit 9). Archival research identified several early residents of Block 1 (Daniel Richards 1881 and Thomas Foley 1889) that likely resided in these structures. Buildings that appeared on the 1921 Sanborn map (see Exhibit 13) are identified on Exhibit 18 as 1921 Structures. These are present in the northeastern corner of the block, possibly representing continued use with additions and alterations of the earlier buildings at these locations; along Madison Street and in the central and southern portions of the block. A 1921 mapped building in the northern portion of Block 1 was identified in archival research as the residence of Julius Martin, circa 1900. Martin, a white grocer, appears to have been one of the few residents of the project area in the late 19th and early 20th century that was not classified as a laborer in city directories. Buildings that appeared on the 1931 Sanborn map (see Exhibit 14) are identified on Exhibit 18 as 1931 Structures.

A total of 14 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated within Block 1, at locations near or at points designated for shovel test locations in the SOW (see Exhibit 18). The excavation of 20 STPs was not attempted due to the presence of marked utilities, mapped utilities, and other obstructions (e.g. mature trees at the shovel test location) not anticipated in the original testing plan. The locations of many of these obstructions are indicated on Exhibit 18. A total of 17 planned STPs were not excavated due to the predicted presence of fill impasses or extreme disturbance on the basis of shovel testing in the vicinity of these locations. This is in accordance with the SOW which stated that the number of shovel test pits would be reduced in areas found to contain significant disturbance or deep fills.

Manual excavation of multiple shovel test pits to subsoil within Block 1 proved impossible. Excavation of STP 2 was halted at a depth of 17.4 inches below ground surface (b.g.s.) due to a dense accumulation of rounded cobbles within the fill. Excavation of STP 3 was halted at a depth of 22.8 inches b.g.s. due to compact fill soil. Excavation of STP 5 was halted in fill at a depth of 22.8 inches b.g.s. due to an accumulation of brick and mortar rubble at the base of the unit. STP 9 reached a depth of 25.2 inches b.g.s. and terminated in compact fill. STP 10 reached a depth of 31.2 inches b.g.s ; STP 12 reached a depth of 20.4 inches b.g.s; and STP 13 reached a depth of 30 inches b.g.s ; all terminated in compact rocky fill. Subsoil was reached in STP 7 and STP 14.

Although most test pits excavated within Block 1 failed to reach subsoil due to impasses of various types; the soil profile seen in STP 7 was otherwise typical of that seen in other STPs within Block 1; showing multiple fill horizons (Exhibit 19):

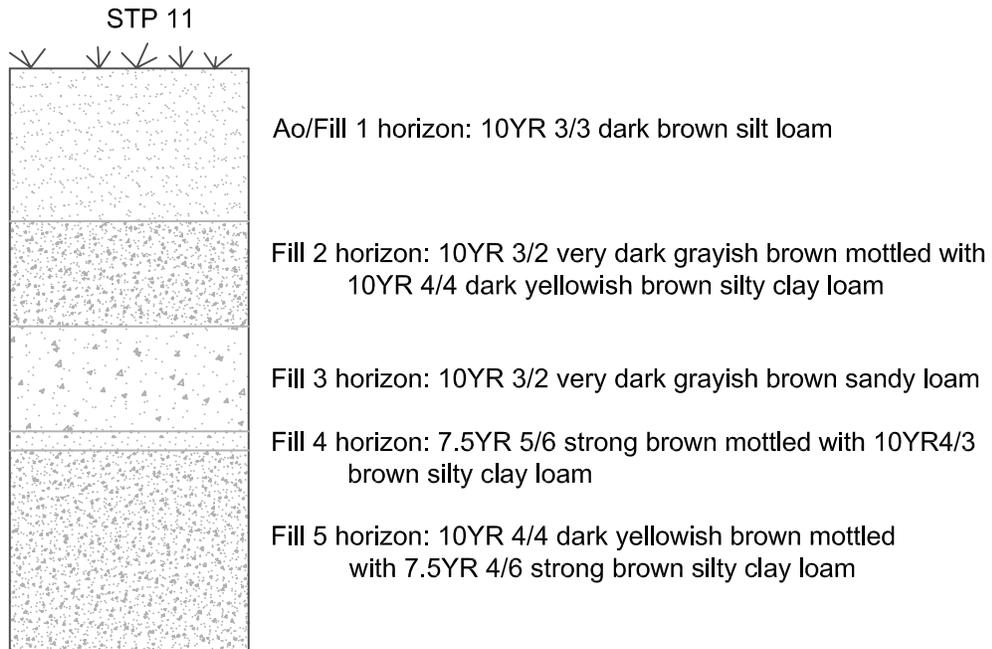
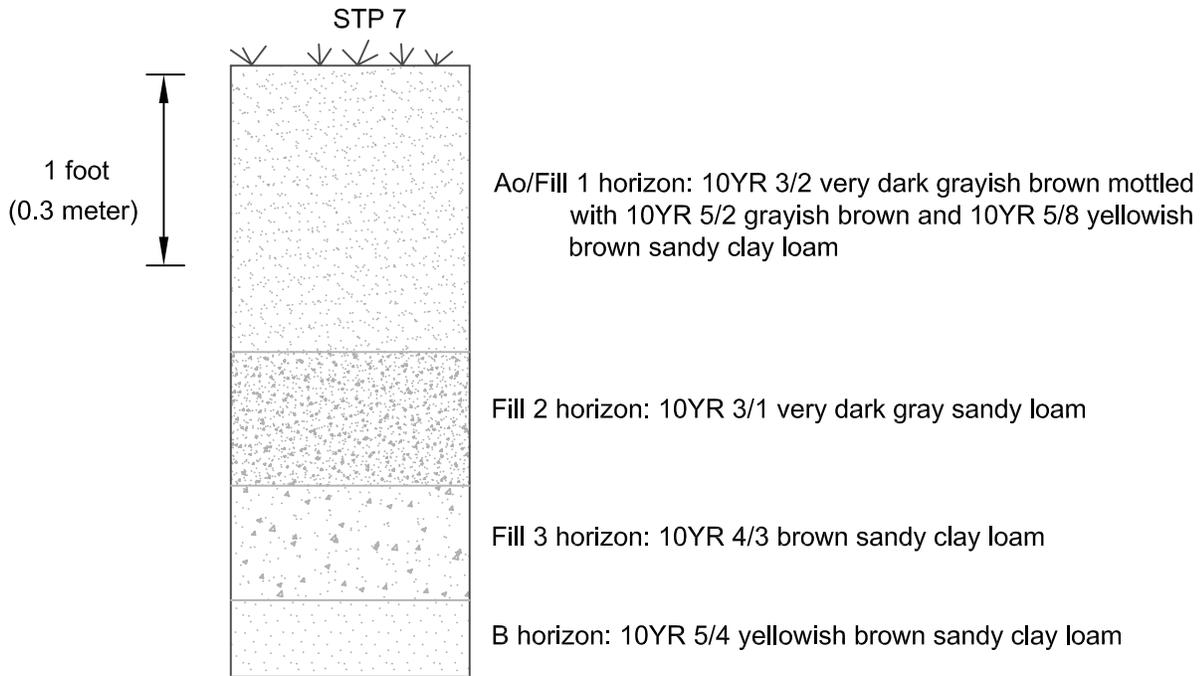
#### STP 7

- Ao/Fill 1 horizon: 0-18 inches below surface – [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown mottled with [10YR 5/2] grayish brown and [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown sandy clay loam
- Fill 2 horizon: 18-26.4 inches below surface – [10YR 3/1] very dark gray sandy loam
- Fill 3 horizon: 26.4-33.6 inches below surface – [10YR 4/3] brown sandy clay loam
- B horizon: 33.6-38.4 inches below surface – [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown sandy clay loam

The soil profile seen in STP 11 is generally similar. Multiple fill horizons were recorded in the test pit to the limits of manual excavation (see Exhibit 19):

#### STP 11

- Ao/Fill 1 horizon: 0-9.6 inches below surface – [10YR 3/3] dark brown silt loam
- Fill 2 horizon: 9.6-16.2 inches below surface – [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown mottled with [10YR 4/4] dark grayish brown silty clay loam
- Fill 3 horizon: 16.2-22.8 inches below surface – [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown sandy loam
- Fill 4 horizon: 22.8-24 inches below surface – [7.5YR 5/6] strong brown mottled with [10YR 4/3] brown silty clay loam
- Fill 5 horizon: 24-36.6 inches below surface – [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown mottled with [7.5YR 4/6] strong brown silty clay loam



**STP Soil Profiles from Block 1  
James Bland I - WSSI #21548.03  
Scale: 1" = 1'**

A total of 459 historic and modern artifacts and faunal bone fragments were recovered from fill soils in shovel test pits within Block 1. Additional finds including shell, asbestos, brick, coal, concrete, mortar, plastic, polystyrene, rubber and slag were noted but not collected or curated. These finds are shown on Table 6 and Appendix II. These finds were recovered from soil horizons recorded as Ao/Fill 1, Fill 2, Fill 3, Fill 4, and Fill 5. As previously discussed, the number of urban fill horizons varied in the test pits and, as such, the fill designations do not represent continuous soil horizons across the survey area.

As indicated by the data included on Table 6 and within the complete artifact inventory, a variety of refined and utilitarian ceramic artifacts likely dating from the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century through the late 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century, including creamware (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992); pearlware (1780-1830, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992); whiteware (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992); yellowware sherds (1830-1940, Miller 1992), porcelain, redware, and stoneware were recovered from various urban fill horizons within Block 1.

Glass artifacts recovered from fill soils in Block 1 included contact mold container glass fragments (1810-1880); clear manganese container glass fragments (1880-1915); chilled iron mold container glass fragments (1810-1880); clear selenium container glass fragments (1810-1880); and numerous fragments of glass vessels produced using automatic bottle machine (ABM) technology (1907-present). Windowpane fragments pre-dating and post-dating 1864 were recovered in various proveniences. Many glass fragments could not be technologically and/or functionally classified.

Metal artifacts in the Block 1 assemblage included cut nails (post 1790); wire nails (post 1890), unidentified nails, spikes, wire, can fragments, a buckle and various miscellaneous and unidentified ferrous metal objects. As previously stated, faunal bone fragments were collected from several proveniences and quantities of faunal shell, asbestos, brick, coal, concrete, mortar, plastic, polystyrene, rubber and slag were noted and discarded.

Based on evaluation of the soil profiles from each shovel test pit within Block 1 and the artifacts recovered from each soil horizon, it was concluded that the urban fills present throughout Block 1 represent disturbed filled contexts. Artifacts were found temporally mixed (i.e. modern refuse and historic artifacts in the same context) throughout the shovel test pit profiles. It is possible that some of the finds originated from residences in the vicinity; however, it is equally possible that these finds have been secondarily deposited with fill soils brought into the project area from elsewhere. The urban fills found across Block 1 appear to be associated with significant grading and filling that likely occurred in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century when the extant James Bland Public Housing buildings were constructed and with subsequent excavation for the installation and maintenance of subsurface utility lines. No intact historic contexts were identified within Block 1. As such, the finds within Block 1 are considered secondarily deposited refuse and were not recorded as archeological sites following DHR guidelines (DHR 2009). No additional work is recommended for these finds.

**Table 6: Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Test Pits within Block 1**

Artifact Type	Ao/Fill 1 horizon	Ao/Fill 1 horizon (sample)	Fill 2 horizon	Fill 3 horizon	Fill 4 horizon	Fill 5 horizon
<b>Ceramics</b>						
ceramic utility insulator			1			
hard paste porcelain		1	11	1		1
pearlware (1780-1830)			8		1	
whiteware (1820-1900+)		10	23	2	3	1
ironstone (1840-1900+)		1	5			
refined white earthenware	*	2	3	6	1	
redware			3	2		
stoneware			4		1	
yellowware (1830-1940)			2			4
<b>Glass</b>						
bottle, bottle/jar, tableware, tableware/bottle, button		13	48	35	10	3
bottle/jar, contact mold (1810-1880)			4			
tableware, pressed (1827-present)			1			
white milk glass canning jar lid liner (1869-1941)				1		
bottle/jar, tableware, clear manganese (1880-1915)			3		2	
bottle/jar, tableware, clear manganese, chilled iron mold (1880-1915)			2	3		
bottle/jar, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)			2	1		
bottle, bottle/jar, tableware, (ABM)** (1907-present)		8	29	14	6	1
Ball blue canning jar, (ABM) (1909-1938)		2	4	2		
bottle, bottle/jar, clear selenium (1911-1930)			3			
bottle, duraglas (1940-present)		*	1	1		
unidentified glass	*	1	23	19	10	1
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)			1	1		
windowpane, potash/soda (pre-1864)			1			
windowpane sherd, soda/lime soda				1		
windowpane, lime soda (1864-present)			1	2		

**Table 6: Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Test Pits within Block 1 continued**

Artifact Type	Ao/Fill 1 horizon	Ao/Fill 1 horizon (sample)	Fill 2 horizon	Fill 3 horizon	Fill 4 horizon	Fill 5 horizon
<b>Metal</b>						
brass			3			
buckle		1				
ferrous metal can				1		
lead rod				2		
nail, cut		1	6	6		
nail, wire			4	1		
nail, unidentified		3	22	11	4	
spike			1			
unidentified iron alloy			1			
unidentified ferrous metal	*	3	3	5		
wire			2			
<b>Miscellaneous</b>						
bone		8	9	5		
asbestos			*	*	*	
brick	*		*	*	*	*
coal	*		*	*	*	*
concrete	*					
mortar	*		*	*	*	
oyster shell			*	*	*	
plastic, polystyrene foam	*	*	*	*	*	
rubber	*	*	*	*	*	
slag	*		*	*	*	*
<b>Total</b>	*	<b>54</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Total Block 1</b>	<b>459</b>					

\*Artifacts discarded in the field/lab

\*\*automatic bottle machine (ABM)

## Block 2

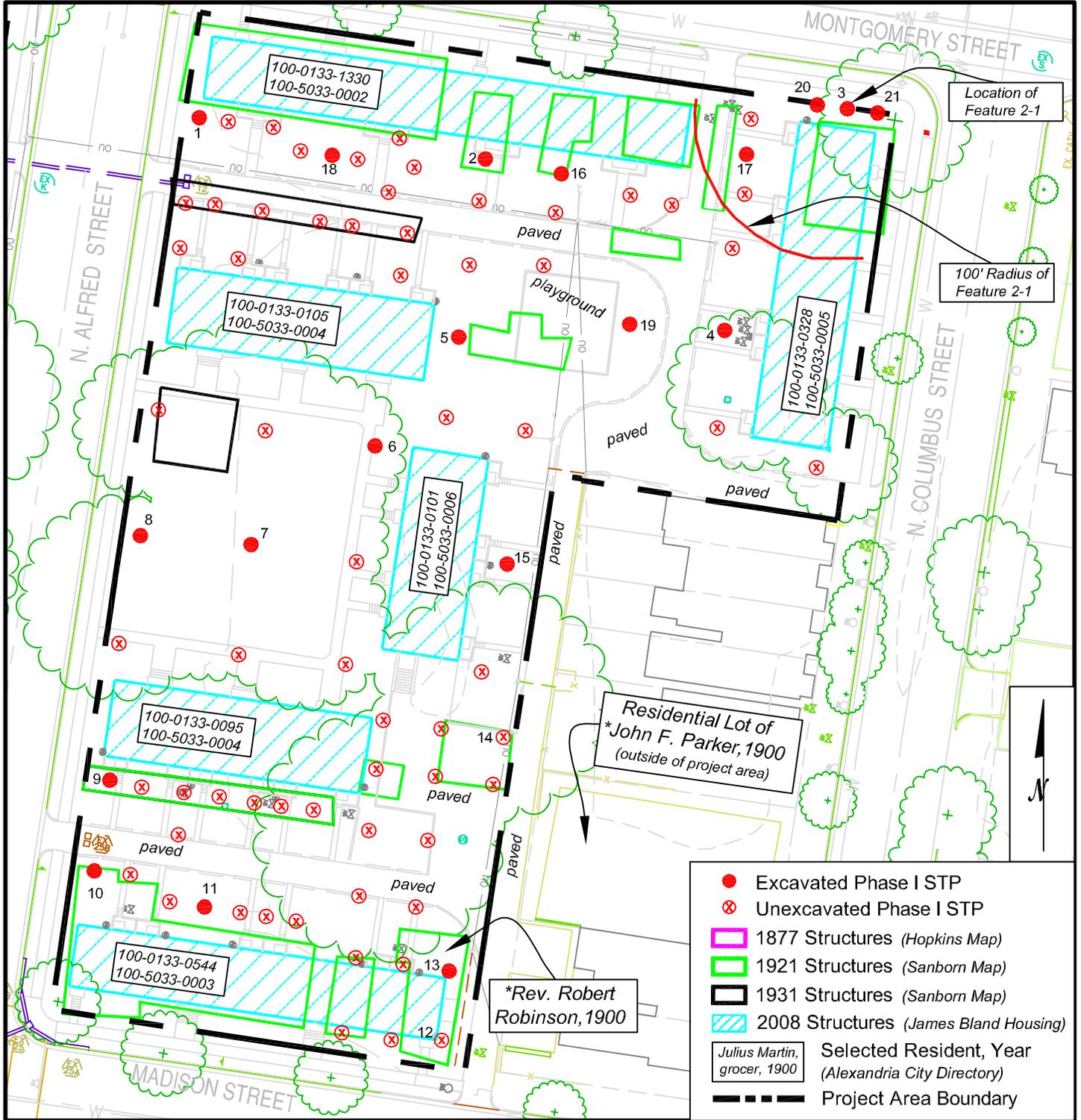
Block 2 is contained within the western and northeastern portions of the city block bounded by bounded by Madison, N. Columbus, Montgomery, and N. Alfred Streets (see Exhibit 4).

Topographically, Block 2 is low in relief; the landscape is dominated by the six historic brick multiple family dwellings in the survey area, the James Bland Homes public housing units built in 1954. These have been recorded with DHR as 100-0133-1330 (100-5033-0002), 100-0133-0328 (100-5033-0005), 100-0133-0101 (100-5033-0006), 100-0133-0095 (100-5033-0004), 100-0133-0544 (100-5033-0003), and 100-0133-0105 (100-5033-0004). The locations of these buildings are shown on Exhibit 20; identified as 2008 buildings.

Building 100-0133-1330 (100-5033-0002) is located in the northern portion of the block and fronts on Montgomery Street. Building 100-0133-0328 (100-5033-0005) is located in the northeastern portion of the block and fronts on N. Columbus Street. Building 100-0133-0544 (100-5033-0003) is located in the southwestern portion of the block and fronts on Madison Street. Buildings 100-0133-0105 (100-5033-0004), 100-0133-0101 (100-5033-0006), and 0133-0095 (100-5033-0004) are located in the west-central portion of the block and face a shared courtyard along N. Alfred Street. A Phase II Intensive level architectural evaluation of these buildings has been completed and details relevant to these structures are included in the *Documentary Study and Archeological Resource Assessment for the James Bland Homes, City Of Alexandria, Virginia* (Sipe et al. 2009) and in Appendix III of this report.

Concrete alleys run in the rear of the buildings on street-faces (Plate 3) and along the southeastern boundary of the survey area. Grassy lawns, scattered mature trees and concrete sidewalks are present in the front and rear of the buildings and in the open courtyard (Plate 4).

Exhibit 20 also includes details from historic map projection. The earliest mapped buildings on the block are identified as 1921 Structures as these appeared on the 1921 Sanborn map (see Exhibit 13). These are present in the northern portion of the block facing Montgomery Street and in the central and southern portions of the block; along Madison Street. Buildings that first appeared on the 1931 Sanborn map (see Exhibit 14) are identified on Exhibit 20 as 1931 Structures. It appears that at least several of the 1921 structures may have been built as early as the late 19th century (post 1877). *Richmond's Directory of Alexandria, Virginia 1899-1900* lists the residence of Robert Robinson at 801 Madison Street in the southern portion of Block 2. Robinson, an African American



**Locations of Phase I STPs in Block 2  
James Bland Phase I - WSSI #21548.03  
Scale: 1" = 50'**

and minister at Roberts Chapel M.E. Church represents a notable figure in local history. The circa 1900 residential lot occupied by John F. Parker, a prominent figure in the history of African American education in Alexandria, Virginia is also shown, located on the same city block but beyond the boundaries of the project area.

A total of 19 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated within Block 2, at locations near or at points designated for shovel test locations in the SOW (see Exhibit 20). The excavation of 32 STPs was not attempted due to the presence of marked utilities, mapped utilities, and other obstructions not anticipated in the original testing plan (e.g. mature trees at the shovel test location). The locations of many of these obstructions are indicated on Exhibit 20. A total of seven planned STPs were not excavated due to the fill impasses or extreme disturbance on the basis of shovel testing in the vicinity of these locations. The SOW states that the number of shovel test pits will be reduced in areas found to contain significant disturbance or deep fills.

Manual excavation of multiple shovel test pits to subsoil within Block 2 proved impossible. Excavation of STP 1 was halted at a depth of 22.2 inches below ground surface (b.g.s.) due to a root impasse. STP 6 reached a depth of 24 inches b.g.s. and terminated at an accumulation of brick rubble. Excavation of STP 8 was halted in fill at a depth of 22.8 inches b.g.s. due to a dense cobble fill. STP 10 reached a depth of 15 inches b.g.s.; and STP 11 reached a depth of 12 inches b.g.s.; both terminated in compact rocky fill.

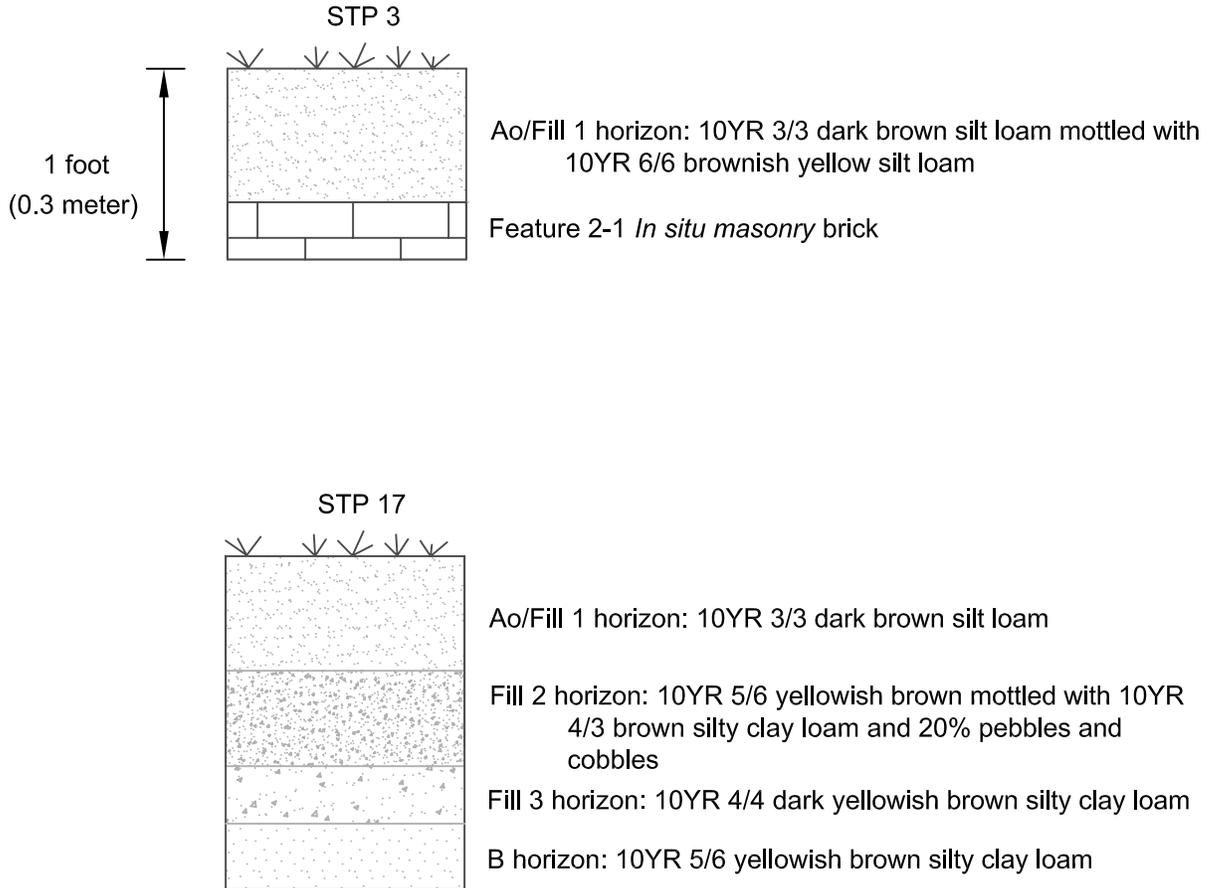
Excavation of STP 9 and 15 was halted at a depth of 36 inches below ground surface (b.g.s.) in fill soil and subsoil was reached in STP 2, 4, 5, 7, 13, and 16-21.

Feature 2-1 was identified in STP 3; located in a narrow yard near the intersection of Montgomery Street and N. Columbus Street (Plate 5). This feature has been recorded as site 44AX0212. The profile of STP 3 showed one fill horizon overlying subsoil (Exhibit 21):

#### STP 3

Ao/Fill 1 horizon: 0-8.4 inches below surface – [10YR 3/3] dark brown silt loam mottled with [10YR 6/6] brownish yellow silt loam

Feature 2-1/44AX0212 appears to be an *in situ* brick feature found underlying the Ao/Fill 1 horizon at 8.4 inches b.g.s. (Plate 6). Through expansion of the test pit and probing, it was determined that the feature contained at least three vertical courses of brick; however, the horizontal extent of the feature outside STP 3 was not determined. The individual bricks that make up the feature did not appear to be fully modern and likely date from the early 20th century or earlier. As excavation of STP 3 was halted at the top of the feature, no artifacts were recovered at the level of Feature 2-1 or beneath it. Because no artifacts were recovered that were reliably associated with the feature, it can not be definitively dated based on information obtained in this investigation. It may be associated with a building shown on the 1921 Sanborn map (see Exhibits 13 and 20) located just to the south.



**STP Soil Profiles from Block 2  
James Bland I - WSSI #21548.03  
Scale: 1" = 1'**

The soil profile seen in STP 17 was; however, typical of that seen in those STPs within Block 2 where subsoil was reached; showing multiple fill horizons above (see Exhibit 21):

**STP 17**

Ao/Fill 1 horizon: 0-7.2 inches below surface – [10YR 3/3] dark brown silt loam

Fill 2 horizon: 7.2-13.2 inches below surface – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown mottled with [10YR 4/3] brown silty clay loam with 20% pebbles and cobbles

Fill 3 horizon: 13.2-16.8 inches below surface – [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown silty clay loam

B horizon: 16.8-21 inches below surface – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silty clay loam

A single prehistoric artifact as well as 354 historic and modern artifacts and faunal bone fragments were recovered from fill soils in shovel test pits within Block 2. Additional finds including shell, brick, mortar, plastic and slag were noted but not collected or curated. These finds are shown on Table 7 and a complete artifact inventory is included in Appendix II. These finds were recovered from soil horizons recorded as Ao/Fill 1, Fill 2, Fill 3, and Fill 4. As previously discussed, the number of urban fill horizons varied in the test pits and, as such, the Fill designations do not represent continuous soil horizons across the survey area.

**Table 7: Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Test Pits within Block 2**

<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Artifact Type</b>	<b>Begin Year</b>	<b>End Year</b>
<b>Ao/Fill 1 horizon</b>				
	<b>Glass</b>			
	1	bottle/jar, (ABM)**	1910	
	*	unidentified glass		
	<b>Metal</b>			
	1	beer pull tab		
	1	bolt		
	1	nail, cut	1790	
	*	unidentified ferrous metal		
	<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
	*	brick, coal, oyster shell, plastic		

**Table 7: Artifacts Recovered from within Block 2 continued**

<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Artifact Type</b>	<b>Begin Year</b>	<b>End Year</b>
<b>Fill 2 horizon</b>				
	<b>Ceramics</b>			
	8	hard paste porcelain		
	2	pearlware	1780	1830
	10	whiteware	1820	1900+
	1	ironstone	1840	1900+
	1	refined white earthenware		
	1	redware		
	2	stoneware		
	1	yellowware	1830	1940
	<b>Glass</b>			
	23	bottle, bottle/jar		
	1	tableware, pressed	1827	
	3	bottle/jar, clear manganese	1880	1915
	1	bottle/jar, clear manganese, chilled iron mold	1880	1915
	2	bottle/jar, chilled iron mold	1880	1930
	67	bottle, bottle/jar, tableware, (ABM)	1907	
	3	Ball blue canning jar, (ABM)	1909	1938
	1	bottle/jar, clear selenium	1911	1930
	17	unidentified glass		
	<b>Metal</b>			
	14	nail, cut	1790	
	8	nail, wire	1890	
	21	nail, unidentified		
	2	strap iron		
	2	unidentified aluminum		
	4	unidentified ferrous metal		
	<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
	2	bone		
	*	brick, coal, mortar, oyster shell, plastic, slag		
	<b>Prehistoric</b>			
	1	quartz primary reduction flake		

**Table 7: Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Test Pits within Block 2 continued**

Provenience	Quantity	Artifact Type	Begin Year	End Year
<b>Fill 3 horizon</b>				
	<b>Ceramics</b>			
	3	hard paste porcelain		
	15	whiteware	1820	1900+
	4	refined white earthenware		
	<b>Glass</b>			
	26	bottle, bottle/jar, tableware		
	2	bottle, contact mold	1810	1880
	1	bottle/jar, clear manganese, chilled iron mold	1880	1915
	1	bottle/jar, chilled iron mold	1880	1930
	56	bottle, bottle/jar, (ABM)	1907	
	3	Ball blue canning jar (ABM)	1909	1938
	1	unidentified clear selenium	1911	1930
	1	bottle, duraglas	1940	
	12	unidentified glass		
	<b>Metal</b>			
	2	nail, cut	1790	
	2	nail, wire	1890	
	15	nail, unidentified		
	3	unidentified ferrous metal		
	<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
	1	plastic button		
	*	brick, cigarette filter, coal, slag		
<b>Fill 4 horizon</b>				
	<b>Ceramics</b>			
	1	hard paste porcelain		
	1	whiteware	1820	1900+
	1	refined white earthenware		
	<b>Glass</b>			
	1	bottle/jar		
	1	button		
<b>Total Block 2</b>	<b>355</b>			

\*Artifacts discarded in the field/lab

\*\*automatic bottle machine (ABM)

As indicated by the data on Table 7, a variety of refined and utilitarian ceramic artifacts likely dating from the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century through the late 19th or 20th century, including creamware (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992); pearlware (1780-1830, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992); whiteware (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992); yellowware sherds (1830-1940, Miller 1992), ironstone (1840-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992); porcelain, redware, and stoneware was recovered from various urban fill horizons within Block 2.

Glass artifacts recovered from fill soils in Block 2 were also similar to those recovered in Block 1. The assemblage included glass fragments from containers manufactured in the 19th and 20th centuries and numerous glass artifacts that could not be functionally and/or temporally classified. Unlike the assemblage recovered in Block 1, the Block 2 assemblage included no identified windowpane fragments.

Amongst the metal artifacts included in the Block 2 assemblage were cut nails (post 1790); wire nails (post 1890), unidentified nails, strap iron, aluminum fragments, and various miscellaneous and unidentified metal objects.

Faunal bone fragments were collected from several proveniences and quantities of faunal shell, brick, coal, plastic, and slag were noted and discarded.

The prehistoric find, one quartz primary reduction flake, was recovered from mixed fills.

As with Block 1, it was concluded that the urban fills present throughout Block 2 represent disturbed filled contexts; one prehistoric artifact, quantities of historic artifacts and modern refuse were found mixed throughout the shovel test pit profiles. The urban fills found across Block 2 also appear to be associated with grading and filling activities that likely occurred in the mid-20th century when the extant James Bland Public Housing buildings were constructed and with subsequent excavation for the installation and maintenance of subsurface utility lines. No intact prehistoric or historic contexts were identified within Block 2. As such, the finds within Block 2 are considered secondarily deposited refuse and were not recorded as archeological sites following DHR guidelines (DHR 2009). No additional work is recommended for these finds.

The *in situ* brick feature found in the northeastern portion of Block 2, Feature 2-1, was not fully investigated but may represent the remnants of an intact historic architectural feature associated with a no longer extant dwelling shown on historic maps in the vicinity. This building would have been occupied at some time prior to 1921. There is also a possibility that the feature caps a historic buried surface. As the feature could not be reliably dated or fully classified based on information obtained in this investigation, we recommend additional investigation of Feature 2-1. The feature has been recorded as site 44AX0212. Details of the proposed additional work are specified in the Resource Management Plan and Scope of Work included as Appendix V.

### **Block 3**

Block 3 encompasses the central-western, northwestern and northeastern portions of the city block bounded by First, N. Columbus, Montgomery, and N. Alfred Streets (see Exhibit 4).

Topographically, Block 3 is low in relief and the landscape is dominated by the five historic buildings. These brick multiple family dwellings; the James Bland Homes public housing units built in 1954, have been recorded with DHR as 100-0133-0314 (100-5033-0002), 100-0133-0343 (100-5033-0006), 100-0133-0136 (100-5033-0006), 100-0133-0130 (100-5033-0004), and 100-0133-0140 (100-5033-0004). The locations of these buildings are shown on Exhibit 22; identified as 2008 buildings.

Building 100-0133-0314 (100-5033-0002) is located in the northern portion of the block and fronts on First Street. Building 100-0133-0343 (100-5033-0006) is located in the northeastern portion of the block and fronts on N. Columbus Street. Buildings 100-0133-0136 (100-5033-0006), 100-0133-0130 (100-5033-0004), and 0133-0140 (100-5033-0004) are located in the west-central portion of the block and face a shared courtyard along N. Alfred Street. A Phase II Intensive level architectural evaluation of these buildings has been completed and details relevant to these structures are included in the *Documentary Study and Archeological Resource Assessment for the James Bland Homes, City Of Alexandria, Virginia* (Sipe et al. 2009) and in Appendix III of this report.

Concrete alleys run in the rear of the buildings on street-faces (Plate 7) and along the southeastern boundary of the survey area. Grassy lawns, scattered mature trees and concrete sidewalks are present in the front and rear of the buildings and in the open courtyard.

Exhibit 22 also shows details from historic map projection in Block 3. The earliest mapped buildings on the block are identified as 1877 Structures, several of these buildings near the northeast corner of the block; along N. Columbus Street; in the northwestern portion of the block along First Street and in the central-western portion of the block fronting on N. Alfred Street, are shown on the 1877 *Hopkins Map of Alexandria, Virginia* (see Exhibit 9). *Chataigne's Alexandria City Directory 1881-82* indicates that several dwellings within Block 3 were occupied by African American and white laborers by these dates. Although the directory does not include exact street addresses, it appears that some of these residents lived in structures shown on the 1877 *Hopkins Map of Alexandria, Virginia*; the likely dwelling locations for these residents are indicated on Exhibit 22. Buildings that appeared on the 1921 Sanborn map (see Exhibit 13) are identified on Exhibit 22 as 1921 Structures. Several of these are present at the mapped locations of the 1877 Structures, possibly representing continued use with additions and alterations of the earlier buildings at these locations and elsewhere on the block. Buildings that appeared only on the 1931 Sanborn map (see Exhibit 14) are identified on Exhibit 22 as 1931 Structures.



A total of 40 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at locations near or at points designated for shovel test locations in the SOW (see Exhibit 22). The excavation of 17 STPs was not attempted due to the presence of marked utilities, mapped utilities, and other obstructions not anticipated in the original testing plan (e.g. mature trees at the shovel test location). The locations of many of these obstructions are indicated on Exhibit 22. A total of 20 planned STPs were not excavated due to the predicted presence of fill impasses or extreme disturbance on the basis of shovel testing in the vicinity of these locations. The SOW states that the number of shovel test pits will be reduced in areas found to contain significant disturbance or deep fills.

Manual excavation of multiple shovel test pits to subsoil within the survey block proved impossible because of obstructions from roots or other factors. Subsoil was reached in less than one half of the STPs excavated within Block 3. Units excavated to subsoil were STPs 6, 9-11, 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 24-26, 28, 29-31, 33, 35-39, 41, 43, 44, 45-48, 50, and 51.

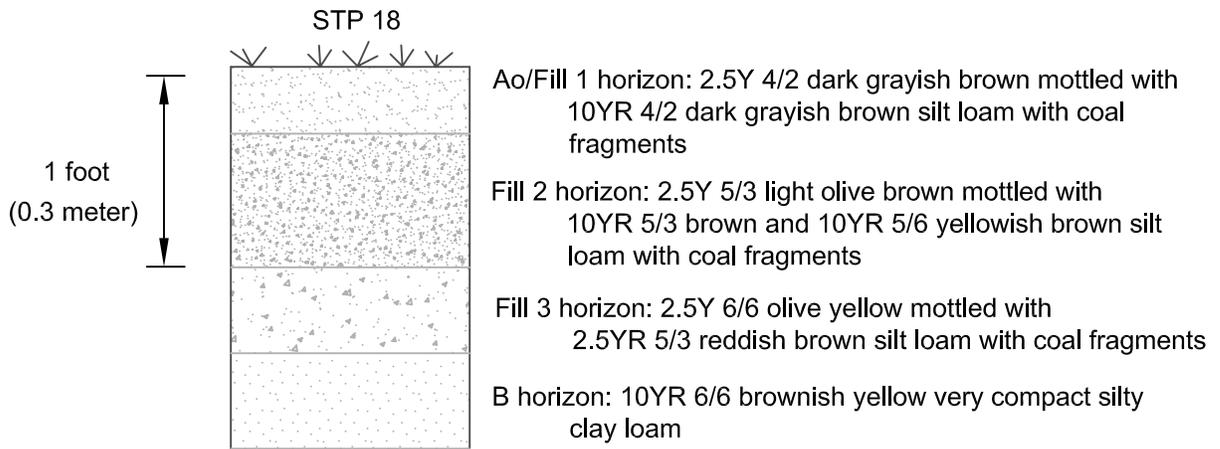
The soil profile seen in STP 18 was typical of several STPs within Block 3 where subsoil was found underlying multiple fill horizons (Exhibit 23):

#### STP 18

- Ao/Fill 1 horizon: 0-4.2 inches below surface – [2.5Y 4/2] dark grayish brown mottled with [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown silt loam with coal fragments
- Fill 2 horizon: 4.2-12.6 inches below surface – [2.5Y 5/3] light olive brown mottled with [10YR 5/3] brown and [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silt loam with coal fragments
- Fill 3 horizon: 12.6-18 inches below surface – [2.5Y 6/6] olive yellow mottled with [2.5YR 5/3] reddish brown silt loam with coal fragments
- B horizon: 18-24 inches below surface – [10YR 6/6] brownish yellow very compact silty clay loam

The depths of the fill horizons were quite variable and, as previously stated, numerous shovel test pits within Block 3 could not be excavated to subsoil. Excavation of STP 1 was halted in fill at a depth of 6.6 inches below ground surface (b.g.s.); STP 2 reached a depth of 8.4 inches b.g.s.; STP 3 reached a depth of 21 inches b.g.s.; and STP 8 reached a depth of 31.2 inches b.g.s. The excavation of these units was discontinued due to root impasses. The excavation of STP 5 was discontinued due to the presence of large roots in surface soils.

STP 4 reached a depth of 12 inches b.g.s. and was discontinued due to a fill impasse. Excavation of STP 7 was halted in fill at a depth of 15.6 inches b.g.s. when an abandoned utility cable was found at the base of the unit. Excavation of STP 12 was halted in fill at a depth of 16.2 inches b.g.s. and STP 27 reached a depth of 16.8 inches b.g.s.; both units were abandoned due to the presence of large amounts of concrete rubble in the fill which precluded hand excavation.



**STP Soil Profile from Block 3  
James Bland I - WSSI #21548.03  
Scale: 1" = 1'**

Excavation of STP 13 was halted in fill at a depth of 20.4 inches b.g.s. due to a rock impasse. Excavation of STP 17 was halted in fill at a depth of 16.2 inches b.g.s. STP 19 reached a depth of 14.4 inches and STP 40 reached a depth of 19.2 inches b.g.s. These units were terminated due to extremely compact fill soils. A concrete slab present at 9 inches b.g.s. in STP 22 prevented further excavation of the unit. Excavation of STP 23 was halted in fill at a depth of 27.6 inches b.g.s.; excavation of STP 32 was halted in fill at a depth of 20.4 inches b.g.s.; and excavation of STP 34 was terminated in fill at a depth of 15.6 inches b.g.s. These units were terminated due to brick and stone rubble. Excavation of STP 42 was halted in fill at a depth of 10.8 inches below ground surface as water filled the unit at that depth.

A soil horizon identified as a buried plowed horizon (Apb) was identified in several STPs within Block 3. This horizon was found in STP 6, STP 10, STP 11, STP 20, STP 21, STP 25, STP 26, STP 28, STP 29, STP 36, STP 37, STP 38, and STP 39. Historic artifacts recovered within the Apb horizon in these units resulted in the recordation of an historic period archeological site, 44AX0211, detailed below.

A total of three prehistoric artifacts and 1976 historic and modern artifacts and faunal bone fragments were recovered from fill soils in shovel test pits within Block 3. Additional finds including shell, brick, mortar, and slag were noted but not collected or curated. These finds are shown on Table 8 and a complete artifact inventory is included with this report as Appendix II. These finds were recovered from soil horizons recorded as Ao/Fill 1, Fill 2, Fill 3, and Fill 4. As previously discussed, the number of urban fill horizons varied in the test pits and, as such, the Fill designations do not represent continuous soil horizons across the survey area.

The fill horizons (Ao/Fill 1, Fill 2, Fill 3, and Fill 4) recorded in shovel tests within Block 3 produced a relatively large assemblage of refined and utilitarian ceramic artifacts likely dating from the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century through the late 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The assemblage of glass artifacts recovered from fill soils in Block 3 included glass fragments from containers and other glasswares manufactured in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Windowpane fragments pre-dating and post-dating 1864 were recovered in various proveniences and as with the assemblages from Blocks 1 and 2, many glass fragments could not be technologically and/or functionally classified.

Amongst the metal artifacts included in the Block 3 assemblage were cut nails (post 1790); wire nails (post 1890), unidentified nails, modern and historic coins, and numerous other miscellaneous and unidentified metal objects.

Faunal bone fragments were collected from several proveniences and quantities of faunal shell, asbestos, asphalt, brick, coal, plastic, slag and other similar materials were noted and discarded.

**Table 8: Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Test Pits within Block 3**

Artifact Type	Ao/ Fill 1	Ao/Fill 1 (sample)	Ao/Fill 1 & 2	Fill 2	Fill 2 (sample)	Fill 2 & 3	Fill 3	Fill 3 (sample)	Fill 4
<b>Ceramics</b>									
ceramic tile, ceramic utility insulator				4	1	1	1		
kaolin	1						2		
buff bodied earthenware	2			1					
hard paste porcelain	1			23		1	4		1
pearlware (1780-1830)	1			1			1		2
whiteware (1820-1900+)	28			38	2	5	8	1	2
ironstone (1840-1900+)	4			10	1				1
refined white earthenware	4			20		2	4		
redware	1			1		3			
stoneware		1		2		1	8		
Rockingham/Bennington (1800-1900+)						1			
yellowware (1830-1940)	2			10					
<b>Glass</b>									
bottle, bottle/jar, tableware, tableware/bottle, button	156	7		292	4	62	69	6	26
bottle/jar, blown pattern mold (1750-1850)				1					
bottle/jar, contact mold (1810-1880)	2			3		1			
tableware, pressed (1827-present)	1			1					
white milk glass canning jar lid liner (1869-1941)	4						1		
plate glass (post-1874)	2			2					
bottle/jar, tableware, unidentified, clear manganese (1880-1915)	11			10		4	4	2	
bottle/jar, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)	3	1		2		1	3		
bottle, bottle/jar, (ABM)** (1907-present)	1	4		87	2	39	33	5	11
Ball blue canning jar, (ABM) (1909-1938)	2			13		1	2		
tableware, unidentified clear selenium (1911-1930)	3			1			2		
bottle, duraglas (1940-present)	1			2		1			
unidentified glass	51	*	*	104	1	23	33	1	10
windowpane, soda/lime soda				1					

**Table 8: Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Test Pits within Block 3 continued**

Artifact Type	Ao/ Fill 1	Ao/Fill 1 (sample)	Ao/Fill 1 & 2	Fill 2	Fill 2 (sample)	Fill 2 & 3	Fill 3	Fill 3 (sample)	Fill 4
<b>Glass continued</b>									
windowpane, lime soda (1864-present)	6			3					
<b>Metal</b>									
aluminum twist/screw cap, crown cap, pull tab, foil	2	*			*		*		*
coin, copper United Way pin	1	1		1					
lead, lead lid				1		1			
nail, cut/wrought				1					
nail, cut	24			17	1	2	8		1
nail, wire	60	2		10		2	8	1	1
nail, unidentified	67	2		71		11	47	1	7
screw, spring, grommet, lead hook	5					3			
spike, washer					1				
unidentified aluminum, ferrous metal, tin	39	*	*	45		9	24	*	7
<b>Miscellaneous</b>									
bone	2			30		1	4		12
asbestos, asphalt/tar paper shingle	*			*		*	*		
brick, mortar	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
coal, charcoal, cinder	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
cement, concrete			*				*	*	*
leather, fabric with Velcro	*			*	*				
oyster shell	*	*		*		*	*		*
plastic, rubber	*	*		*	*	*	*		*
slag	*			*		*	*	*	*
slate				*		*	*		
<b>Prehistoric</b>									
chert tested cobble, utilized						1			
chert primary reduction flake				1					
quartz primary reduction flake				1			1		
<b>Total Block 3</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1979</b>								

^Concrete layer horizon contained 2 concrete fragments discarded in the field. \*Artifacts discarded in the field/lab, \*\*automatic bottle machine (ABM)

The prehistoric finds included one chert tested cobble, one chert primary reduction flake, and one quartz primary reduction flake.

As with Blocks 1 and 2, it was concluded that the urban fills present throughout Block 3 represent disturbed filled contexts; prehistoric and historic artifacts and modern refuse were found temporally mixed in the shovel test pit profiles. The fill soils found across Block 3 are likely associated with grading and filling activities that occurred in the mid-20th century when the extant James Bland Public Housing buildings were constructed and with subsequent excavation for the installation and maintenance of subsurface utility lines. The historic and prehistoric finds recovered from fill soils within Block 3 are considered secondarily deposited refuse and were not recorded as archeological sites following DHR guidelines (DHR 2009). No additional work is recommended for these finds.

As previously stated, the buried plowed horizon within Block 3 appears to be a context with potential historic integrity. Finds recovered from this provenience were recorded as the archeological site 44AX0211, discussed below.

#### *Site 44AX0211*

Site 44AX0211 represents an historic period archeological site located in the central and southern portions of Block 3 (see Exhibit 22). This site is situated in the grassy courtyard to the west of Building 100-0133-0101 (Plate 8) and in yards to the north and south of that building (Plate 9). Elevations within the site average approximately 48 feet a.s.l. Drainage is into the city waste water system and, ultimately, the Potomac River, located approximately 2000 feet to the east of the site.

Building 100-0133-0101 and a portion of Building 100-0133-0105 stand within the site boundaries. Concrete alleys run along the northern, eastern, and southern boundaries of the site and grassy lawns, scattered mature trees and concrete sidewalks are also present.

As stated, the discovery of a buried plowed horizon containing an assemblage of artifacts dating from the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century to the early 20th century defined the boundaries of the site (see Exhibit 22). On the basis of the Phase I shovel testing, site 44AX0211 measures approximately 205 by 150 feet and encompasses an area of 0.437 acres. As avoidance of the site in planned development will not be possible and as very accurate mapping of the site referenced to existing landmarks was possible; the boundaries of site 44AX0211 were not survey located and the archeological site limits depicted in Exhibit 22 must be considered somewhat approximate.

Thirteen shovel test pit profiles within the site included a buried plow zone (Apb horizon) directly overlying subsoil (B horizon); variability in the number of urban fills overlying the Apb horizon and the nature of these fills within these units was noted. Generally, the Apb horizon is present in various portions of the site at depths ranging from 5.4 inches b.g.s. to 19.8 inches b.g.s. Thickness of the Apb horizon ranges from 2.4 inches to 7.2 inches.

The Apb horizon was not found in several STPs (STPs 9, 12, 13, and 27) within the central portion of the site. Impasses prevented excavation of some of these test pits to subsoil; however, each was excavated beyond the depth where the Apb horizon was located in any other units within the site. The soil profile seen in STP 9 was typical of several STPs within Block 3 where subsoil was found underlying multiple fill horizons and demonstrates that the Apb horizon is not extant within portions of the site (Exhibit 24):

#### STP 9

Ao/Fill 1 horizon: 0-7.2 inches below surface – [10YR 4/3] brown mottled with 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown loam

Fill 2 horizon: 7.2-13.2 inches below surface – [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown mottled with [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown silt loam with coal and faunal shell fragments

B horizon: 13.2-22.8 inches below surface – [10YR 6/6] brownish yellow very compact silty clay loam

Subsoil was located in several units along the northeastern boundary of the site (STPs 30, 31, 33, and 35), verifying that the Apb horizon was not present in these locations. However, brick and stone rubble impasses prevented excavation of several test pits (STPs 32 and 34) to subsoil in this area. These units were still excavated beyond the depth where the Apb horizon was located elsewhere within the site.

Of the several STPs located adjacent to the western boundary of the site, none were excavated to subsoil. Most were excavated to depths greater than 19.2 inches b.g.s. indicating that the Apb horizon is not continuous in this area. STPs 2, 4, and 22; however, contained concrete or rubble impasses at relatively shallow depths. These latter units were excavated at or very near the locations of buildings shown on historic maps.

The soil profile seen in STP 10, consisting of two fill horizons overlying the buried plow zone and subsoil, was generally typical of STP profiles that included the Apb horizon in the western portion of the site (Exhibit 25):

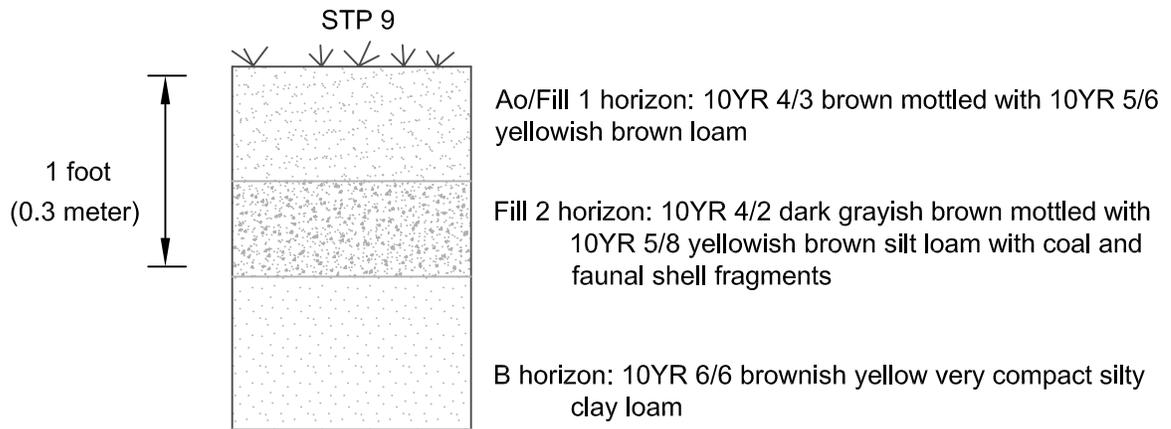
#### STP 10

Fill 1 horizon: 0-8.4 inches below surface – [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown silt loam with brick rubble and coal fragments

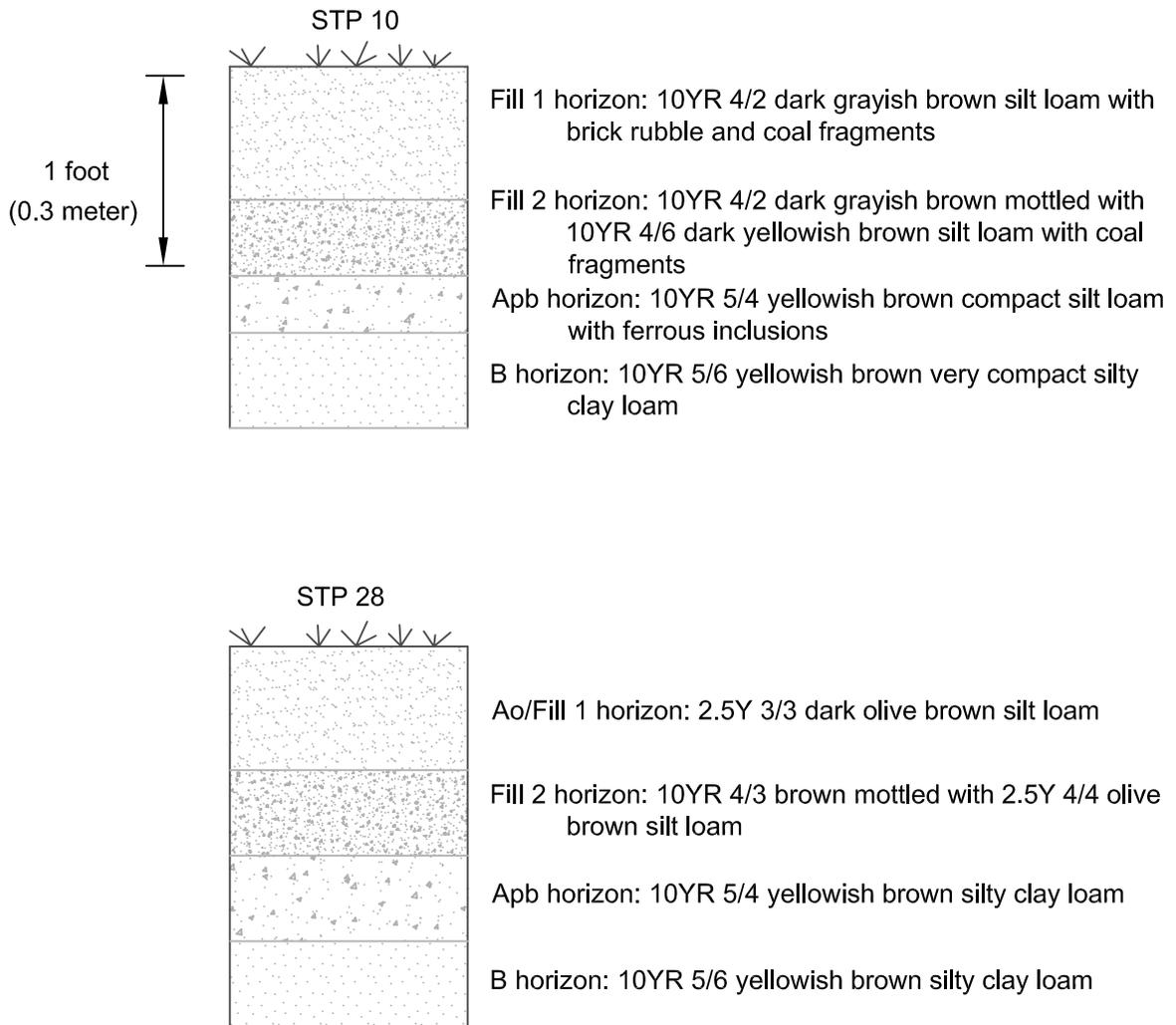
Fill 2 horizon: 8.4-13.2 inches below surface – [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown mottled with [10YR 4/6] dark yellowish brown silt loam with coal fragments

Apb horizon: 13.2-16.8 inches below surface – [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown compact silt loam with ferrous inclusions

B horizon: 16.8-22.8 inches below surface – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown very compact silty clay loam



**STP Soil Profile from Site 44AX0211 in Block 3  
James Bland I - WSSI #21548.03  
Scale: 1" = 1'**



**STP Soil Profile from Site 44AX0211 in Block 3  
James Bland I - WSSI #21548.03  
Scale: 1" = 1'**

Like many of the shovel test pit soil profiles seen within site 44AX0211; the profile of STP 28 showed two fill horizons overlying a buried plow zone and subsoil. The upper fills (Ao/Fill 1 and Fill 2) in STP 28 were; however, very different in character from the modern fills found in the upper horizons of shovel test pits excavated in the western portion of site 44AX0211 (see Exhibit 25).

#### STP 28

Ao/Fill 1 horizon: 0-7.8 inches below surface – [2.5Y 3/3] dark olive brown silt loam

Fill 2 horizon: 7.8-13.2 inches below surface – [10YR 4/3] brown mottled with [2.5Y 4/4] olive brown silt loam

Apb horizon: 13.2-18.6 inches below surface – [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown silty clay loam

B horizon: 18.6-24.0 inches below surface – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silty clay loam

Two possible cultural features (Feature 3-1 and Feature 3-2) were recorded in shovel tests in the eastern portion of the site. Both features were partially destroyed during shovel testing but were seen in the STP walls. Neither feature was fully documented.

Feature 3-1 was identified in STP 29. The profile of STP 29 showed one fill horizon and a buried plow zone overlying subsoil (Exhibit 26):

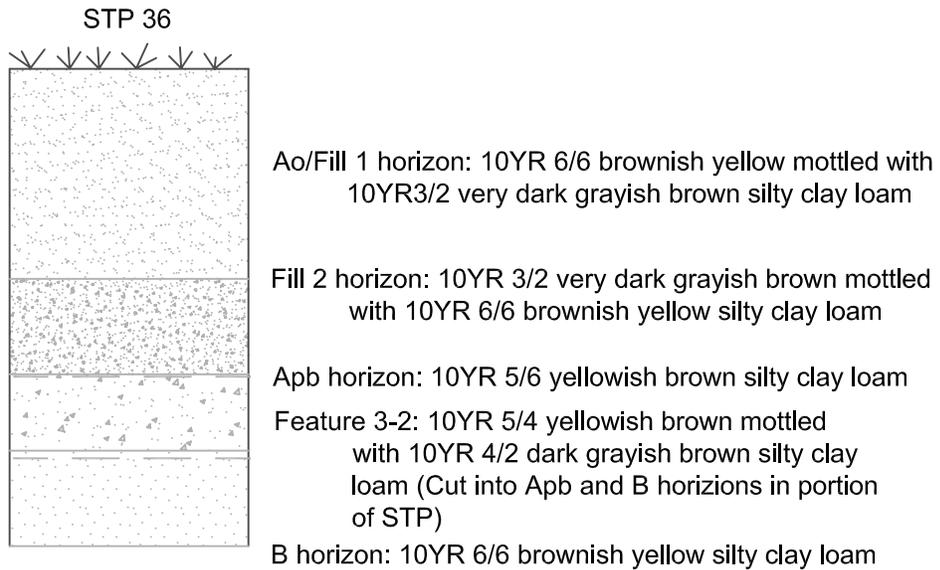
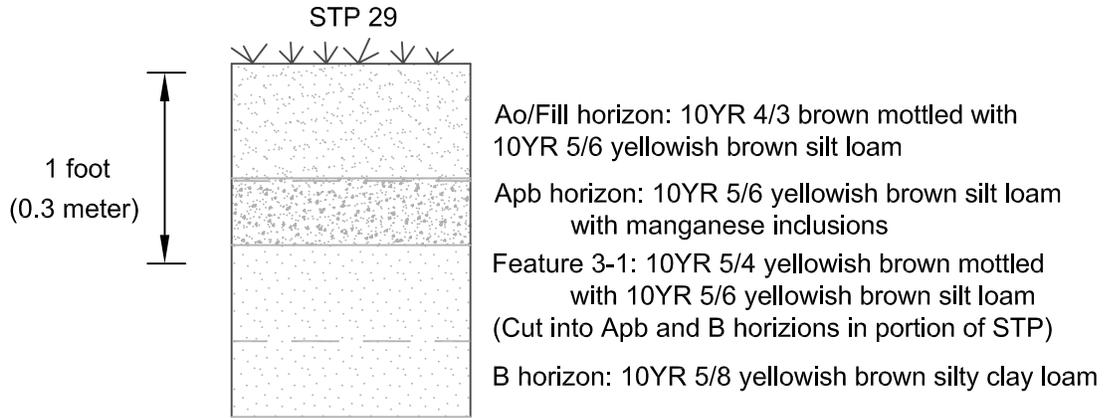
#### STP 29

Ao/Fill 1 horizon: 0-7.2 inches below surface – [10YR 4/3] brown mottled with [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silt loam

Apb horizon: 7.2-11.4 inches below surface – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silt loam with manganese inclusions

B horizon: 11.4-22.2 inches below surface – [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown silty clay loam

Feature 3-1 was visible in the soil profile at the base of the Ao/Fill 1 horizon in the western portion of the unit. The feature appeared at least equal in width to the diameter of the shovel test unit (15 inches) and terminated in subsoil at a depth of 17.4 inches b.g.s. Feature 3-1 soils were recorded as [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown mottled with [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silt loam and were noted as being less compact than soils comprising the Apb horizon in the shovel test pit. The feature was not exposed or explored beyond the shovel test pit and its vertical extents remain unknown.



**STP Soil Profile from Site 44AX0211 in Block 3  
James Bland I - WSSI #21548.03  
Scale: 1" = 1'**

Feature 3-1 was thought to be soil mottling within the STP during excavation and the feature soils were not screened separately from the surrounding Apb soils. Because of this, the feature cannot be reliably dated based on artifacts. A *Terminus post quem* (TPQ) of 1830 was established for the provenience including the Feature 3-1 soil and the Apb horizon within the unit based on the recovery of one yellowware sherd (1830-1940, Miller 1992). Early 20th century glass was, however, recovered in the Apb horizon elsewhere within the site. Additional details regarding the artifacts recovered from STP 29 and Feature 3-1 are included below.

Feature 3-2 was identified in STP 36. The profile of STP 36 showed two fill horizons overlying a plowed horizon and subsoil (see Exhibit 26):

#### STP 36

Ao/Fill 1 horizon: 0-13.2 inches below surface – [10YR 6/6] brownish yellow mottled with [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown silty clay loam

Fill 2 horizon: 13.2-19.2 inches below surface – [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown mottled with [10YR 6/6] brownish yellow silty clay loam

Apb horizon: 19.2-24.0 inches below surface – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silty clay loam

B horizon: 24.0-30.0 inches below surface – [10YR 6/6] brownish yellow silty clay loam

Feature 3-2 was visible in the soil profile at the base of the Fill 2 horizon in the western portion of the unit. The feature appeared approximately 8.4 inches wide and terminated in subsoil beneath the Fill 3 horizon. Feature 2 soils were recorded as [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown mottled with [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown silty clay loam. The feature was not exposed or explored beyond the shovel test pit and its vertical extents remain unknown.

Like Feature 3-1, Feature 3-2 was initially thought to be soil mottling within the STP during excavation and the feature soils were not screen separately from the surrounding Apb soils. As such, the feature cannot be reliably dated based on artifacts. As STP 36 was excavated near a field marked buried utility, it may be associated with this modern disturbance. A *Terminus post quem* (TPQ) of 1910 was established for the provenience including the Feature 3-2 soil and the Apb horizon within the unit based on the recovery of one clear cylindrical glass fragment from a container manufactured with an automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present). Additional details regarding the artifacts recovered from STP 36 and Feature 3-2 are included below.

Shovel testing within site 44AX0211 resulted in the recovery of 171 historic artifacts and faunal bone fragments and the recordation of various cultural materials including faunal shell, brick, coal, and mortar fragments (Table 9). A full artifact inventory is included as Appendix II.

**Table 9: Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Test Pits within Block 3, Site 44AX0211**

Provenience	Quantity	Artifact Type	Begin Year	End Year
<b>Apb horizon</b>				
	<b>Ceramics</b>			
	2	kaolin		
	4	hard paste porcelain		
	1	creamware	1762	1820
	4	pearlware	1780	1830
	9	whiteware	1820	1900+
	3	refined white earthenware		
	2	redware		
	1	stoneware		
	<b>Glass</b>			
	35	bottle, bottle/jar		
	1	bottle, contact mold	1810	1880
	1	white milk glass canning jar lid liner	1869	1941
	2	bottle/jar, clear manganese	1880	1815
	14	bottle, bottle/jar, (ABM)**	1907	
	1	Ball blue canning jar, (ABM)	1909	1938
	29	unidentified glass		
	<b>Metal</b>			
	1	lead Minie ball	Civil War	Civil War
	2	nail, wrought		
	2	nail, cut	1790	
	8	nail, unidentified		
	15	unidentified ferrous metal		
	<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
	2	bone		
	*	brick, charcoal, coal, mortar, oyster shell		
<b>Apb horizon and Feature 3-1</b>				
	<b>Ceramics</b>			
	2	hard paste porcelain		
	4	pearlware	1780	1830
	3	whiteware	1820	1900+
	3	yellowware	1830	1940
	<b>Glass</b>			
	4	bottle, bottle/jar		
	1	lamp chimney		
	3	unidentified glass		
	3	windowpane, soda/lime soda		

**Table 9: Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Test Pits within Block 3, Site 44AX0211 continued**

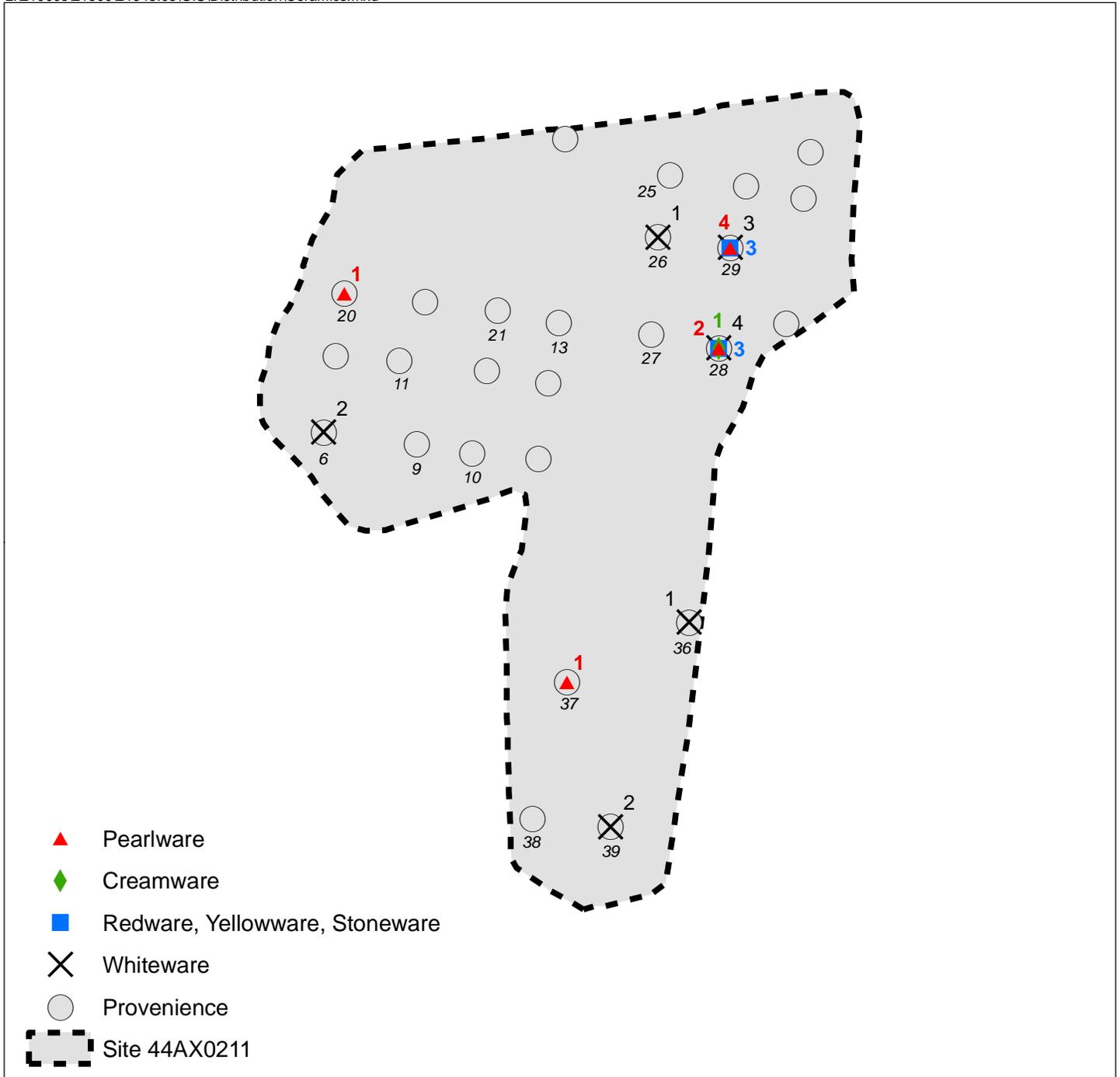
Provenience	Quantity	Artifact Type	Begin Year	End Year
<b>Apb horizon and Feature 3-1 continued</b>				
	<b>Metal</b>			
	1	nail, cut	1790	
	<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
	1	bone		
	*	brick, oyster shell		
<b>Apb horizon and Feature 3-2</b>				
	<b>Ceramics</b>			
	1	whiteware	1820	1900+
	<b>Glass</b>			
	4	bottle, bottle/jar		
	1	bottle/jar, (ABM)	1910	
	1	unidentified glass		
	<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
	*	brick, coal		
<b>Total Site 44AX0211</b>	<b>171</b>			

\*\*Artifacts discarded in the field/lab

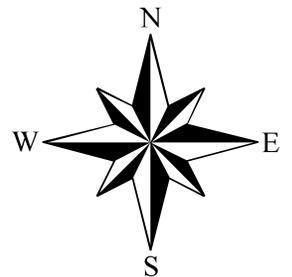
\*\*automatic bottle machine (ABM)

As shown on Table 9, the assemblage of artifacts recovered from the buried plowed horizon within the site included a variety of refined and utilitarian ceramic artifacts dating from the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century through the late 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century, including one creamware sherd (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992); eight pearlware sherds (1780-1830, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992); 13 whiteware sherds (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992); and three yellowware sherds (1830-1940, Miller 1992). Other ceramic artifacts recovered from the site included a kaolin pipe bowl and stem fragment, three refined white earthenware sherds, two redware sherds and a gray and buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd.

The distribution of selected types of ceramic artifacts within the site is shown in Exhibit 27. A relatively dense concentration of historic ceramic finds is present in the northeastern portion of the site. Shovel test pits in this portion of the site produced one creamware sherd (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992); six pearlware sherds (1780-1830, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992), five whiteware sherds (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992). All of the utilitarian ceramic sherds recovered from the site, redware; stoneware; and yellowware (1830-1940, Miller 1992), originated in this



**Distribution Map  
Ceramic Artifacts  
James Bland Phase I - 44AX0211  
WSSI #21548.03  
Scale: 1" = 40'**



concentration. Lesser concentrations are apparent along the western boundary of the site, where one pearlware sherd (1780-1830, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992) and two whiteware sherds (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992) were found; and in the southern portion of the site where one pearlware sherd (1780-1830, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992) and three whiteware sherds (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992) were found.

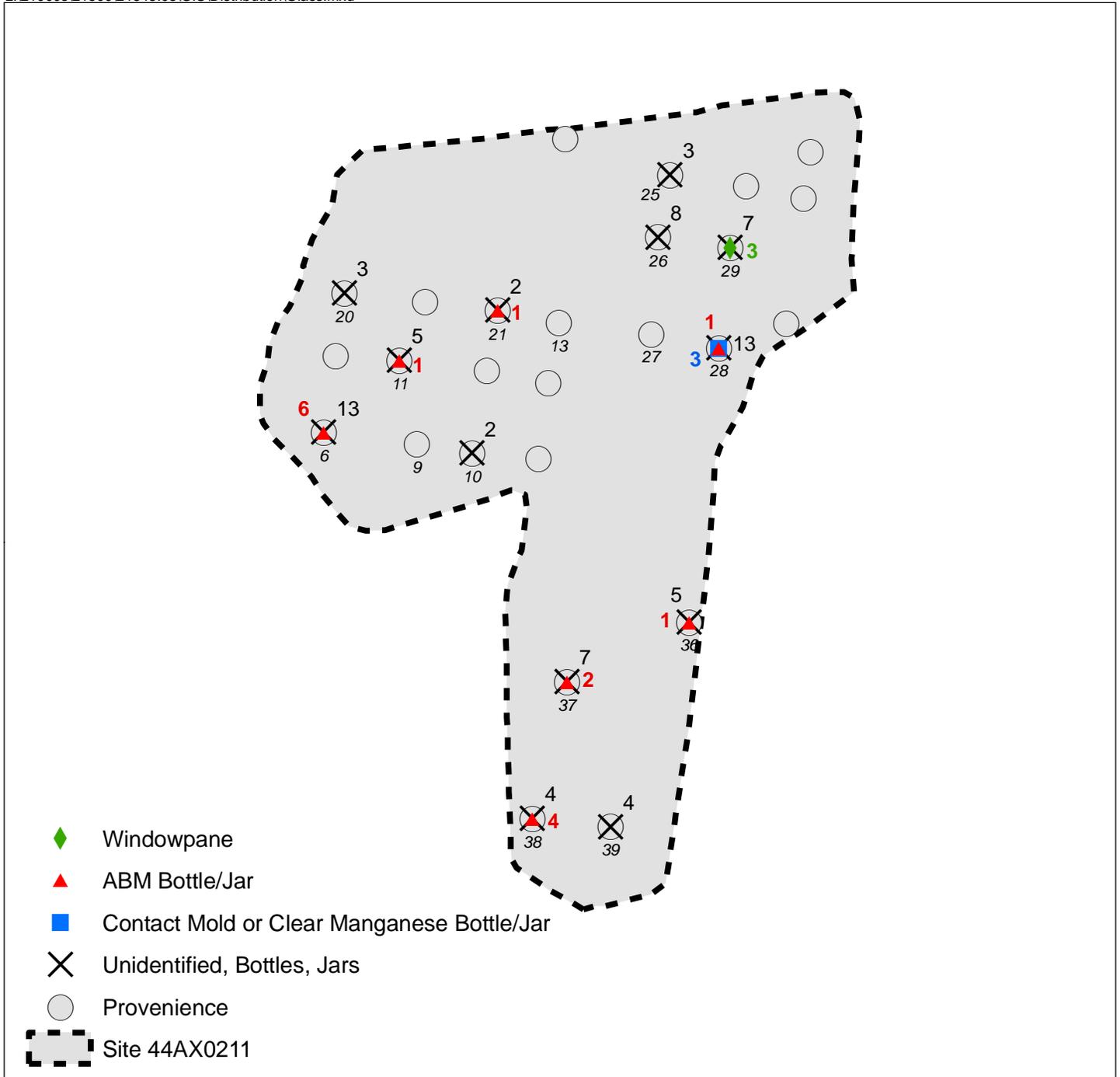
Glass artifacts recovered from the site included one contact mold bottle fragment (1810-1880); two clear manganese bottle/jar fragments (1880-1915); one white milk glass canning jar lid liner (1869-1941); 15 automatic bottle machine (ABM) bottle/jar fragments (1907-present); one Ball blue automatic bottle machine (ABM) canning jar fragment, (1909-1938); 43 bottle unidentified bottle/jar fragments, 33 unidentified glass fragments; one lamp chimney glass fragment; and three soda/lime soda windowpane fragments.

The distribution of glass artifacts within the site is shown in Exhibit 28. Concentrations are, again, visible in the northern, western, and southern portions of the site; however, the distribution is somewhat more diffuse and the quantities of artifacts within each concentration more even. The northeastern concentration contains a relatively large quantity of unidentified container glass fragments. Additionally, the one contact mold bottle fragment (1810-1880), the two clear manganese bottle/jar fragments (1880-1915), and the three windowpane fragments recovered from the site were found in this area. Only one fragment of 20th century automatic bottle machine (ABM) produced glass is included in this assemblage. The western and southern concentrations are very similar, both producing quantities of unidentified container glass fragments and 20th century automatic bottle machine (ABM) glass fragments.

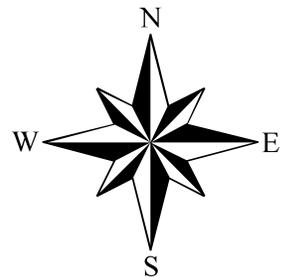
Metal artifacts included two wrought nails; three cut nails (post 1790); eight unidentified nails; one unfired lead .577 caliber Minie ball for rifle or rifle musket (Civil War Era); and 15 unidentified ferrous metal objects.

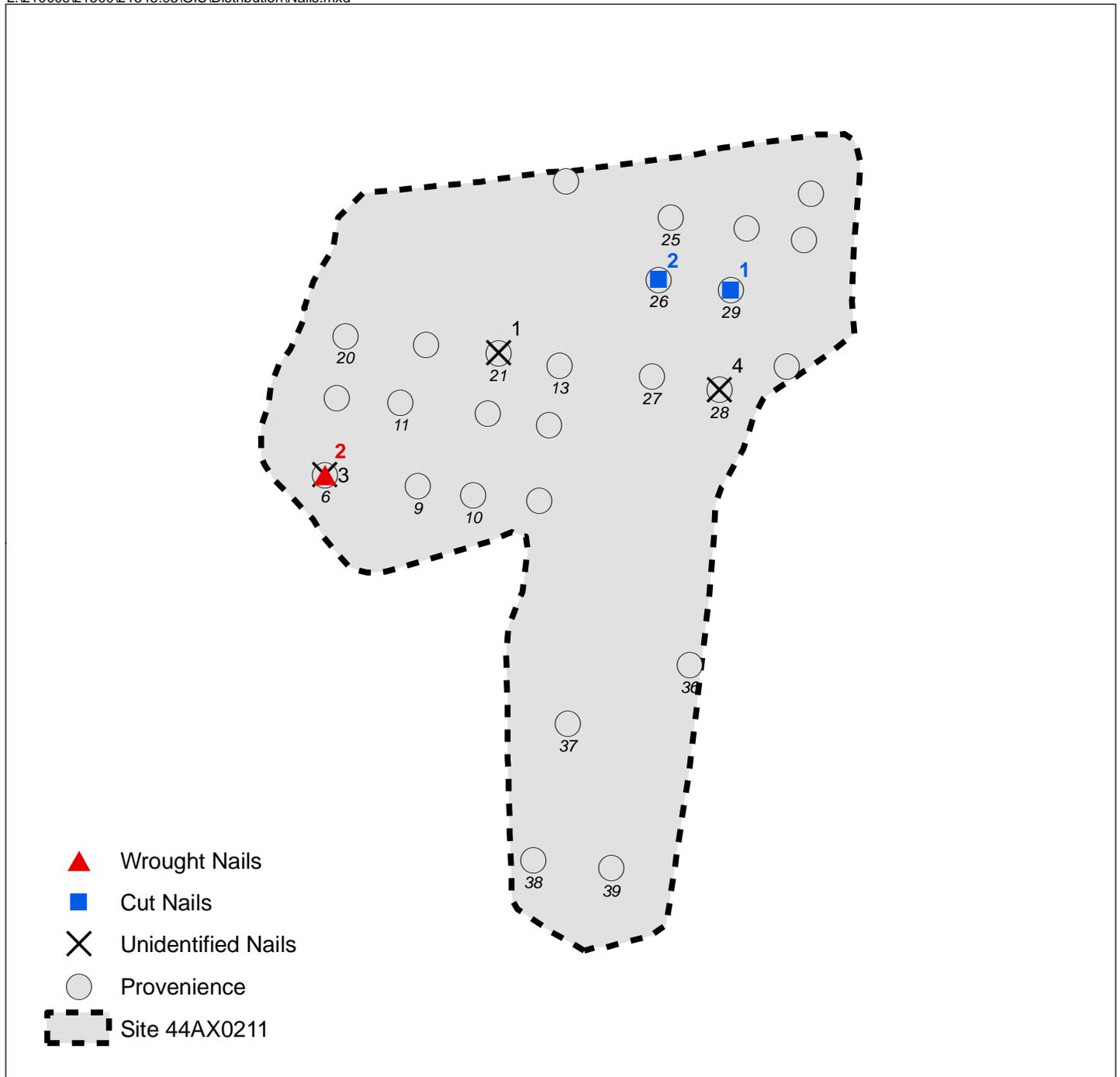
The distribution of nails within the site is shown in Exhibit 29. The nails occur within the previously described northeastern and western concentrations. No nails were found in the southern portion of the site. The northeastern concentration contained three cut nails (post 1790) and four unidentified nails; the western concentration included two wrought nails and three unidentified nails; and one unidentified nail was recovered in the central portion of the site. Most of the unidentified metal fragments were recovered in the western portion of the site. The 577 caliber Minie ball was recovered from STP 26, located within the northeastern concentration.

Three faunal bone fragments were collected within the site and quantities of faunal shell; coal, brick, and mortar fragments were noted and discarded. The faunal bone was recovered from the western and northeastern portion of the site; the other miscellaneous material was generally recovered from across the site.

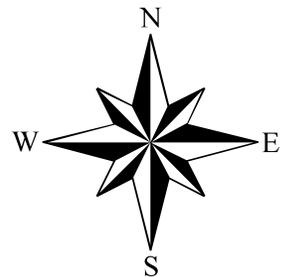


**Distribution Map  
Glass Artifacts  
James Bland Phase I - 44AX0211  
WSSI #21548.03  
Scale: 1" = 40'**





**Distribution Map  
Nails  
James Bland Phase I - 44AX0211  
WSSI #21548.03  
Scale: 1" = 40'**



### *Summary and Recommendations*

Site 44AX0211 is an historic period archeological site located in the central and southern portions of Block 3. Based on the results of Phase I shovel testing, the site appears to be a subsurface scatter of historic refuse contained within the matrix of a truncated historic plow zone buried beneath modern or late historic urban fills.

The assemblage recovered from the buried plowed horizon within the site included historic ceramic artifacts dating from the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century through the late 19th or 20th century; unidentified container glass fragments and container glass fragments dating from the early 19th through the 20th century; unidentified window glass fragments; wrought nails; cut nails (post 1790); unidentified nails and other ferrous metal objects, faunal bone and shell; and coal, brick, and mortar fragments. No clearly modern materials were recovered from the Apb horizon within the site, indicating that the soil level, or at least the extant portion of the Apb horizon was sealed and no longer receiving refuse prior to the modern era.

Two probable cultural features were identified in shovel test pits within the site; however neither feature could be dated or was fully investigated. The features, Feature 3-1 and 3-2 were present underlying the disturbed fill soils and cut through the historic plowed horizon (Apb) into subsoil. As Feature 3-1 was located in a shovel test pit that produced a relatively large assemblage of historic artifacts, it may represent a refuse pit of some type. Feature 3-2 may be related to utilities in the area.

Site 44AX0211 appears to contain material culture associated with the residents of this portion of the project area from the late 18th or early 19th century into the early 20th century. Additionally, there are indications that intact historic features are present in the site. Sites of this type have not been well studied in the City of Alexandria; particularly within the Parker-Gray Historic District (100-0133). It is our opinion that site 44AX0211 may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D, as it may provide significant data relevant to the lifeways of residents of the City of Alexandria from the late 18th or early 19th century into the early 20th century. As it is likely not feasible to avoid this site in planned development, we recommend that a Phase II archeological evaluation be carried out to determine the NRHP eligibility of the site. A research design for Phase II evaluation of site 44AX0211 is included in the Archeological Resource Management Plan and Scope of Work (SOW) appended to this report (Appendix V).

## Block 4

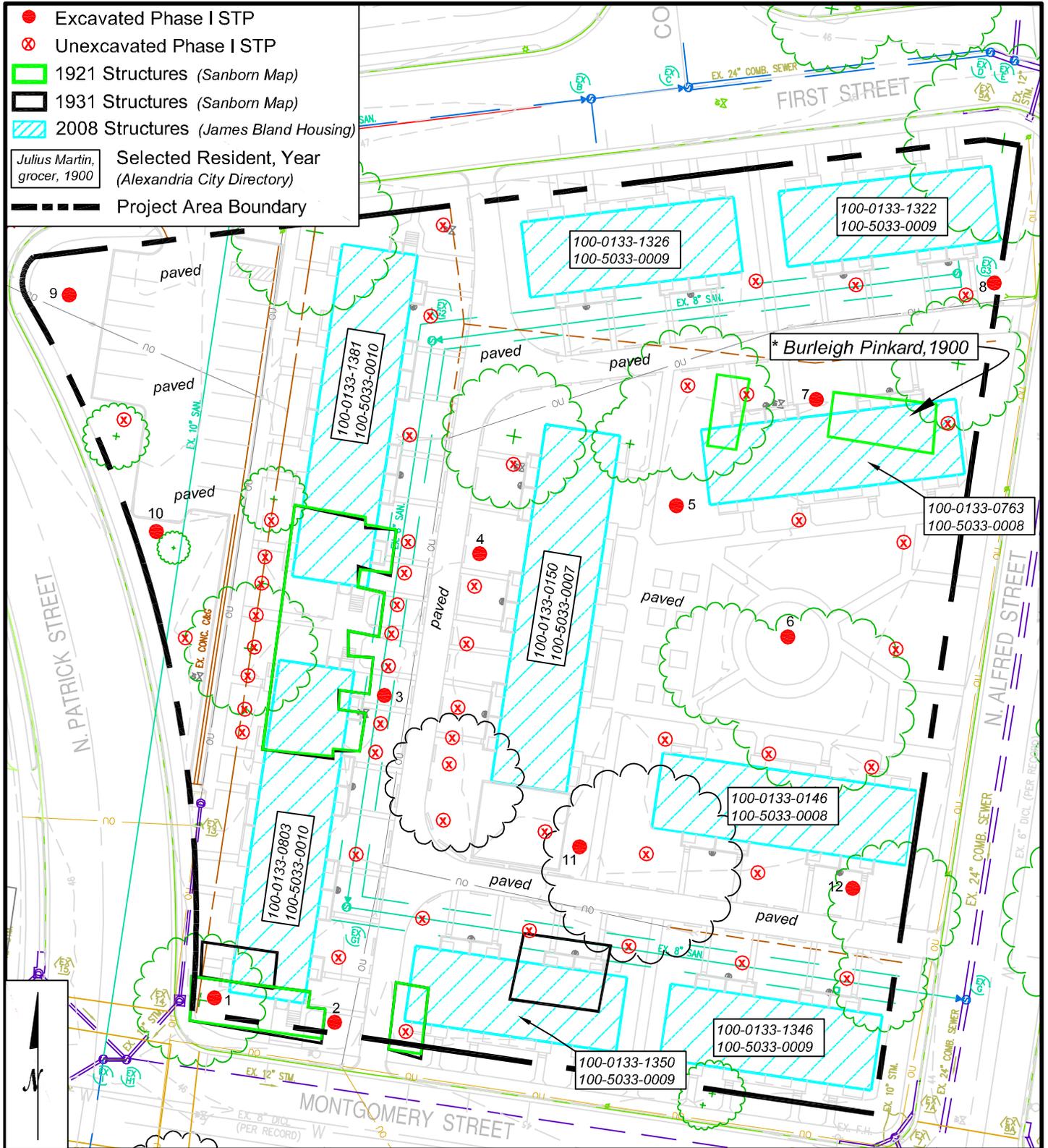
Block 4 includes the entirety of the city block bounded by First, Montgomery and N. Alfred Streets and includes an additional adjacent area along N. Patrick Street (see Exhibit 4).

Topographically, Block 4 is low in relief and the landscape is dominated by the nine historic buildings located within the survey area. These brick multiple family dwellings; James Bland Homes Addition public housing units built in 1959, have been recorded with DHR as 100-0133-1322 (100-5033-0009), 100-0133-0763 (100-5033-0008), 100-0133-0146 (100-5033-0008), 100-0133-1346 (100-5033-0009), 100-0133-1350 (100-5033-0009) 100-0133-0803 (100-5033-0010), 100-0133-1381 (100-5033-0010), 100-0133-1326 (100-5033-0009), and 100-0133-0150 (100-5033-0007). The locations of these buildings are shown on Exhibit 30; identified as 2008 Structures.

Buildings 100-0133-1326 (100-5033-0009) and 100-0133-1322 (100-5033-0009) are located in the northeastern portion of the block and front on First Street. Buildings 100-0133-1381 (100-5033-0010) and 100-0133-0803 (100-5033-0010) are located in the western portion of the block and front on N. Patrick Street and a parking lot along the western boundary of the block. Buildings 100-0133-1346 (100-5033-0009) and 100-0133-1350 (100-5033-0009) are located in the southern portion of the block and front on Montgomery Street. Buildings 100-0133-0150 (100-5033-0007), 100-0133-0016 (100-5033-0008), and 0133-0763 (100-5033-0007) are located in the east-central portion of the block and face a shared courtyard along N. Alfred Street. A Phase II Intensive level architectural evaluation of these buildings has been completed and details relevant to these structures are included in the *Documentary Study and Archeological Resource Assessment for the James Bland Homes, City Of Alexandria, Virginia* (Sipe et al. 2009) and in Appendix III of this report.

Concrete alleys run in the rear of the buildings on street-faces (Plate 10) and along the southeastern boundary of the survey area. Grassy lawns, scattered mature trees and concrete sidewalks are present in the front and rear of the buildings and in the open courtyard in the central-eastern portion of the survey area (Plate 11).

Exhibit 30 also shows details from historic map projection. The earliest mapped buildings on the block are identified as 1921 Structures as these first appeared on the 1921 Sanborn map (see Exhibit 13). These buildings are located in the northern portion of the block facing Montgomery Street and in the central and southern portions of the block; along Madison Street. Buildings that first appeared on the 1931 Sanborn map (see Exhibit 14) are identified on Exhibit 30 as 1931 Structures. Archival research identified the residence of an African American laborer named Burleigh Pinkard within Block 4 in 1900 (see Exhibit 30). This indicates that at least this structure was likely built in the late 19th century; between circa 1877 and 1899.



**Locations of Phase I STPs in Block 4  
James Bland Phase I - WSSI #21548.03  
Scale: 1" = 50'**

The placement of shovel tests within Block 4 followed the previously outlined methodology. A total of 12 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated within Block 4, at locations near or at points designated for shovel test locations in the SOW (see Exhibit 30). The excavation of 34 STPs was not attempted due to the presence of marked utilities, mapped utilities, and other obstructions not anticipated in the original testing plan (e.g. mature trees at the shovel test location) or due to the predicted presence of fill impasses or extreme disturbance on the basis of shovel testing in the vicinity of these locations. The locations of many of these obstructions are indicated on Exhibit 30. The SOW states that the number of shovel test pits will be reduced in areas found to contain significant disturbance or deep fills.

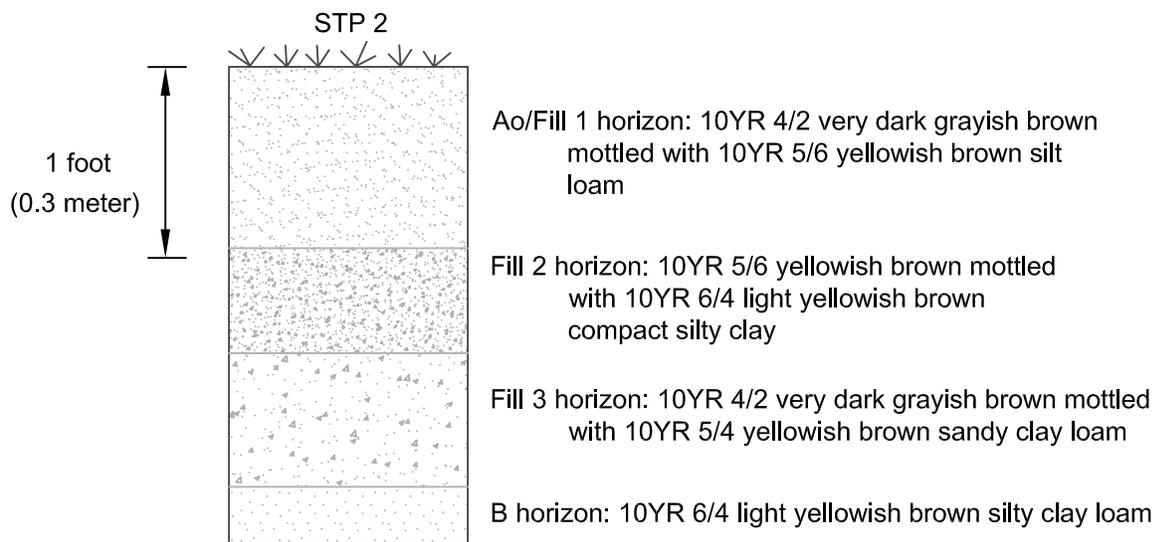
Manual excavation of multiple shovel test pits to subsoil within Block 4 proved impossible. Excavation of STP 1 was halted in fill at a depth of 14.4 inches below ground surface (b.g.s.) due to a root impasse. Excavation of STP 3 was halted in fill at a depth of 22.2 inches b.g.s. due to an accumulation of brick and mortar rubble at the base of the unit. STP 4 reached a depth of 24 inches b.g.s.; STP 5 reached a depth of 27.6 inches b.g.s.; and STP 7 and STP 12 both reached a depth of 33.6 inches b.g.s.; these units all terminated in compact fill. Excavation of STP 6 was halted at a depth of 30.6 inches b.g.s. due to solid asphalt at the base of the unit.

Subsoil was reached in STP 2. The profile of STP 2 showed three fill horizons overlying subsoil (Exhibit 31):

#### STP 2

- Ao/Fill 1 horizon: 0-11.4 inches below surface – [10YR 4/2] very dark grayish brown mottled with [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silt loam
- Fill 2 horizon: 11.4-18 inches below surface – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown mottled with [10YR 6/4] light yellowish brown compact silty clay
- Fill 3 horizon: 18-26.4 inches below surface – [10YR 4/2] very dark grayish brown mottled with [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown sandy clay loam
- B horizon: 26.4-30.0 inches below surface – [10YR 6/4] light yellowish brown silty clay loam

A total of 363 historic and modern artifacts were recovered from fill soils in shovel test pits within Block 4. Additional finds including faunal shell, brick, coal, mortar, and plastic were noted but not collected or curated. These finds are shown on Table 10 and a complete artifact inventory is included with this report as Appendix II. The artifacts were recovered from soil horizons recorded as Ao/Fill 1, Fill 2, Fill 3, and Fill 4. As previously discussed, the number of urban fill horizons varied in the test pits and the Fill designations do not represent continuous soil horizons across the survey area.



**STP Soil Profile from Block 4  
James Bland I - WSSI #21548.03  
Scale: 1" = 1'**

**Table 10: Artifacts Recovered from within Block 4**

<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Artifact Type</b>	<b>Begin Year</b>	<b>End Year</b>
<b>Ao/Fill 1 horizon</b>				
	<b>Glass</b>			
	1	bottle/jar		
	16	bottle/jar, (ABM)**	1910	
	11	bottle, unidentified, duraglas	1940	
	2	unidentified glass		
	<b>Metal</b>			
	*	aluminum foil, bottle caps, unidentified ferrous metal		
	1	spike		
	1	nail, cut	1790	
	<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
	*	brick, coal, oyster shell, plastic		
<b>Fill 2 horizon</b>				
	<b>Ceramics</b>			
	1	kaolin		
	2	hard paste porcelain		
	5	pearlware	1780	1830
	1	whiteware	1820	1900+
	2	refined white earthenware		
	<b>Glass</b>			
	30	bottle, bottle/jar, tableware		
	1	white milk glass canning jar lid liner	1869	1941
	3	bottle/jar, unidentified, clear manganese	1880	1915
	4	bottle, bottle/jar, chilled iron mold	1880	1930
	53	bottle, bottle/jar, tableware, (ABM)	1907	
	4	Ball blue canning jar, (ABM)	1909	1938
	9	unidentified glass, duraglas	1940	
	16	unidentified glass		
	1	windowpane, soda/potash		1864
	1	windowpane, lime soda	1864	
	<b>Metal</b>			
	1	coin		
	1	lead rod		
	1	screw		
	3	nail, cut	1790	
	5	nail, wire	1890	
	8	nail, unidentified		
	<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
	*	brick, coal, oyster shell, plastic		

**Table 10: Artifacts Recovered from within Block 4 continued**

<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Artifact Type</b>	<b>Begin Year</b>	<b>End Year</b>
<b>Fill 3 horizon</b>				
	<b>Ceramics</b>			
	5	hard paste porcelain		
	1	creamware	1762	1820
	4	pearlware	1780	1830
	3	whiteware	1820	1900+
	6	refined white earthenware		
	1	redware		
	1	stoneware		
	<b>Glass</b>			
	18	bottle, bottle/jar, tableware		
	1	tableware, pressed	1827	
	2	bottle/jar, unidentified, clear manganese	1880	1915
	1	bottle/jar, chilled iron mold	1880	1930
	39	bottle, bottle/jar (ABM)	1907	
	2	Ball blue canning jar (ABM)	1909	1938
	12	unidentified glass		
	<b>Metal</b>			
	1	buckle		
	1	coin	1982	1982
	1	unidentified ferrous metal		
	1	nail, cut	1790	
	7	nail, wire	1890	
	<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
	*	brick, coal, oyster shell, plastic		
<b>Fill 4 horizon</b>				
	<b>Ceramics</b>			
	1	whiteware	1820	1900+
	<b>Glass</b>			
	1	bottle/jar		
	1	plate glass	1874	
	5	bottle, bottle/jar, (ABM)	1910	
	4	unidentified glass		
	<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
	28	brick		
	2	coal		
	30	mortar		
<b>Total Block 4</b>	<b>363</b>			

\*Artifacts discarded in the field/lab

\*\*automatic bottle machine (ABM)

The urban fill horizons (Ao/Fill 1, Fill 2, Fill 3, and Fill 4) recorded in shovel tests within Block 4 produced an assemblage of refined and utilitarian ceramic artifacts likely dating from the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century through the late 19th or 20th century.

The assemblage of glass artifacts recovered from fill soils in Block 4 included glass fragments from containers and other glasswares manufactured in the 19th and 20th centuries. Windowpane fragments pre-dating and post-dating 1864 were recovered in various proveniences and, as with the assemblages from Blocks 1 and 2, many glass fragments could not be technologically and/or functionally classified.

Amongst the metal artifacts included in the Block 4 assemblage were cut nails (post 1790); wire nails (post 1890), unidentified nails, a modern coin, and numerous other miscellaneous and unidentified metal objects.

Quantities of faunal shell, brick, coal, plastic, and other similar materials were noted and discarded in Block 4.

It was concluded that the urban fills present throughout Block 4 represent disturbed contexts; modern refuse and historic artifacts were found mixed in the various fills. The fill soils found across Block 4 are likely associated with grading and filling activities that occurred in the mid-20th century when the extant James Bland Public Housing buildings were constructed and with subsequent excavation for the installation and maintenance of subsurface utility lines. The finds recovered from fill soils within Block 4 are considered secondarily deposited refuse and were not recorded as archeological sites following DHR guidelines (DHR 2009). No additional work is recommended for these finds.

## **Block 5**

Block 5 represents the entirety of the city block bounded by Montgomery and N. Alfred Streets, N. Patrick Street and Madison Street (see Exhibit 4).

Topographically, Block 5 is flat and the landscape is dominated by the five historic brick multiple family dwellings in the survey area; the James Bland Homes public housing units built in 1954. These buildings have been recorded with DHR as 100-0133-1338 (100-5033-0002), 100-0133-0123 (100-5033-0004), 100-0133-1011 (100-5033-0004), 100-0133-0558 (100-5033-0001), 100-0133-0783 (100-5033-0006) 100-0133-0117 (100-5033-0005), 100-0133-0787 (100-5033-0005), and 100-0133-0793 (100-5033-0006). The locations of these buildings are shown on Exhibit 32; identified as 2008 Structures.

Building 100-0133-1338 (100-5033-0002) is located in the northeastern portion of the block and fronts on Montgomery Street. Building 100-0133-0558 (100-5033-0001) is located in the southeastern portion of the block and fronts on Madison Street. Buildings 100-0133-0793 (100-5033-0006), 100-0133-0787 (100-5033-0005) and 100-0133-0783 (100-5033-0006) are located in the western portion of the block and front on N. Patrick Street. Buildings 100-0133-0123 (100-5033-0004), 100-0133-1011 (100-5033-0004) and



100-0133-0117 (100-5033-0005) are located in the central and eastern portions of the block and face a shared courtyard along N. Alfred Street. A Phase II Intensive level architectural evaluation of these buildings has been completed and details relevant to these structures are included in the *Documentary Study and Archeological Resource Assessment for the James Bland Homes, City Of Alexandria, Virginia* (Sipe et al. 2009) and in Appendix III of this report.

Concrete alleys run in the rear of the buildings on street-faces (Plate 11) and along the southeastern boundary of the survey area. Grassy lawns, scattered mature trees and concrete sidewalks are present in the front and rear of the buildings and in the open courtyard (Plates 12 and 13).

Exhibit 32 also shows details from historic map projection and the locations of planned and excavated STPs in Block 5. The earliest mapped buildings on the block are identified as 1931 Structures as these first appeared on the 1931 Sanborn map (see Exhibit 14).

The placement of shovel tests within Block 4 followed the previously outlined methodology. Within Block 5, a total of 12 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at locations near or at points designated for shovel test locations in the SOW (see Exhibit 32). The excavation of 35 STPs was not attempted due to the presence of marked utilities, mapped utilities, and other obstructions not anticipated in the original testing plan (e.g. mature trees at the shovel test location) or due to the predicted presence of fill impasses or extreme disturbance on the basis of shovel testing in the vicinity of these locations. The locations of many of these obstructions are indicated on Exhibit 32. The SOW states that the number of shovel test pits will be reduced in areas found to contain significant disturbance or deep fills.

Manual excavation of multiple shovel test pits to subsoil within Block 5 proved impossible. Excavation of STP 4 was halted in fill at a depth of 21.6 inches below ground surface (b.g.s.) due to a compact fill impasse. Excavation of STP 7 was halted in fill at a depth of 28.8 inches b.g.s. due to a rock impasse. STP 8 reached a depth of 36 inches b.g.s. and terminated in compact fill. Excavation of STP 9 was halted in fill at a depth of 18 inches b.g.s. due to solid asphalt at the base of the unit. STP 12 reached a depth of 14.4 inches b.g.s. and terminated in compact fill.

Subsoil was reached in STPs 1-3, 5, 6, 10, and 11. The soil profiles seen in STP 3 and STP 11, consisting of four fill horizons overlying subsoil, was generally typical of these and show the degree of variation in the fill soils across the survey area (Exhibit 33):

#### STP 3

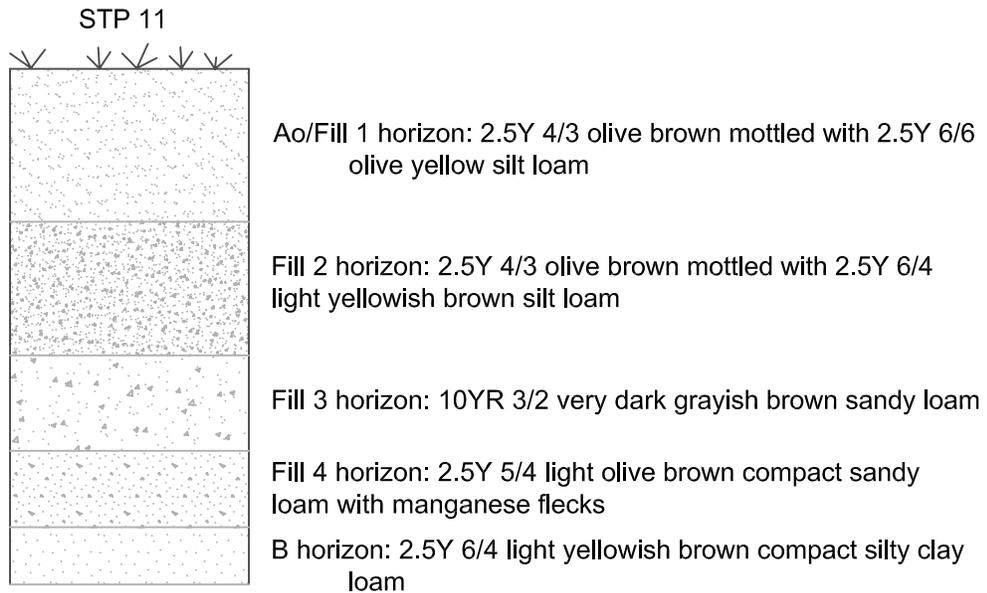
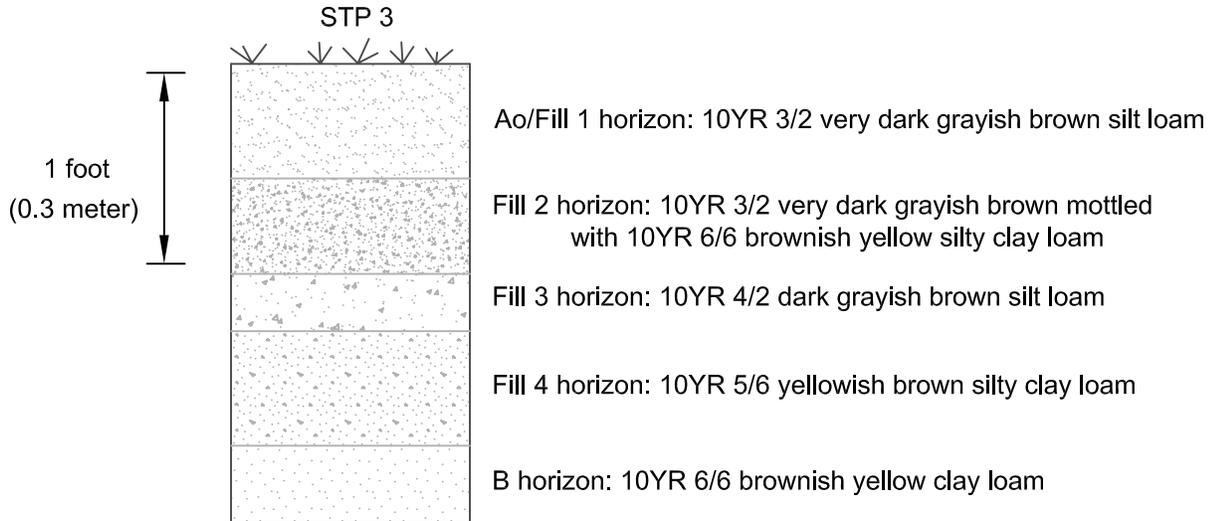
- Ao/Fill 1 horizon: 0-7.2 inches below surface – [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown silt loam
- Fill 2 horizon: 7.2-13.2 inches below surface – [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown mottled with [10YR 6/6] brownish yellow silty clay loam
- Fill 3 horizon: 13.2-16.8 inches below surface – [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown silt loam
- Fill 4 horizon: 16.8-24.0 inches below surface – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silty clay loam
- B horizon: 24.0-28.8 inches below surface – [10YR 6/6] brownish yellow clay loam

#### STP 11

- Ao/Fill 1 horizon: 0-9.6 inches below surface – [2.5Y 4/3] olive brown mottled with [2.5Y 6/6] olive yellow silt loam
- Fill 2 horizon: 9.6-18 inches below surface – [2.5Y 4/3] olive brown mottled with [2.5Y 6/4] light yellowish brown silt loam
- Fill 3 horizon: 18-24 inches below surface – [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown sandy loam
- Fill 4 horizon: 24-28.8 inches below surface – [2.5Y 5/4] light olive brown compact sandy loam with manganese flecks
- B horizon: 28.8-32.4 inches below surface – [2.5Y 6/4] light yellowish brown compact silty clay loam

Within both STP 3 and STP 11, the Fill 4 horizon was differentiated from the underlying subsoil by slight changes in color value and change in texture.

A total of one prehistoric artifact and 247 historic and modern artifacts including faunal bone fragments were recovered from fill soils in shovel test pits within Block 5. Additional finds including faunal shell, asphalt, brick, mortar, and plastic were noted but not collected or curated. These finds are shown on Table 11 and a complete artifact inventory is included with this report as Appendix II. These finds were recovered from soil horizons recorded as Ao/Fill 1, Fill 2, Fill 3, Fill 4, and Fill 5. As previously discussed, the number of urban fill horizons varied in the test pits and, as such, the Fill designations do not represent continuous soil horizons across the survey area.



**STP Soil Profiles from Block 5  
James Bland I - WSSI #21548.03  
Scale: 1" = 1'**

**Table 11: Artifacts Recovered from within Block 5**

<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Artifact Type</b>	<b>Begin Year</b>	<b>End Year</b>
<b>Ao/Fill 1 and Fill 2 horizon</b>				
	<b>Ceramics</b>			
	*	unidentified hotel china		
	<b>Glass</b>			
	1	unidentified glass		
	<b>Metal</b>			
	*	aluminum beer can, pull tab		
	<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
	*	brick, mortar, oyster shell, plastic		
<b>Fill 2 horizon</b>				
	<b>Ceramics</b>			
	3	hard paste porcelain		
	3	pearlware	1780	1830
	5	whiteware	1820	1900+
	3	refined white earthenware		
	1	stoneware		
	<b>Glass</b>			
	16	bottle, bottle/jar		
	1	bottle, chilled iron mold	1880	1930
	21	unidentified glass		
	32	bottle, bottle/jar, unidentified, (ABM)**	1907	
	8	unidentified glass, duraglas	1940	
	<b>Metal</b>			
	1	screw		
	13	unidentified ferrous metal, iron, lead		
	2	wire		
	3	nail, cut	1790	
	5	nail, wire	1890	
	5	nail, unidentified		
	<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
	1	bone		
	*	asphalt, brick, coal, oyster shell, plastic		
<b>Fill 3 horizon</b>				
	<b>Ceramics</b>			
	2	hard paste porcelain		
	2	pearlware	1780	1830
	2	whiteware	1820	1900+
	1	ironstone	1840	1900+
	3	refined white earthenware		

**Table 11: Artifacts Recovered from within Block 5 continued**

Provenience	Quantity	Artifact Type	Begin Year	End Year
<b>Fill 3 continued</b>				
	<b>Glass</b>			
	7	bottle, bottle/jar, marble		
	1	white milk glass canning jar lid liner	1869	1941
	1	bottle/jar, chilled iron mold	1880	1930
	21	bottle, bottle/jar, (ABM)	1907	
	18	unidentified glass		
	2	windowpane, lime soda	1864	
	<b>Metal</b>			
	2	bolt		
	7	unidentified ferrous metal, aluminum		
	3	nail, wire	1890	
	8	nail, unidentified		
	<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
	3	bone		
	*	asphalt shingle, brick, coal, mortar, oyster shell, plastic		
<b>Fill 4 horizon</b>				
	<b>Ceramics</b>			
	3	hard paste porcelain		
	1	whiteware	1820	1900+
	1	refined white earthenware		
	<b>Glass</b>			
	5	bottle, bottle/jar		
	4	bottle/jar, (ABM)	1910	
	7	unidentified glass		
	<b>Metal</b>			
	3	unidentified ferrous metal		
	2	nail, cut	1790	
	1	nail, wire	1890	
	<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
	3	bone		
	*	brick, coal, oyster shell		
	<b>Prehistoric</b>			
	1	quartz primary reduction flake		
<b>Fill 5 horizon</b>				
	<b>Glass</b>			
	3	bottle/jar		
	4	bottle/jar, (ABM)	1910	
	3	unidentified glass		
	<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
	*	brick, coal		
<b>Total Block 5</b>	<b>248</b>			

^Ao/Fill 1 horizon contained stoneware, unidentified glass, aluminum can, unidentified nail discarded in field/lab

\*Artifacts discarded in field/lab \*\*automatic bottle machine (ABM)

The urban fill horizons (Ao/Fill 1, Fill 2, Fill 3, Fill 4, and Fill 5) recorded in shovel tests within Block 5 produced an assemblage of refined and utilitarian ceramic artifacts likely dating from the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century through the late 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The assemblage of glass artifacts recovered from fill soils in Block 5 included glass fragments from containers manufactured in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Windowpane fragments post-dating 1864 were recovered in various proveniences and as with the assemblages from fills throughout the project area, many glass fragments could not be technologically and/or functionally classified.

Amongst the metal artifacts included in the Block 5 assemblage were cut nails (post 1790); wire nails (post 1890), unidentified nails, and other miscellaneous and unidentified metal objects.

Faunal bone fragments were collected from several proveniences and quantities of faunal shell, asbestos, asphalt, brick, coal, plastic, and other similar materials were noted and discarded.

The prehistoric artifact, a quartz primary reduction flake, was also recovered from mixed fill.

It was concluded that the urban fills present throughout Block 5 represent disturbed contexts; prehistoric and historic artifacts and modern refuse were found mixed in the fill soils. These soils, found across Block 5, are likely associated with grading and filling activities that occurred in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century when the extant James Bland Public Housing buildings were constructed and with subsequent excavation for the installation and maintenance of subsurface utility lines. The finds recovered from fill soils within Block 5 are considered secondarily deposited refuse and were not recorded as archeological sites following DHR guidelines (DHR 2009). No additional work is recommended for these finds.

## SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions Inc.(WSSI) of Gainesville, Virginia conducted an Archeological Evaluation (Phase I archeological investigation) of the James Bland Development property; comprising two entire city blocks and three partial city blocks bounded by First, N. Patrick, Madison, N. Alfred, Wythe and N. Columbus Streets in Alexandria, Virginia. The work was sponsored by GPB Associates, LLC of Bethesda, Maryland and was carried out in October and November of 2009.

Prior to the onset of fieldwork, a Documentary Study on the James Bland Development property was completed. The resulting report; *Documentary Study and Archeological Resource Assessment for the James Bland Homes, City Of Alexandria, Virginia* (Sipe et al. 2009) was prepared Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions Inc.(WSSI) of Gainesville, Virginia with contributions from and in consultation with History Matters, LC of Washington, D.C. The results of the Documentary Study were utilized to prepare a Scope of Work (SOW) for the Archeological Evaluation (Phase I archeological investigation).

As detailed in the Documentary Study, the project area is included within the Parker-Gray Historic District (100-0133) which has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is also the site of the James Bland Homes (100-5033), a public housing project built by the Alexandria Redevelopment and Housing Authority (ARHA) in two phases, with a four-block area constructed in 1954 and a final block (known as the James Bland Addition) constructed in 1959. A Phase II Intensive level architectural evaluation of these buildings has been completed and details relevant to these structures are included in Appendix III.

Documentary research indicated that the James Bland Development property was owned by members of the Alexander family from the late 17th century until the late 18th century. During the colonial period, the Alexander's enslaved laborers or tenants may have also resided on or worked the lands within the project area. Various prominent citizens of the city, including Richard Conway, John Gadsby, Orlando Fairfax, and Thomas Veitch owned portions of the study property between the late 18th and mid 19th century. Use of the land by tenants or enslaved laborers remains a possibility during this period, as most of these individuals were documented slave owners. Further, Veitch engaged free African Americans as tenants on his lands to the west of the project area during the second quarter of the 19th century. Several buildings appear near or within the project area on Civil War era maps.

During the Civil War, Union troops occupying the city established various facilities to the south and east of the project area; these included the Washington Street Corral, barracks and other structures. No archival evidence for Civil War era activity within the project area was found, however, it is possible that refugee slaves may have settled in temporary shanty towns in the project area vicinity during this time period.

By the third quarter of 19th century, residential development in the project area was increasing. As the project area is located within the historic African American neighborhood known as the Hump, based on trends in later property history, it is likely that most residents of the project area during this period were African Americans. In the early 20th century, the vicinity of the study area was the site of continued residential and industrial development in Alexandria. The project area, specifically, remained a predominantly African American neighborhood throughout this period.

The Archeological Evaluation (Phase I archeological investigation) of the James Bland Development property followed an SOW approved by Alexandria Archaeology (Appendix I). This investigation was conducted in anticipation of the planned development of the property. As the degree of disturbance and subsurface stratigraphy within the project area could not be clearly established through documentary research, the goals of the Phase I investigation were to determine the degree and locations of disturbance on the property and to identify archeological sites that may be present and to provide a preliminary assessment of their potential significance in terms of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Following the SOW, shovel test pits were excavated at predetermined locations throughout the project area. The shovel testing program determined that significant disturbance and deep modern or late historic fills were present in most of the project area. It is possible that some of the artifacts recovered from fills in the project area originated from residences in the vicinity; however, it is equally possible that these finds have been secondarily deposited with fill soils brought into the project area from elsewhere. Although documentary research was not able to establish the topography of the project area prior to the modern area, there are indications that certain portions of the project area may have been low or poorly drained, excepting locations in Block 1 and Block 3 where the earliest buildings stood prior to 1877. Fill profiles were typically shallower near these locations. Substantial amounts of fill may have been transported into the project area to bring low lying portions of these city blocks to grade at the time of development in the mid to late 1950s.

The determination that the various fill horizons located throughout the project area are at least as likely, if not more likely, to represent transported fills or mixed local and transported fills post-dating the abandonment of the historic dwellings on the blocks stemmed from several observations relevant to the characteristics of the fill soils themselves and to the types, distributions, size and condition of historic artifacts and modern refuse within the soils.

Concerning the physical characteristics of the fill soils across the project area, several observations are noted; however the absolute meaning of this data is not fully apparent. The uppermost fill horizon, recorded as the Ao/Fill 1 horizon across the project area, was generally similar in almost all proveniences. These surface soils were typically dark silt loams and contained higher percentages of organic constituents than underlying soils. The underlying fill soils showed greater variability across the project area. These soils, broadly, were characterized by mottling of dark organic soils with much lighter colored

mineral soils with higher clay and sand contents than surface soils. The deepest fills sometimes consisted of relatively homogenous lighter colored sandy clay or silty clay soils. These deep fills were often similar to local subsoil.

The analysis of the artifacts and modern refuse recovered from the various fill soils across the project area was the primary factor in interpreting deposition type. As noted, the Ao/Fill 1 horizon in most of project area was generally similar in terms of physical characteristics; the artifact assemblage derived from this horizon was also similar across the project area. As this horizon typically included very high quantities of modern and late historic container glass, brick, and modern refuse such as plastic and foil; it was considered to be a mixed context containing secondarily deposited refuse post-dating abandonment of the historic dwellings in the project area and refuse associated with the modern residential use of the project area.

Understanding the depositional history of the underlying fills is more difficult. The artifact assemblage from mid-profile fills throughout the project area (i.e. fills recorded as Fill 2 and Fill 3 in many units) was, in comparison with the Ao/Fill horizon, characterized by higher quantities of historic artifacts and similar quantities of architectural artifacts and structural materials including brick and mortar. Importantly, significant quantities of late historic and modern container glass and modern refuse such as plastic were found in many contexts recorded as Fill 2 and Fill 3. It was also noted that many artifacts recovered from these proveniences were of relatively small size and in somewhat degraded condition, possibly indicative of transportation and redeposition. Relatively few artifacts were recovered from the deepest fills within the project area (i.e. fills recorded as Fill 4 and Fill 5) and such deep fills were encountered in relatively few units. These contexts typically produced artifact assemblages similar to those produced from mid-profile fills in terms of type, size, and condition of artifacts if not quantity. Additionally, the recovery of quantities of automatic bottle machine (ABM) glass fragments, plastic and asbestos tile, indicated a late historic or modern date for many of these proveniences. It was theorized that the deep fills might be comprised of mid-profile fills mixed with greater amounts of redeposited subsoil, as this would account for the lower artifact quantities present in the deep fills, the otherwise similar characteristics of the assemblages recovered from the mid-profile and deep fills and the general similarity of the deep fills to subsoil.

As noted, relatively high quantities of brick and stone rubble were present in surface soils, mid-profile fills and some deep fills. It was considered possible that these materials might represent structural debris associated with the destruction of the numerous historic dwellings that stood within the project area prior to the mid 20th century. The types of architectural artifacts and structural debris recovered throughout the project area; however, appear inconsistent with the characteristics of the built environment as these are understood from information obtained in the documentary study. As previously discussed, the vast majority of buildings within the project area prior to their destruction and the construction of the James Bland Homes in the 1950s were frame structures. It would be expected that structural debris associated with these buildings would consist primarily of large quantities of nails and smaller quantities of materials such as brick and

mortar derived from the foundations and chimneys of the buildings. Throughout the various fill levels across the project area relatively few nails and relatively large quantities of brick and stone rubble were found.

Patricia Rubertone (1982) suggested a methodology for better understanding historic contexts at urban sites based on fieldwork conducted in Providence, Rhode Island. Rubertone's attempt to determine deposition type at urban sites was partially based on the comparison of quantities of various artifact types (architectural vs. non-architectural, container glass vs. nails, window glass vs. nails, etc) in urban fills. Following this system, artifacts are primarily classified as structural materials (e.g. window glass, nails, and other architectural metal including brick and mortar and non-structural materials (e.g. ceramics, container glass, personal objects, tobacco-related artifacts; and faunal shell and bone).

Following Rubertone (1982:134-138), historic yard middens dating to the late 18th and early 19th century should be characterized by low quantities of all classes and types of structural artifacts and relatively high quantities of ceramics, tobacco-related artifacts; and faunal bone and shell. Container glass is expected to be found in low quantities in such deposits. Deposits described as *fill-other* by Rubertone (ibid) were correlated with deposition by urban occupants of a site in the early to mid 19th century. These deposits were found in exterior (e.g. yards and streets) and interior (sub-floor) spaces and were characterized by moderate quantities of structural artifacts and high quantities of non-structural artifacts. Deposits described as *fill-trash and structural debris* by Rubertone (ibid) were attributed to post-abandonment processes of deposition at a site. Structural debris, generally associated with the destruction of the built environment at a site, was characterized by moderate quantities of structural artifacts and reduced quantities of non-structural artifacts, excepting container glass. Fill-trash deposits, generally attributed to post-abandonment dumping, were characterized by moderate quantities of structural artifacts; including very high quantities of container glass and moderate quantities of non-structural artifacts.

Due to the observation that the fills within the James Bland Homes project area all contained at least moderate quantities of structural artifacts, moderate quantities of non-structural artifacts, and quantities of late historic container glass; it seems most likely that these deposits represent either fill-trash or structural debris. In Rubertone's analysis, fill-trash and structural debris deposits presented similarly; however the ratio of window glass to nails in fill-trash was approximately 1:1 and in structural debris, 2.5:1. The ratio of container glass to nails was also significantly different in these deposits; 3:1 in fill-trash and 2:1 in structural debris.

As many glass fragments within the project area could not be functionally identified, comparisons involving quantities of windowpane fragments may not be useful; however discounting unidentified glass fragments in comparison of container glass to nails, due to the relatively large numbers of identified container glass fragments found, should result in less statistical error.

The ratio of container glass to nails within the Fill 2 horizon in Block 1 was 3:1. The ratio within the Fill 3 horizon in Block 1 was approximately 4:1 and within the Fill 4 and 5 horizons in Block 1 was over 8:1.

The ratio of container glass to nails within the Fill 2 horizon in Block 2 was 2.4:1. No windowpane fragments were identified in this provenience; however, if all unidentified glass fragments from the provenience are considered to be windowpane fragments; the ratio of window glass to nails in the Block 2 Fill 2 horizon would be 1:2.5. Few artifacts were found in the Fill 4 horizon within Block 2.

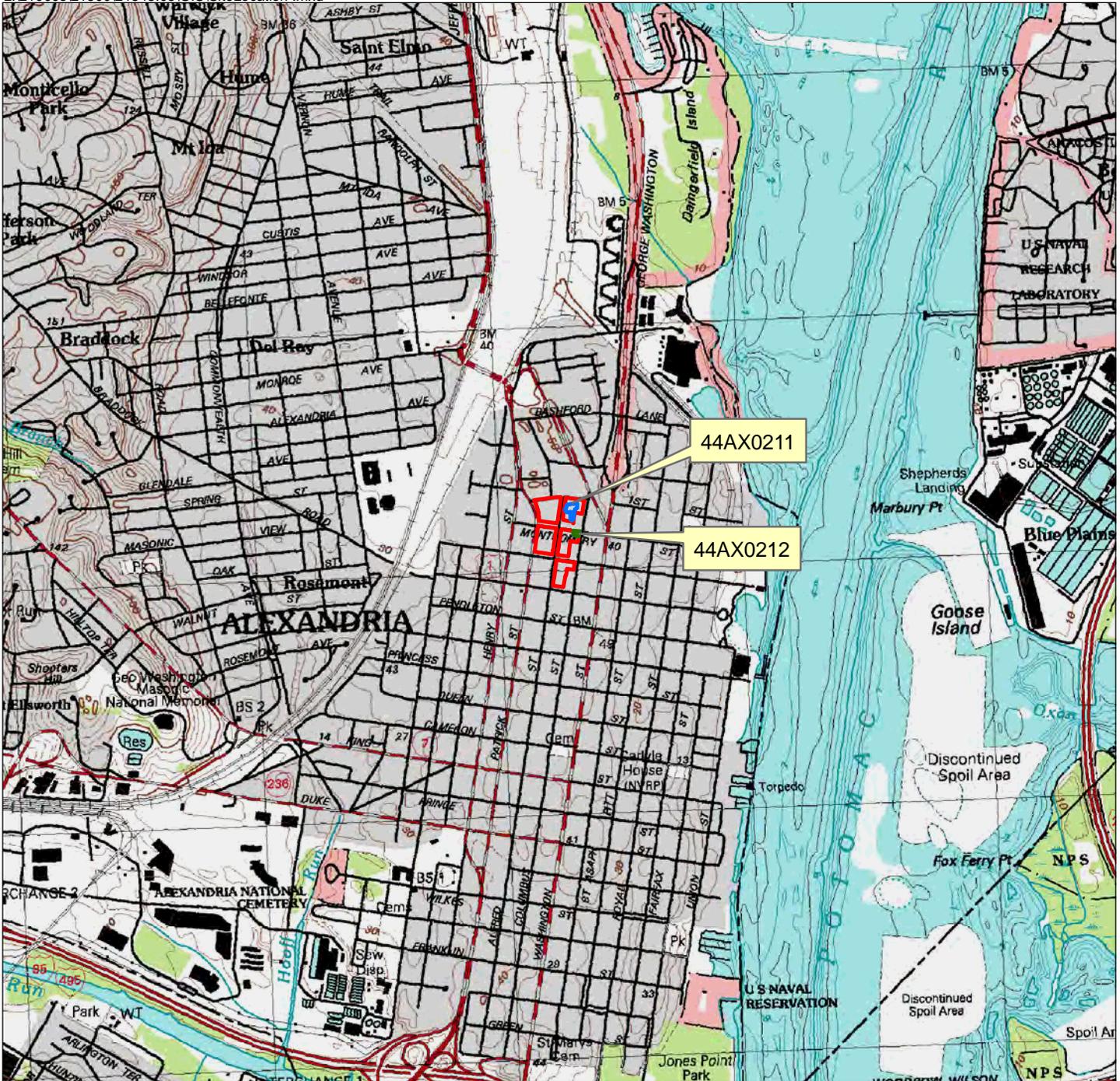
The ratio of container glass to nails within the Fill 2 horizon in Block 3 was almost 5:1. The ratio of container glass to nails within the Fill 3 horizon in Block 3 was about 2:1, the target ratio indicating structural debris; however the ratio of possible window glass (including all unidentified glass and the one windowpane fragment recovered from the context) to nails is 1:2. The ratio of container glass to nails within the Fill 2 horizon in Block 3 was also about 5:1.

The ratio of container glass to nails within both the Fill 2 and Fill 3 horizons in Block 4 was over 7:1 and within the Fill 2 and Fill 3 horizons in Block 5 over 5:1 and over 3:1, respectively.

Accordingly, following the analytical methodology suggested by Rubertone, the various fills within the project area appear to be secondarily deposited mixed fills post-dating abandonment of the project area rather than structural debris directly associated with the no longer extant buildings on these city blocks. The statistical analysis appears to confirm theoretical observations that the artifacts recovered within the project area fills are inconsistent with data known concerning the architectural fabric of the no longer extant historic dwellings in the project area; greater quantities of window pane glass and nails would be expected in deposits containing a substantial component of debris from these dwellings.

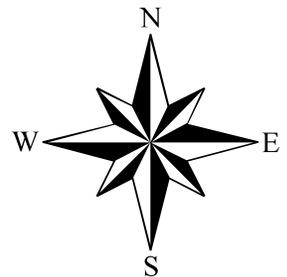
As per the discussion above indicates, most of the artifacts recovered from the project area resulted from secondarily deposited mixed fills. Because of this and following the Virginia Department of Historic Resources guidelines (2009), they were not recorded as archeological sites and no additional archeological work is recommended for these areas. However, two historic archeological sites, 44AX0211 and 44AX0212, were identified. The location of this site is shown on Exhibit 34 and the site is summarized below.

*Site 44AX0211* contains an historic buried plowed horizon (Apb) that yielded material culture associated with the residents of a portion of the project area from the late 18th or early 19th century into the early 20th century. Two possible historic subsurface features were identified within the buried surface; however neither feature was fully investigated.



- Project Area
- 44AX0211
- 44AX0212

**Site Location Map**  
**USGS Quad - Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 1994**  
**James Bland**  
**WSSI #21548.03**  
**Scale: 1" = 2000'**



Sites of this type have not been well studied in the City of Alexandria; particularly within the National Register listed Parker-Gray Historic District (100-0133), within which this site lies. It is our opinion that site 44AX0211 may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, as it may provide significant data relevant to the lifeways of residents of the City of Alexandria from the late 18th or early 19th century into the early 20th century. As it is likely not feasible to avoid this site in planned development, we recommend that a Phase II archeological evaluation be carried out to determine the NRHP eligibility of the site. A research design for Phase II evaluation of site 44AX0211 is included in the Archeological Resource Management Plan and Scope of Work (SOW) appended to this report (Appendix V).

*Site 44AX0212* is comprised of an intact, likely historic, cultural feature. This *in situ* subsurface brick feature, also recorded as Feature 2-1, was not fully investigated, but appears to be an intact portion of a former building in this location. It may be associated with a no longer extant dwelling; this building would have been occupied at some time prior to 1921. There is also a possibility that the feature caps a historic buried surface. As the feature could not be reliably dated or fully classified based on information obtained in this investigation, we recommend additional investigation of site 44AX0212/Feature 2-1 as it is considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Details of this proposed additional work are specified in the Resource Management Plan and SOW included as Appendix V.

Based on the results of the documentary research and the Phase I work, it must be considered possible that significant cultural features may have been preserved beneath the urban fills that cover the study property. Due to the presence of extant buildings, impervious surfaces and impervious subsurface fills, the program of shovel testing was not adequate to identify all possibly significant archeological resources that may be present within the project area.

In addition to the previously described additional investigations, we recommend that all ground-disturbing activities within the project area, which will include the removal of asphalt parking areas, concrete alleys and sidewalks, and underground utilities; the demolition of the extant buildings on the property and the removal of subsurface architectural elements of said buildings and all other excavations necessary to prepare the site for planned redevelopment and new construction, be monitored by an archeologist. The goal of the archeological monitoring will be to identify any significant archaeological resources that were not or could not be identified during the archeological site evaluation (Phase I investigation). Details of the proposed archeological monitoring are specified in the Resource Management Plan and Scope of Work included as Appendix V. Additional archeological work may be necessary if significant archaeological resources are found during monitoring.

Finally, as the re-development of the James Bland Housing will occur over a long period of time, work beyond the Phase I level will have to be accomplished in stages in accordance with the development schedule.



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## **PLATES**





PLATE 1  
Concrete Alley and Backyards in the Southern Portion of Block 1;  
View to East



PLATE 2  
Courtyard in Block 1; View to Northeast





PLATE 3  
Concrete Alley and Backyards in the Southern Portion of Block 2;  
View to East



PLATE 4  
Courtyard in Block 2; View to Northeast





PLATE 5  
Yard in Northeastern Portion of Block 2, Location of Feature 2-1;  
View to East



PLATE 6  
Plan of Feature 2-1 in Block 2, STP 3





PLATE 7  
Concrete Alley and Backyards in the Southern Portion of Block 3;  
View to East



PLATE 8  
Courtyard in Block 3, Site 44AX0211, View to Northeast





PLATE 9  
Yard in North Central Portion of Block 3, Site 44AX0211, Location of Feature 3-1;  
View to East



PLATE 10  
Concrete Alley and Backyards in the Northern Portion of Block 4; View to West





PLATE 11  
Courtyard in Block 4;  
View to Southwest



PLATE 12  
Concrete Alley, Backyards, and Tot Lot in the Northern Portion of Block 5; View to East





PLATE 13  
Courtyard in Block 5;  
View to Northwest



**APPENDIX I**  
**Scope of Work for Archeological Evaluation**





**SCOPE OF WORK**  
**for an Archeological Evaluation and Resource Management Plan,**  
**James Bland Development Property, Alexandria, Virginia**

**July 24, 2009**

**Introduction**

The goal of this scope of work is to determine if significant archeological resources are present in the area to be impacted by proposed redevelopment on the James Bland Development property; comprising two entire city blocks and three partial city blocks bounded by First, N. Patrick, Madison, N. Alfred, Wythe and N. Columbus Streets in Alexandria, Virginia. The project area is the site of the James Bland Homes, a public housing project built by ARHA in two phases, with a four-block area constructed in 1954 and a final block (known as the James Bland Addition) constructed in 1959. The James Bland Homes project was preceded on the site by a World War II era trailer camp. The project area is also included within the Parker-Gray Historic District (100-0133) which has been determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

A draft *Documentary Study* for this property was completed by Thunderbird Archeology in April of 2009. Documentary research indicated that the James Bland Development property was owned by members of the Alexander family from the late 17th century until the late 18th century. Various prominent citizens of the city, including Richard Conway, John Gadsby, Orlando Fairfax, and Thomas Veitch owned portions of the study property between the late 18th and mid 19th century. Use of the land by tenants or enslaved laborers remains a possibility during this period, as most of these individuals were documented slave owners. Further, Veitch engaged free African Americans as tenants on his lands to the west of the project area during the second quarter of the 19th century and several buildings appear in the vicinity of the project area on Civil War era maps.

During the Civil War, Union troops occupying the city established various facilities to the south and east of the project area; these included the Washington Street Corral, barracks and other structures. No archival evidence for Civil War era activity within the project area was found, however, it is possible that refugee slaves may have settled in temporary shanty towns in the project area vicinity during this time period.

By the third quarter of 19th century, residential development in the project area was certainly occurring. City directories and other archival sources from this period show that most residents of the project area were African American laborers; however Euro-American laborers and a few skilled workers, tradesmen and professionals were also present. In the early 20th century, the project area vicinity was the site of continued residential and industrial development in Alexandria. The project area developed primarily as an African American neighborhood throughout this period.



Based upon the results of the documentary study, the James Bland Development property was assessed with a moderate probability for the presence of prehistoric sites and a moderate to high probability for significant historic period archeological sites. The draft Documentary Study recommended that a Phase I archeological survey of the property should be conducted, because 1) the project area has a moderate to high probability for the presence of archeological sites; 2) no clear evidence was found that the property has been significantly disturbed; and 3) demolition of the existing structures and planned redevelopment would impact the entirety of the project area to a depth that would likely disturb any present or potential archeological deposits or features.

All aspects of this investigation will adhere to OSHA regulations and will comply with the City of *Alexandria Archaeological Standards* dated January 1996 and the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*. Miss Utility will be consulted before excavations are made and an archeological certificate shall be obtained from your office. All open excavation units will be fenced when no personnel are present.

## **Fieldwork**

### *Shovel Testing*

The occupied street faces within the project area generally appear to have developed very similarly over time. Archival research (primarily the city directories) do indicate an evolution in the character, at least regarding settlement period and the ethnicity of the residents of the project area as a whole; although the neighborhood appears to have always had an African American majority, we have noticed that it appeared less segregated until the beginning of the 20th century-with whites (likely European immigrants) and blacks living alongside one another, sometimes in the same houses. This pattern is represented on various street faces within the project area. Interestingly, just outside the project area, the dwellings at 700-730 N. Columbus appear to have been occupied only by whites. As for class and socio-economic status, other than a few examples, the black and white residents of the project area in the late 19th and early 20th century appear very similar, most were described as laborers in the city directory. According to map research, there is diversity in size and type of structures as well as arrangement of the built environment on different street faces within the project area. This appears to be the case despite the apparent similarity of the types of people living in the differing buildings.

The shovel testing strategy outlined below is appropriate, given the character of the historic neighborhoods, as it is designed to test all areas with the same degree of equivalence. This will allow for greater validity in any comparative study between the neighborhoods. The STP placement is designed to sample different location types within each lot as well as between lots. This will allow for an examination of the usage of space both by individual household, between households and between neighborhoods.

Although the degree of disturbance and subsurface stratigraphy within the project area could not be clearly established through documentary research, very deep fills are not anticipated. As such, the initial testing will consist of the manual excavation of shovel test pits. The goal of the shovel testing will be 1) to determine the degree and locations of disturbance on the property and; 2) to identify archeological sites that may be present. The shovel testing program will represent only the first stage

of work within the project area and is designed to evaluate the potential for intact resources, given the extent of the 20<sup>th</sup> century built environment, as well as to identify resources that may be present.

The documentary research indicated the presence of numerous historic dwellings within the project area, and it is likely that significant cultural features (such as wells and privies) that were associated with these dwellings are present today. As these features are difficult to detect in shovel tests, it is anticipated that demolition monitoring and additional archeological work including but not limited to the manual excavation of additional test units and machine stripping will be required throughout the project area. Because the re-development of the James Bland Housing will occur over a long period of time, work beyond the Phase I level will have to be accomplished in stages in accordance with the development schedule. The work beyond the Phase I shovel testing should be conducted after the residents of the buildings have vacated but before ground disturbance. This additional work is not covered under this Scope of Work.

Exhibit A shows the planned shovel test pit locations within the project area, which is based on historic map projection and current conditions. The testing methodology is relative to the historic urban landscape and is designed to sample both the individual house lot and the block as a whole. Given the variability in potential for and type of archeological deposits that may be present within street-faces or block interiors, wherever possible, a minimum of three shovel test pits will be excavated within individual house lots: one in the lot front, one in the lot mid-section and one in the rear. Again, testing will be limited at this time by the by the necessity of working around the modern built environment.

This methodology will allow for the isolation of any archeological sites, locations or deposits by lot so that, with additional documentary research, any such deposits may be associated with historic occupants and land uses. Additional considerations will be necessary for certain lots based on details from documentary research and existing conditions. These considerations are discussed below, organized by city block. A 40 foot interval shovel test grid will be used for the placement of shovel test pits in portions of the property that appears to have been undeveloped based on historic map projection.

When field conditions allow, additional shovel test pits may be excavated at close intervals around STPs that yield artifacts if additional testing is deemed necessary to establish the presence or significance of historic or prehistoric cultural resources at the location. The number of shovel test pits will be reduced in areas found to contain significant disturbance or deep fills, which will preclude hand excavation.

It is anticipated that the number of shovel tests excavated will be between 340 and 600.

Exhibit B shows details from historic map projection and the locations of planned STPs in Block 1. Archival research has identified several early residents of Block 1 (Daniel Richards 1881 and Thomas Foley 1889) that likely resided in one or more structures near the northeast corner of the block shown on the 1877 *Hopkins Map of Alexandria, Virginia*. Due to extant construction in this portion of the project area, the placement of Phase I shovel tests may not be adequate to assess the presence and significance of possible cultural resources within the lot and it is possible that demolition monitoring and additional work, possibly including test unit excavation and/or stripping to look for shaft and other features, will be necessary.

A second lot in Block 1 is identified as the residence of Julius Martin, ca. 1900. Martin, a white grocer, appears to have been one of the few residents of the project area in the late 19th and early 20th century that was not classified as a laborer in city directories. Additional close interval shovel tests have been placed in this lot as potential archeological deposits would be valuable in comparative study with other potential sites in the project area.

Exhibit C shows details from historic map projection and the locations of planned STPs in Block 2. *Richmond's Directory of Alexandria, Virginia 1899-1900* lists the residence of Robert Robinson at 801 Madison Street in the southern portion of Block 2. Robinson, an African American and minister at Roberts Chapel M.E. Church represents a notable figure in local history and likely an elite member of the historic African American neighborhood. Additional close interval shovel tests, spaced 20 feet apart, have been placed in this lot as any potential archeological deposits would be considered particularly significant due to their association with Robinson. It is possible that demolition monitoring and additional archeological work, including but not limited to the manual excavation of additional test units and machine stripping, will be required in this area.

The ca. 1900 residential lot occupied by John F. Parker, a prominent figure in the history of African American education in Alexandria, Virginia is also shown, located on the same city block but beyond the boundaries of the project area.

Exhibit D shows details from historic map projection and the locations of planned STPs in Block 3. *Chataigne's Alexandria City Directory 1881-82* indicates that several dwellings within Block 3 were occupied by African American and white laborers by these dates. Although the directory does not include exact street addresses, it appears likely that some of these residents lived in structures shown on the 1877 *Hopkins Map of Alexandria, Virginia*. Additional close interval shovel tests spaced 20 feet apart; as allowable by extant construction, have been placed in lots where early occupation is indicated. Due to extant construction in the northeastern lot in Block 3, the placement of Phase I shovel tests may not be adequate to assess the presence and significance of possible cultural resources within the lot and it is possible that additional work, including demolition monitoring and excavations (test units and/or stripping, etc.), will be necessary.

Exhibits E and F show details from historic map projection and the locations of planned STPs in Blocks 4 and 5 respectively. The placement of shovel tests within these blocks will follow previously outlined methodology. Locations shown as residential lots on historic maps in the area will be sampled with a minimum of three shovel test pits if possible; one in the lot front, one in the lot mid-section and one in the rear; a 40 foot interval shovel test grid will be used for the placement of shovel test pits in portions of the property that appear to have been undeveloped on historic maps. It is possible that demolition monitoring and additional archeological work, including but not limited to the manual excavation of additional test units and machine stripping, will be required in this area.

#### *Buried Surface and Feature Excavation*

In the event that intact buried surfaces and/or features are identified, excavation of test units may be necessary. A maximum of six test units (3 ft. x 3 ft.), or the equivalent square feet of smaller units, will be excavated as part of this scope to test potentially significant archeological features and resource areas. The test units will be excavated stratigraphically by natural layer and the soil of each layer separately screened through a 1/4-inch mesh. The size and depth of features will be determined if at all feasible. Artifacts will be bagged by stratigraphic level and the work documented with field notes, sketch plans, profiles and digital photographs. All features encountered will be mapped, fully

recorded and made available for inspection by Alexandria Archaeology. Since it is not known if the test units will be necessary, they will be budgeted on a per-square basis and are not included in the overall budget at this time.

### **Additional Documentary Research**

Previously completed archival research should allow for the association of any significant archeological deposits found with particular historic occupants of the project area. If significant historic period archeological resources are found and previous completed documentary research is insufficient to establish a historic context for such resources, additional documentary research will be conducted for the lot or lots where such resources occur. The archival research shall include, but will not be limited to, a search of deeds, plats, title documents, probate and other court records; tax and census records; business directories; published and unpublished manuscripts of first-hand accounts (such as letters, diaries, and county histories); newspaper articles; and photographs that might assist in identifying the historic occupants of the property, illuminating historic land use, and providing context for the archeological discoveries. Details of this research will be utilized in the analysis of the resource and will be included in the final report. Since it is not known if additional documentary research will be necessary, it is not included in the overall budget at this time.

### **Laboratory Work and Curation**

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

### **Archaeological Evaluation Report and Resource Management Plan**

The Archaeological Evaluation Report will include the following: a public summary (included in the report and provided separately on a CD); a background summary that addresses the archeological potential, including a detailed analysis of what historic maps indicated about the built environment; a map of the project area; a map with unit locations and significant features; a summary of the procedures; results of the field investigation and artifact analysis, including a distribution map or other graphics which indicate potentially significant archeological areas; an integration of the field and analysis data with the historical record and relevant oral histories; and recommendations for additional work, if needed.

All archeological sites discovered will be evaluated for National Register eligibility and will be registered with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR). Copies of the registration forms will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology.

As previously stated, it is anticipated that additional archeological work, including but not limited to systematic metal detector survey, the manual excavation of additional test units, machine test trenching/stripping and demolition or construction monitoring will be required within the project area. The Archaeological Evaluation Report will include a Resource Management Plan. This plan will present a strategy, scope of work (including a map indicating locations of proposed work in relation to completed tests), and budget for further investigations.

When the fieldwork is completed, two copies of the full Archaeological Evaluation Report will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology as a draft for review. Once the report is approved by the City Archaeologist, revisions will be made, and four copies of it, one unbound with original graphics, will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology. The report will also be submitted on a CD. All site maps and drawings must be inked or computer-generated so as to produce sharp and clear images that will result in clear photocopies or microfilms. The spines of all bound reports will include the report title, firm name and date of completion.

### **Public Interpretation**

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

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

### **Tasks:**

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

1. Call Alexandria Archaeology staff to finalize the field work strategy. Note that an Archaeological Certification will be required prior to beginning the field work.
2. Notify Alexandria Archaeology of the start date. Conduct the field investigation. Alexandria Archaeology staff will conduct site inspections throughout the course of the field work and may participate in decisions as to the placement and number of test units.
3. Produce the locational map(s) and process all significant artifacts. Evaluate the site to determine eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.
4. Produce and submit two drafts of the Archeological Evaluation Report to Alexandria Archaeology, including the public summary document and Resource Management Plan if warranted.

5. Make required revisions, and deliver to Alexandria Archaeology four hard copies of the final report (three bound, 1 unbound), one digital version of the report on a CD, a separate CD of the approved public summary and text and graphics for the interpretive signage, plus all field notes, photographs and slides, and records. The public summary shall also be e-mailed to Alexandria Archaeology for posting on the web site. In addition, arrange for the donation and delivery of the artifacts to an appropriate storage facility.

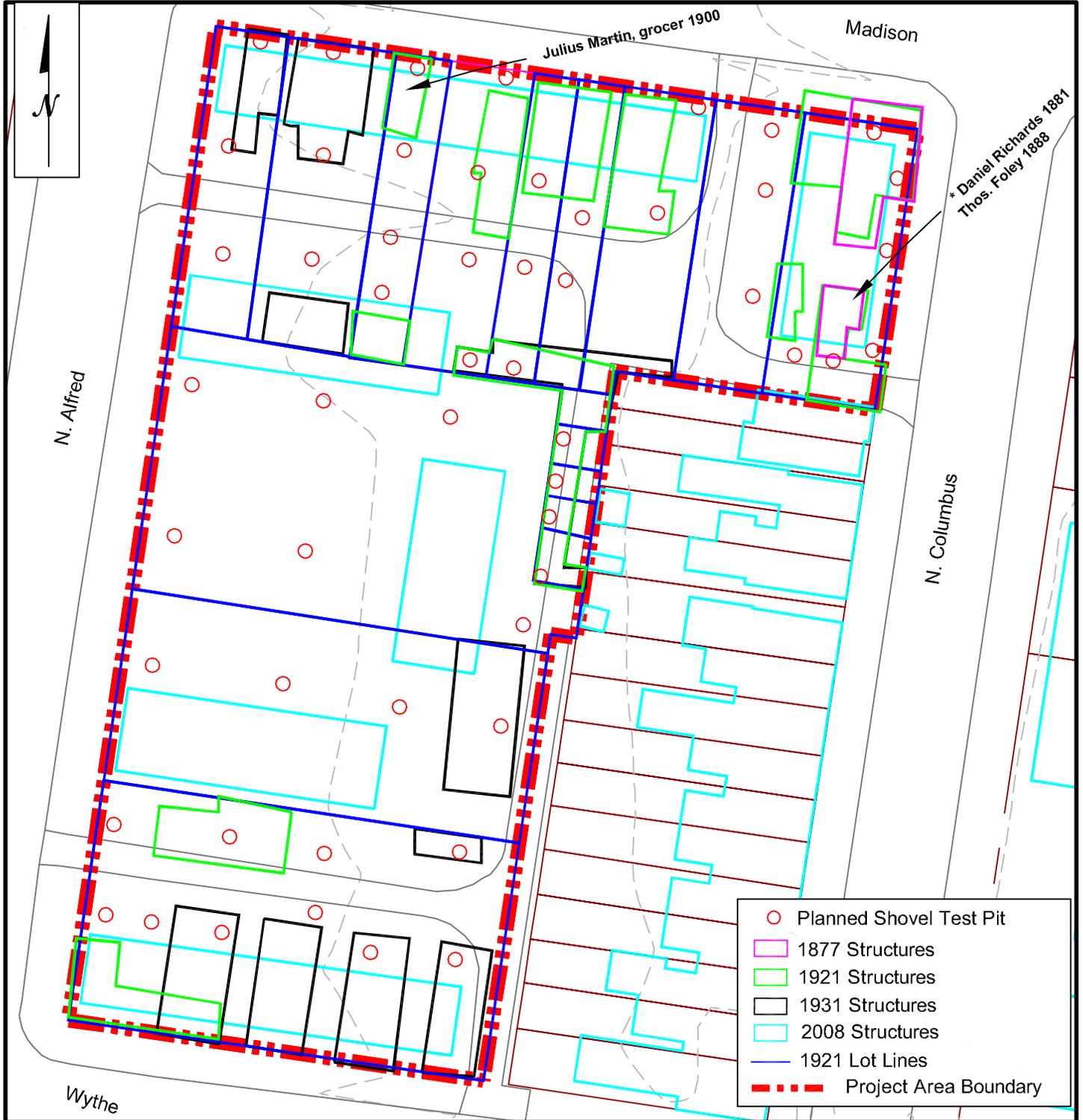
Draft Formats for Deliverables:

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Photographs:                | .jpg.  |
| 2. Line Drawings:              | .gif or .jpg as appropriate.                         |
| 3. Final Report/Public Summary | Word, PageMaker and/or PDF                           |
| 4. Oral History                | Word   |
| 5. Catalogue:                  | Word, Access or Excel                                |
| 6. Other Written material:     | Word, Access, Excel, PageMaker or PDF as appropriate |



1877 Structures Source: Alexandria, Virginia-Ward 3. J.M. Hopkins 1877  
 1921 Lot Lines and Structures Source: 1921. The Sanborn Map Company  
 1931 Structures Source: 1931. The Sanborn Map Company  
 2008 Structures Source: City of Alexandria GIS Department  
 Photo Source: City of Alexandria Spring 2007 Natural Color Imagery

**Planned Phase I Archeological Shovel Tests in the Project Area**  
**James Bland Development Property - WSSI #21548.02**  
 Scale: 1" = 100'



**Proposed Phase I Archeological Shovel Tests in Block 1**  
**James Bland Documentary Study - WSSI #21548.02**  
**Scale: 1" = 50'**



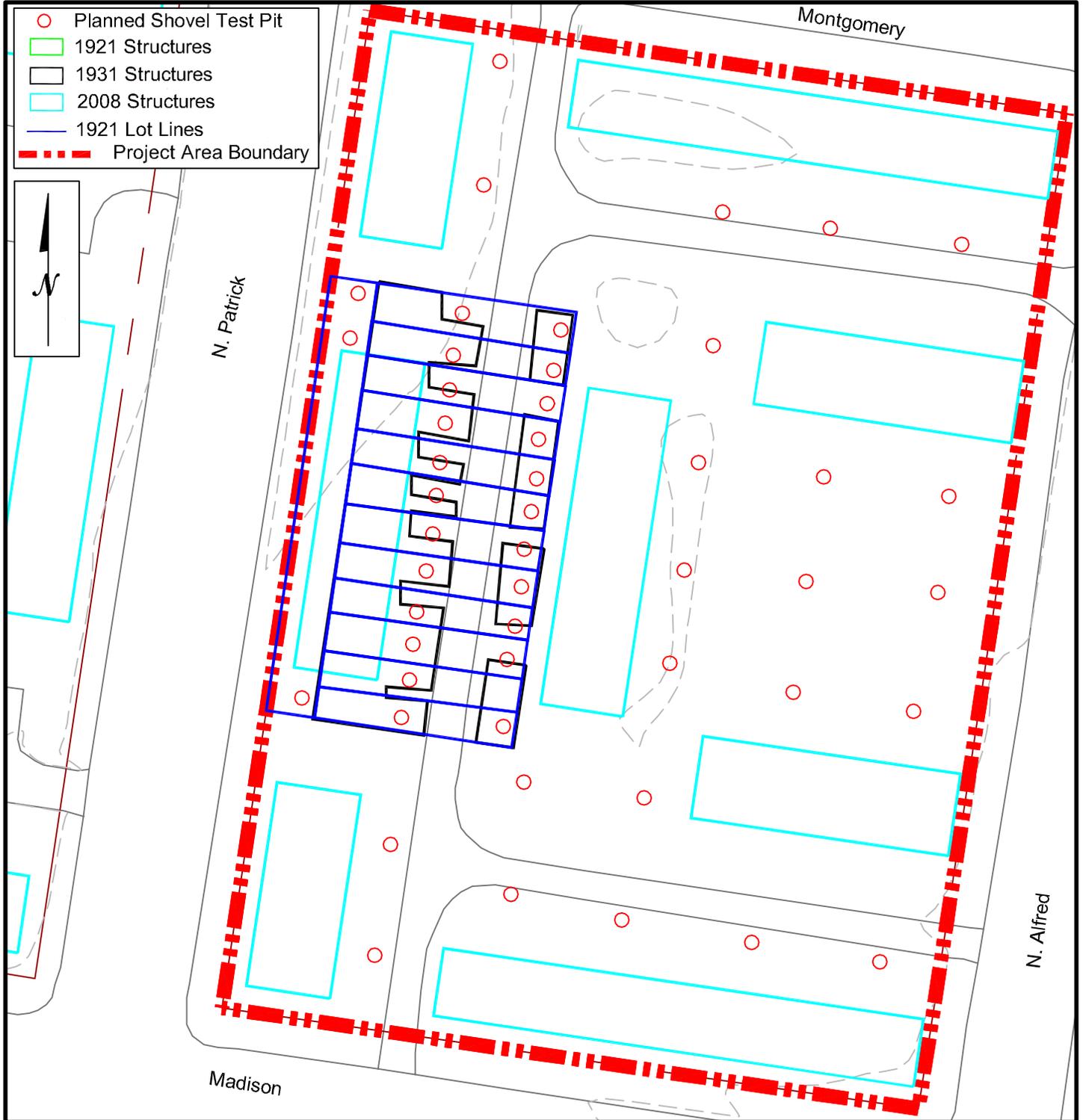
**Proposed Phase I Archeological Shovel Tests in Block 2**  
**James Bland Documentary Study - WSSI #21548.02**  
**Scale: 1" = 50'**



**Proposed Phase I Archeological Shovel Tests in Block 3**  
**James Bland Documentary Study - WSSI #21548.02**  
**Scale: 1" = 50'**



**Proposed Phase I Archeological Shovel Tests in Block 4**  
**James Bland Documentary Study - WSSI #21548.02**  
**Scale: 1" = 50'**



**Proposed Phase I Archeological Shovel Tests in Block 5**  
**James Bland Documentary Study - WSSI #21548.02**  
**Scale: 1" = 50'**



**APPENDIX II**  
**Artifact Inventory**



**JAMES BLAND PHASE I  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

**Block 1**

**STP 01, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Ceramics

0 refined white earthenware sherds (discarded in field)

Glass

0 unidentified modern glass sherds (discarded in field)

Miscellaneous

0 brick fragments (discarded in field)

0 coal fragments (discarded in field)

0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)

0 polystyrene foam fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 01, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

1 ceramic utility insulator fragment, burned (discarded in lab)

1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated

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

2 redware sherds, unglazed

1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, stained, burned

1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue decoration (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, rim fragment (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

1 7-up cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM), scratched (post-1934)

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched, patinated

2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)

1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, unidentified rounded lip fragment, heavily patinated

1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, unidentified rounded lip fragment, textured pattern, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)

1 cornflower blue cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)

1 unidentified aqua sherd, flat, scratched

1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, patinated

1 white milk glass cylindrical tableware/bottle sherd

Metal

2 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment
- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 02, Ao/Fill 1 horizon (sample)**

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, blue transfer printed, base fragment
- 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, stained/burned
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified green decoration
- 1 whiteware sherd, polychrome decal decoration (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1890-present, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, handle fragment (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, rim fragments, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 6 whiteware sherds, undecorated, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 2 Ball blue cylindrical canning jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM), scratched (1909-1938)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, scratched
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "DUR...", automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, textured pattern
- 7 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 10 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched, stained
  - 1 glass insulator fragments (discarded in field)
  - 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
  - 0 unidentified modern glass sherds (discarded in field)
  - 0 unidentified modern glass sherds, duraglas stippling (1940-present) (discarded in field)

Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)
- 1 unidentified buckle (discarded in field)
- 3 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 0 unidentified ferrous metal fragments (discarded in field)
- 3 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 8 bone fragments
- 0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 rubber fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 02, Fill 2 horizon**

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, external thread, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, stained

**STP 03, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

- 2 whiteware sherds (mend), undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM), scratched (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed line and dot pattern, automatic bottle machine (ABM), scratched (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, heavily patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, heavily scratched, stained
- 6 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched, patinated
- 1 pink selenium cylindrical bottle/jar sherd (1911-1930)
- 1 unidentified light green sherd, stained, patinated
- 1 unidentified very pale aqua sherd, flat

Metal

- 1 brass pin fragment, decorative dot pattern, unidentified clasp, bent

Miscellaneous

- 3 bone fragments
- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 03, Fill 3 horizon**

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 04, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, gray glazed interior and exterior
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze polychrome hand painted decoration (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, duraglas stippling, (1940-present) (discarded in lab)
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...CO.../...HST...", PATINATED
- 2 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, patinated
- 2 unidentified light green sherds, flat, patinated

Metal

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

Miscellaneous

- 0 asbestos tile fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 mortar fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 04, Fill 3 horizon**

Glass

- 3 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM), patinated (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched, patinated
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, curved, thin, patinated
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, flat, patinated
- 2 windowpane sherds, lime soda, patinated (1864-present)

Metal

- 2 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 3 unidentified nail fragments
- 1 wire nail fragment, pulled, burned (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

- 0 asbestos tile fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 mortar fragments (discarded in field)
- 1 slag fragment (discarded in lab)

**STP 04, Fill 4 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified polychrome decoration

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed "...-.../...329...", base fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...TL...", automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 2 honey amber cylindrical bottle sherds, patinated
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 peacock cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched, patinated
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, flat, scratched
- 2 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, patinated
- 1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, patinated
- 1 unidentified very pale aqua sherd, flat
- 1 white milk glass cylindrical tableware sherd, thin

Metal

- 4 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 0 asbestos tile fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 mortar fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)

**STP 05, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

- 0 unidentified modern glass sherds (discarded in field)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 05, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain unidentified ceramic figurine, paw and foot attached

Glass

- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, patinated
- 1 windowpane sherd, lime soda (1864-present)
- 1 windowpane sherd, potash/soda, patinated (pre-1864)

Metal

- 3 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 06, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 rubber fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 07, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

- 0 unidentified modern glass sherds (discarded in field)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 slag fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 07, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

- 2 hard paste porcelain sherds (mend), gilt-edge decoration, rim fragments, stained
- 1 ironstone sherd, blue maker's mark stamped "THE COLONIAL...19..." with floral decoration and eagle head, made by Colonial Pottery Company from East Liverpool, Ohio (1903-1929, Lehner 1988)
- 2 ironstone sherds, molded scroll decoration, base fragments (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 stoneware sewer pipe fragment (discarded in lab)
- 1 whiteware sherd, edge embossed decoration, rim fragment, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1845-1885+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, gilt-edge decoration, rim fragment (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1890-1930+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, polychrome floral decal decoration, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1890-present, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, shadow decal decoration (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1890-present, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, thick, molded scroll decoration, rim fragment, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, rim fragment (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 3 Ball blue cylindrical canning jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1909-1938)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, collared lip finish, heavily heat melted, stained
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, stained
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, chilled iron mold, crown cap lip finish (1890-1915)
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical tableware sherd, ribbed, chilled iron mold (1880-1915)
- 1 green cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, embossed "1354/C.S & CO", automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, stained, patinated
- 2 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, contact mold, patinated (1810-1880)
- 1 unidentified light green sherd, flat
- 1 unidentified pale green sherd, flat, thick, patinated
- 1 white milk glass cylindrical tableware sherd, edge embossed decoration, scalloped rim fragment
- 1 white milk glass cylindrical tableware/bottle sherd, stained

Metal

- 2 cut nail fragments, one pulled (post-1790)
- 5 unidentified nail fragments, two pulled
- 2 wire fragments
- 1 wire nail fragment (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 1 jaw fragment with tooth attached
- 0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
- 1 tooth fragment

**STP 07, Fill 3 horizon**

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 Ball blue cylindrical canning jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1909-1938)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched, patinated

- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, possible wine glass base, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...NE.../...R...", chilled iron mold (1880-1915)
- 2 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, chilled iron mold (1880-1915)
- 3 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 3 olive green cylindrical bottle sherds
- 2 unidentified clear sherds, curved, thin, stained
- 1 unidentified green sherd, flat, patinated
- 1 unidentified pale green sherd, flat, patinated
- 1 unidentified very pale green sherd, flat, patinated

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, thin
- 4 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 08, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 mortar fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 slag fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 08, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

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

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)

Metal

- 1 unidentified brass fragment, folded
- 2 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 08, Fill 3 horizon**

Ceramics

- 2 redware sherds, unglazed
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, burned

Glass

- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 6 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, patinated

- 6 unidentified light green sherds, flat
- 1 unidentified light green spall
- 1 unidentified pale green sherd, flat, patinated
- 1 unidentified very pale aqua sherd, flat, patinated
- 1 windowpane sherd, soda/lime soda, scratched

Metal

- 4 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 4 unidentified ferrous metal fragments, flat
- 3 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 4 bone fragments
- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 mortar fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 slag fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 08, Fill 4 horizon**

Glass

- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 3 unidentified light green sherds, flat

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments

**STP 09, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

- 0 unidentified modern glass sherds (discarded in field)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 09, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted decoration (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 refined white earthenware spall

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 2 unidentified clear spalls
- 1 unidentified pale green sherd, flat, stained, patinated

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 09, Fill 3 horizon**

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)

## **STP 10, Fill 2 horizon**

### Ceramics

- 1 grey bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear glazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, unidentified pink decoration
- 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated, base fragment, burned (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

### Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed "...R K .. Y,,,", patinated
- 1 amber square/rectangular bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 aqua square/rectangular bottle/jar sherd, paneled, heavily patinated (post-1850)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, textured pattern
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified lip finish fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 2 cornflower blue square/rectangular bottle sherds, scratched, patinated
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 2 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, scratched, patinated
- 1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, heavily scratched/patinated
- 1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, patinated
- 1 windowpane sherd, potash, patinated (pre-1864)

### Metal

- 1 ferrous metal railroad spike
- 0 insulation wire fragments (discarded in field)
- 3 unidentified nail fragments

### Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment
- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 slag fragments (discarded in field)

## **STP 10, Fill 3 horizon**

### Ceramics

- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, burned, stained

### Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 1 Ball blue cylindrical canning jar sherd, embossed "...PE...", automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1909-1938)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, external thread lip finish, automatic

- bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, ribbed, patinated
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, heavily scratched, stained
- 4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 1 unidentified pale aqua sherd, flat, stained
- 1 white milk glass canning jar lid liner sherd (1869-1941)
- 1 windowpane sherd, potash (pre-1864)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 1 plastic button inset, round, green

**STP 11, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

- 0 unidentified modern glass sherds (discarded in field)

Metal

- 0 unidentified ferrous metal fragments (discarded in field)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 mortar fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 11, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

- 2 hard paste porcelain sherds, polychrome floral decal decoration
- 1 stoneware sewer pipe fragment (discarded in lab)
- 1 whiteware sherd, polychrome floral decal decoration, base fragment, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1890-present, Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherds, undecorated, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 Ball blue cylindrical canning jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1909-1938)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
- 4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, round lip finish, horizontal line of vertical lines, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, patinated (1880-1915)
- 1 clear manganese multi-sided tableware sherd, patinated (1880-1915)

- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, scratched, patinated

Metal

- 2 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 1 unidentified brass fragment, thin, flat, unidentified small nail attached
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, curved
- 4 unidentified nail fragments, one pulled
- 3 wire nail fragments, one pulled (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

- 1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in lab)
- 1 plastic fragment, black, flat (discarded in lab)

**STP 11, Fill 3 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified green decoration
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified green decoration, base fragment
- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, unidentified green decoration, rim fragments
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, scratched
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, capseat/milk bottle lip finish, scratched, patinated (1889-1950s)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, duraglas stippling, base fragment (1940-present) (discarded in lab)
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched, patinated
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 unidentified very pale green sherd, flat, patinated

Metal

- 2 unidentified lead rod fragments
- 1 unidentified nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment

**STP 11, Fill 4 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, edge embossed gilt-edge decoration, rim fragment (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1890-1930+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched, patinated
- 2 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherds (1880-1915)
- 1 unidentified clear spall
- 1 unidentified clear spall, heavily patinated

### **STP 11, Fill 5 horizon**

#### Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 yellowware sherds, undecorated, rim fragments (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

#### Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd
- 1 clear multi-sided tableware sherd, base fragment, patinated

### **STP 12, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

#### Glass

- 0 unidentified modern glass sherds (discarded in field)

#### Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)

### **STP 12, Fill 2 horizon**

#### Ceramics

- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, burned, stained

#### Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, scratched, stained, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 1 clear multi-sided bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, chilled iron mold, patinated (1880-1930)
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched, patinated
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, flat, thick, stained/patinated
- 1 white milk glass 4-hole sew through button - 1.1 cm diameter

#### Metal

- 1 unidentified iron alloy rod fragment
- 1 unidentified nail fragment

#### Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 13, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 7-up green cylindrical bottle sherd, crown cap lip finish fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (post-1934)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, external thread lip finish fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd (1880-1915)
- 1 unidentified clear spall

Metal

- 0 unidentified ferrous metal fragments (discarded in field)

Miscellaneous

- 2 bone fragments
- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
- 1 rubber fragment, black (discarded in lab)

**STP 13, Fill 3 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue decoration (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 1 white milk glass cylindrical tableware/bottle sherd

Metal

- 1 ferrous metal can fragment

**STP 13, Fill 4 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 grey bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 slag fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 13, Fill 5 horizon**

Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, stained, patinated
- 1 unidentified pale aqua sherd, flat, scratched, patinated

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 slag fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 14, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Miscellaneous

- 0 concrete fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 14, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated
- 2 hard paste porcelain sherds (toilet bowl), undecorated, burned
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, stained
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, elongated blob-type lip finish, stained
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...OLD...", base fragment, scratched, patinated
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, pressed (1827-present)
- 1 gray selenium cylindrical bottle sherd, ribbed, collared neck (1911-1930)
- 2 gray selenium cylindrical bottle sherds (1911-1930)
- 2 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 2 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, patinated

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 slag fragments (discarded in field)

## **Block 2**

### **STP 01, Fill 2 horizon**

#### Glass

- 1 Ball blue cylindrical canning jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1909-1938)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched

#### Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 slag fragments (discarded in field)

### **STP 04, Fill 2 horizon**

#### Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 Ball blue cylindrical canning jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1909-1938)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1915)
- 2 green cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 unidentified green spall
- 1 unidentified pale green sherd, flat, scratched, patinated

#### Metal

- 3 cut nail fragments, one pulled (post-1790)
- 1 unidentified aluminum fragment, curved
- 4 unidentified nail fragments, one pulled

#### Miscellaneous

- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)

### **STP 05, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

#### Glass

- 0 unidentified modern glass sherds (discarded in field)

#### Metal

- 1 beer pull tab fragment (discarded in field)

#### Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)

### **STP 05, Fill 2 horizon**

#### Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, unglazed

Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, flat, patinated

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 06, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 7-up green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (post-1934)
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM), stained (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, very thick, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 6 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM), scratched (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, ribbed, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd (1880-1915)
- 1 clear multi-sided bottle/jar sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, stained, patinated
- 1 unidentified very pale aqua sherd, flat, patinated
- 1 unidentified very pale green spall
- 1 very pale green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)

Metal

- 4 cut nail fragments, one pulled (post-1790)
- 2 unidentified ferrous metal fragments, flat
- 5 unidentified nail fragments
- 2 wire nail fragments (1890-present)

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

**STP 06, Fill 3 horizon**

Ceramics

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

Glass

- 2 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 Ball blue cylindrical canning jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1909-1938)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 1 white milk glass cylindrical tableware sherd

Metal

- 2 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 1 unidentified nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 1 plastic 2-hole sew through button, gray - 1.4 cm diameter

**STP 07, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

- 0 unidentified modern glass sherds (discarded in field)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 07, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 grey bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed

Glass

- 2 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM), scratched (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 2 green cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 pale aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd
- 1 unidentified clear spall

Metal

- 3 wire nail fragments, two pulled (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)

## **STP 07, Fill 3 horizon**

### Ceramics

- 2 hard paste porcelain sherds, blue transfer printed
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

### Glass

- 6 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 2 Ball blue cylindrical canning jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1909-1938)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, chilled iron mold, patinated (1880-1930)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...E..."
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, ground lip finish, patinated (1872-1910)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, large mouth external thread lip finish, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 16 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, base fragments, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, external thread lip finishes, stained, patinated
- 6 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched, patinated
- 2 green cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM), scratched (1907-present)
- 1 olive amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 unidentified clear selenium sherd, flat, patinated (1911-1930)
- 1 unidentified clear spall
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat
- 1 unidentified white milk glass spall

### Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, curved
- 1 unidentified nail fragment
- 2 wire nail fragments, pulled (1890-present)

### Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)

### **STP 08, Fill 2 horizon**

#### Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, base fragment, stained, burned
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified embossed decoration, rim fragment, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1845-1885+, Miller 1992)

#### Glass

- 1 7-up green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (post-1934)
- 5 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 Ball blue cylindrical canning jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1909-1938)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, ribbed, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 2 cobalt cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, external thread lip finishes, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd
- 1 puce cylindrical bottle sherd, probable base fragment, molded decoration (Civil War)
- 1 unidentified pale aqua sherd, flat, patinated

#### Metal

- 2 strap iron fragments
- 2 unidentified nail fragments

#### Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment
- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 1 plastic bowl fragment, gray, rim/base fragment, stained (discarded in lab)
- 1 plastic fragment, flat, black (discarded in lab)

### **STP 08, Fill 3 horizon**

#### Ceramics

- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, stained, burned

#### Glass

- 1 7-up green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (post-1934)
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, patinated
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold, patinated (1810-1880)

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...B...", automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 6 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched/patinated
- 1 honey amber cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold, patinated (1810-1880)
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, curved, thin, stained
- 1 unidentified honey amber spall
- 2 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, stained, patinated

Metal

- 2 unidentified ferrous metal fragments, flat
- 1 unidentified nail fragment
- 9 unidentified nail fragments, three pulled

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 09, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

- 0 unidentified modern glass sherds (discarded in field)

Metal

- 0 unidentified ferrous metal fragments (discarded in field)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 10, Fill 2 horizon**

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed twisted vertical lines, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 2 unidentified red sherds (mend), flat, textured geometric pattern one side, scalloped edge on opposite side

Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment, pulled (post-1790)
- 1 unidentified aluminum fragment, flat, degraded

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 11, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)

Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragment (discarded in field)

**STP 12, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, rim fragment
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, unidentified embossed decoration, rim fragment
- 2 hard paste porcelain sherds, undecorated

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 unidentified pale aqua sherd, flat
- 1 unidentified pale green sherd, flat, stained

Miscellaneous

- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 1 tooth fragment

**STP 13, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, base fragment

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, external thread lip fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, heavily patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, pressed geometric pattern (1827-present)
- 2 unidentified light green sherds, flat, patinated

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- 0 unidentified ferrous metal fragments (discarded in field)
- 2 unidentified nail fragments, one pulled

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)

### **STP 15, Fill 2 horizon**

#### Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, rim fragment
- 2 hard paste porcelain sherds, undecorated, base fragments
- 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated, base fragment (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

#### Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed "...E PINT...", automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, scratched
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...3.../2-4 K-7 6...", base fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, stained
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 pink selenium cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched (1911-1930)
- 1 unidentified light aqua spall

#### Metal

- 4 cut nail fragments, one pulled (post-1790)
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, curved
- 6 unidentified nail fragments

### **STP 15, Fill 3 horizon**

#### Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, unidentified pink decoration
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, heavily stained

#### Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, duraglas stippling (1940-present)
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, molded, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, embossed lines, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, chilled iron mold (1880-1915)

Metal

2 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

0 brick fragments (discarded in field)  
0 cigar filter fragments (discarded in field)  
0 slag fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 15, Fill 4 horizon**

Ceramics

1 hard paste porcelain sherd, unidentified green decoration, rim fragment  
1 refined white earthenware spall  
1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched  
1 white milk glass 4-hole sew through button, stained - 1.6 diameter

**STP 16, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

0 unidentified modern glass sherds (discarded in field)

Metal

1 ferrous metal bolt fragment (discarded in field)

Miscellaneous

0 brick fragments (discarded in field)  
0 coal fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 16, Fill 2 horizon**

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM)  
(1910-present)

Miscellaneous

0 brick fragments (discarded in field)  
0 coal fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 17, Fill 2 horizon**

Glass

1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated  
1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, small mouth external thread lip finish,  
automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)  
1 cobalt cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, patinated

Metal

1 wire nail fragment, pulled (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

0 brick fragments (discarded in field)  
0 coal fragment (discarded in field)  
1 slag fragment (discarded in lab)

**STP 17, Fill 3 horizon**

Ceramics

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

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, small mouth external thread lip finish, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 6 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 unidentified aqua sherd, flat, scratched
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, curved, thin
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, curved, thin, heavily patinated
- 2 unidentified very pale aqua sherds, flat, patinated

Metal

- 1 unidentified nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 18, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

- 0 unidentified modern glass sherds (discarded in field)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 18, Fill 2 horizon**

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 honey amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 honey amber cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed "...SALE...", automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, base fragment, patinated

Metal

- 2 cut nail fragments (post-1790)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 18, Fill 3 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, stained/burned

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...V...", stained, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 19, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, blue rim band decoration, rim fragment (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 whiteware sherds, undecorated, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched
- 2 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherds (1880-1915)
- 1 honey amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 pale green cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 4 pale green cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 unidentified green sherd, flat, patinated

Metal

- 2 wire nail fragments (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

- 3 mortar fragments (discarded in lab)

**STP 19, Fill 3 horizon**

Ceramics

- 11 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 6 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 very pale aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)

### **STP 20, Fill 2 horizon**

#### Ceramics

- 1 stoneware sewer pipe fragment, unglazed interior, clear glazed exterior

#### Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 2 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched, stained
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, textured pattern, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, rounded lip finish, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 unidentified orange spall

#### Metal

- 2 unidentified nail fragments

### **STP 21, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

#### Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)

### **Block 3**

#### **STP 01, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

#### Glass

- 0 bottle/jar sherd automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present) (discarded in field) ???

#### Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)

#### **STP 03, Fill 3 horizon**

#### Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, unidentified polychrome decoration, burned
- 2 whiteware sherds (mend), undecorated, base fragments (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

#### Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified rounded lip finish, threaded, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, very stained, patinated
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds (mend), unidentified lip finish fragments, possible crown cap fragments, stained

- 10 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 8 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, heavily heat melted
- 3 unidentified clear spalls
- 7 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, patinated
- 1 unidentified very pale aqua, flat, stained, patinated

Metal

- 3 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 5 unidentified nail fragments, one pulled

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragment (discarded in field)
- 0 mortar fragments (discarded in field)
- 9 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab)
- 0 slag fragments (discarded in field)
- 1 slate fragment

**STP 03, Fill 4 horizon**

Glass

- 1 amber multi-sided bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched, patinated
- 3 clear cylindrical tableware sherds (mend), scalloped edge
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched, patinated

Metal

- 3 unidentified ferrous metal fragments

Miscellaneous

- 1 cinder fragment
- 1 coal fragment
- 3 oyster shell fragments, 1.8 grams

**STP 04, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, embossed/molded decoration, rim fragment, burned (1800-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 2 7-up green cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (post-1934)
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, crushed
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed "...R...", automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 10 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM), scratched (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...E...", scratched

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, textured pattern, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing
- 10 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 9 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched, patinated
- 1 clear oval/rectangular bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 unidentified clear spall
- 1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, scratched
- 2 unidentified pale aqua sherds, flat, stained
- 1 unidentified pale aqua spall
- 2 windowpane sherds, lime soda, scratched (1864-present)

#### Metal

- 1 aluminum twist cap (discarded in lab)
- 2 cut nail fragments, one pulled (post-1790)
- 4 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 5 unidentified nail fragments
- 2 wire nail fragments, one pulled (1890-present)

#### Miscellaneous

- 4 brick fragments (discarded in lab)
- 6 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab)
- 3 plastic fragments, black, textured (discarded in lab)
- 5 slag fragments (discarded in lab)

### **STP 04, Fill 2 horizon**

#### Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, unidentified pink decoration
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

#### Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed "...C...", patinated
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed "...J L PRESCOT..", patinated
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed "...O...", automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed "...PA...", patinated
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed "...SS...", patinated
- 7 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 2 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, base fragments, scratched
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, scratched
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...T...", automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 5 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds patinated

- 6 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, crushed, stained
- 8 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched (1880-1915)
- 1 green cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 9 unidentified amber spalls
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, flat, scratched, stained
- 3 unidentified clear spall
- 4 unidentified light green sherds, flat, scratched, stained
- 1 unidentified very pale aqua sherd, flat
- 2 unidentified very pale green sherds, flat, scratched, patinated
- 1 very pale aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated

Metal

- 2 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 5 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 1 asbestos tile fragment (discarded in lab)
- 7 brick fragments (discarded in lab)
- 2 cinder fragments (discarded in lab)
- 3 oyster shell fragments, one burned (discarded in lab)
- 2 slag fragments (discarded in lab)
- 1 slate fragment

**STP 06, Fill 2 and Fill 3 horizons**

Ceramics

- 1 American Rockingham/Bennington sherd, undecorated, rim fragment (1800-1912, Miller 1992; 1845-1900+, Magid 1990)
- 1 ceramic tile fragment, brown and gold
- 1 grey bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unidentified cobalt decoration, brown and clear glazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated
- 3 redware sherds, brown glazed interior and exterior
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, stained/burned
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified yellow decoration, rim fragment, burned
- 1 whiteware sherd, embossed rim decoration, rim fragment (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1845-1885+, Miller 1992)
- 4 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 7-up green cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed "...R...", duraglas stippling (1940-present)
- 2 7-up green cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (post-1934)

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed "...S.A....", base fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, unidentified embossing, patinated
- 5 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 2 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched, patinated
- 2 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, textured pattern, patinated
- 1 amber cylindrical tableware sherd, molded circular bumps, Depression glass (1920s-1930s)
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, crushed
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched, patinated
- 1 Ball blue cylindrical canning jar sherd, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1909-1938)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, heavily scratched, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, heavily patinated/degraded
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, heavily stained
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, textured pattern
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, thin
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 28 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM), patinated (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, ribbed, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 5 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched
- 18 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, stained, patinated
- 12 clear cylindrical tableware sherds, stained, patinated
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched, patinated (1880-1915)
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical tableware sherd, unidentified rounded lip fragment, patinated (1880-1915)
- 1 clear manganese multi-sided bottle/jar sherd, patinated (1880-1915)
- 1 clear manganese multi-sided tableware sherd, patinated (1880-1915)
- 2 clear square/rectangular bottle/jar sherds, stained
- 7 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 2 light green cylindrical bottle sherds, patinated
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 turquoise cylindrical tableware sherd, pressed diamond pattern, Depression glass (1920s-1930s)
- 2 unidentified amber spalls
- 2 unidentified clear sherds, flat, crushed
- 10 unidentified clear spalls
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, heavily heat melted
- 2 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, stained/patinated

- 4 unidentified very pale aqua sherds, flat, patinated
- 2 unidentified very pale green sherds, flat, patinated
- 1 very pale green cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 very pale green cylindrical bottle sherd, textured pattern
- 1 windowpane sherd, potash (pre-1864)

Metal

- 2 cut nail fragments, one pulled (post-1790)
- 3 ferrous metal grommet fragments
- 1 lead disk fragment, thin, flat, patinated
- 9 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 11 unidentified nail fragments
- 1 wire 2d nail (1890-present)
- 1 wire nail fragment, pulled (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

- 0 asbestos tile fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 asphalt fragments (discarded in field)
- 1 bone
- 3 brick fragments (discarded in lab)
- 0 cigar filter fragment (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 mortar fragments (discarded in field)
- 6 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab)
- 1 plastic fragment, brown, multi-sided, threaded interior, possible cap fragment (discarded in lab)
- 1 plastic, tortoise shell colored, cylindrical rod (discarded in lab)
- 1 rubber tube fragment (discarded in lab)
- 0 slag fragments (discarded in field)
- 1 slate fragment

Prehistoric

- 1 chert tested cobble, utilized, smoothed on one side

**STP 08, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated, handle fragment (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed "...U.S.A....", duraglas stippling, base fragment (1940-present) (discarded in lab)
- 1 Ball blue cylindrical canning jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1909-1938)
- 1 unidentified honey amber spall
- 1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, stained
- 0 unidentified modern glass sherds (discarded in field)

Metal

- 3 unidentified nail fragments, one pulled

Miscellaneous

- 1 asphalt shingle fragment (discarded in lab)
- 1 brick fragment (discarded in lab)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 2 mortar fragments (discarded in lab)
- 2 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab)
- 0 slag fragments (discarded in field)
- 2 slag fragments (discarded in lab)
- 0 tar paper shingle fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 08, Concrete Layer sample**

Miscellaneous

- 2 concrete fragments (discarded in lab)

**STP 08, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue decoration (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 7-up green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM), scratched (post-1934)
- 2 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, parallel horizontal lines of vertical lines
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds (mend), patinated
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd
- 2 unidentified light aqua sherds (mend), flat, thick, scratched, stained
- 4 unidentified pale aqua sherds, flat
- 2 unidentified pale green spalls
- 1 windowpane sherd, lime soda, scratched, patinated (1864-present)
- 1 windowpane sherd, soda/lime soda

Metal

- 1 unidentified nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 8 brick fragments (discarded in lab)
- 2 cinder fragments (discarded in lab)
- 1 coal fragment (discarded in lab)

**STP 09, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

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

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched, patinated
- 1 unidentified amber spall

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

Miscellaneous

- 3 brick fragments (discarded in lab)

**STP 10, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment, stained - 5/64 diameter
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, rim fragment, burned
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified green decoration
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 7-up green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (post-1934)
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM), scratched (1907-present)
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 Ball blue cylindrical canning jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM), patinated (1909-1938)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 5 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, molded, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, ribbed, scratched, patinated
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched, patinated
- 1 lime green cylindrical bottle sherd, ribbed, base fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM), scratched, patinated (1907-present)
- 0 unidentified modern glass sherds (discarded in field)
- 2 unidentified very pale green sherds, flat, patinated
- 2 white milk glass cylindrical tableware/bottle sherds, base fragments, one crushed

Metal

- 1 copper United Way pin (post-1970)
- 3 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 1 ferrous metal crown cap fragment (discarded in lab)
- 1 screw fragment, threaded
- 11 unidentified nail fragments
- 1 wire nail fragment, pulled (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

- 0 balloon fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 1 cinder fragment (discarded in lab)

- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 1 leather shoe fragment with eyelets, red (discarded in lab)
- 1 plastic bead, black, circular
- 1 plastic fragment, black (discarded in lab)
- 1 plastic fragment, tubular, gray (discarded in lab)
- 4 slag fragments (discarded in lab)
- 0 tar roof tile fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 10, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified lip finish, heavily patinated, degraded
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, duraglas stippling (1940-present) (discarded in lab)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, thin, stained
- 4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, scratched
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, base (kick-up) fragment, scratched, patinated
- 1 pale green cylindrical bottle sherd, molded, scratched, patinated
- 2 unidentified clear spalls
- 1 unidentified pale aqua sherd, flat, scratched, stained
- 1 unidentified very pale green sherd, flat, scratched, stained

Metal

- 1 cut/wrought nail fragment, pulled
- 1 ferrous metal railroad spike
- 8 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 5 unidentified nail fragments
- 1 wire 6d nail (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

- 5 bone fragments, one burned
- 5 brick fragments (discarded in lab)
- 1 charcoal fragment (discarded in lab)
- 2 slag fragments (discarded in lab)
- 1 slate fragment

Prehistoric

- 1 honey chert primary reduction flake, proximal, cortex lateral margin

**STP 12, Fill 3 horizon (sample)**

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM), scratched, patinated (1910-present)
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated (1880-1915)
- 0 unidentified modern glass sherds (discarded in field)

Metal

- 0 unidentified ferrous metal fragments (discarded in field)
- 1 unidentified nail fragment
- 1 wire 16d nail (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 concrete fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 mortar fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 13, Fill 3 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, stained

Glass

- 2 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched, patinated
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched
- 2 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated (1880-1915)
- 2 clear multi-sided bottle/jar sherds (mend), base fragments, patinated
- 2 pale aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, stained, patinated
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, heavily heat melted
- 2 unidentified clear spalls
- 1 white milk glass canning jar lid liner sherd, embossed "...INE BOYD'S C..." (1869-1941)

Metal

- 2 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 1 wire 30d nail, pulled (1890-present)
- 1 wire 8d nail (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 mortar fragments (discarded in field)
- 1 plastic fragment, blue and white, curved
- 0 slag fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 13, Fill 4 horizon**

Ceramics

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

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, ribbed, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, crushed
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, thick, base fragments, patinated
- 1 pale aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified rounded rim fragment, patinated
- 1 unidentified clear spall
- 2 unidentified pale aqua sherds, flat, stained, patinated

Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)
- 2 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 2 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 11 bone fragments
- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 concrete fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 slag fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 14, Ao/Fill 1 horizon (sample)**

Ceramics

- 1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, grey glazed interior, unidentified blue decoration exterior

Glass

- 1 cobalt cylindrical bottle sherd, ribbed
- 1 green cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched
- 0 unidentified modern glass sherds (discarded in field)
- 1 white milk glass 4-hole sew through button -- 1.1 cm diameter

Metal

- 0 unidentified ferrous metal fragments (discarded in field)
- 2 unidentified nail fragments
- 2 wire nail fragments (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 mortar fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 14, Fill 2 horizon**

Miscellaneous

- 0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 slag fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 16, Ao/Fill 1 and Fill 2 horizons**

Glass

- 0 unidentified modern glass sherds (discarded in field)

Metal

- 0 unidentified ferrous metal fragments (discarded in field)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 cement fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 mortar fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 16, Fill 3 horizon (sample)**

Ceramics

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

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched/stained, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, patinated
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched, patinated (1880-1915)
- 2 pale aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 0 unidentified modern glass sherds (discarded in field)

Metal

- 0 unidentified ferrous metal fragments

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment (discarded in field)
- 0 cement fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 mortar fragments (discarded in field)
- 1 slag fragment (discarded in lab)

**STP 17, Ao/Fill 1 and Fill 2 horizons**

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 18, Fill 3 horizon (sample)**

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 honey amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 unidentified aqua sherd, flat, patinated
- 1 very pale aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 concrete fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 19, Fill 3 horizon**

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, scratched
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, ribbed
- 2 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, stained
- 2 unidentified pale aqua sherds, flat

Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- 2 wire nail fragments, one pulled (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

- 3 bone fragments
- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 mortar fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 slag fragments (discarded in field)

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

**STP 23, Fill 3 horizon**

Ceramics

- 2 kaolin pipe bowl fragments

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)

Metal

- 1 bottle cap (modern) (discarded in field)
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

Miscellaneous

- 0 asphalt fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 1 cement block fragment (discarded in field)
- 1 coal fragment (discarded in lab)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 slag fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 24, Fill 3 horizon**

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched
- 1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, stained/patinated

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- 1 unidentified nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 concrete fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 slag fragments (discarded in field)

## STP 27, Ao/Fill 1 horizon

### Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, polychrome decal decoration (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1890-present, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified yellow decoration, rim fragment (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

### Glass

- 5 7-up green cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (post-1934)
- 6 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 7 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, heavily scratched
- 3 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, patinated
- 2 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, threaded lip finishes, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, stained
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, unidentified embossing, crushed, stained
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, collared lip fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified collared, wide mouth lip finish, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, scratched
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, very stained
- 22 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
- 25 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 11 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched, stained
- 4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, textured pattern
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, unidentified rounded rim fragment, stained
- 3 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched, stained (1880-1915)
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical tableware sherd, "twisted" decoration, handle fragment (1880-1915)
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical tableware sherd, ribbed, patinated (1880-1915)

- 1 clear square/rectangular bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear square/rectangular bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, unidentified embossing, textured pattern, patinated
- 1 dark green cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched, patinated
- 1 green cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched, patinated
- 1 honey amber cylindrical bottle sherd, stained
- 2 honey amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 2 lime green cylindrical bottle sherds (mend), circular indentations, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 pale aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 1 pale aqua multi-sided bottle/jar sherd, ribbed, patinated
- 1 pale green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 pink selenium cylindrical tableware sherd, patinated (1911-1930)
- 1 unidentified amber spall
- 1 unidentified clear manganese spall (1880-1915)
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, curved, thin
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, flat, thick, scratched, stained, patinated
- 15 unidentified clear spalls
- 2 unidentified gray selenium sherds, flat (1911-1930)
- 3 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, scratched, patinated
- 6 unidentified light green sherds, flat, scratched
- 1 unidentified olive green spall
- 1 unidentified pale green sherd, flat, scratched, stained/patinated
- 3 unidentified very pale aqua sherds, flat, scratched
- 2 unidentified very pale green, flat, scratched
- 1 very pale aqua multi-sided bottle/jar sherd, stained

Metal

- 4 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 2 stainless steel coiled spring fragments (discarded in lab)
- 6 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 2 unidentified nail fragments
- 2 wire nail fragments, one pulled (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragment (discarded in field)
- 0 mortar fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 slag fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 27, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

- 2 hard paste porcelain sherds (mend) (hotel china), unidentified pink decoration, base fragments, stained
- 2 hard paste porcelain sherds, unidentified brown decoration
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, stained
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim sherd (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue decoration (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, ribbed, patinated
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 8 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, crushed
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...57.../...MAD..."
- 6 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 16 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, ribbed
- 4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched, stained
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, molded geometric design, patinated
- 1 pale aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 18 unidentified clear spalls
- 1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, stained

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, curved
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, t-shaped
- 8 unidentified nail fragments, two pulled

Miscellaneous

- 2 asbestos tile fragments (discarded in lab)
- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 mortar fragments (discarded in field)
- 1 plastic button fragment, embossed "...N.R. GOOHF..AT"
- 0 slag fragments (discarded in field)

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, whole, 18.2 mm x 15.6 mm

**STP 28, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Ceramics

- 2 buff bodied earthenware sherds, unidentified blue decoration, stained
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated
- 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated, base fragment, stained (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 2 ironstone sherds, undecorated, stained (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed, stained
- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated, heavily stained/burned
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed, rim fragment (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified brown decoration, base fragment, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified green decoration, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 whiteware sherds, undecorated, rim fragments, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 10 whiteware sherds, undecorated, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 7-up green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (post-1934)
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, embossed lines, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 4 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 10 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, heavily patinated, degraded
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM), patinated (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...EN/...VA.", scratched, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...RE...", patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed lines, base fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, extract lip finish, patinated (post-1850)

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, heavily patinated/degraded
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, heavily stained/burned
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, reinforced extract-like lip finish, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, straight brandy-like lip finish, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified etched decoration, patinated
- 9 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM), patinated (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, external thread lip finishes, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 38 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched, stained, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, molded, rounded lip finish, scratched, stained
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, pressed geometric pattern (1827-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, pressed, patinated (1827-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, twisted, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, vertical incised lines in horizontal row, scratched
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, scratched, patinated (1880-1915)
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, reinforced extract-type lip finish (1880-1915)
- 2 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched, patinated (1880-1915)
- 1 clear manganese oval/rectangular bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, post mold, stained, patinated (1880-1915)
- 1 clear square/rectangular bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...BALTO, MD.", base fragment, base embossed circle with "...C...", automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 dark aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 green cylindrical bottle sherd, unidentified embossing, scratched, patinated
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...R...", scratched, stained
- 5 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, very stained, patinated
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 3 pale aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 1 plate glass sherd, flat, decorative ridges, patinated (post-1874)
- 3 unidentified clear spalls
- 1 unidentified clear/red flash glass sherd, flat, scratched
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, possible mirror fragment
- 3 unidentified pale aqua sherds, flat, stained, patinated

- 3 very pale green cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 4 white milk glass canning jar lid liner sherds, stained (1869-1941)
- 4 white milk glass cylindrical tableware/bottle sherds,
- 4 windowpane sherds, lime soda, scratched, stained (1864-present)

Metal

- 15 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 1 ferrous metal coiled spring fragment (discarded in lab)
- 1 lead hook fragment
- 1 unidentified aluminum fragment (discarded in lab)
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, possible tool fragment
- 26 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 1 unidentified nail fragment with washer attached
- 45 unidentified nail fragments, five pulled
- 1 unidentified tin fragment, flat
- 2 wire 10d nails, pulled (1890-present)
- 1 wire 16d nail, pulled (1890-present)
- 1 wire 60d nail, pulled (1890-present)
- 1 wire 8d nail, pulled (1890-present)
- 1 wire 9d nail, pulled (1890-present)
- 49 wire nail fragments, 9 pulled (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

- 2 bone fragments
- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 mortar fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)
- 1 rubber shoe sole fragment, heal fragment, six nails attached, deteriorated (discarded in lab)
- 0 slag fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 28, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 buff bodied earthenware sherd, gray glazed, rim fragment, stained
- 1 ceramic tile fragment, blue glazed
- 1 ceramic tile fragment, brown glazed
- 1 grey bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unidentified cobalt decoration, brown and clear glazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior
- 1 hard paste porcelain 4-hole sew through button, stained - 0.96 cm diameter
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, molded decoration, base fragment
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, molded decoration, stained
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, molded, gilt-edge decoration, rim fragment
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, base fragment
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, rim fragment

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, unidentified pink decoration, molded, patinated
- 3 hard paste porcelain sherds, polychrome transfer printed, stained
- 4 hard paste porcelain sherds, undecorated
- 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated, base fragment, stained (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 2 ironstone sherds (mend), embossed/molded (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 3 ironstone sherds, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 2 ironstone sherds, undecorated, rim fragments (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, rim fragment, unglazed
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, burned
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified polychrome decoration, molded, rim fragment, stained
- 5 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated, base fragments, burned
- 8 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated, stained/burned
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed, rim fragment (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, handle fragment, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds (mend), mulberry transfer printed, rim fragments (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, embossed/molded decoration (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1845-1885+, Miller 1992)
- 6 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 whiteware sherds, undecorated, base fragments, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 6 whiteware sherds, undecorated, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, stained/burned (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, rim fragment (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
- 4 yellowware sherds, undecorated, stained/burned (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
- 3 yellowware sherds, unidentified blue decoration (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

## Glass

- 1 7-up green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM), scratched (post-1934)
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, unidentified embossing, heavily patinated/degraded
- 6 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM), scratched, patinated (1907-present)
- 6 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, heavily patinated/degraded
- 4 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, patinated
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, patinated
- 3 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 4 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 1 aqua square/rectangular bottle/jar sherd, double collared lip finish, heavily patinated
- 1 Ball blue cylindrical canning jar sherd, lip fragment, external thread, automatic bottle machine (ABM), scratched (1909-1938)
- 2 Ball blue cylindrical canning jar sherds (mend), embossed "16", base fragments, automatic bottle machine (ABM), scratched (1909-1938)
- 7 Ball blue cylindrical canning jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM), scratched (1909-1938)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...& E...", automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed lines, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, molded, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, stained, patinated, degraded
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified lip finish, patinated
- 19 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM), scratched, patinated (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, base fragments
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, incised vertical lines in a row, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 52 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched, patinated
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, single collared lip finishes, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, pressed decoration, scratched, patinated (1827-present)
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, scratched, patinated (1880-1915)
- 6 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched, patinated (1880-1915)
- 2 clear multi-sided bottle/jar sherds, scratched, patinated
- 1 clear oval/rectangular bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, automatic bottle

- machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear oval/rectangular bottle/jar sherd, incised double circle, base fragment, patinated
  - 1 clear square/rectangular bottle/jar sherd, extract lip finish, stained, patinated (post-1850)
  - 1 clear square/rectangular bottle/jar sherd, stained, patinated
  - 1 clear square/rectangular bottle/jar sherd, thin, patinated
  - 1 cobalt cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched, patinated
  - 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...OPERTY OF.../...BOTTL...", patinated
  - 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, molded
  - 16 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
  - 1 light aqua square/rectangular bottle/jar sherd, patinated
  - 3 olive green cylindrical bottle sherds, contact mold (1810-1880)
  - 1 pale green cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, crushed
  - 2 pale green cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched, patinated
  - 2 peacock cylindrical bottle sherds (mend), unidentified embossing, stained, patinated
  - 2 plate glass sherds, flat, decorative ridges, patinated (post-1874)
  - 1 unidentified clear sherd, heavily heat melted
  - 3 unidentified clear sherds, curved, thin, patinated
  - 2 unidentified clear sherds, flat, stained/patinated, one crushed
  - 4 unidentified clear spalls
  - 5 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, patinated
  - 3 unidentified light green sherds, flat, scratched, patinated
  - 7 unidentified pale aqua sherds, flat, stained, patinated
  - 2 unidentified very pale green sherds, flat, patinated
  - 1 unidentified white milk glass sherd, flat
  - 1 very pale aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, patinated
  - 4 very pale aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
  - 1 very pale green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)

#### Metal

- 1 cut 30d nail, pulled (post-1790)
- 5 cut nail fragments, one pulled (post-1790)
- 1 lead lid fragment, patinated
- 19 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 28 unidentified nail fragments
- 6 wire nail fragments, three pulled (1890-present)

#### Miscellaneous

- 20 bone fragments
- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 1 cinder fragment (discarded in lab)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 1 leather fragment with two brass grommets attached

- 0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 slag fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 tarpaper shingle fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 30, Fill 2 horizon**

Glass

- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched
- 3 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, scratched
- 1 windowpane sherd, lime soda (1864-present)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 1 plastic fragment, blue, curved
- 0 slag fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 31, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 ceramic utility insulator fragment, stained
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, rim fragment
- 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, very burned
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue spatter/sponge decoration (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 2 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, heavily scratched, stained
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified rounded lip finish, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched, patinated
- 2 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched, stained
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, heavily scratched, stained
- 1 pale aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched, stained
- 1 windowpane sherd, lime soda (1864-present)

Metal

- 3 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- 2 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 mortar fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 shell fragments (discarded in field)
- 2 slag fragments (discarded in lab)

**STP 31, Fill 3 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 ceramic tile fragment, stained, burned

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed "...9...", automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 Ball blue cylindrical canning jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM), patinated (1909-1938)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, molded, scratched
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, ribbed, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear multi-sided bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 1 honey amber cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched
- 1 red cylindrical tableware sherd, embossed "...JEFFERSON..." and circular decoration, base fragment
- 1 unidentified aqua sherd, flat, scratched, stained
- 1 unidentified very pale aqua sherd, flat
- 1 unidentified very pale green sherd, flat, scratched, stained

Metal

- 3 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- 5 unidentified nail fragments, one pulled

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 mortar fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 32, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated
- 1 stoneware sewer pipe fragment (discarded in lab)

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM), patinated (1907-present)
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, ribbed, patinated
- 8 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 1 clear multi-sided tableware sherd, scratched, patinated
- 1 honey amber cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched
- 2 unidentified clear spalls

- 1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, stained
- 5 unidentified pale aqua sherds, flat
- 1 unidentified very pale aqua spall

Metal

- 1 ferrous metal spike fragment
- 6 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 8 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 2 bone fragments
- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 mortar fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 slag fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 32, Fill 3 horizon**

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- 2 unidentified nail fragments
- 1 wire nail fragment (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

- 1 asbestos tile fragment (discarded in lab)
- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 32, Fill 4 horizon**

Glass

- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 unidentified very pale aqua sherd, flat, stained

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- 1 wire nail fragment, pulled (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 33, Fill 2 horizon**

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 unidentified clear selenium sherd, flat, stained/patinated (1911-1930)
- 1 unidentified very pale aqua sherd, flat

Metal

- 2 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 mortar fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 slag fragments (discarded in field)

### **STP 33, Fill 3 horizon**

#### Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, blue shell edge decoration, rim fragment (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, burned

#### Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched

#### Metal

- 1 unidentified nail fragment

#### Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 mortar fragments (discarded in field)

### **STP 34, Fill 2 horizon**

#### Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain utility insulator
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified green decoration, stained

#### Glass

- 1 7-up green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM), scratched (post-1934)
- 5 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, patinated
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 3 Ball blue cylindrical canning jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1909-1938)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, crushed, heat melted
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...VA.../...H..."
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, molded, scratched
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, ribbed
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, ribbed, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, thick, stained
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, stained
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified rounded lip finish fragment
- 11 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched, patinated
- 1 clear multi-sided bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 2 honey amber cylindrical bottle sherds, patinated
- 1 pale aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, patinated
- 1 unidentified very pale aqua sherd, flat
- 1 unidentified very pale aqua sherd, flat, stained, patinated
- 1 windowpane sherd, potash (pre-1864)

Metal

- 2 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 5 unidentified nail fragments, two pulled
- 1 wire nail fragment (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

- 1 Bakelite 4-hole sew through button - 1.4 cm diameter
- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 34, Fill 3 horizon**

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, molded, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified lip finish, scratched, patinated
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, molded
- 1 unidentified aqua spall
- 1 unidentified clear selenium sherd, flat, stained, scratched (1911-1930)
- 1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, stained/patinated

Metal

- 0 aluminum foil fragments (discarded in field)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 35, Fill 2 horizon (sample)**

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain utility insulator sherd, brown glazed
- 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated, stained (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified orange decoration, rim fragment (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear lead cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched, patinated
- 1 cobalt cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched
- 1 green cylindrical bottle sherd, unidentified embossing
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched, patinated
- 1 unidentified very pale aqua sherd, flat

Metal

- 0 aluminum pull tab fragment (discarded in field)
- 1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)
- 1 ferrous metal washer fragment

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 fabric with Velcro fragment (discarded in field)
- 0 mortar fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 35, Fill 3 horizon**

Ceramics

- 3 grey and buff bodied coarse stoneware sherds, brown and clear glazed
- 3 grey and buff bodied coarse stoneware sherds, clear salt glazed
- 1 grey bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior
- 1 grey bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd 4-hole sew through button - 1.0 cm diameter
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, pink decal decoration, base fragment, stained/burned
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, burned
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, burned
- 3 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 4 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM), scratched, (1907-present)
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...HI...", heavily patinated/degraded
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified rounded lip finish fragment, ribbed, automatic bottle machine (ABM), stained automatic bottle machine (ABM)
- 2 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated/degraded
- 1 Ball blue cylindrical canning jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1909-1938)
- 7 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 7 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 7 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched, stained
- 2 clear cylindrical tableware sherds, circular in shape with and embossed circle in the center, patinated
- 2 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched, stained (1880-1915)
- 1 cobalt cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched

- 1 cornflower cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched, stained
- 3 light green cylindrical bottle sherds, patinated
- 1 unidentified clear spall
- 1 unidentified light green sherd, flat
- 1 unidentified olive green spall
- 1 unidentified very pale aqua sherd, flat, scratched
- 5 unidentified very pale green sherds, flat, scratched, stained
- 1 unidentified yellow selenium, flat, scratched/stained (1911-1930)

Metal

- 4 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 14 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 33 unidentified nail fragments, two pulled
- 3 wire nail fragments, one pulled (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

- 1 asbestos tile fragment (discarded in lab)
- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 mortar fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 slag fragments (discarded in field)
- 1 tooth fragment

**STP 35, Fill 4 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated
- 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, burned (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, base fragment (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, stained
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 4 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...AW...", scratched, stained
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...ML...", automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, textured pattern, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched, stained, heavily patinated

- 1 clear oval bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...FULL PIN...", base fragment, heavily scratched
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, patinated
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, curved, thin, stained/patinated
- 2 unidentified clear spalls
- 2 unidentified light aqua spalls
- 1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, patinated

Metal

- 0 aluminum foil fragments (discarded in field)
- 1 unidentified aluminum fragment, flat, stained
- 5 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment
- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 mortar fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 36, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, unidentified pink decoration
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, rim/base fragment, burned
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 2 amber cylindrical bottle sherds (mend), scratched, patinated
- 4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated (1880-1915)
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, stained, patinated
- 1 unidentified clear spall, black stain one side

Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)
- 3 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 1 unidentified nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 slag fragments (discarded in field)
- 1 slate pencil fragment

### **STP 38, Fill 2 horizon**

#### Ceramics

- 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, stained/burned (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified polychrome decoration (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

#### Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 3 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched, patinated, one possible lip fragment
- 6 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 6 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 6 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical tableware sherd, base fragment, scratched (1880-1915)
- 1 pink cylindrical tableware sherd, embossed floral pattern, Depression glass (1920s-1930s), probable Cherry Blossom pattern made by Jeannette Glass Company (1930-1939)
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, flat, thick, scratched
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, scratched/patinated
- 3 unidentified white milk glass spalls
- 4 white milk glass cylindrical tableware/bottle sherds
- 2 white milk glass cylindrical tableware/bottle sherds (mend), rim fragments

#### Metal

- 2 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- 4 unidentified nail fragments

#### Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)

### **STP 40, Fill 2 horizon**

#### Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, duraglas stippling (1940-present)
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, unidentified lip finish fragment, possible prescription lip, patinated/scratched

- 3 clear cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, heat melted

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 mortar fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 42, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

- 0 unidentified modern glass sherds (discarded in field)

Miscellaneous

- 0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 43, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

- 0 unidentified modern glass sherds (discarded in field)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 44, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, stained/burned

Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, blown pattern mold, patinated (1750-1850)
- 2 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds (mend), patinated
- 1 aqua multi-sided bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, crushed
- 1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, scratched
- 1 unidentified white milk glass spall

Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- 1 unidentified nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment, calcined
- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 slag fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 45, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

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

### Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...T 4...", automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched
- 1 clear square/rectangular bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...RE...", base fragment, textured pattern, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 lime green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)

### Metal

- 2 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 1 silver and copper Barbar dime coin, image of Liberty on the obverse, reverse has a wreath and embossed "ONE DIME", worn, corroded (1897)
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- 1 unidentified nail fragment
- 1 wire nail fragment (1890-present)

### Miscellaneous

- 2 bone fragments

## **STP 46, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

### Glass

- 0 unidentified modern glass sherds (discarded in field)
- 0 unidentified modern glass sherds (discarded in field)

### Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)

## **STP 46, Fill 2 horizon**

### Ceramics

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

### Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 honey amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)

### Metal

- 1 wire nail fragment (1890-present)

### Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 49, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

0 unidentified modern glass sherds (discarded in field)

Metal

0 unidentified ferrous metal fragments (discarded in field)

Miscellaneous

0 brick fragments (discarded in field)

0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)

0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 50, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Miscellaneous

0 brick fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 50, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

1 yellowware sherd, undecorated (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

1 aqua multi-sided bottle/jar sherd, heavily patinated

1 unidentified pale green sherd, flat, scratched

Miscellaneous

0 brick fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 51, Ao/Fill 1 horizon (sample)**

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, applied color label (post-1934)

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...7D...", embossed lines, base fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)

2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)

2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, base fragments, heavily stained

2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched

Metal

1 copper plated zinc Lincoln head one cent coin (1987)

0 ferrous metal screw cap fragments (discarded in field)

Miscellaneous

0 brick fragments (discarded in field)

0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)

**Block 3, 44AX0211**

**STP 06, Apb horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, handle fragment
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified brown decoration (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 2 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, slightly heat melted
- 4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched
- 2 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 1 unidentified amber spall
- 2 unidentified clear spalls
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, patinated
- 2 unidentified red sherds (mend), flat, patinated

Metal

- 10 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 3 unidentified nail fragments
- 2 wrought nail fragments, pulled

Miscellaneous

- 2 bone fragments
- 5 brick fragments (discarded in lab)
- 11 oyster shell fragments, 98.1 grams

**STP 10, Apb horizon**

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

Miscellaneous

- 3 brick fragments (discarded in lab)

**STP 11, Apb horizon**

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched/stained
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 unidentified amber spall
- 1 unidentified light aqua spall

Miscellaneous

- 2 brick fragments, one burnt (discarded in lab)
- 2 charcoal fragments

**STP 20, Apb horizon (sample)**

Ceramics

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

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 1 unidentified clear spall
- 1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, stained, patinated

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 mortar fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 21, Apb horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, burned

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, heavily heat melted
- 1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, patinated

Metal

- 1 unidentified nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 0 charcoal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 25, Apb horizon**

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, heavily patinated, slightly burned
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 1 unidentified green sherd, flat

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, possible nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragment (discarded in field)

**STP 26, Apb horizon**

Ceramics

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

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched, patinated
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched, patinated
- 1 unidentified amber spall
- 1 unidentified clear spall
- 2 unidentified light green sherds, flat, patinated

Metal

- 2 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 1 lead .577 caliber Minie ball, for rifle or rifle musket (Civil War Era)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 mortar fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 28, Apb horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 gray and buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, rim fragment
- 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment, unidentified pink decoration
- 1 kaolin pipe stem, stained - 5/64 diameter
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior, brown and clear glazed exterior
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, rim fragment
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, burned (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue decoration (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 2 amber cylindrical bottle sherds (mend), patinated/degraded
- 1 Ball blue cylindrical canning jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1909-1938)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, ribbed, patinated
- 2 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, stained, patinated (1880-1915)
- 1 cobalt cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed "...TZER...", patinated
- 1 green cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched, stained
- 1 pale green cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 2 unidentified aqua sherds, flat, patinated
- 2 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, stained, patinated
- 2 unidentified pale green sherds, stained
- 1 white milk glass canning jar lid liner sherd (1869-1941)

Metal

- 2 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 4 unidentified nail fragments

**STP 29, Apb horizon and Feature 3-1**

Ceramics

- 2 hard paste porcelain sherds, undecorated, stained
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue decoration, stained
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue spatter/sponge decoration, rim fragment (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, stained/burned (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 yellowware sherds, undecorated, (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, stained
- 1 clear cylindrical lamp chimney sherd, scratched
- 2 light green cylindrical bottle sherds, patinated
- 1 unidentified aqua spall
- 1 unidentified cornflower sherd, curved, very scratched, stained
- 1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, patinated
- 3 windowpane sherds, soda/lime soda, patinated

Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)

Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment
- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 36, Apb horizon and Feature 3-2**

Ceramics

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

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched
- 1 honey amber cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 unidentified clear spall

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)

### **STP 37, Apb horizon**

#### Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 refined white earthenware spall

#### Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, stained, patinated
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds
- 2 unidentified clear spalls
- 1 very pale green cylindrical bottle sherd, stained

### **STP 38, Apb horizon**

#### Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified rounded lip finish fragment, threaded, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 1 unidentified pale green sherd, flat, stained
- 1 unidentified white milk glass spall

### **STP 39, Apb horizon**

#### Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, green floral decal decoration, rim fragment (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1890-present, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue decoration (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

#### Glass

- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched
- 1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, stained/patinated
- 1 unidentified very pale aqua, flat, stained

#### Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

#### Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 mortar fragments (discarded in field)

## **Block 4**

### **STP 01, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

#### Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, duraglas stippling, base fragment (1940-present) (discarded in field)

#### Miscellaneous

- 1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)
- 6 plastic fragments (discarded in field)

### **STP 01, Fill 2 horizon**

#### Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, heavily scratched
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, textured pattern, scratched, stained
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, circle embossing, scratched

#### Metal

- 2 unidentified nail fragments

### **STP 02, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

#### Glass

- 0 unidentified modern glass sherds (discarded in field)

#### Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)

### **STP 02, Fill 2 horizon**

#### Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)

### **STP 02, Fill 3 horizon**

#### Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, polychrome floral decal decoration
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, polychrome floral decal decoration, rim fragment
- 2 hard paste porcelain sherds, undecorated, rim fragments
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

#### Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM), scratched (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...N...", automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, pressed (1827-present)
- 2 unidentified greenish-aqua sherds, flat, patinated

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- 1 wire nail fragment (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 03, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

- 10 unidentified modern glass sherds, duraglas stippling (1940-present) (discarded in field)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 03, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

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

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, textured pattern
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, scratched
- 6 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, stained
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd (1880-1915)
- 1 unidentified aqua spall
- 1 unidentified clear manganese spall (1880-1915)
- 1 unidentified very pale green spall
- 1 white milk glass canning jar lid liner sherd, embossed "..UINE..." (1869-1941)

Metal

- 1 copper plated zinc Lincoln head one cent coin fragment, heavily corroded
- 3 unidentified nail fragments
- 1 wire 2d nail (1890-present)
- 3 wire nail fragment (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment (discarded in lab)
- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in lab)
- 1 oyster shell fragment, interior painted red, exterior painted blue, 24.4 grams
- 0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)

### **STP 03, Fill 3 horizon**

#### Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, heavily burned
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed, rim sherd
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, very heavily burned
- 1 refined white earthenware spall
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

#### Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, textured pattern
- 6 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 2 Ball blue cylindrical canning jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1909-1938)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, embossed "...81-1001...", automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, double collared lip finish fragment, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...D...", automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 8 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 6 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched, stained
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd (1880-1915)
- 1 green cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed wavy lines, automatic bottle machine (ABM), patinated (1907-present)
- 1 unidentified clear manganese spall (1880-1915)
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, curved, thin
- 1 unidentified light aqua spall
- 2 unidentified light green sherds, flat, stained
- 1 white milk glass multi-sided tableware sherd, base fragment, unidentified embossing on base

#### Metal

- 1 copper plated zinc Lincoln head one cent coin (1982)
- 1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)
- 6 wire nail fragments (1890-present)

#### Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)

### **STP 04, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

#### Miscellaneous

- 0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 04, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment - 5/64 diameter

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...B...", base fragment, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, base fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 5 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, flat, scratched
- 1 unidentified white milk glass spall

Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)

Miscellaneous

- 2 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 3 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 04, Fill 3 horizon**

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched, stained
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 05, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

- 1 unidentified modern glass sherd (discarded in field)

Metal

- 1 tin foil fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 unidentified ferrous metal fragments (discarded in field)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 05, Fill 2 horizon**

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM), scratched (1907-present)
- 2 Ball blue cylindrical canning jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1909-1938)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, ribbed, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, rounded lip finish, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 unidentified 7-up green spall (post-1934)

Metal

- 2 unidentified nail fragment

**STP 05, Fill 3 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 grey bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration

Glass

- 2 unidentified very pale aqua sherds, flat

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 06, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Miscellaneous

- 0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 06, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

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

Glass

- 2 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, applied color label, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (post-1934)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, scratched
- 6 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 lime green multi-sided bottle sherd, ribbed, unidentified rounded lip finish, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 2 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, patinated

Metal

- 1 unidentified lead rod fragment

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 plastic cap fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 06, Fill 3 horizon**

Ceramics

- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, heavily stained, burned

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, ribbed, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...-2.../...6...", automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched, patinated
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine (ABM), scratched, patinated (1907-present)
- 4 light green cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM), scratched, patinated (1907-present)

Metal

- 0 unidentified ferrous metal fragments (discarded in field)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)
- 1 plastic fragment (discarded in lab)

**STP 07, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

- 0 unidentified modern glass sherds (discarded in field)

Metal

- 0 aluminum foil fragments (discarded in field)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 07, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, green rim band decoration, rim fragment
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, rim fragment

Glass

- 2 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
- 2 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched, patinated
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, stained, patinated
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, thick, scratched
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)

- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, stained, patinated
- 1 unidentified clear spall
- 1 unidentified very pale aqua sherd, flat

Metal

- 2 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 1 ferrous metal screw fragment, threaded

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 07, Fill 3 horizon**

Ceramics

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

Metal

- 1 brass buckle fragment

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 08, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

- 0 unidentified modern glass sherds (discarded in field)

Metal

- 0 unidentified bottle cap fragments (discarded in field)

Miscellaneous

- 0 unidentified plastic fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 08, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

- 2 hard paste porcelain sherds, undecorated
- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, unidentified green decoration

Glass

- 5 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 2 unidentified clear sherds, curved, thin
- 1 unidentified clear spall
- 9 unidentified modern glass sherds, duraglas stippling (1940-present) (discarded in field)
- 1 unidentified pale aqua sherd, flat, stained
- 3 unidentified white milk glass sherds (discarded in field)

Metal

- 1 wire nail fragment (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment (discarded in field)
- 1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)
- 1 plastic bead (discarded in field)

### **STP 08, Fill 3 horizon**

#### Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, burned/stained
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

#### Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, external thread, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched, patinated
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, patinated
- 1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, patinated

#### Miscellaneous

- 0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)

### **STP 08, Fill 4 horizon**

#### Ceramics

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

#### Glass

- 1 7-up green cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed "...EK...", automatic bottle machine (ABM) (post-1934)
- 1 7-up green cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed "...T. ...", automatic bottle machine (ABM) (post-1934)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, ribbed, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 plate glass sherd, flat, scratched (post-1874)
- 1 unidentified clear spall, stained
- 2 unidentified clear spalls
- 1 unidentified white milk glass sherd, flat

#### Miscellaneous

- 26 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 2 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 2 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 16 mortar fragments (discarded in field)
- 14 mortar fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 09, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...OL...", automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, textured pattern, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 12 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, flat, stained

Metal

- 0 aluminum foil fragments (discarded in field)
- 1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 09, Fill 2 horizon**

Glass

- 1 Ball blue cylindrical canning jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1909-1938)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, textured pattern, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 10, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 11, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Metal

- 1 ferrous metal spike fragment (discarded in field)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 11, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration

Glass

- 1 7-up cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (post-1934)
- 3 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM), patinated (1907-present)
- 1 Ball blue cylindrical canning jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1909-1938)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, heat melted
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...3...", base fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, ribbed, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 5 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched, patinated
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated (1880-1915)
- 1 green cylindrical bottle sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
- 1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, patinated
- 1 windowpane sherd, lime soda, patinated (1864-present)
- 1 windowpane sherd, soda/potash, patinated (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 unidentified nail fragment

**STP 11, Fill 3 horizon**

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, curved, thin, patinated
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, patinated

**STP 12, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

- 0 unidentified modern glass sherds (discarded in field)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 12, Fill 2 horizon**

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)

## **Block 5**

### **STP 01, Fill 2 horizon**

#### Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, degraded
- 1 hard paste porcelain tile/toilet bowl sherd, undecorated
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, shadow decal decoration, rim fragment (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1890-present, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, mulberry transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)

#### Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, textured pattern
- 4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds
- 2 unidentified aqua sherds, flat, scratched, patinated
- 5 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, scratched, patinated

#### Metal

- 1 steel screw, threaded
- 3 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 1 unidentified lead fragment
- 4 unidentified nail fragments, two pulled
- 2 wire fragments

#### Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment
- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 oyster shell fragment (discarded in field)

### **STP 01, Fill 3 horizon**

#### Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated
- 1 refined white earthenware spall

#### Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched, patinated
- 1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, scratched
- 1 white milk glass canning jar lid liner sherd (1869-1941)

Metal

1 unidentified nail fragment

Miscellaneous

1 bone fragment

0 mortar fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 02, Ao/Fill 1 and Fill 2 horizons**

Ceramics

0 unidentified hotel china sherds (discarded in field)

Glass

1 unidentified modern glass sherd (discarded in field)

Metal

0 aluminum pull tab fragments (discarded in field)

0 unidentified aluminum beer can (discarded in field)

Miscellaneous

0 brick fragments (discarded in field)

0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)

0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 02, Fill 3 horizon**

Ceramics

1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, stained

2 refined white earthenware sherds, heavily stained/burned

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

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)

2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM)  
(1910-present)

1 glass marble, blue and brown, machine made (post-1902)

2 unidentified clear sherds, flat

Metal

1 ferrous metal bolt fragment

Miscellaneous

0 brick fragments (discarded in field)

0 mortar fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 03, Ao/Fill 1 and Fill 2 horizons**

Ceramics

0 unidentified hotel china sherds (discarded in field)

Glass

0 unidentified modern glass sherds (discarded in field)

Miscellaneous

0 brick fragments (discarded in field)

0 mortar fragments (discarded in field)

0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 03, Fill 3 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 lime green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)

Metal

- 1 bolt fragment
- 1 unidentified nail fragment, pulled

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 04, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

- 0 unidentified modern glass sherds (discarded in field)
- 0 unidentified modern glass sherds (discarded in field)

**STP 04, Fill 2 horizon**

Glass

- 1 7-up green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM), scratched (post-1934)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, textured pattern
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat

Metal

- 3 unidentified iron fragments, thin

**STP 04, Fill 3 horizon**

Glass

- 6 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 2 windowpane sherds, lime soda (1864-present)

Metal

- 2 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 3 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 1 asphalt shingle fragment (discarded in lab)

**STP 05, Fill 2 horizon**

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, textured pattern
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched, patinated
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, flat, scratched
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, patinated
- 2 unidentified light green sherds, flat, patinated

Metal

- 1 unidentified nail fragment
- 1 wire nail fragment, pulled (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 05, Fill 3 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, rim fragment

Glass

- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 unidentified clear spall
- 1 unidentified very pale green sherd, flat, stained
- 1 very pale aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd

Metal

- 1 unidentified nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 05, Fill 4 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified blue decoration

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated, degraded
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 honey amber multi-sided bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, curved, thin, patinated
- 1 unidentified clear spall
- 1 unidentified light aqua spall
- 1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, stained

Metal

- 1 cut nail fragments (post-1790)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 05, Fill 5 horizon**

Glass

- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched
- 1 clear multi-sided bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 2 unidentified pale green sherds, flat
- 1 unidentified very pale aqua sherd, flat

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 06, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated

Glass

- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 2 clear multi-sided bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 unidentified clear spall

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 06, Fill 3 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, blue shell edge decoration, rim fragment (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...OT...", automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 peacock cylindrical bottle sherd

Metal

- 3 unidentified ferrous metal fragments

**STP 06, Fill 4 horizon**

Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)

Miscellaneous

- 2 brick fragments (discarded in lab)

**STP 07, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

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

Glass

- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, unidentified embossing on base, patinated

Miscellaneous

- 0 asphalt fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 07, Fill 3 horizon**

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)

Metal

- 1 unidentified aluminum disk, corroded (discarded in lab)

Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment
- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 08, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 stoneware sewer pipe fragment (discarded in lab)

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 unidentified clear spall
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, patinated
- 1 unidentified very pale green sherd, flat, patinated

Metal

- 3 cut nail fragments, pulled (post-1790)
- 1 unidentified lead rod fragment, corroded
- 2 wire nail fragments, one pulled (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment (discarded in lab)

### **STP 08, Fill 3 horizon**

#### Ceramics

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

#### Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, molded, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified lip fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 2 light green cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, flat, patinated
- 3 unidentified clear sherds, thin, curved
- 2 unidentified clear spalls
- 2 unidentified pale aqua sherds, flat
- 1 unidentified pale green sherd, flat, patinated

#### Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragments, thin, flat
- 2 unidentified nail fragments
- 3 wire nail fragments (1890-present)

#### Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment
- 1 mortar fragment (discarded in lab)
- 1 plastic fragment (discarded in lab)

### **STP 08, Fill 4 horizon**

#### Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched
- 1 unidentified clear spall
- 1 unidentified very pale green sherd, flat

#### Prehistoric

- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

### **STP 09, Fill 2 horizon**

#### Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...RE...", base fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, patinated
- 1 unidentified very pale green sherd, flat

#### Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragments, curved

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 coal fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 10, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Ceramics

- 0 stoneware sewer pipe fragments (discarded in field)

Metal

- 0 aluminum can fragments (discarded in field)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 10, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 refined white earthenware spall (discarded in field)

Glass

- 8 unidentified glass sherds, duraglas stippling (1940-present) (discarded in field)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 2 plastic fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 10, Fill 3 horizon**

Glass

- 3 unidentified glass sherds, duraglas stippling (1940-present) (discarded in field)

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment, painted (discarded in field)
- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 4 coal fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 11, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

- 0 unidentified modern glass sherds (discarded in field)

Metal

- 0 unidentified nail fragments (modern) (discarded in field)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 plastic fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 11, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, stained, burned

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed "...HIS BOTTL...", automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, molded, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...4...", automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...ED.../...SAL...", automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, textured pattern
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 5 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 2 light green cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, patinated
- 1 unidentified light green spall
- 2 unidentified very pale aqua sherds, flat, patinated

Metal

- 4 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 2 wire nail fragments (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)
- 0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 11, Fill 3 horizon**

Glass

- 1 unidentified modern glass sherd (discarded in field)

Miscellaneous

- 0 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 11, Fill 4 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (hotel china), base fragment, undecorated, heavily burned
- 2 hard paste porcelain sherds (hotel china), undecorated, heavily burned
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 1 unidentified pale green sherd, flat, stained

Metal

- 3 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 1 wire nail fragment (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

- 3 bone fragments
- 0 brick fragments (discarded in field)

**STP 12, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

0 unidentified modern glass sherds (discarded in field)

Miscellaneous

0 brick fragments (discarded in field)

0 coal fragments (discarded in field)

0 unidentified plastic sherds (discarded in field)

**STP 12, Fill 2 horizon**

Glass

2 unidentified modern glass sherds (discarded in field)

Miscellaneous

0 brick fragments (discarded in field)



**APPENDIX III**  
**Cultural Resources Forms**





**City/County:** Alexandria

<b>Physiographic Province:</b>	Coastal Plain	<b>Drainage:</b>	Potomac/Shenandoah River
<b>Aspect:</b>	Flat	<b>Nearest Water Source:</b>	Potomac River
<b>Elevation (in feet):</b>	50.00	<b>Distance to Water(in feet):</b>	2,000
<b>Slope:</b>	0-2%	<b>Site Soils:</b>	compact silt loam Apb
		<b>Adjacent Soils:</b>	urban fills
<b>Landform:</b>	urban		

**SITE CONDITION/SURVEY DESCRIPTION**

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**Site Dimensions:** 205 feet by 150 feet **Acreage:** 0.44

**Survey Strategy:** Historic Map Projection  
Subsurface Testing

**Site Condition:** Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed

**Threats to Resource:** Development

**Survey Description:**

(November 2009) The primary field methodology consisted of the manual excavation of shovel test pits (STPs). The shovel testing strategy was designed to sample different location types within each lot as well as between lots, allowing for an examination of the usage of space both by individual households, between households and between neighborhoods. The planned shovel test pit locations within the project area were based on historic map projection and current conditions. A 40 foot interval shovel test grid was used for the placement of shovel test pits in portions of the project area that appeared to have been undeveloped based on historic map projection. When field conditions allowed, additional shovel test pits were excavated at close intervals in the vicinity of STPs that yielded artifacts if additional testing was deemed necessary to establish the presence or significance of historic or prehistoric cultural resources at the location. The number of shovel test pits was reduced in areas found to contain significant disturbance or deep fills, which precluded hand excavation.

Shovel test pits measured at least 15 inches (38 cm) in diameter. Vertical excavation was by natural or cultural soil levels; excavation stopped when gleyed soils, gravel or other impasses, water, or well developed B horizons too old for human occupation were reached. Soil horizons observed at the site were classified according to standard pedological designations. All soil was screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens. Soil profiles were made of representative units, with soil descriptions noted in standard soil terminology (A, Ap, B, C, etc.). Soil colors were described using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designations. Artifacts were bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon.

Following consultation with Alexandria Archaeology artifacts from the uppermost fill horizons were sampled from selected shovel test pits within each block and discarded from other STPs in the vicinity. Additionally, clearly modern artifacts and materials such as brick, faunal shell, coal, and slag were noted and discarded in the field.

The location of each shovel test pit was mapped.

**CURRENT LAND USE**

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**City/County:** Alexandria

**Land Use:** Domestic      **Example:** Dwelling, multiple

**Dates of Use:** 2009/11/01

**Comments/Remarks:**

(November 2009) The site is located at the James Bland Homes, a public housing project built by ARHA (Alexandria Redevelopment and Housing Authority) in two phases, with a four-block area (containing the site) constructed in 1954 and a final block (known as the James Bland Addition) constructed in 1959. The James Bland Homes project was preceded on the site by a World War II era trailer camp. The project area is also included within the Parker-Gray Historic District (100-0133) which has been determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

**SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES**

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**Specimens Obtained?** Yes      **Specimens Depository:** WSSI, Gainesville, VA

**Assemblage Description:**

(November 2009) Artifact Assemblage

Ceramics

2 kaolin  
6 hard paste porcelain  
1 creamware (1762-1820)  
8 pearlware (1780-1830)  
13 whiteware (1820-1900+)  
3 refined white earthenware  
2 redware  
1 stoneware  
3 yellowware (1830-1940)

Glass

43 bottle, bottle/jar  
1 lamp chimney  
1 bottle, contact mold (1810-1880)  
2 bottle/jar, clear manganese (1880-1915)  
1 white milk glass canning jar lid liner (1869-1941)  
15 bottle, bottle/jar, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)  
1 Ball blue canning jar, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1909-1938)  
33 unidentified glass  
3 windowpane, soda/lime soda

Metal

1 lead Minie ball (Civil War)  
2 nail, wrought  
3 nail, cut (post-1790)  
8 nail, unidentified  
15 unidentified ferrous metal

Miscellaneous

3 bone  
brick fragments, charcoal fragments, coal fragments, mortar fragments, and faunal (oyster) shell noted and discarded

**Specimens Reported?** No

**Assemblage Description--Reported:**

**Field Notes Reported?** Yes      **Depository:** WSSI, Gainesville, VA

**REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES**

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City/County: Alexandria

Report (s) ? Yes      Depository: WSSI, Gainesville, VA

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

SIPE, BOYD

NOVEMBER 2009

PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION ARCHEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT AND RESEARCH

MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE JAMES BLAND HOMES,

CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

**PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY**

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Photographic Documentation?	Depository	Type of Photos	Photo Date
Yes	WSSI, Gainesville, VA	Digital color	2009/11/01

**CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS**

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<b>Cultural Resource Management Event:</b> Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance	<b>Date:</b> 2009/11/01
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Organization and Person:

Organization: Thuderbird Arche      First: Boyd      Last: Sipe

Sponsor Organization:

DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions Inc.(WSSI) of Gainesville, Virginia conducted a Phase I archeological investigation of the James Bland Development property; comprising two entire city blocks and three partial city blocks bounded by First, N. Patrick, Madison, N. Alfred, Wythe and N. Columbus Streets in Alexandria, Virginia. The work was carried out in October and November of 2009.

**INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION**

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Individual Category Codes:

Honorif:      First:      Last:

Suffix:

Title:

Company/

Agency:

Address:

City:      State:      Zip:

Phone/Ext:

Notes:

Ownership Type: Public - Local

Private

Government Agency:





**City/County:** Alexandria

**Survey Strategy:** Historic Map Projection  
Subsurface Testing

**Site Condition:** Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed

**Threats to Resource:** Development

**Survey Description:**

(Nov. 2009) The primary field methodology consisted of the manual excavation of shovel test pits (STPs). The shovel testing strategy was designed to sample different location types within each lot as well as between lots, allowing for an examination of the usage of space both by individual households, between households and between neighborhoods. The planned shovel test pit locations within the project area were based on historic map projection and current conditions. A 40 foot interval shovel test grid was used for the placement of shovel test pits in portions of the project area that appeared to have been undeveloped based on historic map projection. When field conditions allowed, additional shovel test pits were excavated at close intervals in the vicinity of STPs that yielded artifacts if additional testing was deemed necessary to establish the presence or significance of historic or prehistoric cultural resources at the location. The number of shovel test pits was reduced in areas found to contain significant disturbance or deep fills, which precluded hand excavation.

Shovel test pits measured at least 15 inches in diameter. Vertical excavation was by natural or cultural soil levels; excavation stopped when gleyed soils, gravel or other impasses, water, or well developed B horizons too old for human occupation were reached. Soil horizons observed at the site were classified according to standard pedological designations. All soil was screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens. Soil profiles were made of representative units, with soil descriptions noted in standard soil terminology (A, Ap, B, C, etc.). Soil colors were described using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designations. Artifacts were bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon.

Following consultation with Alexandria Archaeology, artifacts from the uppermost fill horizons (which contained primarily modern artifacts) were sampled from selected shovel test pits within each block and discarded from other STPs in the vicinity. Additionally, clearly modern artifacts and materials such as brick, faunal shell, coal, and slag were noted and discarded in the field.

The site dimensions are unknown pending additional investigation. The dimensions given are based on a buffer assigned to the feature for use in archeological monitoring.

**CURRENT LAND USE**

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**Land Use:** Domestic      **Example:** Dwelling, multiple      **Dates of Use:** 2009/11/01

**Comments/Remarks:**

The site is located within the James Bland Homes public housing project built in 1954 and 1959. Sidewalks, grassy lawns and shrubbery planted during the project's landscaping surround the 34 public housing buildings on the property. The project area surroundings may be generally described as inner city urban with mixed commercial and residential use.

**SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES**

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**Specimens Obtained?**      **Specimens Depository:**

**Assemblage Description:**

City/County: Alexandria

Specimens Reported? No

Assemblage Description--Reported:

Field Notes Reported? Yes                      Depository: (November 2009) WSSI, Gainesville, VA

**REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES**

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Report (s) ? Yes                      Depository: WSSI, Gainesville, VA

**DHR Library Reference Number:**

**Reference for reports and publications:**

ARCHEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT  
(PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION)  
AND RESEARCH MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR  
THE JAMES BLAND DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY,  
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

Boyd Sipe, M.A.

November 2009

**PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY**

---

Photographic Documentation?	Depository	Type of Photos	Photo Date
Yes	WSSI	Digital color	2010/11/01

**CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS**

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<b>Cultural Resource Management Event:</b>	Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance	<b>Date:</b> 2009/11/01
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**Organization and Person:**

**Organization:** WSSI, Gainesvil                      **First:** Boyd    **Last:** Sipe

**Sponsor Organization:**

**DHR Project Review File No:** 2008-0695

**CRM Event Notes or Comments:**

Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions Inc.(WSSI) of Gainesville, Virginia conducted an Archeological Evaluation (Phase I archeological investigation) of the James Bland Development property; comprising two entire city blocks and three partial city blocks bounded by First, N. Patrick, Madison, N. Alfred, Wythe and N. Columbus Streets in Alexandria, Virginia. The work was sponsored by EYA of Bethesda, Maryland and was carried out in October and November of 2009.

**INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION**

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**Individual Category Codes:**





**APPENDIX IV**  
**Resumes of Key Project Personnel**



**Kimberly A. Snyder, M.A., R.P.A.  
Vice President, Archeology Division**



Kimberly Snyder has over 25 years of experience in cultural resource management. She has participated in or supervised all phases of archeological work, including Phase I through Phase III investigations. The sites on which Ms. Snyder has worked include all time periods of prehistory from Paleoindian to Late Woodland as well as historic period dwellings, military sites and cemeteries covering a temporal range from the 18<sup>th</sup> through the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Ms. Snyder has also served as contracts manager and has been responsible for the preparation of technical and cost proposals, the efficient allocation of personnel and other resources, project scheduling and technical reports. She has authored or co-authored over 300 technical reports for both private firms and government agencies within the Middle Atlantic region.

Kimberly Snyder has directed or participated in Section 106 consultation for a number of projects; her responsibilities included identification of consulting parties, coordinating consulting party meetings and/or conference calls and working with all consulting parties on the resolution of adverse effects. She has also prepared Section 106 agreement documents including both Memorandum of Agreement and Programmatic Agreement documents for private developers in connection with aquatic resource permitting as well as other federal undertakings. She has also prepared a procedural programmatic agreement for national banks.

Ms. Snyder is also experienced in both prehistoric and historic period artifact identification, having served as laboratory manager for a number of years. She has assisted in the preparation of grant proposals and the development of museum exhibits. She directed excavations at an Early Woodland site as part of a public education and field school program.

Her responsibilities at Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. include preparation of technical and cost proposals, contract negotiation, scheduling, contract performance and quality and directing 9 field and laboratory supervisors and technicians.

***Professional Affiliations and Memberships:***

Society for Historical Archeology  
Middle Atlantic Archeological Conference  
Archeological Society of Virginia  
Register of Professional Archeologists

***Education:***

Bachelor of Arts, 1976, Anthropology, The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.  
Master of Arts, 1985, Anthropology, The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.

***Continuing Education:***

Section 106: An Introduction (National Preservation Institute), April 2005  
AutoCad 2004: Level 1 Essentials, KEI Pearson, July 2004  
Project Management Essentials, Zweig White, March 2007  
Section 106 - A Review for Experienced Practitioners (National Preservation Institute), November 2007  
NEPA Compliance and Cultural Resources (National Preservation Institute), November 2007  
The Basics of Marketing to the Federal Government for A/E Firms  
Preparing Winning Proposals (ZweigWhite) May 2007  
How to Enter the Federal Market Quickly (Zweig White), April 2009

## ***Presentations (selected):***

*Land Planning and Archeology: Federal, State and Local Legislation* – George Mason University Lecture, 2008  
*Artifact Identification and Development of Historic Period Ceramics* -  
Northern Shenandoah Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia

## ***Publications (selected):***

- 2005 Mullen, John, Kimberly Snyder and Johnna Flahive. *Phase I Archeological Investigations at the 63 Acre Dulles Gateway Property and Phase II and III Investigations at Site 44FX3007, Fairfax County, Virginia*. Report prepared for Crimson Partners, Herndon, Virginia.
- 2005 Walker, Joan, Kimberly Snyder and Gwen Hurst. *Phase I Archeological Investigations of the Banshee Reeks Nature Preserve, Loudoun County, Virginia*. Report prepared for Banshee Reeks Nature Preserve, Loudoun County, Virginia. Report prepared for Suzanne Grobbel Department of Parks, Recreation and Community Services, Leesburg, Virginia.
- 2004 Snyder, Kimberly, Joan Walker, Christine Jirikowic and Gwen Hurst. *A Phase I Archeological Investigation of Lots 48, 49 and 50 of the Stone House Foundation Property, Stephens City, Virginia*. Report prepared for the Long Companies, Middleburg, Virginia.
- 2004 Walker, Joan, Kimberly Snyder, Christine Jirikowic and Gwen Hurst. *Phase II Archeological Investigations of 44PW1305, Prince William County, Virginia*. Report prepared for Washington Homes, Chantilly, Virginia.
- 2003 Gardner, William, Kimberly Snyder and Gwen Hurst. *Phase III Data Recovery Excavations of 44LD601, Loudoun County, Virginia*. Report prepared the Brambleton Group, L.L.C., Dulles, Virginia.
- 2003 Walker, Joan, Kimberly Snyder, Christine Jirikowic and Gwen Hurst. *Phase III Data Recovery Excavations at 44LD834, Loudoun County, Virginia*. Report prepared for Pulte Home Corporation, Fairfax, Virginia.
- 2002 Gardner, William, Kimberly Snyder, Gwen Hurst and Leslie Mitchell-Watson. *A Phase I Archeological Investigation of the Circa 133 Acre Fu-Shep Property, Frederick County, Virginia*. Report prepared for Toll Brothers, Inc. of Dulles, Virginia.
- 2002 Gardner, William, Kimberly Snyder and Gwen Hurst. *Phase I Archeological Investigations of the Circa 255 Acre Riding Property, Loudoun County, Virginia*. Report prepared for Oak Ridge, Inc., Leesburg, Virginia
- 2001 Gardner, William, Kimberly Snyder and Gwen Hurst. *Phase I Archeological Investigations of the Circa 450 Acre Loudoun County Reserve Property, Loudoun County, Virginia*. Report prepared for Oak Ridge, Inc., Leesburg, Virginia
- 2001 Gardner, William, Kimberly Snyder and Gwen Hurst. *Phase I Archeological Investigations of Circa 1300 Acres Proposed for Development as the Brambleton Planned Community, Loudoun County, Virginia*. Report prepared for the Brambleton Group, L.L.C., of Dulles, Virginia.

**Kimberly A. Snyder, M.A. (Cont'd)**

- 2000 Gardner, William, Kimberly Snyder, Gwen Hurst and Ruth Ann Overbeck. *Archeological Investigations of 44FX2470, The Alfred Odrick House, Fairfax County, Virginia*. Report prepared for the Holladay Corporation, Washington, D.C
- 2000 Gardner, William, Kimberly Snyder, Gwen Hurst. *Phase II Archeological Excavations of 44LD637, Loudoun County, Virginia*. Report prepared for Lansdowne Community Development, L.L.C., Chantilly, Virginia.
- 1999 Gardner, William, Kimberly Snyder, Gwen Hurst, Joan Walker and John Mullen. *Excavations at the Old Town Village Site, Corner of Duke and Henry Streets, Alexandria, Virginia: An Historic and Archeological Trek through the 200 Year Old History of the Original Spring Garden Development*. Report prepared for Eakin and Youngentob Associates, Inc., Alexandria, Virginia.
- 1999 Gardner, William, Kimberly Snyder, Gwen Hurst and Tammy Bryant. *Phase I Archeological Investigations of a 1200 Acre Parcel, Loudoun County, Virginia*. Report prepared for Lansdowne Community Development, L.L.C., Leesburg, Virginia.
- 1998 Gardner, William and Kimberly Snyder. *Phase I Investigations at the 22 Acre Walney Glen Tract, Fairfax County, Virginia*. Report prepared for U.S. Home Corporation, Silver Spring, Maryland.
- 1998 Gardner, William, Kimberly Snyder, Gwen Hurst and John Mullen. *Phase I Archeological Investigations at a 155 Acre Parcel Near Bristow, Prince William County, Virginia*. Report prepared for Manassas Assembly of God, Manassas, Virginia.
- 1997 Gardner, William, Kimberly Snyder, Gwen Hurst and Tammy Bryant. *Phase I Archeological Investigations at the 450 ± Cedar Crest Property, Loudoun County, Virginia*. Report prepared for Pulte Home Corporation, Fairfax, Virginia.
- 1997 Gardner, William, Kimberly Snyder, Gwen Hurst and Tammy Bryant. *Phase II Archeological Investigations of 44FX2237, Fairfax County, Virginia*. Report prepared for Pulte Home Corporation, Fairfax, Virginia.
- 1996 Gardner, William, Kimberly Snyder, Gwen Hurst and Tammy Bryant. *Phase II and Phase III Archeological Investigations of 44FX885, Fairfax County, Virginia*. Report prepared for Chambers Construction Company, Lorton, Virginia.
- 1996 Gardner, William, Kimberly Snyder, Tammy Bryant and Gwen Hurst. *A Fairfax County Tenancy: A Phase III Archeological Investigation of an Historic Area within 44AX177, Alexandria, Virginia*. Report prepared for Pulte Homes Corporation, Virginia Division, Fairfax, Virginia.
- 1995 Gardner, William Gardner, Kimberly Snyder, Gwen Hurst and Tammy Bryant. *Phase II Archeological Investigations of 44PW752, 44PW754, 44PW787, 44PW808, 44PW809 and 44PW843, Prince William County, Virginia*. Report prepared for South Charles Realty Company, Baltimore, Maryland.
- 1995 Gardner, William, Kimberly Snyder, Gwen Hurst and Ruth Ann Overbeck. *A Phase II Archeological Evaluation of 44KG118m 121-122, 124-126 and 132, A Phase II Architectural Evaluation of Friedland (0-48-0045) and a Phase I Archeological Resources Reconnaissance of a Three Acre Railroad Spur Tract, King George County, Virginia*. Report prepared for Garnet of Virginia, Annapolis, Maryland.

**Kimberly A. Snyder, M.A. (Cont'd)**

- 1994 Gardner William and Kimberly Snyder. *Phase I Archeological Survey of an 893 Acre Portion of the Proposed Disney's America Project Near Haymarket, Prince William County, Virginia*. Report prepared for Disney Development Corporation, Gainesville, Virginia.
- 1994 Gardner William and Kimberly Snyder. *Phase II Archeological Survey of Six Sites: 44PW677, 44PW683, 44PW686, 44PW687, 44PW689 and 44PW690 Near Haymarket, Prince William County, Virginia*. Report prepared for Disney Development Corporation, Gainesville, Virginia.
- 1993 De Leonardis, Lisa, Kimberly Snyder and William Gardner. *Phase I Archeological Survey of 180 Acres at the Proposed Townes of Newport Development, Prince William County, Virginia*. Report prepared for South Charles Realty Corporation, Baltimore, Maryland.
- 1993 De Leonardis, Lisa, Kimberly Snyder and William Gardner. *Phase II Archeological Investigations of Activity Areas I-IV, 44PW568, Prince William County, Virginia*. Report prepared for South Charles Realty Corporation, Baltimore, Maryland.
- 1986 Gardner, William, Mary Folsom-Barse, Kimberly Snyder and William Barse. *44PW441: An 18<sup>th</sup> Century House Site on Quantico Creek, Prince William County, Virginia*. Report prepared for Virginia Electric Power Company, Richmond, Virginia.

**Boyd Sipe, M.A., RPA**  
**Senior Associate Archeologist**



Boyd Sipe has over 9 years of experience in cultural resource management in the Middle Atlantic Region. He has conducted all phases of archaeological research for Sections 106 compliance projects in the Middle Atlantic region. He also has experience in analyzing prehistoric and historic artifacts. He has participated in and conducted research on diverse prehistoric and historic period archeological sites including lithic quarries and reduction stations, Woodland Period villages and burial sites, Civil War campsites, historic cemeteries and numerous late 17th through 20th century domestic sites.

Mr. Sipe served as a field director with Thunderbird Archeological Associates prior to its acquisition by Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. At WSSI, Mr. Sipe's responsibilities include archival and historic documentary research, the supervision of archeological field crews conducting Phase I, II, and III investigations, and the authoring of reports associated with the historic and archeological research and field work.

Prior to joining Thunderbird Archeology, a Division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., Mr. Sipe served as an archeological field technician for James Madison University Archeological Research Center of Harrisonburg, Virginia for two years, primarily working on archeological projects carried out for the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT).

Mr. Sipe was awarded a Master of Arts in Archaeology and Heritage with Distinction in July of 2009 at the University of Leicester. His dissertation focused on contextual interpretation of archeological sites associated with antebellum slavery in the rural Chesapeake.

**Certifications:**

American Safety and Health Institute Basic First Aid, 2009  
American Safety and Health Institute Adult CPR/AED, 2009  
Registered Professional Archeologist, 2009

**Education:**

University of Leicester, Leicester, U.K.  
Master of Arts in Archaeology and Heritage with Distinction, July 2009

**Continuing Education:**

AutoCAD 2004 Level 1-Essentials, KEI Pearson, 2005  
Section 106: An Introduction (National Preservation Institute), April 2005  
Soils and Geomorphology of Northern Virginia, WSSI in-house class, October 2005  
Physical Geology of Northern Virginia, WSSI in-house class, March 2006  
Winter Plant Identification, WSSI in-house class, February 2006  
Spring/Summer Woody Plant Identification, WSSI in-house class, May 2006  
Faunal Identification, WSSI in-house class, May 2006  
Introduction to Transit and Total Station Survey, Fort A.P. Hill, April 2008  
DHR National Register Nomination Consultant's Workshop, July 2008  
ATV Safety Institute, 2006

**Boyd Sipe, M.A. (Cont'd)**

**Publications (selected):**

- 2009 Sipe, Boyd and Kimberly A. Snyder. *Documentary Study And Archeological Resource Management Plan for the James Bland Development, City Of Alexandria, Virginia*. Prepared for EYA of Bethesda, Maryland.
- 2008 Sipe, Boyd. The Thomas Brawner Gaines Farmstead (44PW1662). *Public Summary of Phase III Archeological Data Recovery at 44PW1662, the Thomas Brawner Gaines Farmstead, Prince William County, Virginia*. Prepared for Lerner Enterprises, North Bethesda, Maryland.
- 2008 Sipe, Boyd, Kimberly A. Snyder, Kristin Deily, and Jeremy Smith. *Phase III Archeological Data Recovery at 44PW1662, the Thomas Brawner Gaines Farmstead, Prince William County, Virginia*. Prepared for Lerner Enterprises, North Bethesda, Maryland.
- 2008 Snyder, Kimberly A. and Boyd Sipe. *Phase I Archeological Investigation of the 110 Acre Independent Hill High School Property, Prince William County, Virginia*. Prepared for Ross, France & Ratliff, Ltd. of Manassas, Virginia.
- 2007 Barse, William P. and Boyd Sipe. *Archeological and Historical Determination of Traditionally Navigable Waters in Northern Virginia and a Comprehensive Methodology for the Determination of the Traditional Navigability of Waterways in the United States*. Prepared for Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. of Gainesville, Virginia.
- 2006 Flahive, Johnna and Boyd Sipe. *Documentary Study of the 800 Block of North Henry Street, Alexandria, Virginia*. Prepared for Madison Venture, LLC of Washington, D.C.
- 2006 Sipe, Boyd. *Phase I Archeological Investigations of the Circa 253 Acre Arrington Knolls Property, Fauquier County, Virginia*. Prepared for Centex Homes of Chantilly, Virginia.
- 2006 Sipe, Boyd and Johnna Flahive. *A Phase II Archeological Evaluation of Site 44LD0825 on the Lizzio Property, Loudoun County, Virginia*. Prepared for Merritt Properties, LLC of Sterling, Virginia.
- 2005 Sipe, Boyd, Johnna Flahive, and Jarod Hutson. *Phase I Archeological Investigation of the Circa 89 Acre Jefferson Farm Property and Phase II Investigation of 44PW1642, Prince William County, Virginia*. Prepared for Cedar Run/Jefferson, L.C. of Chantilly, Virginia.
- 2005 Sipe, Boyd, Johnna Flahive, and Jarod Hutson. *Phase II Archeological Investigations at 44LD1180 on the Braddock South Property, Loudoun County, Virginia*. Prepared for Pulte Homes Corporation of Fairfax, Virginia.
- 2004 Jirikowic, Christine, Boyd Sipe, and Gwen J. Hurst. *Phase I Archeological Investigations of the 10.07 Acre St. Louis Property, Loudoun County, Virginia*. Prepared for Brian Brooks of Aldie, Virginia.

**Presentations and Speaking Engagements:**

- 2007 A Civil War Camp Site near Camp Pickens (44PW1095). Paper presented at the Seminar on Historic Archaeology in Prince William County, Woodbridge, Virginia.

**APPENDIX V**  
**Public Summary**



# PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE JAMES BLAND DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY IN ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA:

## INTRODUCTION

Documentary research and archeological investigations were conducted of the James Bland Development property; comprising two entire city blocks and three partial city blocks bounded by First, N. Patrick, Madison, N. Alfred, Wythe and N. Columbus Streets in Alexandria, Virginia.



The project area is included within the Parker-Gray Historic District which has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

## PROPERTY HISTORY

Documentary research indicated that the James Bland Development property was owned by members of the Alexander family from the late 17th century until the late 18th century. During the colonial period, the Alexander's enslaved laborers or tenants may have also resided on or worked the lands within the project area. Various prominent citizens of the city, including Richard Conway, John Gadsby, Orlando Fairfax, and Thomas Veitch owned portions of the study property between the late 18th and mid 19th century. Use of the land by tenants or enslaved laborers remains a possibility during this period, as most of these individuals were documented slave owners and tenants are known to have lived in the vicinity. Several buildings appear near or within the project area on Civil War era maps.

During the Civil War, Union troops occupying the city established various facilities to the south and east of the project area; these included the Washington Street Corral, barracks and other structures. No archival evidence for Civil War era activity within the project area was found, however, it is possible that refugee slaves may have settled in temporary shanty towns in the project area vicinity during this time period.



*North Side of the 800 Block of Madison Street,  
View to Northwest; 1940s*

By the third quarter of 19th century, residential development in the project area was increasing. As the project area is located within the historic African American neighborhood known as the Hump, based on trends in later property history, it is likely that most residents of the project area during

this period were African Americans, although the city directories only indicate six residents.

By the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, however, the number of residents has substantially increased; at this time, 50% of the neighborhood was African American but 70% of the project area.

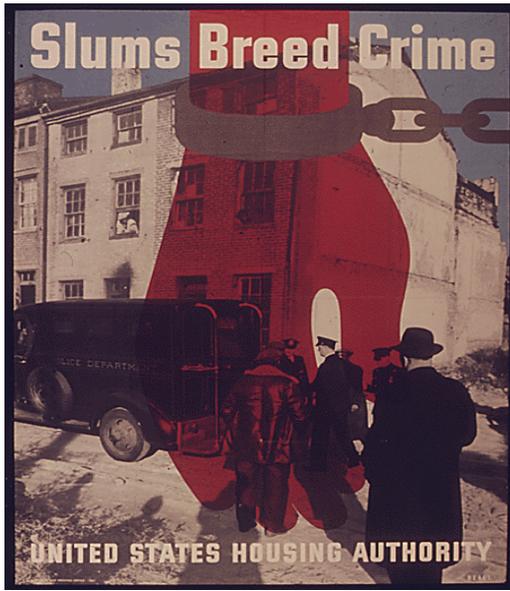


*East Side of the 800 Block of N. Alfred Street, View  
to Northeast: 1940s*

Residential development in the area was rapid after 1902 until circa 1921, when much of the area had been completely developed. From the property research that has been completed, it is clear that, by 1900, the African American character of this portion of the Hump and Uptown

neighborhoods were well established. The neighborhood within the project area appears to have remained racially integrated from the mid 19th century into the early 20th century; however, not to the degree found in other portions of the Uptown neighborhood. The working class character of the neighborhood within the project area, as illustrated by the occupations noted in city directories and voter rolls, is clear. The neighborhood including the project area and its immediate surroundings appears to have been organized primarily along lines of class and secondarily by race.

The census record also shows ethnic diversity in this working class neighborhood. Portner's brewery appeared to be a major employer for local residents in the late 19th century; other occupations listed were brick burner, railroad brakeman, servant, and laborer. According to the census forms, many of the African American residents of the neighborhood owned their homes, although many were mortgaged; most of the Euro American residents rented.



By the 1930s, most American cities included slum areas or neighborhoods characterized by substandard housing of various types, occupied by the very poor, often ethnic or racial minorities. Many believed that slums were breeding grounds for crime and a major public health problem. However, the methods to eliminate the slums or, even if they should be eliminated at all, were the subject of some controversy. Traditional reformers believed that slum clearance served to eliminate blighted and overcrowded neighborhoods while the building of new low-income housing on former slum sites allowed the poor to continue to live near their places of

employment. Others believed that slum clearance was a waste of time and money that primarily benefited the real estate industry.

Regardless, by the early 1940s, slum clearance in Alexandria had begun. In 1941, the government condemned two acres for temporary public housing for African American defense workers and the James Bland Homes project was preceded on the site by a wartime FHPA trailer camp.



*"Trailer Camp near Alexandria, Virginia; March 1941"*

Some residents of the neighborhood occupied the trailers following the condemnation of their homes and the construction of the first buildings at James Bland in 1954. By 1945, it appears that the trailer camp was disbanded and the individual trailers were hauled away.

However, life within the area was not grim. The *Silas Green from New Orleans*, a successful traveling African American variety show was held in vacant lots within the project area in the 1940s and perhaps earlier.



*Photograph with Silas Green Show Poster; November 1935; Location Unknown.*

As stated, in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the vicinity of the study area was the site of continued residential and industrial development in Alexandria; the project area, specifically, remained an integrated neighborhood, including a population of approximately 70% African American and 30% Euro-American, largely recent European immigrants. The neighborhood became almost entirely African American only after the completion of the James Bland Homes public housing project in the mid 1950s.

By the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, the currently standing buildings had been constructed. In 1954, the three-block area from Wythe Street to First Street between Alfred and Columbus Streets and the adjoining blocks between Madison, Montgomery, Alfred, and Patrick Streets became the site of the first phase of James Bland Homes. According to City of Alexandria building permits, Victor R. Beauchamp, Inc. received the contracts and constructed the buildings. The project design was by local architecture firm Joseph Saunders and Associates. In 1959, the block bounded by Montgomery, First, Patrick, and Alfred Streets became the final phase of construction for the James Bland Homes project. Again, the design work was done by Joseph Saunders and Associates and Victor R. Beauchamp, Inc. constructed the

new buildings. Both phases of the building became known as the James Bland Homes.

Although named in his honor, no evidence was found that James Bland ever resided within or even visited the buildings. James Alan Bland (also known as Jimmy Bland) (October 12, 1854–May 6, 1911) was an African American musician and song writer born to a free family in Flushing, New York. Bland's father was one of the first African American college graduates in the United States and was appointed examiner in the U.S. Patent Office after the Civil War. James Bland was educated in Washington, D.C. and graduated from Howard University in 1873. He composed over 700 songs, including "In the Evening by the Moonlight," "O Dem Golden Slippers," and "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny", the official State Song of Virginia from 1940 until 1997. Along with Stephen Foster, Bland defines an era in popular music and is remembered for breaking racial barriers in the music industry.

## **ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS**

The Phase I archeological investigation was conducted in anticipation of the planned development of the property; the goals of the investigation were to determine the degree and locations of disturbance on the property and to identify archeological sites that may be present and to provide a preliminary assessment of their potential significance in terms of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The Phase I consisted of the excavation of shovel test pits at predetermined locations throughout the property. The shovel testing program determined that significant disturbance and deep modern or late historic fills were present in most of the area. The fills may have resulted from attempts to bring low lying portions of some of the blocks to grade at the time of development in the mid to late 1950s.

Although most of the blocks exhibited disturbance and modern filling, two historic archeological sites, 44AX0211 and 44AX0212, were identified.

### **Site 44AX0211**

Site 44AX0211 appears to be a subsurface scatter of historic refuse contained within the matrix of a truncated historic plow zone (Apb horizon) buried beneath modern or late historic urban fills. The artifacts from the site date from the later 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century through the late 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century. No clearly modern materials were recovered from the Apb horizon within the site, indicating that the soil level, or at least the extant portion of the Apb horizon was sealed and no longer receiving refuse prior to the modern era.

Two probable cultural features were identified in shovel test pits within the site; however neither feature could be dated or was fully investigated. The features, Feature 3-1 and 3-2 were present underlying the disturbed fill soils and cut through the historic plowed horizon (Apb) into subsoil. As Feature 3-1 was located in a

shovel test pit that produced a relatively large assemblage of historic artifacts, it may represent a refuse pit of some type. Feature 3-2 may be related to utilities in the area.

Site 44AX0211 appears to contain material culture associated with the residents of this portion of the project area from the late 18th or early 19th century into the early 20th century. Additionally, there are indications that intact historic features are present in the site. Sites of this type have not been well studied in the City of Alexandria; particularly within the Parker-Gray Historic District. Site 44AX0211 was felt to be potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). A Phase II archeological evaluation to determine the NRHP eligibility of the site was recommended.

### **Site 44AX0212**

This site was identified solely on the basis of a single historic feature. This feature appears to be an area of preserved brickwork. It was determined that the feature contained at least three vertical courses of brick; however, the horizontal extent of the feature could not be determined. The individual bricks that make up the feature did not appear to be fully modern and likely date from the early 20th century or earlier. No artifacts were recovered in association with the feature and it can not be dated at the present time. It may be associated with a building shown on the 1921 Sanborn located just to the south.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

Based on the results of the documentary research and the Phase I work, it must be considered possible that significant cultural features may have been preserved beneath the urban fills that cover the study property. Due to the presence of extant buildings, impervious surfaces and impervious subsurface fills, the program of shovel testing was not adequate to identify all possibly significant archeological resources that may be present within the project area.

In addition to the previously described additional investigations, we recommend that all ground-disturbing activities within the project area, which will include the removal of asphalt parking areas, concrete alleys and sidewalks, and underground utilities; the demolition of the extant buildings on the property and the removal of subsurface architectural elements of said buildings and all other excavations necessary to prepare the site for planned redevelopment and new construction, be monitored by an archeologist. The goal of the archeological monitoring will be to identify any significant archaeological resources that were not or could not be identified during the archeological site evaluation (Phase I investigation). Additional archeological work may be necessary if significant archeological resources are found during monitoring.

Finally, as the re-development of the James Bland Housing will occur over a long period of time, work beyond the Phase I level will be accomplished in stages in accordance with the development schedule.

**APPENDIX VI**  
**Resource Management Plans**





## **RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN and SCOPE OF WORK for**

**BLOCK 1: (Alexandria City Map 054.04-07-01; Account No. 11723500);  
Bounded by Madison, N. Columbus, Wythe, and N. Alfred Streets**

**JAMES BLAND DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY,  
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The James Bland Development property; comprises two entire city blocks and three partial city blocks bounded by First, N. Patrick, Madison, N. Alfred, Wythe and N. Columbus Streets in Alexandria, Virginia (Exhibit A). The project area is the site of the historic James Bland Homes (100-5033), a public housing project built by ARHA in two phases, with a four-block area constructed in 1954 and a final block (known as the James Bland Addition) constructed in 1959. The James Bland Homes project was preceded on the site by a World War II era trailer camp. The project area is also included within the Parker-Gray Historic District (100-0133), which has been determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

### **PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH**

#### **Documentary Study**

Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. of Gainesville completed a Documentary Study for this property in November of 2009.<sup>a</sup> Documentary research indicated that members of the Alexander family owned the James Bland Development property from the late 17th century until the late 18th century. Various prominent citizens of the city, including Richard Conway, John Gadsby, Orlando Fairfax, and Thomas Veitch owned portions of the study area between the late 18th and mid 19th century, although they most certainly did not reside on these lands. Most of these individuals were documented slave owners and it is more likely that enslaved laborers or tenants used their lands during this period; Veitch was known to have engaged free African Americans as tenants on his lands to the west of the project area during the second quarter of the 19th century.

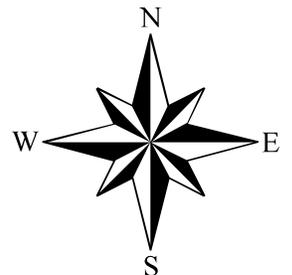
During the Civil War, Union troops occupying the city established various facilities to the south and east of the project area; these included the Washington Street Corral, barracks and other structures. No archival evidence for Civil War era activity within the project area was found, however, it is possible that refugee slaves may have settled in temporary shanty towns in the project area vicinity during this time period. Several buildings appear in the vicinity of the project area on Civil War era maps.



 Project Area

**Vicinity Map**  
**Resource Management Plan**  
**WSSI #21548.03**  
**Scale: 1" = 2000'**

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By the third quarter of 19th century, residential development in the project area was certainly occurring. City directories and other archival sources from this period show that most residents of the project area were African American laborers; however Euro-American laborers and a few skilled workers, tradesmen and professionals were also present. In the early 20th century, the project area vicinity was the site of continued residential and industrial development in Alexandria. The project area developed primarily as an African American neighborhood throughout this period.

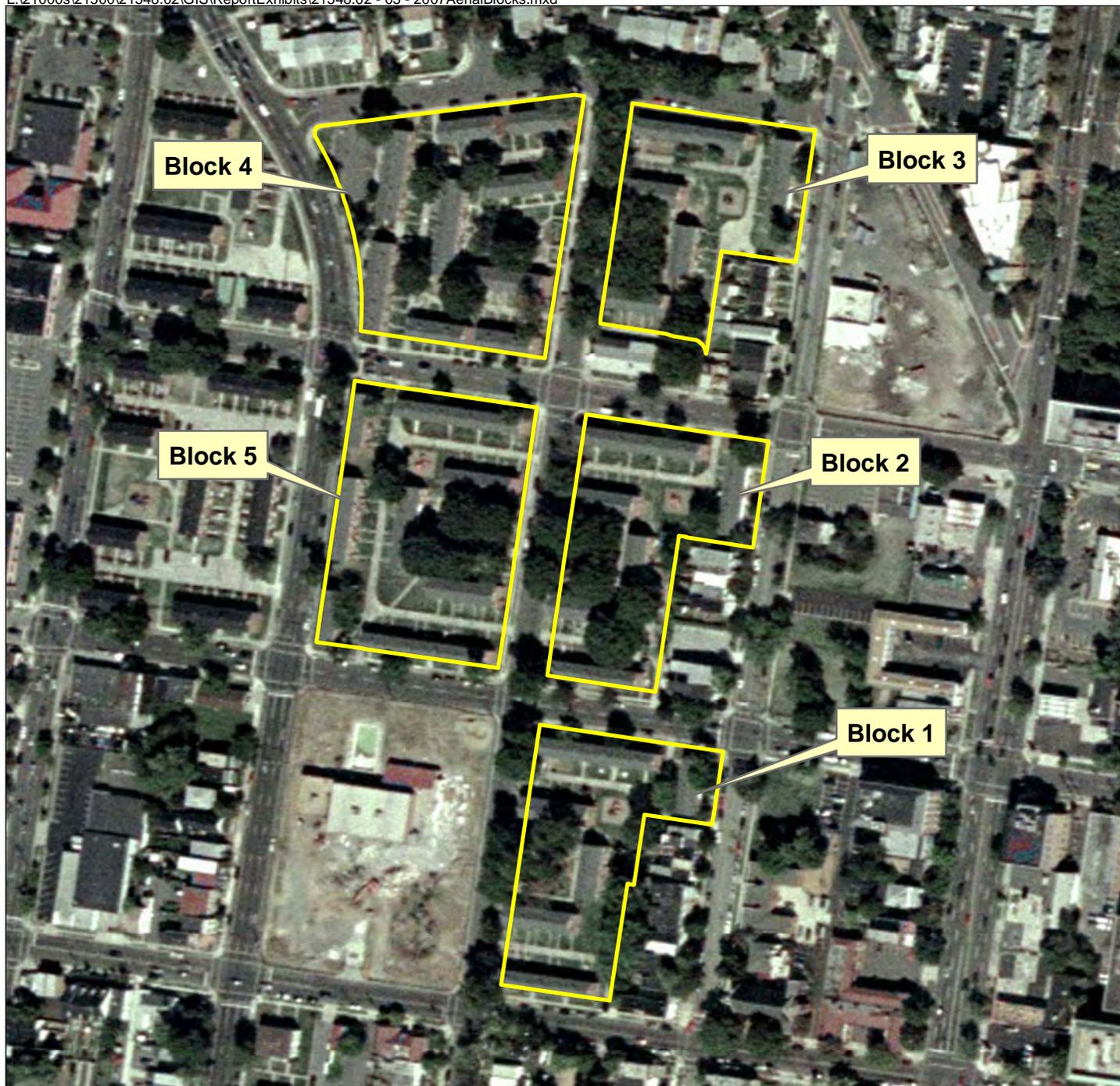
Based upon the results of the documentary study, the James Bland Development property was assessed with a moderate probability for the presence of prehistoric sites and a moderate to high probability for significant historic period archeological sites. A Phase I archeological survey of the property was recommended because 1) the project area has a moderate to high probability for the presence of archeological sites; 2) no clear evidence was found that the property has been significantly disturbed; and 3) demolition of the existing structures and planned redevelopment would impact the entirety of the project area to a depth that would likely disturb any present or potential archeological deposits or features.

### **Phase I Archeological Investigation**

Thunderbird Archeology conducted a Phase I archeological investigation of the James Bland Development property for Eakin & Youngintob Associates of Bethesda, Maryland. The work was conducted in October and November of 2009 and was in compliance with all federal, state and local guidelines. The fieldwork and report contents were also in compliance with the City of Alexandria Archaeological Protection Code and followed a Scope of Work approved by Alexandria Archaeology. The Phase I fieldwork was organized by city block for ease of discussion (Exhibit B).

A total of 51 shovel test pits (STPs), designed to sample both the individual house lot and the block as a whole, were planned within Block 1 (Exhibit C). However field conditions, such as the presence of marked and unmarked utilities, tree obstructions, and the predicted presence of fill impasses, dictated the actual number of STPs that were completed. The typical soil profile seen within the 14 STPs that were excavated within Block 1 revealed multiple fill horizons. A total of 459 historic and modern artifacts and faunal bone fragments were recovered from these fill soils. Additional finds including shell, asbestos, brick, coal, concrete, mortar, plastic, polystyrene, rubber and slag were noted but not collected or curated. No intact historic or prehistoric surfaces or features were identified.

The soils within Block 1 contained temporally mixed artifacts and were interpreted as disturbed urban fill contexts likely associated with grading and filling activities that occurred in the mid-20th century when the extant James Bland Public Housing buildings were constructed and with subsequent excavation for the installation and maintenance of subsurface utility lines.



 Project Area

**Blocks 1 - 5 Key Map**  
**October 2007 Natural Color Imagery**  
**Resource Management Plan**  
**WSSI #21548.03**  
**Scale: 1" = 200'**

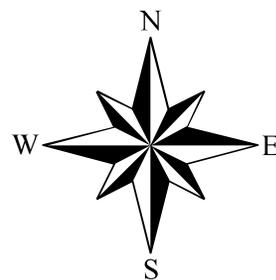
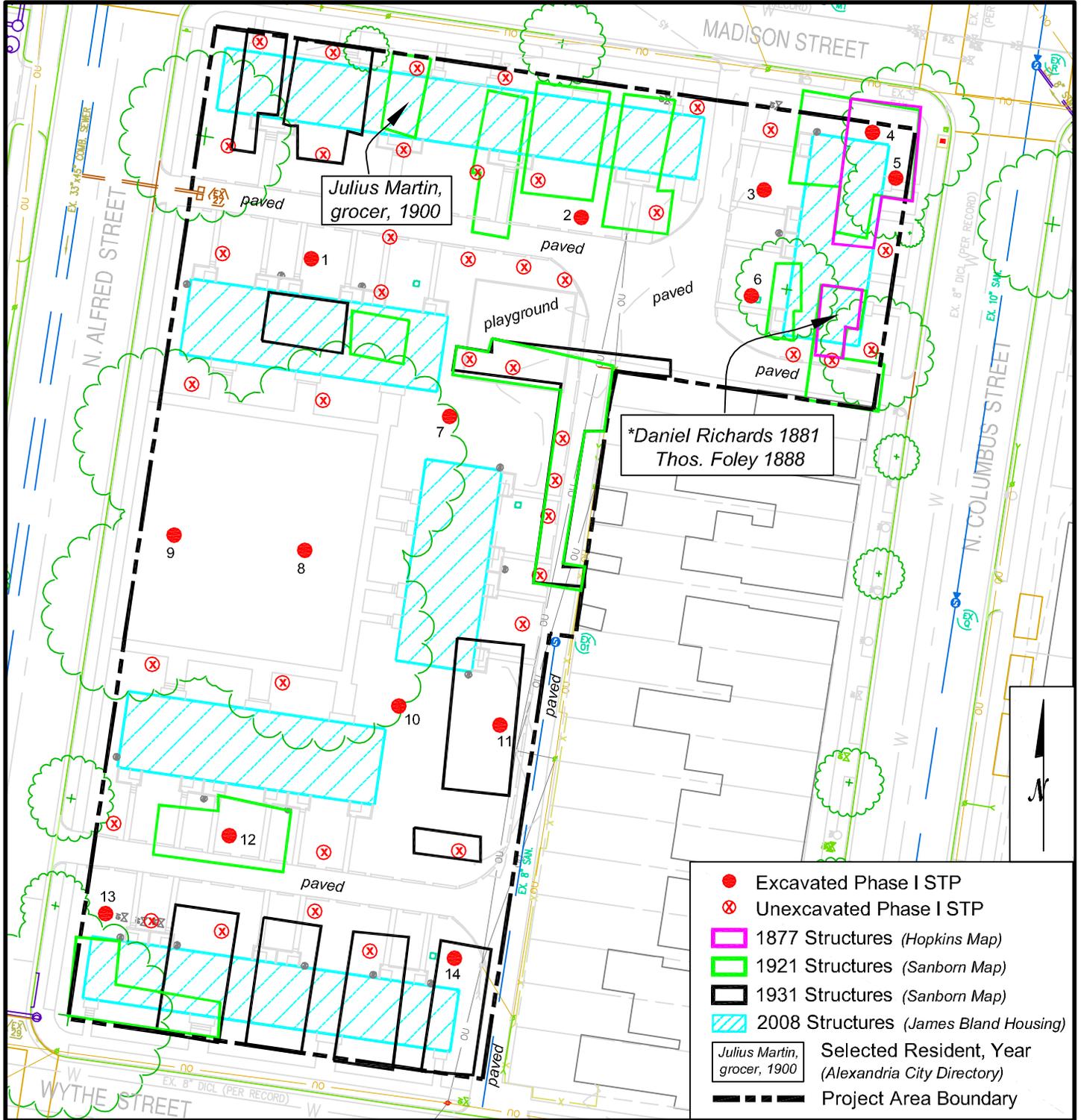


Photo Source: Aerials Express

**Thunderbird Archeology**  
by Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

**Exhibit B**



**Portion of Project Map Showing Details of Block 1  
James Bland Resource Management Plan - WSSI #21548.03  
Scale: 1" = 50'**

Therefore, the artifacts within Block 1 were considered secondarily deposited refuse and following DHR guidelines, were not recorded as archeological sites.<sup>b</sup> No additional work was recommended for these finds.

However, due to the presence of extant buildings, impervious surfaces and impervious subsurface fills, the program of shovel testing was not adequate to identify all possibly significant archeological resources that may be present within the project area and archeological monitoring of all ground-disturbing activities within Block 1 was recommended.

## **SCOPE OF WORK FOR ADDITIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS**

Both the documentary research and the Phase I archeological work indicated the possibility that deep shaft features, such as wells or privies, may have been preserved beneath the urban fills, and archeological monitoring was recommended. The goal of the monitoring will be to locate and identify any potentially significant archaeological resources that were not identified during the archeological site evaluation (Phase I investigation).

This scope of work will be implemented in coordination with demolition/construction activities on the property; therefore an Archaeological Preservation Certificate from Alexandria Archaeology will not be needed. **The client will be responsible for submitting Erosion & Sediment control plans and Health & Safety Plans for the work, the rental of safety equipment and fences, and will provide a backhoe outfitted with a smooth-bladed bucket for the archeological investigations if necessary.** All aspects of these investigations will adhere to OSHA regulations and will comply with the City of Alexandria Archaeological Protection Code, as well as all appropriate state and federal guidelines.<sup>c</sup>

### **Fieldwork**

Archeological Monitoring: An archeologist shall monitor all ground-disturbing activities within the project area that are necessary to prepare the site for planned redevelopment and new construction. This includes the removal of building foundations, asphalt parking areas, concrete alleys and sidewalks, and underground utilities. Particular attention will be made to the removal of the concrete slab building foundations and the removal of any subsurface architectural elements of the buildings (see explanation below). The archeological monitoring will be conducted in concert with the development construction schedule.

The depth of the proposed monitoring will be limited to the shallower of: the interface of the overlying fills with the underlying subsoil or the depth of the proposed construction impacts. The excavation of the soils shall be conducted in such a manner to allow the archeologist to examine the soils for features. Excavation will be temporarily halted if intact features are identified and their potential significance will be evaluated; however demolition may continue in other areas of the property during the feature evaluation. **Evaluation of the features may involve additional mechanical trenching or hand-excavation, as described below.**

If a feature is found to be potentially significant by the project archeologist, all construction activity within a one hundred (100) foot radius of the discovery will be halted, and the developer and Alexandria Archaeology will be notified of the discovery. The project archeologist will determine and clearly mark the extent of the discovery and implement measures to protect the discovery from looting and vandalism. Determinations of significance and initial recommendations regarding treatment will be made in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology. The project archeologist will notify the SHPO and other consulting parties of the discovery describing the measures that have been implemented.

The monitoring work will be documented with digital photographs and field notes maintained in a daily logbook. Additionally, the archeologist will regularly update a project map showing the extent of monitored areas.

Building Foundation Demolition: Although Phase I archeological testing revealed disturbed fill contexts across the property; there is a possibility of undisturbed deposits beneath the concrete slab foundations of the buildings. A representative number of concrete slab building foundations (not to exceed three) will be carefully removed during demolition, affording the project archeologist the opportunity to examine the soils through the informal excavation of mechanical trenches. At least one representative soil strata column profile will be sketched of the walls of each trench excavation. Once disturbance has been confirmed beneath the representative foundation slabs, additional test trenches will not be necessary within Block 1 or across the remainder of the project area.

Mechanical Trench Excavations: If warranted, mechanically excavated trenches will be used as part of this plan to test potentially significant archeological features. Excavation should be conducted using a backhoe equipped with a flat-lipped (smooth) bucket and the soils should be excavated in 1-2 foot increments, affording the archeologist the opportunity to examine stratigraphy and potential features.

Feature Excavations: If warranted, manually excavated test units (3 x 3 feet) will be used as part of this plan to test potentially significant archeological features and/or buried ground surfaces found during monitoring. The test units will be excavated stratigraphically by natural or cultural levels or by arbitrary sublevels if determined necessary by the project archeologist. Representative soil profiles will be drawn using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designation. .

The soil will be screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens if full artifact recovery is deemed necessary for evaluative purposes; recovery of artifacts may not be essential in the evaluation of certain features; this will be determined by the project archeologist in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology. Artifacts will be bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon. The work will be documented with field notes, sketch plans, and photographs. *Since it is not known if the test units will be necessary, they will be budgeted on a per-square basis and are not included in the overall budget at this time.* **This Scope of Work does not include data recovery at or mitigation of any deep shaft features, such as wells or privies. Treatment of these significant archeological resources is discussed below.**

## **Laboratory Work and Curation**

Archeological artifacts recovered from the project area will be cleaned, stabilized (if necessary), cataloged, labeled and packaged in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the City of Alexandria Archeological Standards. Organic materials that may require conservation may be recovered; however, this treatment plan does not include conservation services. Conservation may be added as an additional service.

At the conclusion of the project, all original photographs, negatives, slides, digital images, cassette tapes, videotapes, copies of historical documents, field notes and forms, other field records, as well as the artifacts if they are to be donated to the City, will be delivered to Alexandria Archaeology. Archeological collections recovered as a result of the Alexandria Archaeology Resource Protection Code must be curated at a facility that meets Federal standards for archeological curation and collections management as described by 36CFR Part 79. The Alexandria Archaeology Storage Facility meets these standards, and the property owner is encouraged to donate the artifact collection to the City for curation. The archeological consultant is responsible for arranging for the donation of the artifacts with the owner and will deliver the artifacts and signed forms to the appropriate storage facility.

## **Additional Documentary Research**

Previously completed archival research should allow for the association of any significant archeological deposits found with particular historic occupants of the project area. If significant historic period archeological resources are found and previous completed documentary research is insufficient to establish a historic context for such resources, additional documentary research will be conducted for the lot or lots where such resources occur.

The archival research shall include, but will not be limited to, a search of deeds, plats, title documents, probate and other court records; tax and census records; business directories; published and unpublished manuscripts of first-hand accounts (such as letters, diaries, and county histories); newspaper articles; and photographs that might assist in identifying the historic occupants of the property, illuminating historic land use, and providing context for the archeological discoveries. Details of this research will be utilized in the analysis of the resource and will be included in the final report. *Since it is not known if additional documentary research will be necessary, it is not included in the overall budget at this time.*

## **Results of Archeological Monitoring**

Reports documenting the progress of archeological monitoring within the project area will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology at the conclusion of work on each block. Each report will be in the form of a memorandum or letter report and will contain a brief description of the monitoring results and digital photographs documenting the work. Interim reports (management summaries) following the discovery of any significant cultural features during the monitoring work may also be submitted.

If the archeological monitoring results in the discovery of significant features that will require additional archeological work, the letter report will include a Resource Management Plan. The Resource Management Plan will present a strategy, scope of work (including a map indicating locations of proposed work in relation to completed tests). All archeological sites discovered will be evaluated for National Register eligibility and will be registered with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Copies of the registration forms will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology.

### **Data Recovery and Mitigation of Significant Archeological Resources**

This Scope of Work does not include data recovery at or mitigation of any significant archeological resources that might be found within the project area. If data recovery is the selected treatment option, a specific data recovery plan must be prepared in consultation with DHR, Alexandria Archaeology, and other consulting parties. The plan shall specify, at a minimum, the following:

- the property, properties, or portions of properties where site-specific data recovery plans will be carried out;
- the portion(s) of the site to be preserved in place, if any, as well as the measures to be taken to ensure continued preservation;
- any property, properties, or portions of properties that will be destroyed or altered without data recovery;
- the research questions to be addressed through data recovery, with an explanation of their relevance and importance;
- the methods to be used in analysis, data management, and dissemination of data, including a schedule;
- the proposed disposition of recovered materials and records;
- a site protection plan detailing steps to be taken to ensure the protection of the resource during data recovery efforts (e.g. security, fencing, patrols, etc.); and
- proposed methods of disseminating the results of the work to the interested public and/or organizations who have expressed an interest in the data recovery.

Data recovery plan(s), shall be consistent with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Documentation (48 FR 4434-37)* and the DHR's *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia: Additional Guidance for the Implementation of the Federal Standards Entitled Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (48 FR 44742, September 29, 1983) 1999, rev. 2003* and shall take into account the ACHP's publications, *Recommended Approach for Consultation on*

*Recovery of Significant Information from Archaeological Sites* (1999; revised 2002) and *Section 106 Archaeology Guidance* (June 2007), or subsequent revisions to or replacements of these documents.

**Since it is not known if the preparation of treatment plans will be necessary, these are not included in the overall budget at this time.**

## **Human Burials**

This Resource Management Plan and SOW does not include excavation within any burial shafts that might be located on the project area. Treatment of all human remains and associated funerary objects encountered during the course of archeological work described herein shall be consistent with the ACHP "Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains and Funerary Objects" (<http://www.achp.gov/docs/hrpolicy0207.pdf>). If excavation in burial shafts is required a permit must be obtained from the SHPO for the archaeological removal of human remains in accordance with the provisions of the Virginia Antiquities Act, Section 10.1-2305 of the Code of Virginia and with the final regulations adopted by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources and published in the Virginia Register of July 15, 1991.

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<sup>a</sup> Sipe, Boyd and Kimberly Snyder 2009 *Draft Documentary Study and Archeological Resource Assessment for the James Bland Homes, City of Alexandria, Virginia*. Report prepared for EYA of Bethesda, Maryland by Thunderbird Archeology, a Division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. in Consultation and with Contributions from History Matters, L.C. of Washington, D.C.

<sup>b</sup> Department of Historic Resources (DHR) 2009 *Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Virginia*. Virginia State Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

<sup>c</sup> Department of Historic Resources (DHR) 2009 *Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Virginia*. Virginia State Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

Department of Historic Resources (DHR) 2003 *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Surveys in Virginia. Additional Guidance for the Implementation of the Federal Standards Entitled Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines*. Virginia State Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

United States Department of Interior (DOI) 1983 *Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines*. Federal Register 48 (190): 44716-44742.



## **RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN and SCOPE OF WORK for**

**BLOCK 2 (Alexandria City Map 2054.04-01-01; Account No. 11715100);  
Bounded by Madison, N. Columbus, Montgomery, and N. Alfred Streets**

**JAMES BLAND DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY,  
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The James Bland Development property; comprises two entire city blocks and three partial city blocks bounded by First, N. Patrick, Madison, N. Alfred, Wythe and N. Columbus Streets in Alexandria, Virginia (Exhibit A). The project area is the site of the historic James Bland Homes (100-5033), a public housing project built by ARHA in two phases, with a four-block area constructed in 1954 and a final block (known as the James Bland Addition) constructed in 1959. The James Bland Homes project was preceded on the site by a World War II era trailer camp. The project area is also included within the Parker-Gray Historic District (100-0133), which has been determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

### **PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH**

#### **Documentary Study**

Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. of Gainesville completed a Documentary Study for this property in November of 2009.<sup>a</sup> Documentary research indicated that members of the Alexander family owned the James Bland Development property from the late 17th century until the late 18th century. Various prominent citizens of the city, including Richard Conway, John Gadsby, Orlando Fairfax, and Thomas Veitch owned portions of the study area between the late 18th and mid 19th century, although they most certainly did not reside on these lands. Most of these individuals were documented slave owners and it is more likely that enslaved laborers or tenants used their lands during this period; Veitch was known to have engaged free African Americans as tenants on his lands to the west of the project area during the second quarter of the 19th century.

During the Civil War, Union troops occupying the city established various facilities to the south and east of the project area; these included the Washington Street Corral, barracks and other structures. No archival evidence for Civil War era activity within the project area was found, however, it is possible that refugee slaves may have settled in temporary shanty towns in the project area vicinity during this time period. Several buildings appear in the vicinity of the project area on Civil War era maps.



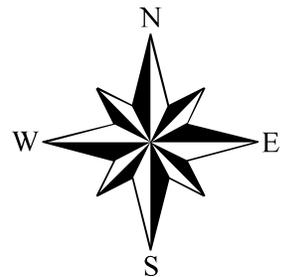
 Project Area

**Vicinity Map**  
**Resource Management Plan**  
**WSSI #21548.03**  
**Scale: 1" = 2000'**

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Fairfax County



By the third quarter of 19th century, residential development in the project area was certainly occurring. City directories and other archival sources from this period show that most residents of the project area were African American laborers; however Euro-American laborers and a few skilled workers, tradesmen and professionals were also present. In the early 20th century, the project area vicinity was the site of continued residential and industrial development in Alexandria. The project area developed primarily as an African American neighborhood throughout this period.

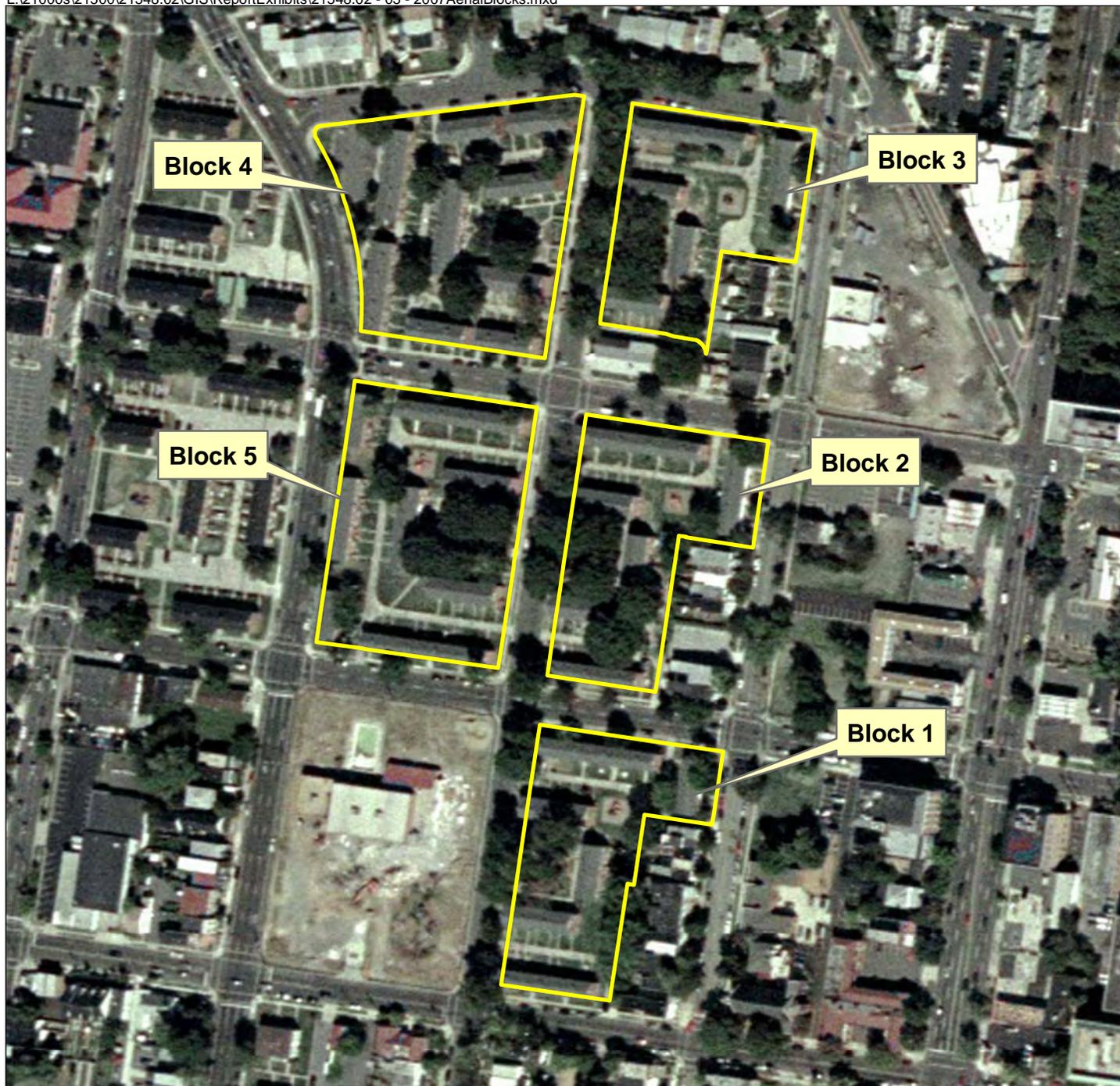
Based upon the results of the documentary study, the James Bland Development property was assessed with a moderate probability for the presence of prehistoric sites and a moderate to high probability for significant historic period archeological sites. A Phase I archeological survey of the property was recommended because 1) the project area has a moderate to high probability for the presence of archeological sites; 2) no clear evidence was found that the property has been significantly disturbed; and 3) demolition of the existing structures and planned redevelopment would impact the entirety of the project area to a depth that would likely disturb any present or potential archeological deposits or features.

### **Phase I Archeological Investigation**

Thunderbird Archeology conducted a Phase I archeological investigation of the James Bland Development property for Eakin & Youngintob Associates of Bethesda, Maryland. The work was conducted in October and November of 2009 and was in compliance with all federal, state and local guidelines. The fieldwork and report contents were also in compliance with the City of Alexandria Archaeological Protection Code and followed a Scope of Work approved by Alexandria Archaeology. The Phase I fieldwork was organized by city block for ease of discussion (Exhibit B).

A total of 58 shovel test pits (STPs), designed to sample both the individual house lot and the block as a whole, were planned within Block 2 (Exhibit C). However field conditions, such as the presence of marked and unmarked utilities, tree obstructions, and the predicted presence of fill impasses, dictated the actual number of STPs that were completed. The typical soil profile seen within the 19 STPs that were excavated within Block 2 revealed multiple fill horizons. A total of one prehistoric artifact and 354 historic artifacts, modern artifacts, and faunal bone fragments were recovered from these fill soils. Additional finds including shell, asbestos, brick, coal, concrete, mortar, plastic, polystyrene, rubber and slag were noted but not collected or curated. No intact historic or prehistoric surfaces were identified.

The soils within Block 2 contained temporally mixed artifacts and were interpreted as disturbed urban fill contexts likely associated with grading and filling activities that occurred in the mid-20th century when the extant James Bland Public Housing buildings were constructed and with subsequent excavation for the installation and maintenance of subsurface utility lines.



 Project Area

**Blocks 1 - 5 Key Map**  
**October 2007 Natural Color Imagery**  
**Resource Management Plan**  
**WSSI #21548.03**  
**Scale: 1" = 200'**

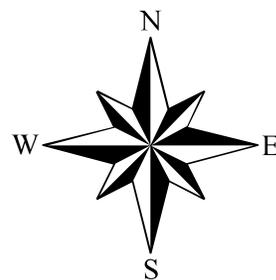
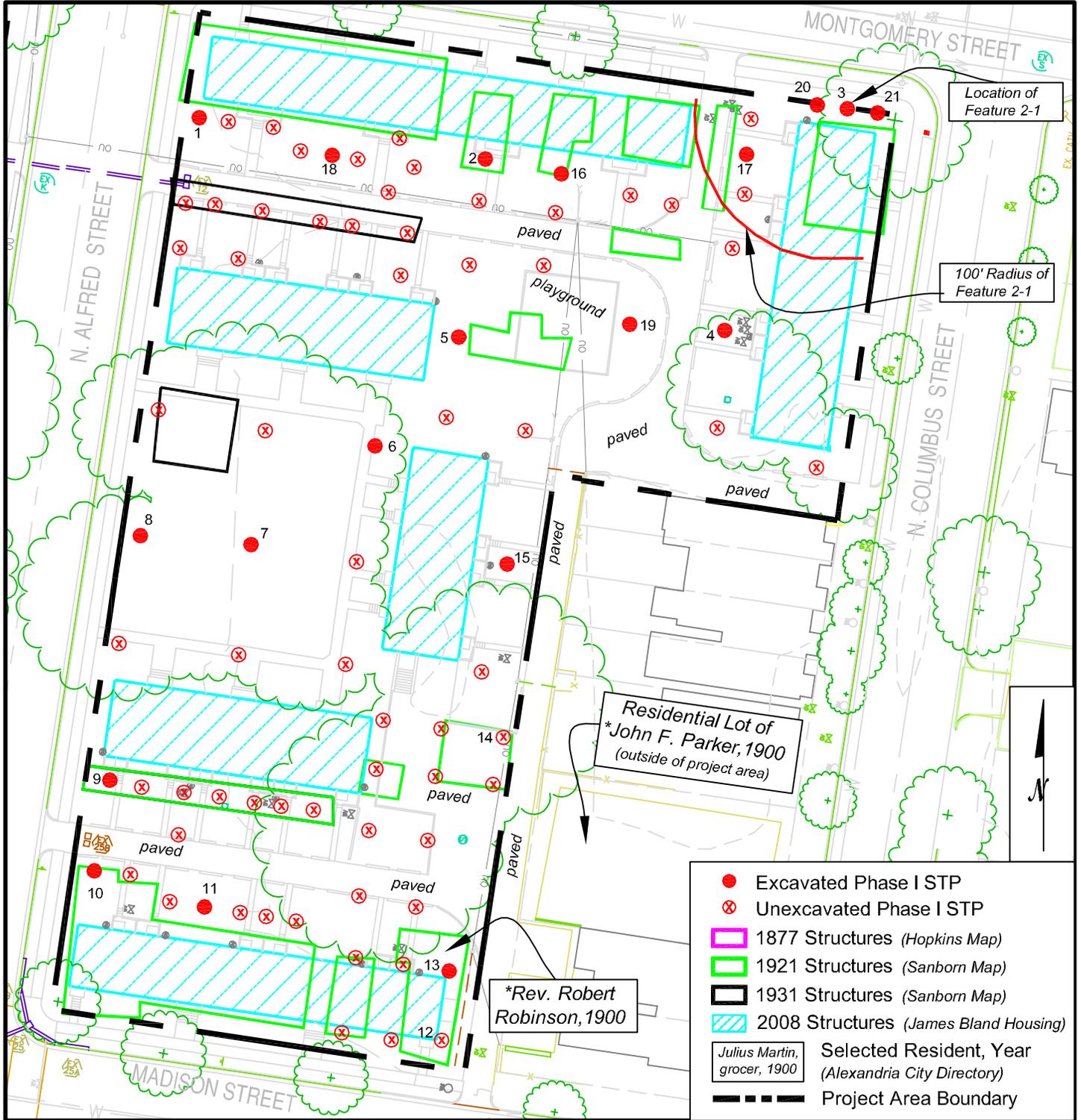


Photo Source: Aerials Express

**Thunderbird Archeology**  
by Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

**Exhibit B**



**Portion of Project Map Showing Details of Block 2  
James Bland Resource Management Plan- WSSI #21548.03  
Scale: 1" = 50'**

Therefore, the artifacts within Block 1 were considered secondarily deposited refuse and following DHR guidelines, were not recorded as archeological sites.<sup>b</sup> No additional work was recommended for these finds.

However, one historic or modern feature was identified that required additional work. An *in situ* feature consisting of at least three courses of brick was found underlying the Ao/Fill 1 horizon in STP 3, approximately 8.4 inches below ground surface (see Exhibit C). The feature, designated Feature 2-1, may be associated with a no longer extant dwelling shown on historic maps in the vicinity of the intersection of Montgomery and N. Columbus Streets. This building would have been occupied at some time prior to 1921. There is also a possibility that the feature caps a historic buried surface. As the feature could not be reliably dated or fully investigated during the Phase I survey, additional work was recommended.

In addition, due to the presence of extant buildings, impervious surfaces and impervious subsurface fills, the program of shovel testing was not adequate to identify all possibly significant archeological resources that may be present within the project area and archeological monitoring of all ground-disturbing activities within Block 2 was recommended.

## **SCOPE OF WORK FOR ADDITIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS**

Archeological evaluation was recommended for a brick feature located within the Block 2 during the Phase I investigations. The brick feature may be an architectural feature associated with a building in this vicinity shown on historic maps, which was occupied prior to 1921.

In addition, the documentary research and the Phase I archeological work indicated the possibility that other features, such as wells or privies, may have been preserved beneath the urban fills. Archeological monitoring was recommended. The goal of the monitoring will be to locate and identify any potentially significant archaeological resources that were not identified during the archeological site evaluation (Phase I investigation).

This scope of work will be implemented in coordination with demolition/construction activities on the property; therefore an Archaeological Preservation Certificate from Alexandria Archaeology will not be needed. **The client will be responsible for submitting Erosion & Sediment control plans and Health & Safety Plans for the work, the rental of safety equipment and fences, and will provide a backhoe outfitted with a smooth-bladed bucket for the archeological investigations. If necessary, rental of the backhoe will be a direct reimbursable to the client.** All aspects of these investigations will adhere to OSHA regulations and will comply with the City of Alexandria Archaeological Protection Code, as well as all appropriate state and federal guidelines.<sup>c</sup>

### **Archeological Evaluation Of Feature 2-1**

A possible brick foundation (Feature 2-1) was located within the narrow grassy strip between the sidewalk and the northern side of the existing building on the corner of Montgomery and N.

Columbus Streets (see Exhibit C). The brick feature was not located in STPs 20 and 21, which were excavated 12.5 feet on either side of STP 3. Although the horizontal limits of the feature are unknown, it appears to be spatially limited to a 25 square foot area.

Fieldwork: An archeologist shall direct the efforts to expose and document the remains of Feature 2-1. Excavation should be conducted using a backhoe equipped with a flat-lipped (smooth) bucket. The full vertical and horizontal extents of the feature will be determined if at all feasible and the work will be documented with field notes, sketch plans, profiles and digital photographs. If warranted, test units (3 x 3 feet square) will be manually excavated over the feature in order to determine if additional features or a buried surface is present. The excavation of test units and the treatment of any cultural materials recovered is described below.

To maintain the development construction schedule, the archeological evaluation of Feature 2-1 can be conducted in concert with other demolition activities on the block, however no activity within a one hundred (100) foot radius of Feature 2-1 (see Exhibit C) shall be conducted during the evaluation. The significance of Feature 2-1 shall be made in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology.

### **Archeological Monitoring**

An archeologist shall monitor all ground-disturbing activities within the project area that are necessary to prepare the site for planned redevelopment and new construction. This includes the removal of building foundations, asphalt parking areas, concrete alleys and sidewalks, and underground utilities. Particular attention will be made to the removal of the concrete slab building foundations and the removal of any subsurface architectural elements of the buildings (see explanation below). The archeological monitoring will be conducted in concert with the development construction schedule.

The depth of the proposed monitoring will be limited to the shallower of: the interface of the overlying fills with the underlying subsoil or the depth of the proposed construction impacts. The excavation of the soils shall be conducted in such a manner to allow the archeologist to examine the soils for features. Excavation will be temporarily halted if intact features are identified and their potential significance will be evaluated; however demolition may continue in other areas of the property during the feature evaluation. **Evaluation of the features may involve additional mechanical trenching or hand-excavation, as described below.**

If a feature is found to be potentially significant by the project archeologist, all construction activity within a one hundred (100) foot radius of the discovery will be halted, and the developer and Alexandria Archaeology will be notified of the discovery. The project archeologist will determine and clearly mark the extent of the discovery and implement measures to protect the discovery from looting and vandalism. Determinations of significance and initial recommendations regarding treatment will be made in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology. The project archeologist will notify the SHPO and other consulting parties of the discovery describing the measures that have been implemented.

The monitoring work will be documented with digital photographs and field notes maintained in a daily logbook. Additionally, the archeologist will regularly update a project map showing the extent of monitored areas.

Building Foundation Demolition: Although Phase I archeological testing revealed disturbed fill contexts across the property; there is a possibility of undisturbed deposits beneath the concrete slab foundations of the buildings. If warranted based on the results of archeological monitoring and excavations within Block 1, a representative number of concrete slab building foundations (not to exceed three) will be carefully removed during demolition, affording the project archeologist the opportunity to examine the soils through the informal excavation of mechanical trenches. At least one representative soil strata column profile will be sketched of the walls of each trench excavation. Once disturbance has been confirmed beneath the representative foundation slabs, additional test trenches will not be necessary within Block 2 or across the remainder of the project area.

Mechanical Trench Excavations: If warranted, mechanically excavated trenches will be used as part of this plan to test potentially significant archeological features. Excavation should be conducted using a backhoe equipped with a flat-lipped (smooth) bucket and the soils should be excavated in 1-2 foot increments, affording the archeologist the opportunity to examine stratigraphy and potential features.

Feature Excavations: If warranted, manually excavated test units (3 x 3 feet) will be used as part of this plan to test potentially significant archeological features and/or buried ground surfaces found during monitoring. The test units will be excavated stratigraphically by natural or cultural levels or by arbitrary sublevels if determined necessary by the project archeologist. Representative soil profiles will be drawn using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designation.

The soil will be screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens if full artifact recovery is deemed necessary for evaluative purposes; recovery of artifacts may not be essential in the evaluation of certain features; this will be determined by the project archeologist in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology. Artifacts will be bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon. The work will be documented with field notes, sketch plans, and photographs. *Since it is not known if the test units will be necessary, they will be budgeted on a per-square basis and are not included in the overall budget at this time.*

**This Scope of Work does not include data recovery at or mitigation of any deep shaft features, such as wells or privies. Treatment of these significant archeological resources is discussed below.**

### **Laboratory Work and Curation**

Archeological artifacts recovered from the project area will be cleaned, stabilized (if necessary), cataloged, labeled and packaged in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the City of

Alexandria Archaeological Standards. Organic materials that may require conservation may be recovered; however, this treatment plan does not include conservation services. Conservation may be added as an additional service.

At the conclusion of the project, all original photographs, negatives, slides, digital images, cassette tapes, videotapes, copies of historical documents, field notes and forms, other field records, as well as the artifacts if they are to be donated to the City, will be delivered to Alexandria Archaeology. Archeological collections recovered as a result of the Alexandria Archaeology Resource Protection Code must be curated at a facility that meets Federal standards for archeological curation and collections management as described by 36CFR Part 79. The Alexandria Archaeology Storage Facility meets these standards, and the property owner is encouraged to donate the artifact collection to the City for curation. The archeological consultant is responsible for arranging for the donation of the artifacts with the owner and will deliver the artifacts and signed forms to the appropriate storage facility.

### **Additional Documentary Research**

Previously completed archival research should allow for the association of any significant archeological deposits found with particular historic occupants of the project area. If significant historic period archeological resources are found and previous completed documentary research is insufficient to establish a historic context for such resources, additional documentary research will be conducted for the lot or lots where such resources occur.

The archival research shall include, but will not be limited to, a search of deeds, plats, title documents, probate and other court records; tax and census records; business directories; published and unpublished manuscripts of first-hand accounts (such as letters, diaries, and county histories); newspaper articles; and photographs that might assist in identifying the historic occupants of the property, illuminating historic land use, and providing context for the archeological discoveries. Details of this research will be utilized in the analysis of the resource and will be included in the final report. *Since it is not known if additional documentary research will be necessary, it is not included in the overall budget at this time.*

### **Results of Archeological Monitoring**

Reports documenting the progress of archeological monitoring within the project area will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology at the conclusion of work on each block. Each report will be in the form of a memorandum or letter report and will contain a brief description of the monitoring results and digital photographs documenting the work. Interim reports (management summaries) following the discovery of any significant cultural features during the monitoring work may also be submitted.

If the archeological monitoring results in the discovery of significant features that will require additional archaeological work, the letter report will include a Resource Management Plan. The Resource Management Plan will present a strategy, scope of work (including a map indicating

locations of proposed work in relation to completed tests). All archeological sites discovered will be evaluated for National Register eligibility and will be registered with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Copies of the registration forms will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology.

### **Data Recovery and Mitigation of Significant Archeological Resources**

This Scope of Work does not include data recovery at or mitigation of any significant archeological resources that might be found within the project area. If data recovery is the selected treatment option, a specific data recovery plan must be prepared in consultation with DHR, Alexandria Archaeology, and other consulting parties. The plan shall specify, at a minimum, the following:

- the property, properties, or portions of properties where site-specific data recovery plans will be carried out;
- the portion(s) of the site to be preserved in place, if any, as well as the measures to be taken to ensure continued preservation;
- any property, properties, or portions of properties that will be destroyed or altered without data recovery;
- the research questions to be addressed through data recovery, with an explanation of their relevance and importance;
- the methods to be used in analysis, data management, and dissemination of data, including a schedule;
- the proposed disposition of recovered materials and records;
- a site protection plan detailing steps to be taken to ensure the protection of the resource during data recovery efforts (e.g. security, fencing, patrols, etc.); and
- proposed methods of disseminating the results of the work to the interested public and/or organizations who have expressed an interest in the data recovery.

Data recovery plan(s), shall be consistent with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Documentation (48 FR 4434-37)* and the DHR's *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia: Additional Guidance for the Implementation of the Federal Standards Entitled Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (48 FR 44742, September 29, 1983) 1999, rev. 2003* and shall take into account the ACHP's publications, *Recommended Approach for Consultation on Recovery of Significant Information from Archeological Sites* (1999; revised 2002) and *Section*

*106 Archaeology Guidance* (June 2007), or subsequent revisions to or replacements of these documents.

**Since it is not known if the preparation of treatment plans will be necessary, these are not included in the overall budget at this time.**

## **Human Burials**

This Resource Management Plan and SOW does not include excavation within any burial shafts that might be located on the project area. Treatment of all human remains and associated funerary objects encountered during the course of archeological work described herein shall be consistent with the ACHP "Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains and Funerary Objects" (<http://www.achp.gov/docs/hrpolicy0207.pdf>). If excavation in burial shafts is required a permit must be obtained from the SHPO for the archaeological removal of human remains in accordance with the provisions of the Virginia Antiquities Act, Section 10.1-2305 of the Code of Virginia and with the final regulations adopted by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources and published in the Virginia Register of July 15, 1991.

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<sup>a</sup> Sipe, Boyd and Kimberly Snyder 2009 *Draft Documentary Study and Archeological Resource Assessment for the James Bland Homes, City of Alexandria, Virginia*. Report prepared for EYA of Bethesda, Maryland by Thunderbird Archeology, a Division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. in Consultation and with Contributions from History Matters, L.C. of Washington, D.C.

<sup>b</sup> Department of Historic Resources (DHR) 2009 *Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Virginia*. Virginia State Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

<sup>c</sup> Department of Historic Resources (DHR) 2009 *Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Virginia*. Virginia State Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

Department of Historic Resources (DHR) 2003 *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Surveys in Virginia. Additional Guidance for the Implementation of the Federal Standards Entitled Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines*. Virginia State Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

United States Department of Interior (DOI) 1983 *Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines*. Federal Register 48 (190): 44716-44742.





## **RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN and SCOPE OF WORK for**

**BLOCK 3 (Alexandria City Map 054.02-09-01; Account No. 11740500)  
Bounded by First, N. Columbus, Montgomery, and N. Alfred Streets**

**JAMES BLAND DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY,  
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The James Bland Development property; comprises two entire city blocks and three partial city blocks bounded by First, N. Patrick, Madison, N. Alfred, Wythe and N. Columbus Streets in Alexandria, Virginia (Exhibit A). The project area is the site of the historic James Bland Homes (100-5033), a public housing project built by ARHA in two phases, with a four-block area constructed in 1954 and a final block (known as the James Bland Addition) constructed in 1959. The James Bland Homes project was preceded on the site by a World War II era trailer camp. The project area is also included within the Parker-Gray Historic District (100-0133), which has been determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

This Scope of Work is for Phase II evaluation of Site 44AX0211 and for archeologically monitoring of ground disturbing activities across the remainder of the block.

### **PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH**

#### **Documentary Study**

Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. of Gainesville completed a Documentary Study for this property in November of 2009.<sup>a</sup> Documentary research indicated that members of the Alexander family owned the James Bland Development property from the late 17th century until the late 18th century. Various prominent citizens of the city, including Richard Conway, John Gadsby, Orlando Fairfax, and Thomas Veitch owned portions of the study area between the late 18th and mid 19th century, although they most certainly did not reside on these lands. Most of these individuals were documented slave owners and it is more likely that enslaved laborers or tenants used their lands during this period; Veitch was known to have engaged free African Americans as tenants on his lands to the west of the project area during the second quarter of the 19th century.

During the Civil War, Union troops occupying the city established various facilities to the south and east of the project area; these included the Washington Street Corral, barracks and other structures. No archival evidence for Civil War era activity within the project area was found,



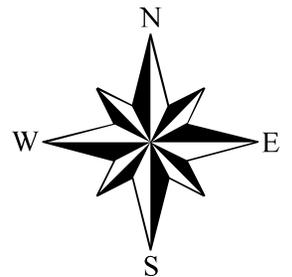
 Project Area



Fairfax County

**Vicinity Map**  
**Resource Management Plan**  
**WSSI #21548.03**  
**Scale: 1" = 2000'**

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however, it is possible that refugee slaves may have settled in temporary shanty towns in the project area vicinity during this time period. Several buildings appear in the vicinity of the project area on Civil War era maps.

By the third quarter of 19th century, residential development in the project area was certainly occurring. City directories and other archival sources from this period show that most residents of the project area were African American laborers; however Euro-American laborers and a few skilled workers, tradesmen and professionals were also present. In the early 20th century, the project area vicinity was the site of continued residential and industrial development in Alexandria. The project area developed primarily as an African American neighborhood throughout this period.

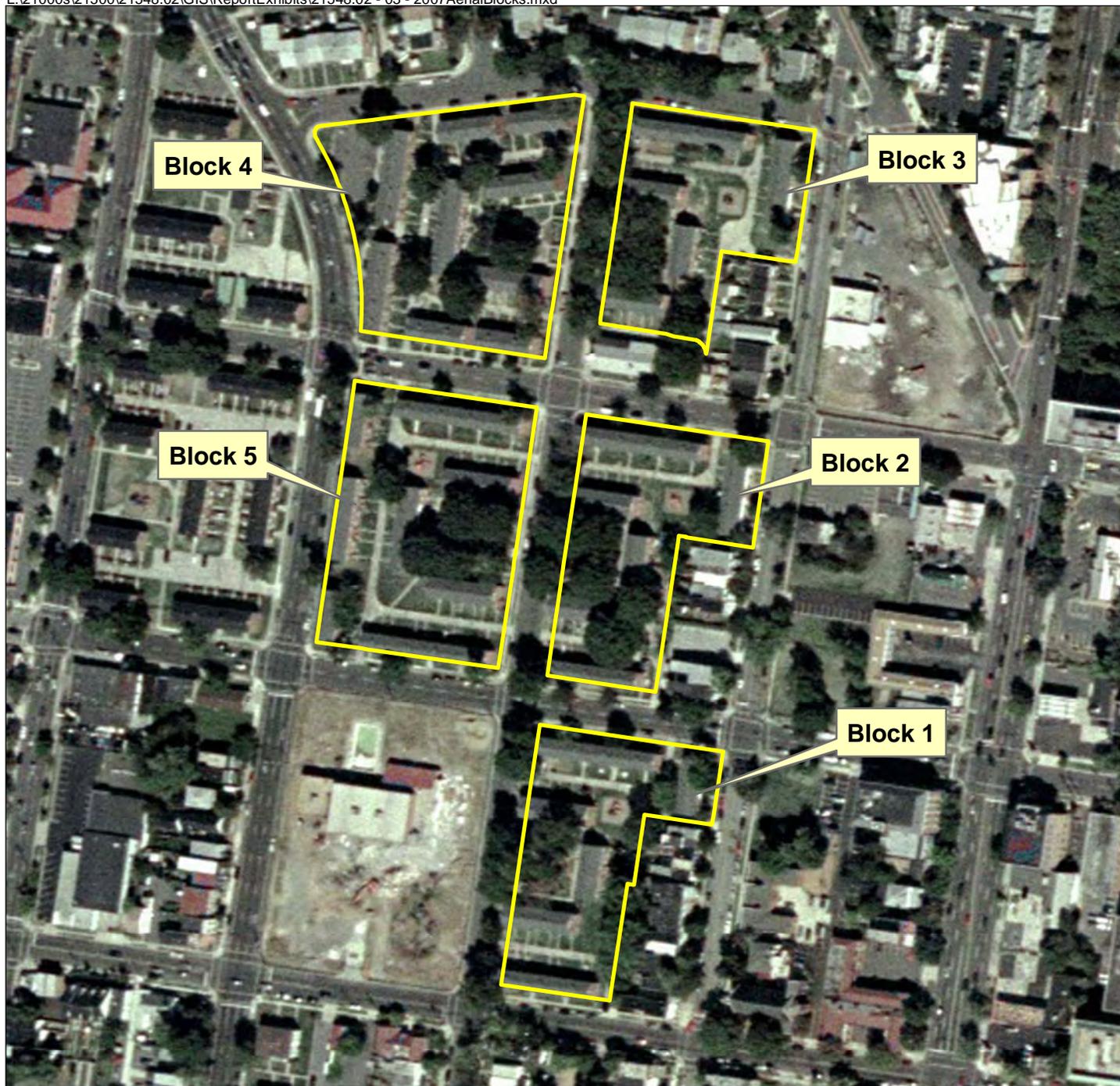
Based upon the results of the documentary study, the James Bland Development property was assessed with a moderate probability for the presence of prehistoric sites and a moderate to high probability for significant historic period archeological sites. A Phase I archeological survey of the property was recommended because 1) the project area has a moderate to high probability for the presence of archeological sites; 2) no clear evidence was found that the property has been significantly disturbed; and 3) demolition of the existing structures and planned redevelopment would impact the entirety of the project area to a depth that would likely disturb any present or potential archeological deposits or features.

### **Phase I Archeological Investigation**

Thunderbird Archeology conducted a Phase I archeological investigation of the James Bland Development property for Eakin & Youngintob Associates of Bethesda, Maryland. The work was conducted in October and November of 2009 and was in compliance with all federal, state and local guidelines. The fieldwork and report contents were also in compliance with the City of Alexandria Archaeological Protection Code and followed a Scope of Work approved by Alexandria Archaeology. The Phase I fieldwork was organized by city block for ease of discussion (Exhibit B).

A total of 40 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated within Block 3 and resulted in the identification of one new archeological site, 44AX0211 (Exhibit C). The shovel testing was designed to sample both the individual house lot and the block as a whole, however field conditions, such as the presence of marked and unmarked utilities, tree obstructions, and the predicted presence of fill impasses, dictated the actual number of STPs that were completed.

The typical soil profile found within Block 3 contained multiple fill horizons, which yielded a total of three prehistoric artifacts and 1976 historic and modern artifacts and faunal bone fragments. Additional finds including shell, brick, mortar, and slag were noted but not collected or curated. The typical soils within Block 3 contained temporally mixed artifacts, which were interpreted as disturbed urban fill contexts likely associated with grading and filling activities that occurred in the mid-20th century when the extant James Bland Public Housing buildings were constructed and with subsequent excavation for the installation and maintenance of



 Project Area

**Blocks 1 - 5 Key Map**  
**October 2007 Natural Color Imagery**  
**Resource Management Plan**  
**WSSI #21548.03**  
**Scale: 1" = 200'**

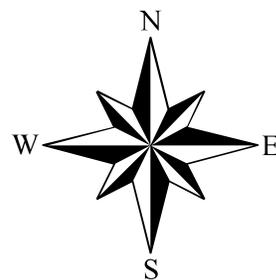
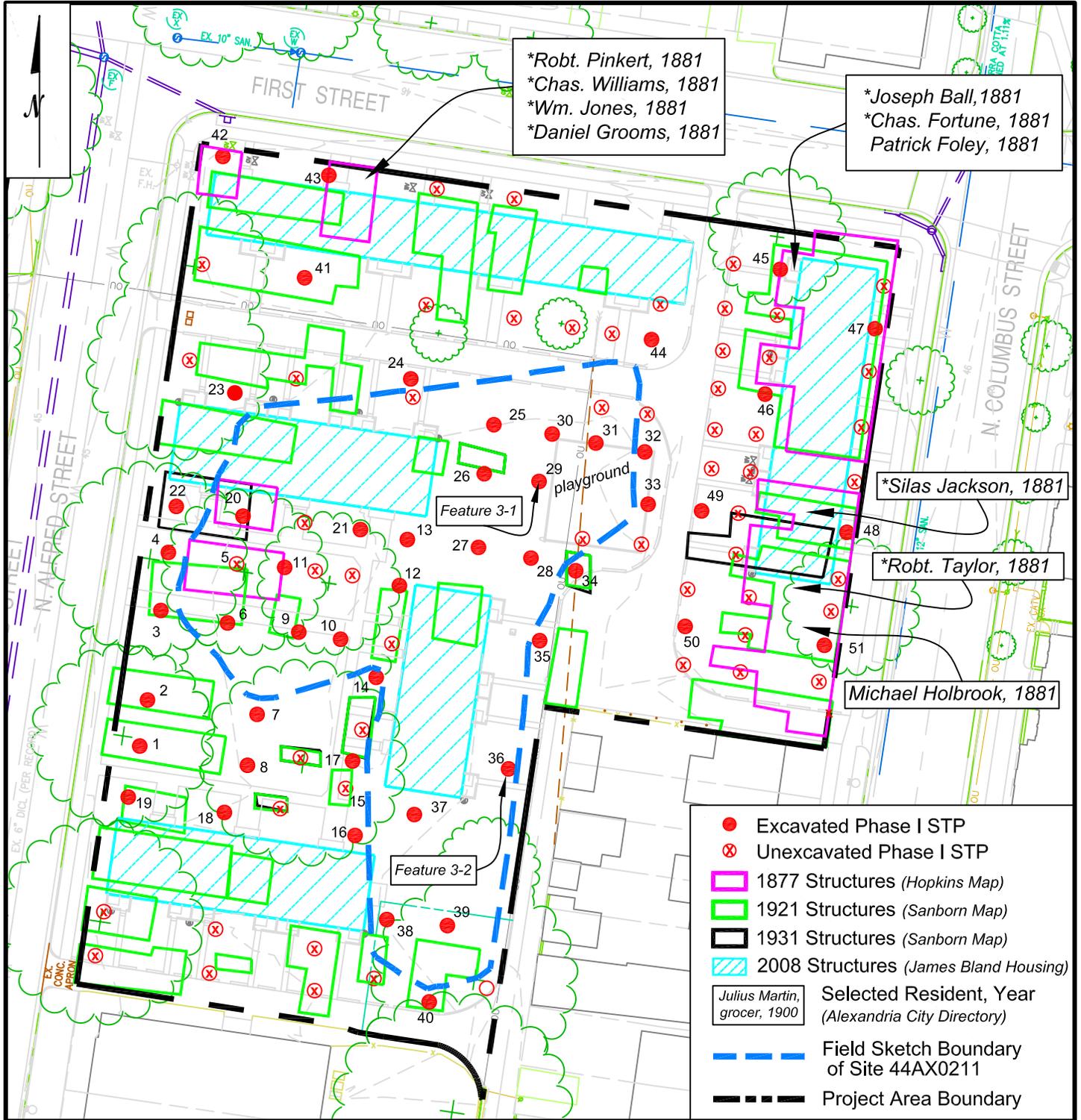


Photo Source: Aerials Express

**Thunderbird Archeology**  
by Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

**Exhibit B**



**Portion of Project Map Showing Details of Block 3 and Site 44AX0211**  
**James Bland Resource Management Plan - WSSI #21548.03**  
**Scale: 1" = 50'**

subsurface utility lines. Therefore, the artifacts from the disturbed fill deposits were considered secondarily deposited refuse and following DHR guidelines, were not recorded as archeological sites.<sup>b</sup> No additional work was recommended for these finds.

However, a truncated buried plow zone (Apb horizon) containing historic artifacts was identified beneath the fill horizons in several shovel test pits (Exhibit D) and was recorded as Site 44AX0211.

#### *Site 44AX0211*

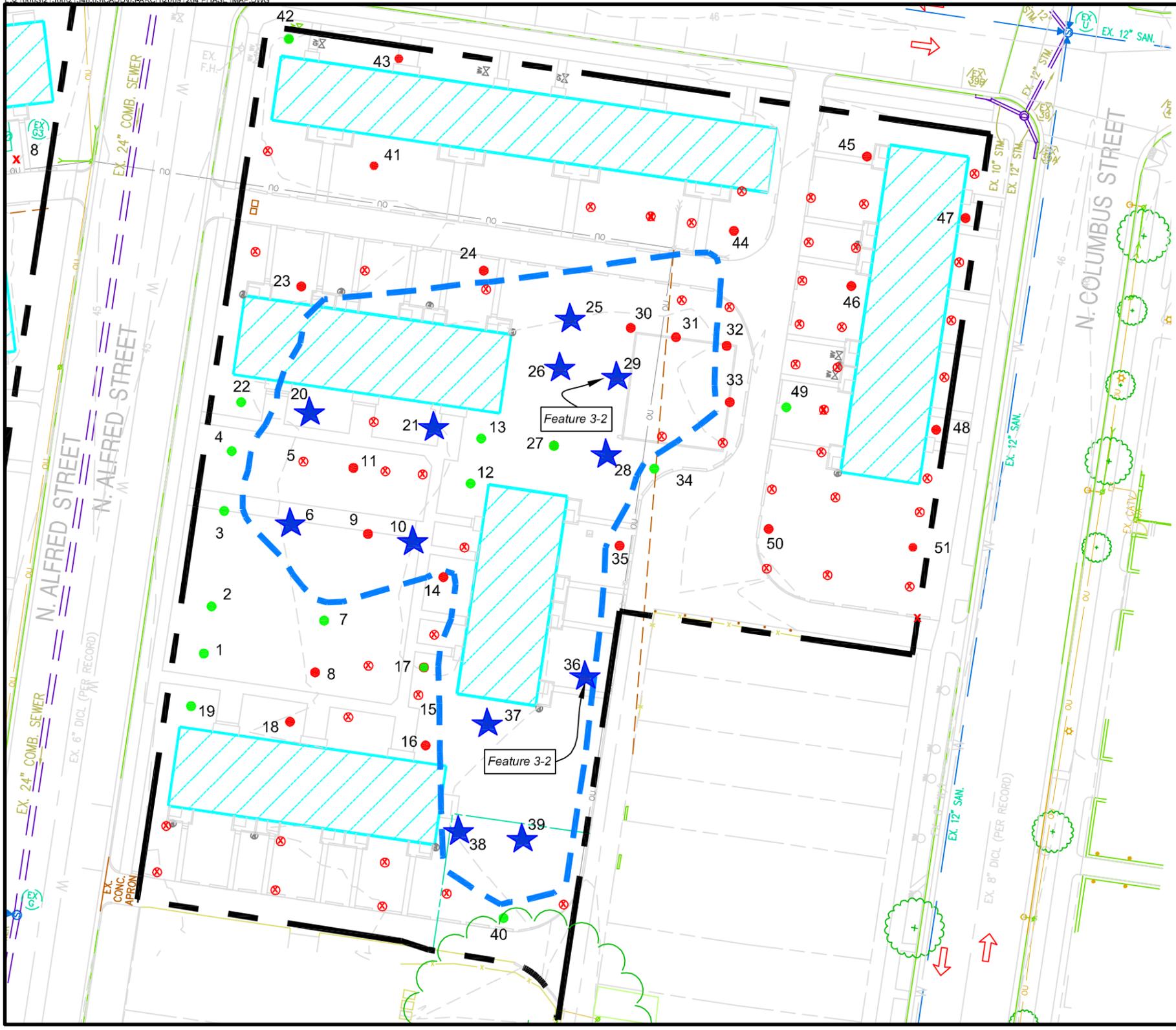
Site 44AX0211 is an historic period archeological site confined to the truncated plow zone buried under modern or late historic urban fill within the central and southern portions of Block 3 (see Exhibit C). The site measures approximately 205 by 150 feet and was defined by 13 positive shovel test pits.

The assemblage recovered from the buried plowed horizon within the site included historic ceramic artifacts dating from the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century through the late 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century; unidentified container glass fragments and container glass fragments dating from the early 19<sup>th</sup> through the 20<sup>th</sup> century; unidentified window glass fragments; wrought nails; cut nails (post 1790); unidentified nails and other ferrous metal objects, faunal bone and shell; and coal, brick, and mortar fragments. No clearly modern materials were recovered from the Apb horizon within the site, indicating that the soil level, or at least the extant portion of the Apb horizon was sealed and no longer receiving refuse prior to the modern era.

Two probable cultural features were identified in shovel test pits within the site; however neither feature could be dated or was fully investigated. The features, Feature 3-1 and 3-2 were present underlying the disturbed fill soils and cut through the historic plowed horizon (Apb) into subsoil. As Feature 3-1 was located in a shovel test pit that produced a relatively large assemblage of historic artifacts, it may represent a refuse pit of some type. Feature 3-2 may be related to utilities in the area.

#### *Artifact Distribution*

The assemblage of artifacts recovered from the buried plowed horizon within the site included a variety of refined and utilitarian ceramic artifacts dating from the late 18<sup>th</sup> through the late 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century, including one creamware sherd (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992); eight pearlware sherds (1780-1830, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992); 13 whiteware sherds (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992); and three yellowware sherds (1830-1940, Miller 1992). Other ceramic artifacts recovered from the site included a kaolin pipe bowl and stem fragment, three refined white earthenware sherds, two redware sherds and a gray and buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd.



- STPs terminated/fill depth:**
- 1 - fill to 6.6" below surface
  - 2 - fill to 8.4" below surface
  - 3 - fill to 21" below surface
  - 4 - fill to 12" below surface
  - 7 - fill to 15.6" below surface
  - 12 - fill to 16.2" below surface
  - 13 - fill to 21.4" below surface
  - 17 - fill to 16.2" below surface
  - 19 - fill to 14.4" below surface
  - 22 - fill to 9" below surface
  - 27 - fill to 16.8" below surface
  - 34 - fill to 15.6" below surface
  - 40 - fill to 19.2" below surface
  - 42 - fill to 10.8" below surface
  - 49 - fill to 18" below surface

- STPs / depth of Apb horizons:**
- 6 - Apb at 16.2" below surface
  - 10 - Apb at 13.2" below surface
  - 20 - Apb at 5.4" below surface
  - 21 - Apb at 11.4" below surface
  - 25 - Apb at 6.6" below surface
  - 26 - Apb at 9.0" below surface
  - 28 - Apb at 13.2" below surface
  - 29 - Apb at 7.2" below surface
  - 36 - Apb at 19.2" below surface
  - 37 - Apb at 7.8" below surface
  - 38 - Apb at 11.4" below surface
  - 39 - Apb at 8.4" below surface

**STPs / depth of subsoil (or fill exceeding deepest subsoil depth):**

- 6 - subsoil at 21.6" below surface
- 8 - fill at 31.2" below surface
- 9 - subsoil at 13.2" below surface
- 10 - subsoil at 16.8" below surface
- 11 - subsoil at 15.6" below surface
- 14 - subsoil at 16.2" below surface
- 16 - subsoil at 14.4" below surface
- 18 - subsoil at 18" below surface
- 20 - subsoil at 10.2" below surface
- 21 - subsoil at 17.4" below surface
- 23 - fill at 27.6" below surface
- 24 - subsoil at 24" below surface
- 25 - subsoil at 10.8" below surface
- 26 - subsoil at 13.2" below surface
- 28 - subsoil at 18.6" below surface
- 29 - subsoil at 11.4" below surface
- 30 - subsoil at 14.4" below surface
- 31 - subsoil at 17.4" below surface
- 32 - fill at 32.4" below surface
- 33 - subsoil at 21.6" below surface
- 35 - subsoil at 18" below surface
- 37 - subsoil at 15" below surface
- 38 - subsoil at 14.4" below surface
- 39 - subsoil at 10.8" below surface
- 41 - subsoil at 13.2" below surface
- 43 - subsoil at 16.8" below surface
- 44 - subsoil at 10.8" below surface
- 45 - subsoil at 9" below surface
- 46 - subsoil at 13.2" below surface
- 47 - subsoil at 7.2" below surface
- 48 - subsoil at 7.2" below surface
- 50 - subsoil at 10.8" below surface
- 51 - subsoil at 7.2" below surface



- ⊗ Unexcavated Phase I STP
- Phase I STP terminated within fill deposits
- ★ Phase I STP with buried surface (Apb)
- Phase I STP with subsoil or fill deposits exceeding the deepest subsoil depth
- 2008 Structures (James Bland Housing)
- Field Sketch Boundary of Site 44AX0211
- Project Area Boundary

**Portion of Project Map Showing Depths of Soil Horizons within Block 3 and Site 44AX0211  
James Bland Resource Management Plan - WSSI #21548.03  
Scale: 1" = 40'**

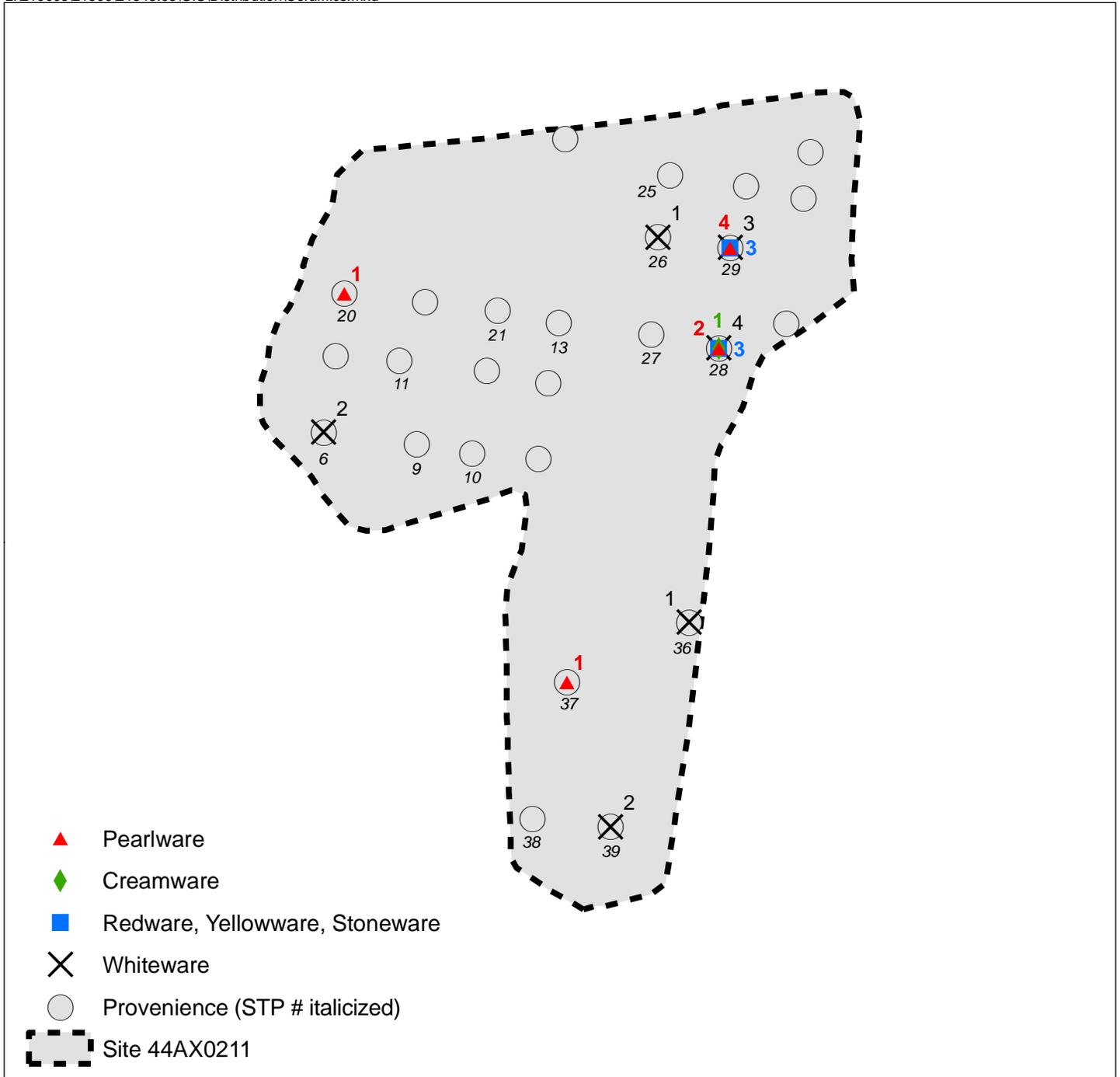
The distribution of selected types of ceramic artifacts within the site is shown in Exhibit E. A relatively dense concentration of historic ceramic finds is present in the northeastern portion of the site. Shovel test pits in this portion of the site produced one creamware sherd (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992); six pearlware sherds (1780-1830, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992), five whiteware sherds (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992). All of the utilitarian ceramic sherds recovered from the site, redware; stoneware; and yellowware (1830-1940, Miller 1992), originated in this concentration. Lesser concentrations are apparent along the western boundary of the site, where one pearlware sherd (1780-1830, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992) and two whiteware sherds (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992) were found; and in the southern portion of the site where one pearlware sherd (1780-1830, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992) and three whiteware sherds (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992) were found.

Glass artifacts recovered from the site included one contact mold bottle fragment (1810-1880); two clear manganese bottle/jar fragments (1880-1915); one white milk glass canning jar lid liner (1869-1941); 15 automatic bottle machine (ABM) bottle/jar fragments (1907-present); one Ball blue automatic bottle machine (ABM) canning jar fragment, (1909-1938); 43 bottle unidentified bottle/jar fragments, 33 unidentified glass fragments; one lamp chimney glass fragment; and three soda/lime soda windowpane fragments.

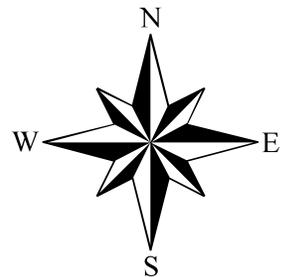
The distribution of glass artifacts within the site is shown in Exhibit F. Concentrations are, again, visible in the northern, western, and southern portions of the site; however the distribution is somewhat more diffuse and the quantities of artifacts within each concentration more even. The northeastern concentration contains a relatively large quantity of unidentified container glass fragments; additionally the one contact mold bottle fragment (1810-1880), the two clear manganese bottle/jar fragments (1880-1915), and the three windowpane fragments recovered from the site were found in this area. Only one fragment of 20th century automatic bottle machine (ABM) produced glass is included in this assemblage. The western and southern concentrations are very similar, both producing quantities of unidentified container glass fragments and 20th century automatic bottle machine (ABM) glass fragments.

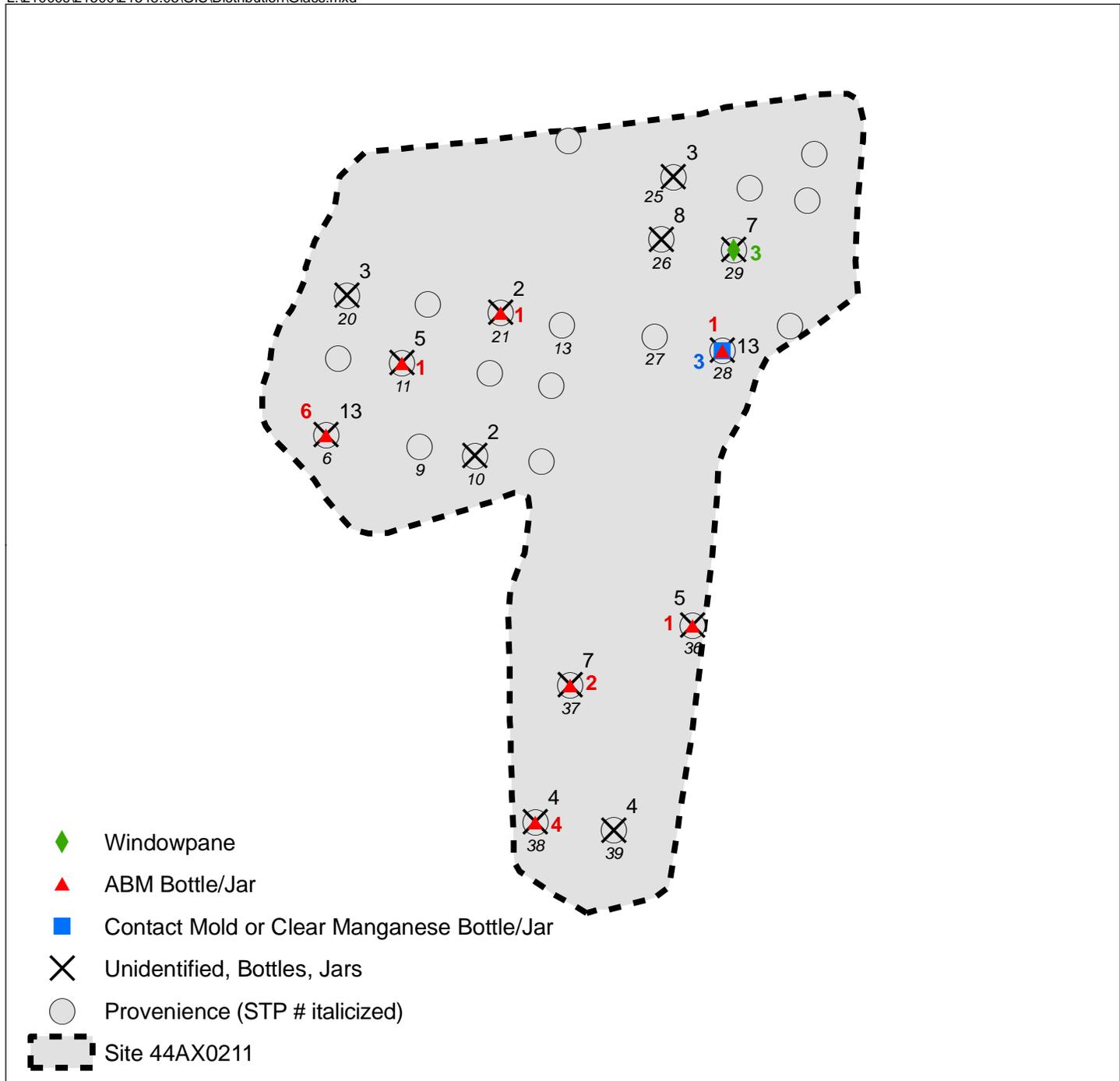
Metal artifacts included two wrought nails; three cut nails (post 1790); eight unidentified nails; one unfired lead .577 caliber Minie ball, for rifle or rifle musket (Civil War Era); and 15 unidentified ferrous metal objects.

The distribution of nails within the site is shown in Exhibit G. The nails occur within the previously described northeastern and western concentrations. No nails were found in the southern portion of the site. The northeastern concentration contained three cut nails (post 1790) and four unidentified nails; the western concentration included two wrought nails and three unidentified nails; and one unidentified nail was recovered in the central portion of the site. Most of the unidentified metal fragments were recovered in the western portion of the site. The .577 caliber Minie ball was recovered from STP 26, located within the northeastern concentration.

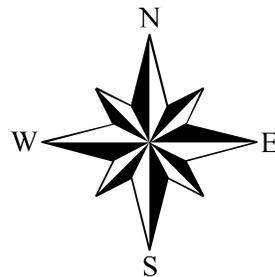


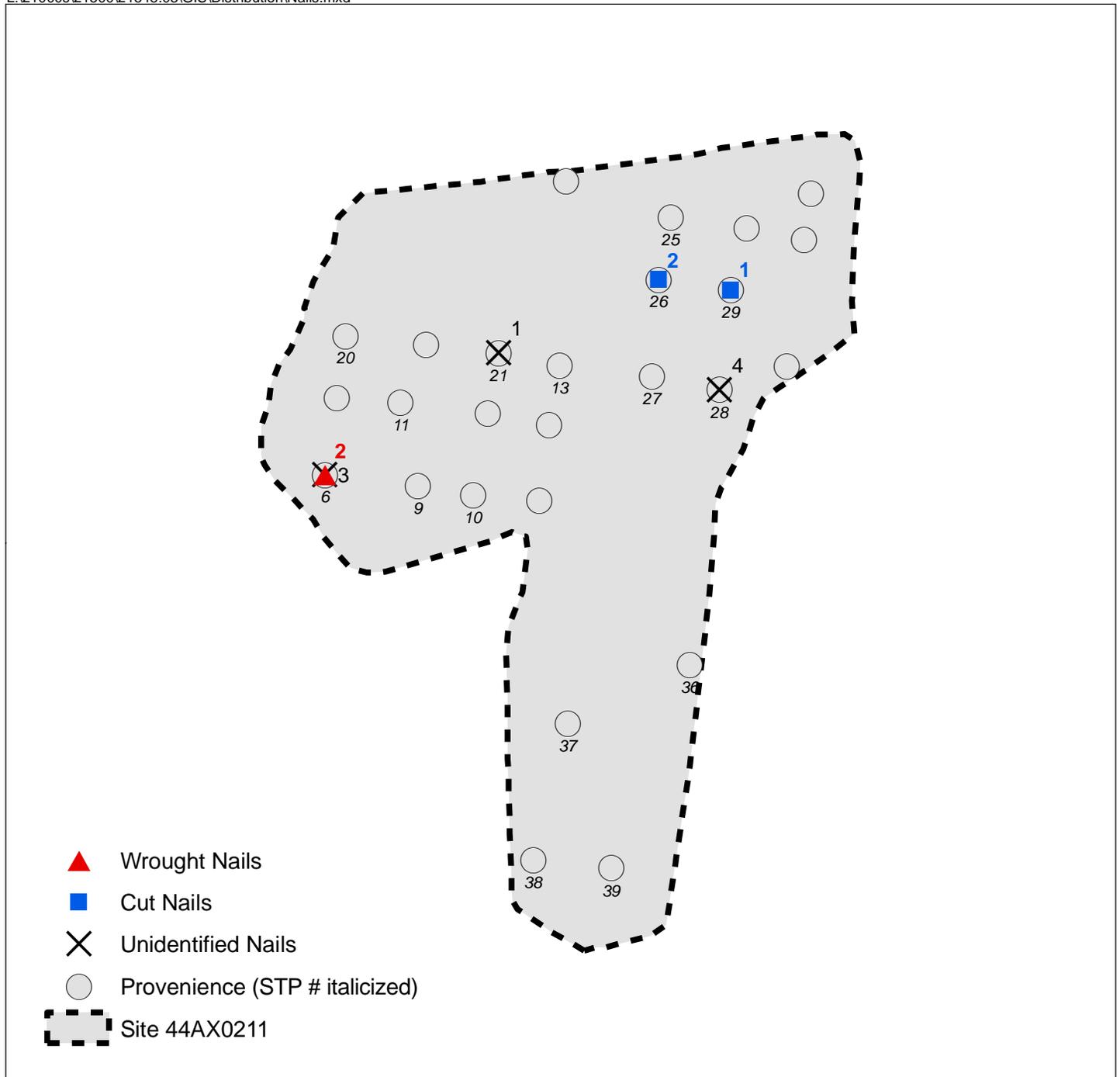
**Distribution Map  
Ceramic Artifacts  
James Bland Phase I - 44AX0211  
WSSI #21548.03  
Scale: 1" = 40'**



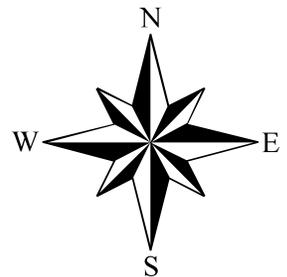


**Distribution Map  
Glass Artifacts  
James Bland Phase I - 44AX0211  
WSSI #21548.03  
Scale: 1" = 40'**





**Distribution Map  
Nails  
James Bland Phase I - 44AX0211  
WSSI #21548.03  
Scale: 1" = 40'**



Three faunal bone fragments were collected within the site and quantities of faunal shell; coal, brick, and mortar fragments were noted and discarded. The faunal bone was recovered from the western and northeastern portion of the site; the other miscellaneous material was generally recovered from across the site.

### *Recommendations*

Site 44AX0211 appears to contain material culture associated with the residents of this portion of the project area from the late 18th or early 19th century into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Additionally, there are indications that intact historic features are present in the site. Sites of this type have not been well studied in the City of Alexandria, particularly within the Parker-Gray Historic District (100-0133). It is our opinion that site 44AX0211 may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D, as it may provide significant data relevant to the lifeways of residents of the City of Alexandria from the late 18th or early 19th century into the early 20th century. Phase II archeological evaluation of the site was recommended.

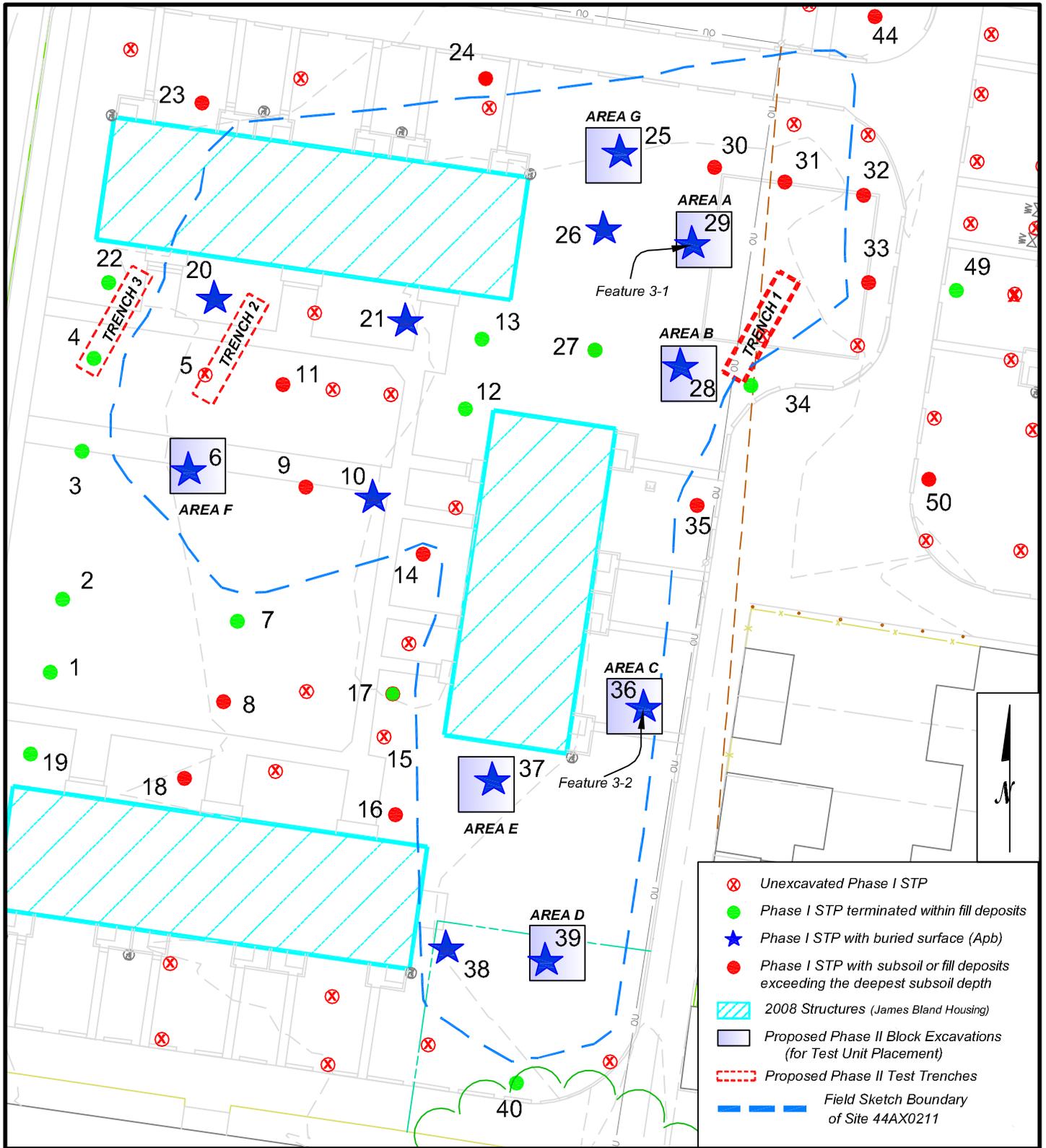
In addition, due to the presence of extant buildings, impervious surfaces and impervious subsurface fills, the program of shovel testing was not adequate to identify all possibly significant archeological resources that may be present within the project area and archeological monitoring of all ground-disturbing activities within Block 3 was recommended.

### **SCOPE OF WORK FOR PHASE II EVALUATION OF SITE 44AX0211**

This scope of work will be implemented in coordination with demolition/construction activities on the property; therefore an Archaeological Preservation Certificate from Alexandria Archaeology will not be needed. **The client will be responsible for submitting Erosion & Sediment control plans and Health & Safety Plans for the work, the rental of safety equipment and fences, and will provide a backhoe outfitted with a smooth-bladed bucket for the archeological investigations. If necessary, rental of the backhoe will be a direct reimbursable to the client.** All aspects of these investigations will adhere to OSHA regulations and will comply with the City of Alexandria Archaeological Protection Code, as well as all appropriate state and federal guidelines.<sup>c</sup>

### **Fieldwork**

Block Excavation: The initial stage of the Phase II archeological evaluation will be the Block Excavation in seven (7) locations that contained artifact concentrations or features identified during the Phase I investigations (Exhibit H). The project archeologist will direct the removal of the fill overburden from each 12-foot square block excavation to the level of the buried plowed horizon (A<sub>pb</sub>). Excavation will be conducted using a backhoe equipped with a flat-lipped (smooth) bucket. The purpose of the block excavation is to prepare the historic surface for the hand-excavation of test units, as described below.



**Proposed Phase II Testing Locations in Site 44AX0211**  
**James Bland Resource Management Plan - WSSI #21548.03**  
**Scale: 1" = 30'**

If potentially significant subsurface cultural features are located, the block excavations will be expanded as necessary to allow for evaluation. The features will be photographed, mapped, and made available for inspection by Alexandria Archeology. **This Scope of Work does not include data recovery at or mitigation of any deep shaft features, such as wells or privies, or treatment of human burials. Treatment of these significant archeological resources is discussed below.**

If machine excavations are not back filled at the end of a work day or at any time when an archeologist is not present, all required safety fencing and caution lights, etc. will be placed around the excavations.

Test Square Excavations: Hand-excavated test units (3 x 3 feet) will be used as part of this plan to test the Apb horizon exposed in the Excavation Blocks. Seven (7) to ten (10) test units are anticipated. At least one test unit will be placed over Feature 3-1 in Area A and at least one test unit will be placed over Feature 3-2 in Area C (see Exhibit G). At least one test unit will be placed in each of the three areas where no features were previously identified (Area B, Area D, and Area E; see Exhibit G). The remaining test unit(s) will be judgmentally placed within the areas based on information obtained from excavation of the initial units.

The test units will be excavated stratigraphically by natural or cultural levels or by arbitrary sublevels if determined necessary by the project archeologist. Representative soil profiles will be drawn using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designation. The soil will be screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens if full artifact recovery is deemed necessary for evaluative purposes; recovery of artifacts may not be essential in the evaluation; this will be determined by the project archeologist in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology. Artifacts will be bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon. The work will be documented with field notes, sketch plans, and photographs. Any features encountered will be mapped.

Mechanical Test Trench Excavations: The tertiary component of the Phase II research design plan consists of excavating three (3) exploratory backhoe trenches measuring 5 feet by 25 feet in predetermined locations within the site. The locations of the proposed test trenches (Trench 1, Trench 2, and Trench 3) are shown on Exhibit G. The trench locations have been selected to examine portions of the site where dense accumulation of rubble prevented shovel testing from reaching depths where the buried plowed horizon was encountered (Apb).

The purpose of these trenches will be to locate intact ground surfaces and subsurface features. At least one soil strata column profile will be drawn for every trench and photographs will be taken. In trenches where features occur, the excavations will be expanded if necessary to allow for safe hand excavation and evaluation. Trenches will be back filled after recordation of the soil profiles and evaluation and documentation of any features discovered. If machine excavations are not back filled at the end of a work day, all required safety fencing and caution lights, etc. will be placed around the excavations.

Feature Excavation: In the event that cultural features are identified in mechanical or manual excavations, sampling of such features may be necessary. Feature soils will be excavated stratigraphically by natural or cultural levels or by arbitrary sublevels if determined necessary by the project archeologist and the soil from each level will be separately screened through a 1/4-inch mesh. If warranted, three (3) liters of soil will be retained from each level for flotation screening and/or chemical analysis. The size and depth of features will be determined if at all feasible and no more than 50% of each identified feature will be excavated. Artifacts will be bagged by stratigraphic level and the work documented with field notes, sketch plans, profiles and digital photographs. All features encountered will be mapped, fully recorded and made available for inspection by Alexandria Archaeology. **This Scope of Work does not include data recovery at or mitigation of any deep shaft features, such as wells or privies.**

Building Foundation Demolition: Although Phase I archeological testing revealed disturbed fill contexts across the property; there is a possibility of undisturbed deposits beneath the concrete slab foundations of the buildings. If warranted based on the results of the Phase II Evaluation of Site 44AX0211, the concrete slab building foundations within the site will be carefully removed during demolition, affording the project archeologist the opportunity to examine the soils through the informal excavation of mechanical trenches. At least one representative soil strata column profile will be sketched of the walls of each trench excavation.

### **Laboratory Work and Curation**

Archeological artifacts recovered from the project area will be cleaned, stabilized (if necessary), cataloged, labeled and packaged in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards. Organic materials that may require conservation may be recovered; however, this treatment plan does not include conservation services. Conservation may be added as an additional service.

At the conclusion of the Phase II evaluation, all original photographs, digital images, copies of historical documents, field notes and forms, other field records, as well as the artifacts if they are to be donated to the City, will be delivered to Alexandria Archaeology. Archeological collections recovered as a result of the Alexandria Archaeology Resource Protection Code must be curated at a facility that meets Federal standards for archeological curation and collections management as described by 36CFR Part 79. The Alexandria Archaeology Storage Facility meets these standards, and the property owner is encouraged to donate the artifact collection to the City for curation. The archeological consultant is responsible for arranging for the donation of the artifacts with the owner and will deliver the artifacts and signed forms to the appropriate storage facility.

## **Additional Documentary Research**

Previously completed archival research should allow for the association of any significant archeological deposits found with particular historic occupants of the project area. If significant historic period archeological resources are found and previous completed documentary research is insufficient to establish a historic context for such resources, additional documentary research will be conducted for the lot or lots where such resources occur.

The archival research shall include, but will not be limited to, a search of deeds, plats, title documents, probate and other court records; tax and census records; business directories; published and unpublished manuscripts of first-hand accounts (such as letters, diaries, and county histories); newspaper articles; and photographs that might assist in identifying the historic occupants of the property, illuminating historic land use, and providing context for the archeological discoveries. Details of this research will be utilized in the analysis of the resource and will be included in the final report. *Since it is not known if additional documentary research will be necessary, it is not included in the overall budget at this time.*

## **Archeological Evaluation Report**

The Archaeological Evaluation Report will include the following: a summary of previous archeological work at the site; a map of the project area; a map with unit locations and significant features; a summary of the procedures; results of the field investigation and material culture analysis, including a distribution map or other graphics which indicate potentially significant archeological areas; an integration of the field and analysis data with the historical record; and recommendations for additional work, if needed.

The site will be evaluated for National Register eligibility and its record with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) will be updated with information gathered during the work. Copies of the updated registration forms will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology.

When completed, one copy of the Phase II archeological site evaluation of 44AX0211 report will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology as a draft for review. Once the report is approved by the City Archaeologist, revisions will be made, and four copies of it, one unbound with original graphics, will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology. The report will also be submitted on a CD. All site maps and drawings must be inked or computer-generated so as to produce sharp and clear images that will result in clear photocopies or microfilms. The spines of all bound reports will include the report title, firm name and date of completion.

## **Phase III Archeological Investigations**

If Site 44AX0211 is determined is eligible for the NRHP, a treatment plan will be included for Phase III Data Recovery at the site. Since it is not known if the preparation of a treatment plan will be necessary, it is not included in the overall budget at this time. If additional archeological work will occur at Site 44AX0211, the final preparation of the Phase II Archeological Evaluation Report may be delayed and integrated with the data recovery results. The previously described treatment plan would be submitted in lieu of the Phase II report in this case.

### **SCOPE OF WORK FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING WITHIN BLOCK 3**

Both the documentary research and the Phase I archeological work indicated the possibility that other features, such as wells or privies, may have been preserved beneath the urban fills. Archeological monitoring was recommended. The goal of the monitoring will be to locate and identify any potentially significant archaeological resources that were not identified during the archeological site evaluation (Phase I investigation).

Archeological Monitoring: An archeologist shall monitor all ground-disturbing activities within the project area that are necessary to prepare the site for planned redevelopment and new construction. This includes the removal of building foundations, asphalt parking areas, concrete alleys and sidewalks, and underground utilities. Particular attention will be made to the removal of the concrete slab building foundations and the removal of any subsurface architectural elements of the buildings (see explanation below). The archeological monitoring will be conducted in concert with the development construction schedule.

The depth of the proposed monitoring will be limited to the shallower of: the interface of the overlying fills with the underlying subsoil or the depth of the proposed construction impacts. The excavation of the soils shall be conducted in such a manner to allow the archeologist to examine the soils for features. Excavation will be temporarily halted if intact features are identified and their potential significance will be evaluated; however demolition may continue in other areas of the property during the feature evaluation. **Evaluation of the features may involve additional mechanical trenching or hand-excavation, as described below.**

If a feature is found to be potentially significant by the project archeologist, all construction activity within a one hundred (100) foot radius of the discovery will be halted, and the developer and Alexandria Archaeology will be notified of the discovery. The project archeologist will determine and clearly mark the extent of the discovery and implement measures to protect the discovery from looting and vandalism. Determinations of significance and initial recommendations regarding treatment will be made in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology. The project archeologist will notify the SHPO and other consulting parties of the discovery describing the measures that have been implemented.

The monitoring work will be documented with digital photographs and field notes maintained in a daily logbook. Additionally, the archeologist will regularly update a project map showing the extent of monitored areas.

Building Foundation Demolition: Although Phase I archeological testing revealed disturbed fill contexts across the property; there is a possibility of undisturbed deposits beneath the concrete slab foundations of the buildings. If warranted based on the results of the Phase II Evaluation of Site 44AX0211, additional concrete slab building foundations (not to exceed three) will be carefully removed during demolition, affording the project archeologist the opportunity to

examine the soils through the informal excavation of mechanical trenches. At least one representative soil strata column profile will be sketched of the walls of each trench excavation.

Mechanical Trench Excavations: If warranted, mechanically excavated trenches will be used as part of this plan to test potentially significant archeological features. Excavation should be conducted using a backhoe equipped with a flat-lipped (smooth) bucket and the soils should be excavated in 1-2 foot increments, affording the archeologist the opportunity to examine stratigraphy and potential features.

Feature Excavations: If warranted, manually excavated test units (3 x 3 feet) will be used as part of this plan to test potentially significant archeological features and/or buried ground surfaces found during monitoring. The test units will be excavated stratigraphically by natural or cultural levels or by arbitrary sublevels if determined necessary by the project archeologist. Representative soil profiles will be drawn using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designation.

The soil will be screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens if full artifact recovery is deemed necessary for evaluative purposes; recovery of artifacts may not be essential in the evaluation of certain features; this will be determined by the project archeologist in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology. Artifacts will be bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon. The work will be documented with field notes, sketch plans, and photographs. *Since it is not known if the test units will be necessary, they will be budgeted on a per-square basis and are not included in the overall budget at this time.*

**This Scope of Work does not include data recovery at or mitigation of any deep shaft features, such as wells or privies. Treatment of these significant archeological resources is discussed below.**

### **Laboratory Work and Curation**

Archeological artifacts recovered from the project area will be cleaned, stabilized (if necessary), cataloged, labeled and packaged in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards. Organic materials that may require conservation may be recovered; however, this treatment plan does not include conservation services. Conservation may be added as an additional service.

At the conclusion of the project, all original photographs, negatives, slides, digital images, cassette tapes, videotapes, copies of historical documents, field notes and forms, other field records, as well as the artifacts if they are to be donated to the City, will be delivered to Alexandria Archaeology. Archeological collections recovered as a result of the Alexandria Archaeology Resource Protection Code must be curated at a facility that meets Federal standards for archeological curation and collections management as described by 36CFR Part 79. The Alexandria Archaeology Storage Facility meets these standards, and the property owner is encouraged to donate the artifact collection to the City for curation. The archeological

consultant is responsible for arranging for the donation of the artifacts with the owner and will deliver the artifacts and signed forms to the appropriate storage facility.

### **Additional Documentary Research**

Previously completed archival research should allow for the association of any significant archeological deposits found with particular historic occupants of the project area. If significant historic period archeological resources are found and previous completed documentary research is insufficient to establish a historic context for such resources, additional documentary research will be conducted for the lot or lots where such resources occur.

The archival research shall include, but will not be limited to, a search of deeds, plats, title documents, probate and other court records; tax and census records; business directories; published and unpublished manuscripts of first-hand accounts (such as letters, diaries, and county histories); newspaper articles; and photographs that might assist in identifying the historic occupants of the property, illuminating historic land use, and providing context for the archeological discoveries. Details of this research will be utilized in the analysis of the resource and will be included in the final report. *Since it is not known if additional documentary research will be necessary, it is not included in the overall budget at this time.*

### **Results of Archeological Monitoring**

Reports documenting the progress of archeological monitoring within the project area will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology at the conclusion of work on each block. Each report will be in the form of a memorandum or letter report and will contain a brief description of the monitoring results and digital photographs documenting the work. Interim reports (management summaries) following the discovery of any significant cultural features during the monitoring work may also be submitted.

If the archeological monitoring results in the discovery of significant features that will require additional archaeological work, the letter report will include a Resource Management Plan. The Resource Management Plan will present a strategy, scope of work (including a map indicating locations of proposed work in relation to completed tests). All archeological sites discovered will be evaluated for National Register eligibility and will be registered with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Copies of the registration forms will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology.

## **Data Recovery and Mitigation of Significant Archeological Resources**

This Scope of Work does not include data recovery at or mitigation of any significant archeological resources that might be found within the project area. If data recovery is the selected treatment option, a specific data recovery plan must be prepared in consultation with DHR, Alexandria Archaeology, and other consulting parties. The plan shall specify, at a minimum, the following:

- the property, properties, or portions of properties where site-specific data recovery plans will be carried out;
- the portion(s) of the site to be preserved in place, if any, as well as the measures to be taken to ensure continued preservation;
- any property, properties, or portions of properties that will be destroyed or altered without data recovery;
- the research questions to be addressed through data recovery, with an explanation of their relevance and importance;
- the methods to be used in analysis, data management, and dissemination of data, including a schedule;
- the proposed disposition of recovered materials and records;
- a site protection plan detailing steps to be taken to ensure the protection of the resource during data recovery efforts (e.g. security, fencing, patrols, etc.); and
- proposed methods of disseminating the results of the work to the interested public and/or organizations who have expressed an interest in the data recovery.

Data recovery plan(s), shall be consistent with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Documentation (48 FR 4434-37)* and the DHR's *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia: Additional Guidance for the Implementation of the Federal Standards Entitled Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (48 FR 44742, September 29, 1983) 1999, rev. 2003* and shall take into account the ACHP's publications, *Recommended Approach for Consultation on Recovery of Significant Information from Archaeological Sites* (1999; revised 2002) and *Section 106 Archaeology Guidance* (June 2007), or subsequent revisions to or replacements of these documents.

**Since it is not known if the preparation of treatment plans will be necessary, these are not included in the overall budget at this time.**

## Human Burials

This Resource Management Plan and SOW does not include excavation within any burial shafts that might be located on the project area. Treatment of all human remains and associated funerary objects encountered during the course of archeological work described herein shall be consistent with the ACHP "Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains and Funerary Objects" (<http://www.achp.gov/docs/hrpolicy0207.pdf>). If excavation in burial shafts is required a permit must be obtained from the SHPO for the archaeological removal of human remains in accordance with the provisions of the Virginia Antiquities Act, Section 10.1-2305 of the Code of Virginia and with the final regulations adopted by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources and published in the Virginia Register of July 15, 1991.

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<sup>a</sup> Sipe, Boyd and Kimberly Snyder 2009 *Draft Documentary Study and Archeological Resource Assessment for the James Bland Homes, City of Alexandria, Virginia*. Report prepared for EYA of Bethesda, Maryland by Thunderbird Archeology, a Division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. in Consultation and with Contributions from History Matters, L.C. of Washington, D.C.

<sup>b</sup> Department of Historic Resources (DHR) 2009 *Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Virginia*. Virginia State Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

<sup>c</sup> Department of Historic Resources (DHR) 2009 *Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Virginia*. Virginia State Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

Department of Historic Resources (DHR) 2003 *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Surveys in Virginia. Additional Guidance for the Implementation of the Federal Standards Entitled Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines*. Virginia State Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

United States Department of Interior (DOI) 1983 *Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines*. Federal Register 48 (190): 44716-44742.



## **RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN and SCOPE OF WORK for**

**BLOCK 4 (Alexandria City Map 054.02-10-01; Account No. 11740000):  
Bounded by First, Montgomery and N. Alfred Streets and an area  
along N. Patrick Street (Alexandria City Map 054.02-10-02);**

**JAMES BLAND DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY,  
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The James Bland Development property; comprises two entire city blocks and three partial city blocks bounded by First, N. Patrick, Madison, N. Alfred, Wythe and N. Columbus Streets in Alexandria, Virginia (Exhibit A). The project area is the site of the historic James Bland Homes (100-5033), a public housing project built by ARHA in two phases, with a four-block area constructed in 1954 and a final block (known as the James Bland Addition) constructed in 1959. The James Bland Homes project was preceded on the site by a World War II era trailer camp. The project area is also included within the Parker-Gray Historic District (100-0133), which has been determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

### **PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH**

#### **Documentary Study**

Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. of Gainesville completed a Documentary Study for this property in November of 2009.<sup>a</sup> Documentary research indicated that members of the Alexander family owned the James Bland Development property from the late 17th century until the late 18th century. Various prominent citizens of the city, including Richard Conway, John Gadsby, Orlando Fairfax, and Thomas Veitch owned portions of the study area between the late 18th and mid 19th century, although they most certainly did not reside on these lands. Most of these individuals were documented slave owners and it is more likely that enslaved laborers or tenants used their lands during this period; Veitch was known to have engaged free African Americans as tenants on his lands to the west of the project area during the second quarter of the 19th century.

During the Civil War, Union troops occupying the city established various facilities to the south and east of the project area; these included the Washington Street Corral, barracks and other structures. No archival evidence for Civil War era activity within the project area was found, however, it is possible that refugee slaves may have settled in temporary shanty towns in the



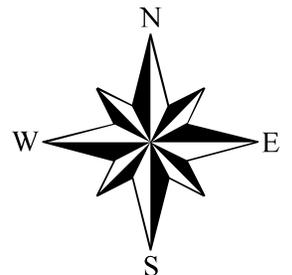
 Project Area

**Vicinity Map**  
**Resource Management Plan**  
**WSSI #21548.03**  
**Scale: 1" = 2000'**

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Fairfax County



project area vicinity during this time period. Several buildings appear in the vicinity of the project area on Civil War era maps.

By the third quarter of 19th century, residential development in the project area was certainly occurring. City directories and other archival sources from this period show that most residents of the project area were African American laborers; however Euro-American laborers and a few skilled workers, tradesmen and professionals were also present. In the early 20th century, the project area vicinity was the site of continued residential and industrial development in Alexandria. The project area developed primarily as an African American neighborhood throughout this period.

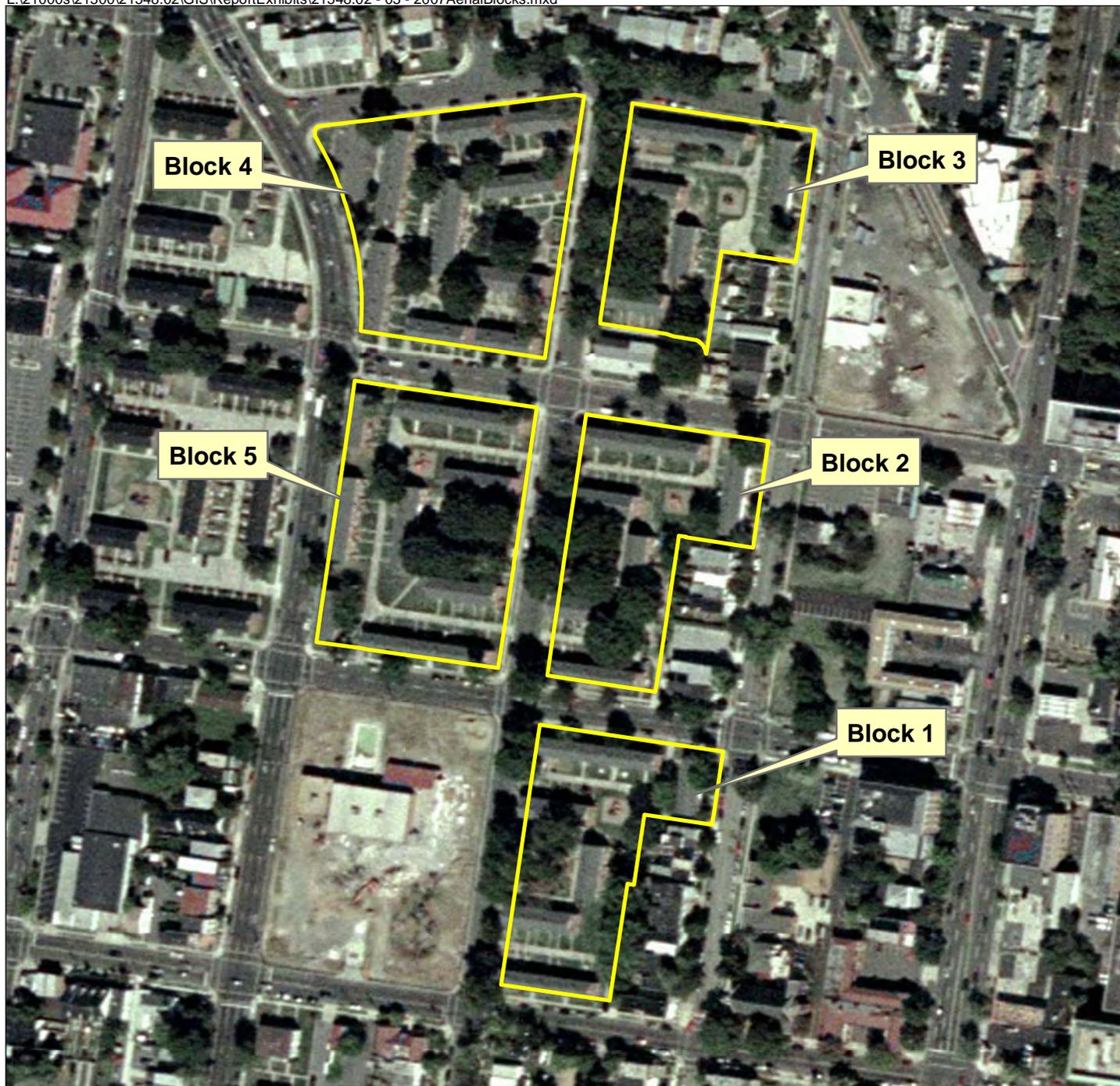
Based upon the results of the documentary study, the James Bland Development property was assessed with a moderate probability for the presence of prehistoric sites and a moderate to high probability for significant historic period archeological sites. A Phase I archeological survey of the property was recommended because 1) the project area has a moderate to high probability for the presence of archeological sites; 2) no clear evidence was found that the property has been significantly disturbed; and 3) demolition of the existing structures and planned redevelopment would impact the entirety of the project area to a depth that would likely disturb any present or potential archeological deposits or features.

### **Phase I Archeological Investigation**

Thunderbird Archeology conducted a Phase I archeological investigation of the James Bland Development property for Eakin & Youngintob Associates of Bethesda, Maryland. The work was conducted in October and November of 2009 and was in compliance with all federal, state and local guidelines. The fieldwork and report contents were also in compliance with the City of Alexandria Archaeological Protection Code and followed a Scope of Work approved by Alexandria Archaeology. The Phase I fieldwork was organized by city block for ease of discussion (Exhibit B).

A total of 46 shovel test pits (STPs), designed to sample both the individual house lot and the block as a whole, were planned within Block 4 (Exhibit C). However field conditions, such as the presence of marked and unmarked utilities, tree obstructions, and the predicted presence of fill impasses, dictated the actual number of STPs that were completed. The typical soil profile seen within the 12 STPs that were excavated within Block 4 revealed multiple fill horizons. A total of 363 historic and modern artifacts were recovered from fill soils in shovel test pits within Block 4. Additional finds including faunal shell, brick, coal, mortar, and plastic were noted but not collected or curated. No intact historic or prehistoric surfaces were identified.

The soils within Block 4 contained temporally mixed artifacts and were interpreted as disturbed urban fill contexts likely associated with grading and filling activities that occurred in the mid-20th century when the extant James Bland Public Housing buildings were constructed and with subsequent excavation for the installation and maintenance of subsurface utility lines.



 Project Area

**Blocks 1 - 5 Key Map**  
**October 2007 Natural Color Imagery**  
**Resource Management Plan**  
**WSSI #21548.03**  
**Scale: 1" = 200'**

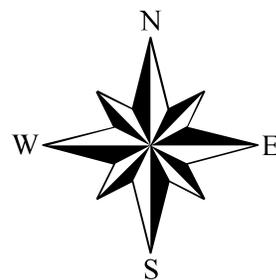


Photo Source: Aerials Express

**Thunderbird Archeology**  
by Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

**Exhibit B**



Therefore, the artifacts within Block 1 were considered secondarily deposited refuse and following DHR guidelines, were not recorded as archeological sites.<sup>b</sup> No additional work was recommended for these finds.

Due to the presence of extant buildings, impervious surfaces and impervious subsurface fills, the program of shovel testing was not adequate to identify all possibly significant archeological resources that may be present within the project area and archeological monitoring of all ground-disturbing activities within Block 4 was recommended.

## **SCOPE OF WORK FOR ADDITIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS**

The documentary research and the Phase I archeological work indicated the possibility that other features, such as wells or privies, may have been preserved beneath the urban fills. Archeological monitoring was recommended. The goal of the monitoring will be to locate and identify any potentially significant archaeological resources that were not identified during the archeological site evaluation (Phase I investigation).

This scope of work will be implemented in coordination with demolition/construction activities on the property; therefore an Archaeological Preservation Certificate from Alexandria Archaeology will not be needed. All aspects of these investigations will adhere to OSHA regulations and will comply with the City of Alexandria Archaeological Protection Code, as well as all appropriate state and federal guidelines.<sup>c</sup>

Archeological Monitoring: An archeologist shall monitor all ground-disturbing activities within the project area that are necessary to prepare the site for planned redevelopment and new construction. This includes the removal of building foundations, asphalt parking areas, concrete alleys and sidewalks, and underground utilities. Particular attention will be made to the removal of the concrete slab building foundations and the removal of any subsurface architectural elements of the buildings (see explanation below). The archeological monitoring will be conducted in concert with the development construction schedule.

The depth of the proposed monitoring will be limited to the shallower of: the interface of the overlying fills with the underlying subsoil or the depth of the proposed construction impacts. The excavation of the soils shall be conducted in such a manner to allow the archeologist to examine the soils for features. Excavation will be temporarily halted if intact features are identified and their potential significance will be evaluated; however demolition may continue in other areas of the property during the feature evaluation. **Evaluation of the features may involve additional mechanical trenching or hand-excavation, as described below.**

If a feature is found to be potentially significant by the project archeologist, all construction activity within a one hundred (100) foot radius of the discovery will be halted, and the developer and Alexandria Archaeology will be notified of the discovery. The project archeologist will determine and clearly mark the extent of the discovery and implement measures to protect the discovery from looting and vandalism. Determinations of significance and initial

recommendations regarding treatment will be made in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology. The project archeologist will notify the SHPO and other consulting parties of the discovery describing the measures that have been implemented.

The monitoring work will be documented with digital photographs and field notes maintained in a daily logbook. Additionally, the archeologist will regularly update a project map showing the extent of monitored areas.

Building Foundation Demolition: Although Phase I archeological testing revealed disturbed fill contexts across the property; there is a possibility of undisturbed deposits beneath the concrete slab foundations of the buildings. If warranted based on the results of archeological monitoring and excavations within Blocks 1, 2 and 3, a representative number of concrete slab building foundations (not to exceed three) will be carefully removed during demolition, affording the project archeologist the opportunity to examine the soils through the informal excavation of mechanical trenches. At least one representative soil strata column profile will be sketched of the walls of each trench excavation. Once disturbance has been confirmed beneath the representative foundation slabs, additional test trenches will not be necessary within Block 4 or across the remainder of the project area.

Mechanical Trench Excavations: If warranted, mechanically excavated trenches will be used as part of this plan to test potentially significant archeological features. Excavation should be conducted using a backhoe equipped with a flat-lipped (smooth) bucket and the soils should be excavated in 1-2 foot increments, affording the archeologist the opportunity to examine stratigraphy and potential features.

Feature Excavations: If warranted, manually excavated test units (3 x 3 feet) will be used as part of this plan to test potentially significant archeological features and/or buried ground surfaces found during monitoring. The test units will be excavated stratigraphically by natural or cultural levels or by arbitrary sublevels if determined necessary by the project archeologist. Representative soil profiles will be drawn using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designation.

The soil will be screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens if full artifact recovery is deemed necessary for evaluative purposes; recovery of artifacts may not be essential in the evaluation of certain features; this will be determined by the project archeologist in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology. Artifacts will be bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon. The work will be documented with field notes, sketch plans, and photographs. *Since it is not known if the test units will be necessary, they will be budgeted on a per-square basis and are not included in the overall budget at this time.*

**This Scope of Work does not include data recovery at or mitigation of any deep shaft features, such as wells or privies. Treatment of these significant archeological resources is discussed below.**

## **Laboratory Work and Curation**

Archeological artifacts recovered from the project area will be cleaned, stabilized (if necessary), cataloged, labeled and packaged in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards. Organic materials that may require conservation may be recovered; however, this treatment plan does not include conservation services. Conservation may be added as an additional service.

At the conclusion of the project, all original photographs, negatives, slides, digital images, cassette tapes, videotapes, copies of historical documents, field notes and forms, other field records, as well as the artifacts if they are to be donated to the City, will be delivered to Alexandria Archaeology. Archeological collections recovered as a result of the Alexandria Archaeology Resource Protection Code must be curated at a facility that meets Federal standards for archeological curation and collections management as described by 36CFR Part 79. The Alexandria Archaeology Storage Facility meets these standards, and the property owner is encouraged to donate the artifact collection to the City for curation. The archeological consultant is responsible for arranging for the donation of the artifacts with the owner and will deliver the artifacts and signed forms to the appropriate storage facility.

## **Additional Documentary Research**

Previously completed archival research should allow for the association of any significant archeological deposits found with particular historic occupants of the project area. If significant historic period archeological resources are found and previous completed documentary research is insufficient to establish a historic context for such resources, additional documentary research will be conducted for the lot or lots where such resources occur.

The archival research shall include, but will not be limited to, a search of deeds, plats, title documents, probate and other court records; tax and census records; business directories; published and unpublished manuscripts of first-hand accounts (such as letters, diaries, and county histories); newspaper articles; and photographs that might assist in identifying the historic occupants of the property, illuminating historic land use, and providing context for the archeological discoveries. Details of this research will be utilized in the analysis of the resource and will be included in the final report. *Since it is not known if additional documentary research will be necessary, it is not included in the overall budget at this time.*

## **Results of Archeological Monitoring**

Reports documenting the progress of archeological monitoring within the project area will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology at the conclusion of work on each block. Each report will be in the form of a memorandum or letter report and will contain a brief description of the monitoring results and digital photographs documenting the work. Interim reports (management summaries) following the discovery of any significant cultural features during the monitoring work may also be submitted.

If the archeological monitoring results in the discovery of significant features that will require additional archeological work, the letter report will include a Resource Management Plan. The Resource Management Plan will present a strategy, scope of work (including a map indicating locations of proposed work in relation to completed tests). All archeological sites discovered will be evaluated for National Register eligibility and will be registered with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Copies of the registration forms will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology.

### **Data Recovery and Mitigation of Significant Archeological Resources**

This Scope of Work does not include data recovery at or mitigation of any significant archeological resources that might be found within the project area. If data recovery is the selected treatment option, a specific data recovery plan must be prepared in consultation with DHR, Alexandria Archaeology, and other consulting parties. The plan shall specify, at a minimum, the following:

- the property, properties, or portions of properties where site-specific data recovery plans will be carried out;
- the portion(s) of the site to be preserved in place, if any, as well as the measures to be taken to ensure continued preservation;
- any property, properties, or portions of properties that will be destroyed or altered without data recovery;
- the research questions to be addressed through data recovery, with an explanation of their relevance and importance;
- the methods to be used in analysis, data management, and dissemination of data, including a schedule;
- the proposed disposition of recovered materials and records;
- a site protection plan detailing steps to be taken to ensure the protection of the resource during data recovery efforts (e.g. security, fencing, patrols, etc.); and
- proposed methods of disseminating the results of the work to the interested public and/or organizations who have expressed an interest in the data recovery.

Data recovery plan(s), shall be consistent with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Documentation (48 FR 4434-37)* and the DHR's *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia: Additional Guidance for the Implementation of the Federal Standards Entitled Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the*

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<sup>a</sup> Sipe, Boyd and Kimberly Snyder 2009 *Draft Documentary Study and Archeological Resource Assessment for the James Bland Homes, City of Alexandria, Virginia*. Report prepared for EYA of Bethesda, Maryland by Thunderbird Archeology, a Division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. in Consultation and with Contributions from History Matters, L.C. of Washington, D.C.

<sup>b</sup> Department of Historic Resources (DHR) 2009 *Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Virginia*. Virginia State Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

<sup>c</sup> Department of Historic Resources (DHR) 2009 *Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Virginia*. Virginia State Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

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United States Department of Interior (DOI) 1983 *Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines*. Federal Register 48 (190): 44716-44742.



## **RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN and SCOPE OF WORK for**

**BLOCK 5 (Alexandria City Map 054.02-11-01; Account No. 11740000);  
Bounded by Montgomery Street, N. Alfred Street, N. Patrick Street and Madison Street**

**JAMES BLAND DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY,  
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The James Bland Development property; comprises two entire city blocks and three partial city blocks bounded by First, N. Patrick, Madison, N. Alfred, Wythe and N. Columbus Streets in Alexandria, Virginia (Exhibit A). The project area is the site of the historic James Bland Homes (100-5033), a public housing project built by ARHA in two phases, with a four-block area constructed in 1954 and a final block (known as the James Bland Addition) constructed in 1959. The James Bland Homes project was preceded on the site by a World War II era trailer camp. The project area is also included within the Parker-Gray Historic District (100-0133), which has been determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

### **PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH**

#### **Documentary Study**

Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. of Gainesville completed a Documentary Study for this property in November of 2009.<sup>a</sup> Documentary research indicated that members of the Alexander family owned the James Bland Development property from the late 17th century until the late 18th century. Various prominent citizens of the city, including Richard Conway, John Gadsby, Orlando Fairfax, and Thomas Veitch owned portions of the study area between the late 18th and mid 19th century, although they most certainly did not reside on these lands. Most of these individuals were documented slave owners and it is more likely that enslaved laborers or tenants used their lands during this period; Veitch was known to have engaged free African Americans as tenants on his lands to the west of the project area during the second quarter of the 19th century.

During the Civil War, Union troops occupying the city established various facilities to the south and east of the project area; these included the Washington Street Corral, barracks and other structures. No archival evidence for Civil War era activity within the project area was found, however, it is possible that refugee slaves may have settled in temporary shanty towns in the project area vicinity during this time period. Several buildings appear in the vicinity of the project area on Civil War era maps.



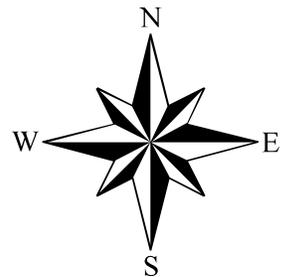
 Project Area

**Vicinity Map**  
**Resource Management Plan**  
**WSSI #21548.03**  
**Scale: 1" = 2000'**

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**Thunderbird Archeology**  
 by Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.



**Exhibit A**

By the third quarter of 19th century, residential development in the project area was certainly occurring. City directories and other archival sources from this period show that most residents of the project area were African American laborers; however Euro-American laborers and a few skilled workers, tradesmen and professionals were also present. In the early 20th century, the project area vicinity was the site of continued residential and industrial development in Alexandria. The project area developed primarily as an African American neighborhood throughout this period.

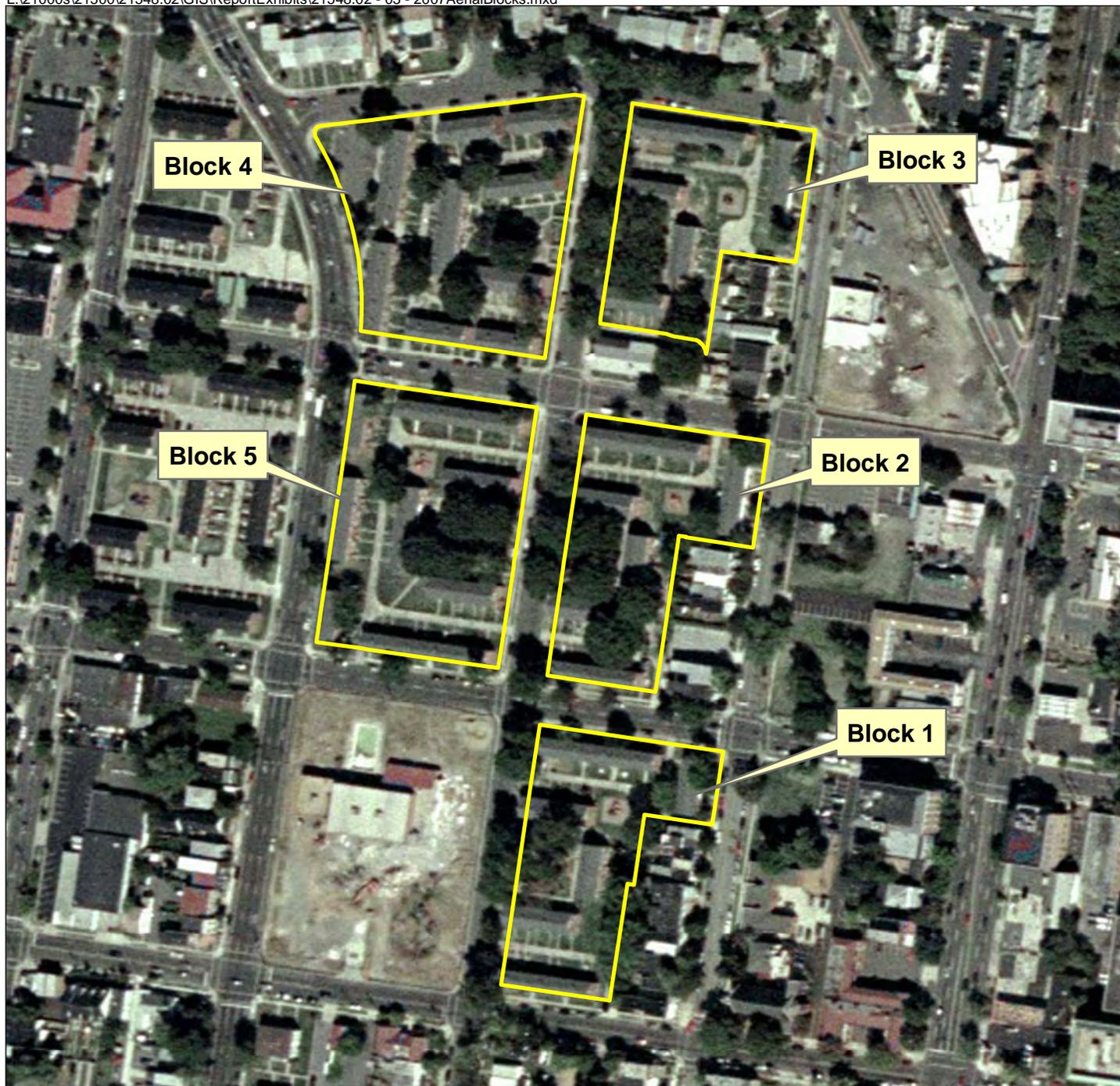
Based upon the results of the documentary study, the James Bland Development property was assessed with a moderate probability for the presence of prehistoric sites and a moderate to high probability for significant historic period archeological sites. A Phase I archeological survey of the property was recommended because 1) the project area has a moderate to high probability for the presence of archeological sites; 2) no clear evidence was found that the property has been significantly disturbed; and 3) demolition of the existing structures and planned redevelopment would impact the entirety of the project area to a depth that would likely disturb any present or potential archeological deposits or features.

### **Phase I Archeological Investigation**

Thunderbird Archeology conducted a Phase I archeological investigation of the James Bland Development property for Eakin & Youngintob Associates of Bethesda, Maryland. The work was conducted in October and November of 2009 and was in compliance with all federal, state and local guidelines. The fieldwork and report contents were also in compliance with the City of Alexandria Archaeological Protection Code and followed a Scope of Work approved by Alexandria Archaeology. The Phase I fieldwork was organized by city block for ease of discussion (Exhibit B).

A total of 47 shovel test pits (STPs), designed to sample both the individual house lot and the block as a whole, were planned within Block 5 (Exhibit C). However field conditions, such as the presence of marked and unmarked utilities, tree obstructions, and the predicted presence of fill impasses, dictated the actual number of STPs that were completed. The typical soil profile seen within the 12 STPs that were excavated within Block 5 revealed multiple fill horizons. A total of one prehistoric artifact and 247 historic and modern artifacts including faunal bone fragments were recovered from fill soils in shovel test pits within Block 5. Additional finds including faunal shell, asphalt, brick, mortar, and plastic were noted but not collected or curated. No intact historic or prehistoric surfaces were identified.

The soils within Block 5 contained temporally mixed artifacts and were interpreted as disturbed urban fill contexts likely associated with grading and filling activities that occurred in the mid-20th century when the extant James Bland Public Housing buildings were constructed and with subsequent excavation for the installation and maintenance of subsurface utility lines. Therefore, the artifacts within Block 5 were considered secondarily deposited refuse and following DHR guidelines, were not recorded as archeological sites.<sup>b</sup> No additional work was recommended for these finds.



 Project Area

**Blocks 1 - 5 Key Map**  
**October 2007 Natural Color Imagery**  
**Resource Management Plan**  
**WSSI #21548.03**  
**Scale: 1" = 200'**

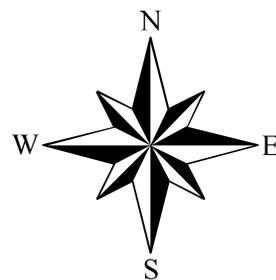
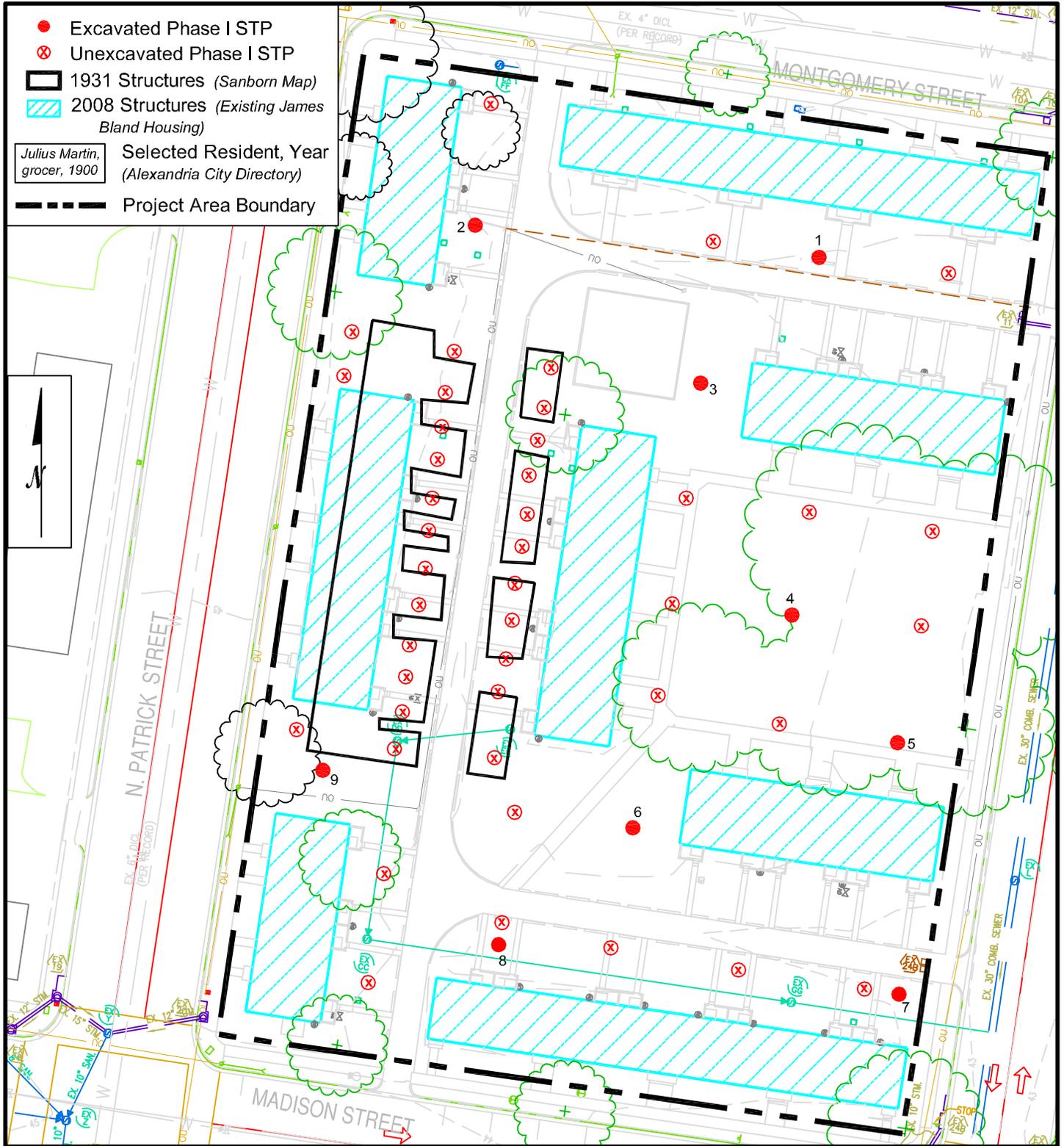


Photo Source: Aerials Express

**Thunderbird Archeology**  
by Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

**Exhibit B**



Portion of Project Map Showing Details of Block 5  
James Bland Resource Management Plan - WSSI #21548.03  
Scale: 1" = 50'

However, due to the presence of extant buildings, impervious surfaces and impervious subsurface fills, the program of shovel testing was not adequate to identify all possibly significant archeological resources that may be present within the project area and archeological monitoring of all ground-disturbing activities within Block 5 was recommended.

## **SCOPE OF WORK FOR ADDITIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS**

Both the documentary research and the Phase I archeological work indicated the possibility that other features, such as wells or privies, may have been preserved beneath the urban fills. Archeological monitoring was recommended. The goal of the monitoring will be to locate and identify any potentially significant archaeological resources that were not identified during the archeological site evaluation (Phase I investigation).

This scope of work will be implemented in coordination with demolition/construction activities on the property; therefore an Archaeological Preservation Certificate from Alexandria Archaeology will not be needed. All aspects of these investigations will adhere to OSHA regulations and will comply with the City of Alexandria Archaeological Protection Code, as well as all appropriate state and federal guidelines.<sup>c</sup>

### **Fieldwork**

Archeological Monitoring: An archeologist shall monitor all ground-disturbing activities within the project area that are necessary to prepare the site for planned redevelopment and new construction. This includes the removal of building foundations, asphalt parking areas, concrete alleys and sidewalks, and underground utilities. Particular attention will be made to the removal of the concrete slab building foundations and the removal of any subsurface architectural elements of the buildings (see explanation below). The archeological monitoring will be conducted in concert with the development construction schedule.

The depth of the proposed monitoring will be limited to the shallower of: the interface of the overlying fills with the underlying subsoil or the depth of the proposed construction impacts. The excavation of the soils shall be conducted in such a manner to allow the archeologist to examine the soils for features. Excavation will be temporarily halted if intact features are identified and their potential significance will be evaluated; however demolition may continue in other areas of the property during the feature evaluation. **Evaluation of the features may involve additional mechanical trenching or hand-excavation, as described below.**

If a feature is found to be potentially significant by the project archeologist, all construction activity within a one hundred (100) foot radius of the discovery will be halted, and the developer and Alexandria Archaeology will be notified of the discovery. The project archeologist will determine and clearly mark the extent of the discovery and implement measures to protect the discovery from looting and vandalism. Determinations of significance and initial recommendations regarding treatment will be made in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology. The project archeologist will notify the SHPO and other consulting parties of the discovery describing the measures that have been implemented.

The monitoring work will be documented with digital photographs and field notes maintained in a daily logbook. Additionally, the archeologist will regularly update a project map showing the extent of monitored areas.

Building Foundation Demolition: Although Phase I archeological testing revealed disturbed fill contexts across the property; there is a possibility of undisturbed deposits beneath the concrete slab foundations of the buildings. If warranted based on the results of archeological monitoring and excavations within Block 1, a representative number of concrete slab building foundations (not to exceed three) will be carefully removed during demolition, affording the project archeologist the opportunity to examine the soils through the informal excavation of mechanical trenches. At least one representative soil strata column profile will be sketched of the walls of each trench excavation. Once disturbance has been confirmed beneath the representative foundation slabs, additional test trenches will not be necessary across the remainder of the project area.

Mechanical Trench Excavations: If warranted, mechanically excavated trenches will be used as part of this plan to test potentially significant archeological features. Excavation should be conducted using a backhoe equipped with a flat-lipped (smooth) bucket and the soils should be excavated in 1-2 foot increments, affording the archeologist the opportunity to examine stratigraphy and potential features.

Feature Excavations: If warranted, manually excavated test units (3 x 3 feet) will be used as part of this plan to test potentially significant archeological features and/or buried ground surfaces found during monitoring. The test units will be excavated stratigraphically by natural or cultural levels or by arbitrary sublevels if determined necessary by the project archeologist. Representative soil profiles will be drawn using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designation.

The soil will be screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens if full artifact recovery is deemed necessary for evaluative purposes; recovery of artifacts may not be essential in the evaluation of certain features; this will be determined by the project archeologist in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology. Artifacts will be bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon. The work will be documented with field notes, sketch plans, and photographs. *Since it is not known if the test units will be necessary, they will be budgeted on a per-square basis and are not included in the overall budget at this time.*

**This Scope of Work does not include data recovery at or mitigation of any deep shaft features, such as wells or privies. Treatment of these significant archeological resources is discussed below.**

### **Laboratory Work and Curation**

Archeological artifacts recovered from the project area will be cleaned, stabilized (if necessary), cataloged, labeled and packaged in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards. Organic materials that may require conservation may be

recovered; however, this treatment plan does not include conservation services. Conservation may be added as an additional service.

At the conclusion of the project, all original photographs, negatives, slides, digital images, cassette tapes, videotapes, copies of historical documents, field notes and forms, other field records, as well as the artifacts if they are to be donated to the City, will be delivered to Alexandria Archaeology. Archeological collections recovered as a result of the Alexandria Archaeology Resource Protection Code must be curated at a facility that meets Federal standards for archeological curation and collections management as described by 36CFR Part 79. The Alexandria Archaeology Storage Facility meets these standards, and the property owner is encouraged to donate the artifact collection to the City for curation. The archeological consultant is responsible for arranging for the donation of the artifacts with the owner and will deliver the artifacts and signed forms to the appropriate storage facility.

### **Additional Documentary Research**

Previously completed archival research should allow for the association of any significant archeological deposits found with particular historic occupants of the project area. If significant historic period archeological resources are found and previous completed documentary research is insufficient to establish a historic context for such resources, additional documentary research will be conducted for the lot or lots where such resources occur.

The archival research shall include, but will not be limited to, a search of deeds, plats, title documents, probate and other court records; tax and census records; business directories; published and unpublished manuscripts of first-hand accounts (such as letters, diaries, and county histories); newspaper articles; and photographs that might assist in identifying the historic occupants of the property, illuminating historic land use, and providing context for the archeological discoveries. Details of this research will be utilized in the analysis of the resource and will be included in the final report. *Since it is not known if additional documentary research will be necessary, it is not included in the overall budget at this time.*

### **Results of Archeological Monitoring**

Reports documenting the progress of archeological monitoring within the project area will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology at the conclusion of work on each block. Each report will be in the form of a memorandum or letter report and will contain a brief description of the monitoring results and digital photographs documenting the work. Interim reports (management summaries) following the discovery of any significant cultural features during the monitoring work may also be submitted.

If the archeological monitoring results in the discovery of significant features that will require additional archeological work, the letter report will include a Resource Management Plan. The Resource Management Plan will present a strategy, scope of work (including a map indicating locations of proposed work in relation to completed tests). All archeological sites discovered will be evaluated for National Register eligibility and will be registered with the Virginia

Department of Historic Resources. Copies of the registration forms will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology.

### **Data Recovery and Mitigation of Significant Archeological Resources**

This Scope of Work does not include data recovery at or mitigation of any significant archeological resources that might be found within the project area. If data recovery is the selected treatment option, a specific data recovery plan must be prepared in consultation with DHR, Alexandria Archaeology, and other consulting parties. The plan shall specify, at a minimum, the following:

- the property, properties, or portions of properties where site-specific data recovery plans will be carried out;
- the portion(s) of the site to be preserved in place, if any, as well as the measures to be taken to ensure continued preservation;
- any property, properties, or portions of properties that will be destroyed or altered without data recovery;
- the research questions to be addressed through data recovery, with an explanation of their relevance and importance;
- the methods to be used in analysis, data management, and dissemination of data, including a schedule;
- the proposed disposition of recovered materials and records;
- a site protection plan detailing steps to be taken to ensure the protection of the resource during data recovery efforts (e.g. security, fencing, patrols, etc.); and
- proposed methods of disseminating the results of the work to the interested public and/or organizations who have expressed an interest in the data recovery.

Data recovery plan(s), shall be consistent with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Documentation (48 FR 4434-37)* and the DHR's *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia: Additional Guidance for the Implementation of the Federal Standards Entitled Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (48 FR 44742, September 29, 1983) 1999, rev. 2003*) and shall take into account the ACHP's publications, *Recommended Approach for Consultation on Recovery of Significant Information from Archaeological Sites* (1999; revised 2002) and *Section 106 Archaeology Guidance* (June 2007), or subsequent revisions to or replacements of these documents.

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## **Human Burials**

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