

# James Bland Development Property

Block 3: City of Alexandria, Virginia

WSSI #21548.08

## Phase II Archeological Evaluation of Site 44AX0211

December 2012

Revised January 2013

*Prepared for:*

GPB Associates, LLC

4800 Hampden Lane, Suite 300

Bethesda, Maryland 20814

*Prepared by:*

Jeremy Smith, MSc, RPA and David Carroll



5300 Wellington Branch Drive, Suite 100

Gainesville, Virginia 20155

Tel: 703-679-5600 Email: [contactus@wetlandstudies.com](mailto:contactus@wetlandstudies.com)

[www.wetlandstudies.com](http://www.wetlandstudies.com)



## ABSTRACT

A Phase II archeological evaluation was conducted of site 44AX0211, which is located in the City of Alexandria within the block bounded by Montgomery, N. Alfred, N. Columbus, and First Streets. The Phase II fieldwork was carried out in November of 2012 by Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia, for GPB Associates, LLC of Bethesda, Maryland.

Site 44AX0211 has been significantly disturbed by the 1950s construction of the James Bland Homes. Deep modern/mixed fills were identified across most of the project area, overlying a buried 19<sup>th</sup> century historic surface; however, the Apb stratum was not present across the entirety of the site. Based on the Phase II data, the remnant portion of intact Apb within the site was severely truncated; indicating that a large portion of the historic ground surface within the site has been completely destroyed and/or removed.

Archeological excavations at the site resulted in the recovery of an assemblage of 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts indicative of a domestic occupation, likely associated with a nearby, domestic structure or structures; artifacts included historic ceramics, glass, metal, and miscellaneous artifacts such as brick, mortar, and faunal bone and shell. Based on the artifacts recovered from the Apb stratum, the entire assemblage supports an interpretation of a primary occupation at site 44AX0211 beginning in the late first quarter/early second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and continuing into the early 1880s. Furthermore, the remnant portions of Apb stratum within the site appear to be generally undisturbed since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, as the intrusion of temporally later artifacts within its matrix was minimal.

Three concentrations of historic artifacts were identified within the site: one in the northeastern portion of the site, another in the western portion of the site, and the third in the southern portion of the site. The northeastern concentration yielded the highest quantity of historic artifacts from Apb contexts, suggesting that the former domestic dwelling associated with the occupation of site 44AX0211 was likely in close proximity to the northeastern portion of the site; however, no archeological evidence of a domestic structure was identified during Phase II excavations.

One additional cultural feature, Feature 3-3, was identified within the site during the Phase II evaluation. Feature 3-3 was interpreted as a post hole and associated post mold dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. One previously recorded feature, Feature 3-1, was investigated further during the Phase II evaluation and was similarly interpreted as a post hole and associated post mold dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A third previously recorded feature, Feature 3-2, was determined to likely be modern in origin. No other intact cultural contexts or features relating to the occupation of site 44AX0211 were encountered during Phase II excavations.

It is the opinion of Thunderbird Archeology that site 44AX0211 is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and B as there is no known association with significant events or individuals. Archival research failed to identify the occupants of the site and the artifacts cannot be assigned to any known individual or dwelling. Site 44AX0211 is also not considered eligible under Criterion C, in our opinion, as no architectural remains were identified within the site that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master. Because of the limited research potential of the truncated Apb stratum and the extensive disturbances within and surrounding the site, there is little potential to yield additional significant archeological information and, in our opinion, site 44AX0211 is not considered eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D. No additional archeological work is recommended.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	i
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	iii
<b>LIST OF EXHIBITS</b> .....	iv
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b> .....	v
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	1
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING</b> .....	1
<b>BACKGROUND SUMMARY AND PROPERTY HISTORY OF SITE 44AX0211</b> .	3
<b>Historic Overview</b> .....	3
<i>The Hump</i> .....	8
<b>Land Ownership History</b> .....	11
<b>PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH</b> .....	18
<b>FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODS</b> .....	22
<b>RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS</b> .....	24
<b>2009 Phase I Investigation of Block 3/Site 44AX0211</b> .....	24
<i>Site 44AX0211</i> .....	26
<b>Phase II Evaluation of Site 44AX0211</b> .....	37
<i>Area A</i> .....	37
<i>Area B</i> .....	44
<i>Area C</i> .....	47
<i>Area D</i> .....	51
<i>Area E</i> .....	54
<i>Area F</i> .....	57
<i>Area G</i> .....	59
<i>Trench 1 Excavations</i> .....	60
<i>Trench 2 Excavations</i> .....	65
<i>Trench 3 Excavations</i> .....	65
<b>SITE DISCUSSION</b> .....	68
<b>Material Culture</b> .....	68
<b>Site Chronology and Occupants of the Site</b> .....	83
<b>SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b> .....	88
<b>REFERENCES CITED</b> .....	93
<b>PLATES</b> .....	97
<b>APPENDIX I</b> .....	127
<b>Scope of Work</b> .....	127
<b>APPENDIX II</b> .....	151
<b>Artifact Inventory</b> .....	151

## LIST OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit 1	: 2009 ADC Northern Virginia Regional Map Showing the Project Area .....	2
Exhibit 2	: Portion of the U.S.G.S. 1994 Alexandria VA-DC-MD 7.5' Quadrangle Showing the Location of the Project Area.....	4
Exhibit 3	: February 2012 Color Infrared Imagery Aerial Photograph Showing the Project Area.....	5
Exhibit 4	: 1864 Plan of Alexandria, Virginia Showing Location of Site 44AX0211 ...	9
Exhibit 5	: 1877 Hopkins Map Showing Location of Site 44AX0211 .....	10
Exhibit 6	: Circa 1878 Plat Maps Showing Location of Site 44AX0211 .....	15
Exhibit 7	: Phase I Blocks 1 through 5 with Locations of Cultural Resources.....	19
Exhibit 8	: Phase I Testing in Block 3 .....	25
Exhibit 9	: Profile of Phase I STP 18.....	27
Exhibit 10	: Profile of Phase I STP 9.....	29
Exhibit 11	: Profiles of Phase I STPs 10 and 28.....	31
Exhibit 12	: Profiles of Phase I STPs 29 and 36.....	32
Exhibit 13	: Phase II Block Excavation Areas, Trenches, and Test Unit Locations at Site 44AX0211 .....	38
Exhibit 14	: Area A – Test Unit 201 North and South Profiles, Including Feature 3-1 .....	39
Exhibit 15	: Area A – Test Unit 206 West Profile.....	43
Exhibit 16	: Area B – Test Unit 202 West and North Profiles, Including Feature 3-3.....	45
Exhibit 17	: Area C – Trench, West Profile.....	49
Exhibit 18	: Area C – Test Unit 208 West Profile and Plan .....	50
Exhibit 19	: Area D – Test Unit 204 South Profile.....	53
Exhibit 20	: Area E – Test Unit 203 North Profile .....	55
Exhibit 21	: Area F – Test Unit 205 West Profile .....	58
Exhibit 22	: Area G – Representative Soil Profiles with Mixed Modern Fills.....	61
Exhibit 23	: Trench 1 – Representative Portion of the West Profile .....	62
Exhibit 24	: Trench 1 – Test Unit 207 North Profile .....	64
Exhibit 25	: Trench 2 – Representative Portion of the East Profile.....	66
Exhibit 26	: Trench 3 – Representative Portion of the East Profile.....	67
Exhibit 27	: Distribution of Historic Artifacts at Site 44AX0211 .....	69
Exhibit 28	: Distribution of Kitchen Artifacts at Site 44AX0211 .....	77
Exhibit 29	: Distribution of Architectural Artifacts at Site 44AX0211 .....	81

## LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: Test Unit 201 South Profile .....	99
Plate 2: Test Unit 201/Feature 3-1 North Profile.....	99
Plate 3: Test Unit 206 West Profile .....	101
Plate 4: Test Unit 202/Feature 3-3 East Bisection North Profile.....	101
Plate 5: Test Unit 202/Feature 3-3 East Bisection West Profile.....	103
Plate 6: Area C West Profile.....	103
Plate 7: Test Unit 208 Plan .....	105
Plate 8: Test Unit 208 West Profile .....	105
Plate 9: Test Unit 204 South Profile .....	107
Plate 10: Test Unit 203 North Profile .....	107
Plate 11: Test Unit 205 East Profile.....	109
Plate 12: Area G North Profile.....	109
Plate 13: Area G East Profile .....	111
Plate 14: Trench 1 Overview .....	111
Plate 15: Trench 1 West Profile .....	113
Plate 16: Test Unit 207 North Profile .....	113
Plate 17: Trench 2 Overview .....	115
Plate 18: Trench 2 East Profile .....	115
Plate 19: Trench 3 East Profile .....	117
Plate 20: Refined and Utilitarian Ceramics .....	119
Plate 21: Lead Bullets (Civil War Era).....	121
Plate 22: Clothing, Toy, Personal, and Kitchen Artifacts.....	123
Plate 23: Decorated Kaolin Pipe Bowl and Stem Fragments .....	125

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Possible Block 3 Occupants According to 1860 Census .....	13
Table 2: Possible Block 3 Occupants According to 1870 Census.....	14
Table 3: Possible Block 3 Occupants According to 1880 Census.....	16
Table 4: Artifacts Recovered from Phase I Shovel Test Pits within Site 44AX0211.....	34
Table 5: Artifacts Recovered from Area A.....	40
Table 6: Artifacts Recovered from Area B, Test Unit 202.....	46
Table 7: Artifacts Recovered from Area C, Test Unit 208.....	51
Table 8: Artifacts Recovered from Area D, Test Unit 204.....	52
Table 9: Artifacts Recovered from Area E, Test Unit 203 .....	56
Table 10: Artifacts Recovered from Area F, Test Unit 205 .....	59
Table 11: Artifacts Recovered from Trench 1, Test Unit 207 .....	63
Table 12: South's Functions .....	71
Table 13: Glass Type and Technology .....	72
Table 14: Refined Versus Utilitarian Ceramics .....	73
Table 15: Ceramic Ware Type.....	74
Table 16: Nail Manufacture .....	79



## INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Phase II archeological evaluation conducted of site 44AX0211, which is located in the City of Alexandria within the city block bounded by Montgomery, N. Alfred, N. Columbus, and First Streets (Exhibit 1). Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia, conducted the study described in this report for GPB Associates, LLC of Bethesda, Maryland. The fieldwork was carried out in November of 2012.

John Mullen, M.A., RPA, served as Principal Investigator on this project. The fieldwork was conducted by Associate Archeologist Jeremy Smith, MSc, RPA, with the assistance of Kevin Gibbons, M.Sc., RPA, Susan Grealy, Edward Johnson, Andrés E. Garzón-Oechsle, Daniel Osborne, and Benjamin Pollack. Tammy Bryant, M.A., RPA, served as Laboratory Supervisor, and Beth Waters Johnson, M.A. conducted the artifact analysis. The background material was prepared by Boyd Sipe, M.A., RPA, Susan Grealy and David Carroll.

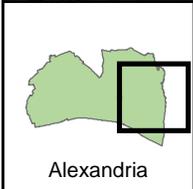
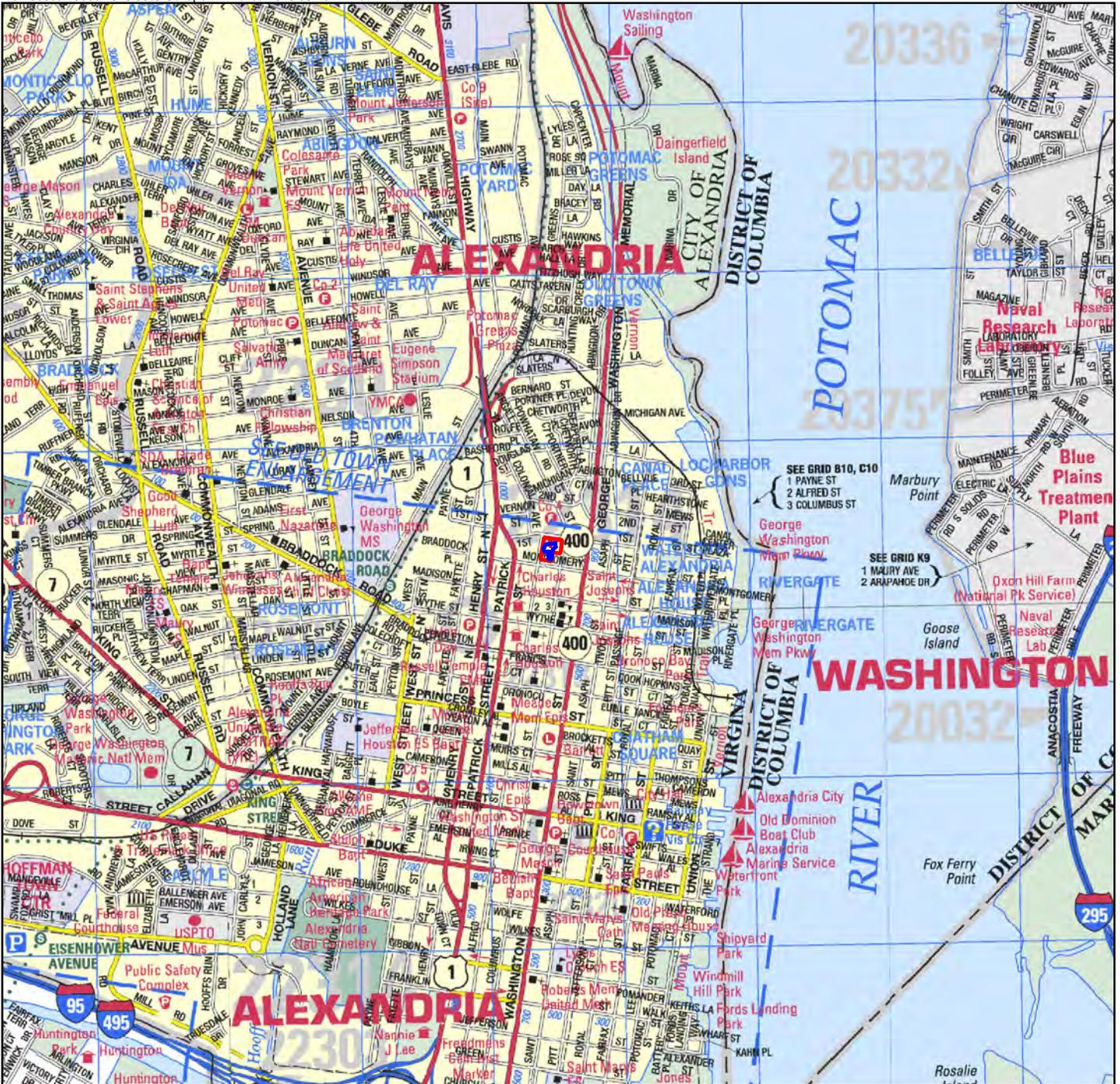
Fieldwork and report contents are in compliance with the City of Alexandria Archaeological Protection Code and followed a Scope of Work (SOW) approved by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and Alexandria Archaeology (Appendix I). Additionally, the Phase II was conducted in accordance with the 2009 Programmatic Agreement between the City of Alexandria, GPB Associates, LLC, the Alexandria Redevelopment and Housing Authority, and the Virginia Historic Preservation Office. Fieldwork and report contents also conformed to the guidelines set forth by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) for a Phase II evaluation as outlined in their 2011 *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (DHR 2011) as well as the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*.

This research was conducted in anticipation of the planned development of the James Bland Homes property. The purpose of the Phase II evaluation is to determine if site 44AX0211 is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

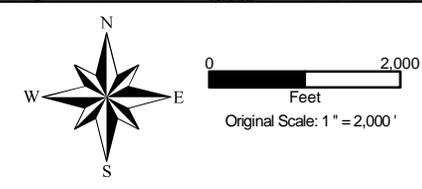
All artifacts, research data and field data resulting from this project are currently on repository at the Thunderbird offices in Gainesville, Virginia.

## 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 mean sea level (a.m.s.l.). It is characterized by very low



Block 3  
 Site 44AX0211  
 Copyright ADC The Map People  
 Permitted Use Number 20711184



### Exhibit 1 Vicinity Map

James Bland Development - Phase II Evaluation of Site 44AX0211

WSSI #21548.08 - December 2012



relief broken by several low terraces. The province runs west to the Fall Line, a low escarpment at circa 200 feet a.m.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.

Site 44AX0211 is situated on developed land within the James Bland Development property 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.m.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.

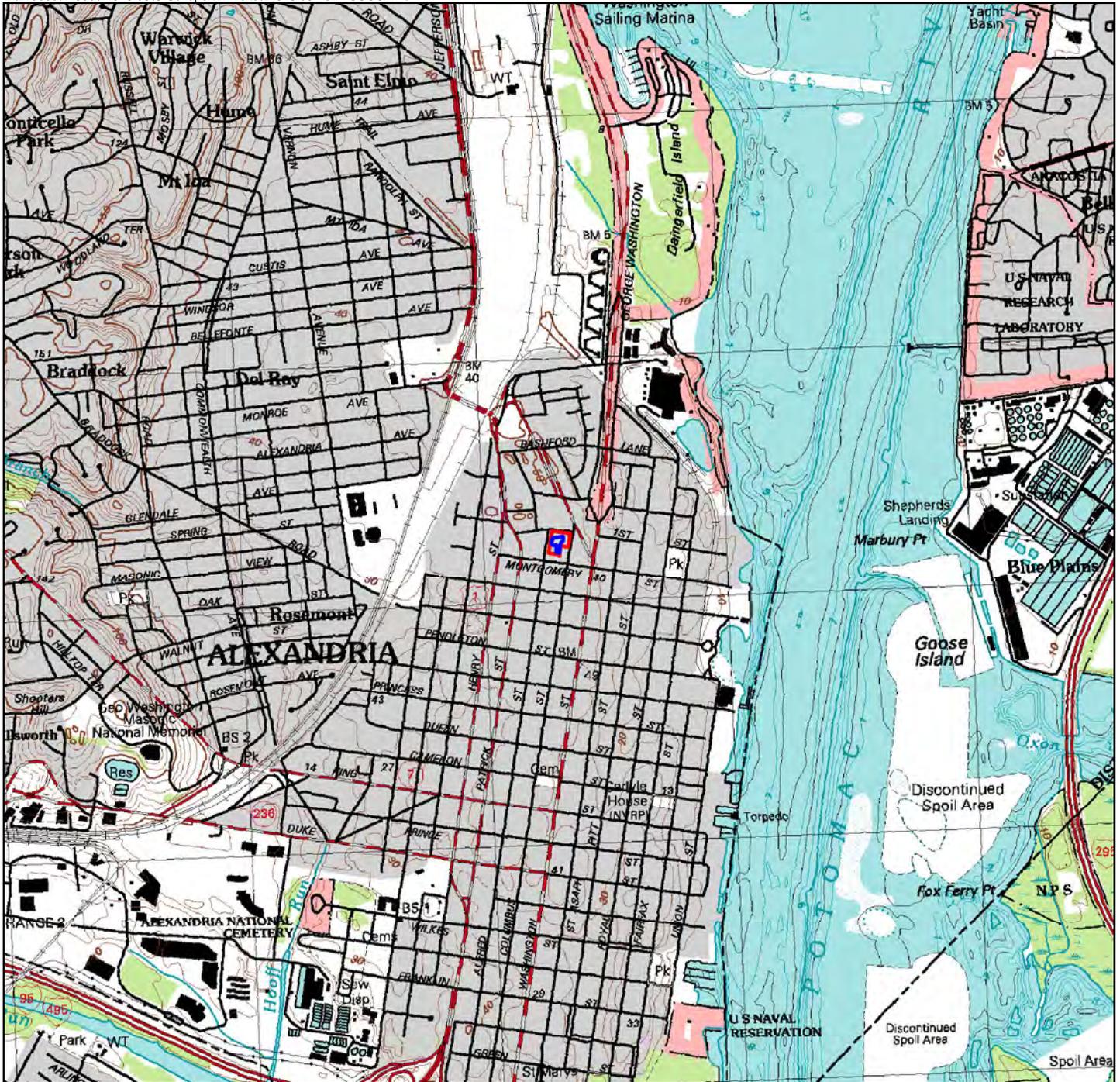
## **BACKGROUND SUMMARY AND PROPERTY HISTORY OF SITE 44AX0211**

### **Historic Overview**

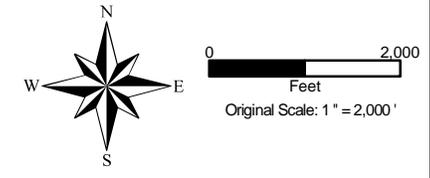
Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions Inc. (WSSI) of Gainesville, Virginia conducted a Documentary Study on the James Bland Development property prior to the Phase I archeological investigation. The resulting report; *Documentary Study and Archeological Resource Assessment for the James Bland Homes, City Of Alexandria, Virginia* (Sipe and Snyder 2009) was prepared with contributions from, and in consultation with, History Matters, LLC 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 along with information from subsequent research to provide the most relevant contextual information to the current investigation.

The town of Alexandria began as a tobacco trading post on land belonging to John Alexander and Hugh West on the upper side of Great Hunting Creek. Located on what is now Oronoco Street and known as Hugh West's Hunting Creek Warehouse, this area included a tobacco inspection station as well as tobacco warehouses (Smith and Miller 1989:14). The warehouses were built for the purpose of holding tobacco prior to shipment to England. As central points in the tobacco trade, they were where the ships docked and deals were struck (Harrison 1987: 405). Because of the presence of the tobacco warehouses and inspection station, in the 1730s and 1740s, the area was already a focal point for commerce, making it a good location for a town.

Sixty acres of land were directed to be laid out by the surveyor to the first branch above the warehouses and extend down the meanders of the Potomac to Middle Point (Jones Point). The streets were laid in a grid pattern which was subdivided into blocks with four half-acre lots to a block (Cressey et al. 1982:150). The town lay just south of the study area.



Block 3  
 Site 44AX0211  
 Latitude: 38°48'54" N  
 Longitude: 77°02'47" W



## Exhibit 2 USGS Quad Map - Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 1994

James Bland Development - Phase II Evaluation of Site 44AX0211

WSSI #21548.08 - December 2012





-  Block 3
-  Site 44AX0211

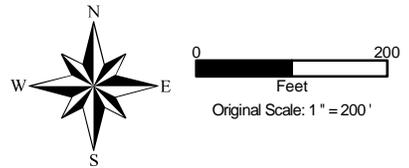


Photo Source: Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

### Exhibit 3 February 2012 Natural Color Imagery

James Bland Development - Phase II Evaluation of Site 44AX0211

WSSI #21548.08 - December 2012



By 1770, the town of Alexandria was the largest town on the Potomac River. By this time, it had developed into an important center for maritime trade and participated in the flour trade with Europe and the Caribbean. By 1775, there were “20 major mercantile firms in Alexandria, 12 of which were involved in the transshipment of wheat” (Smith and Miller 1989:14).

In 1779, the town of Alexandria was incorporated, which allowed it to have its own local government, as opposed to being governed by the laws of the county. Nevertheless, the Fairfax County Courthouse remained in Alexandria (Smith and Miller 1989:51). In 1791, Alexandria was ceded to the federal government to become part of the newly established District of Columbia. Although Alexandria officially became part of the District of Columbia on February 27, 1801, it continued to govern itself (ibid. 1989:51). The Fairfax County Courthouse, however, moved to its current location in the City of Fairfax in 1799.

In 1803, the western boundary of Alexandria was West Street, the southern boundary was Hunting Creek, on the east it was the wharves on the Potomac River east of Union Street. Montgomery Street marked the northern boundary. Site 44AX0211 straddles the early 19<sup>th</sup> century corporate boundary of Alexandria, which separated the block into a southern half which lay inside the city boundary and a northern half which lay outside.

The late 18th- and early 19th-century history of the area represents a period of transition from an agricultural area dominated by large plantations to a region characterized by smaller farms that supported the growing town of Alexandria. As a result of the increased number of good roads leading into Alexandria and its expansion as a commercial center, these lands were good investment properties (Crowl 2002:123). During this period, the growth of Alexandria created a market for small parcels of land where farmers could grow foodstuffs for sale in town, and where wealthy townspeople could keep gardens, orchards, and small farms. Some of the land in the vicinity of the project area was acquired by wealthy Quaker merchants living in Philadelphia, while other portions were acquired by town residents.

By 1790, 525 enslaved African Americans lived within Alexandria; these comprised more than one-fifth of the population of the city (Bertsch 2006:1). Until the end of the 18th century, almost all African Americans living within the boundaries of Alexandria were enslaved. With the shift from a tobacco economy to a wheat economy occurring around the time that Alexandria was ceded to the District of Columbia, some enslaved laborers who were no longer needed on plantations were manumitted and migrated to the city (Bloomberg 1988:62), attracted by Alexandria’s location between what is commonly considered the Southern and the Northern states and its relative lack of harsh, racially biased legislation (Cressey et al 1982:46). At the same time, Alexandria became a major center of the slave trade.

Much of the land on the northern outskirts of the city likely remained agricultural throughout the antebellum period; many residents of the city kept market or household gardens on farms in the area. Alexandria was a thriving commercial center in the early

19th century, but possessed little manufacturing capacity. Most of the early industry in the city was related to shipping, with more varied industry moving into the city and its vicinity as the 19<sup>th</sup> century progressed.

One of Alexandria's more successful late 18th century manufactories was Charles Alexander's huge *ropewalk*, a facility for the production of cordage for sailing ships, fish nets, etc., located on a 1200 foot long lot stretching west across Columbus, Alfred, Patrick, Henry and Fayette Streets. Alexandria had three ropewalks by 1810, producing a total of 400 tons of cordage. By 1830, a variety of industrial facilities had been established, including one ropewalk, located west of West Street from Oronoco to Queen Streets, an ice house at 218 North Columbus Street, Jacob Hoffman's sugar refinery at 220 North Washington Street, a tannery, and several furniture factories. A steam engine factory was set up in 1830 on Union Street, and several coal yards were created to power the steam engines. In 1847, the Mount Vernon Cotton Manufacturing Company opened, and later a gas works, plaster mill, bakery, foundry, and more tanneries were in operation (Bloomberg 1988:64).

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.

No major Civil War battles were fought in the City of Alexandria, although its railroads, waterways and roadways figured in major troop movements into and out of the Washington, D.C., area. A few intermittent Confederate raids were made into the western end of Alexandria, mostly along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. One skirmish was reported on the Little River Turnpike (Duke Street) in June of 1863.

The Union army's occupation of Alexandria during the Civil War made the city a destination for enslaved African Americans who managed to escape from captivity in the Confederacy. 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. Escaped slaves in the city were labeled "contrabands" and taken under the protection of the United States Army; many contrabands were employed by the army as laborers and muleskinners, while others found work in the city.

The 1864 Plan of Alexandria shows buildings in the northeastern portion of the block, just to the east of the site boundaries (Exhibit 4). These buildings likely represent the dwellings of working-class residents of Alexandria who found work in local industry, on the canal and railroads, or outlying farms.

### *The Hump*

In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, a neighborhood of black and white working-class people lived in an area known as the Hump. 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. Site 44AX0211 is located more or less centrally within the historic bounds of the neighborhood. 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.

Oral history provides first- person accounts of early 20th century life in the Hump. One resident, Henry Johnson, recalled life as a child there: “It was so cold that you could go to bed and see the moon shining (through the walls). The snow’d come through them cracks on your feet . . . Ice’d freeze on the washstand. . . It’d freeze in your bedroom . . . We had to go to a pump to get water to wash with. The pump was right in the street on just ’bout every corner—great big old wooden pump.” (oha.alexandriava.gov 2012).

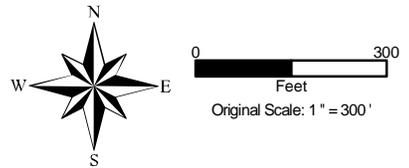
The 1877 Hopkins map of the City of Alexandria shows the site within the city street grid, just southwest of the Alexandria Canal and the line of the Alexandria & Washington Railroad; at least 14 buildings are shown within the project area (Exhibit 5). Ten buildings, probably tenements, are shown along the west side of N. Columbus Street, south of First Street, and four buildings (one apparently a non-dwelling) are shown on the opposite side of the same block, along the east side of N. Alfred Street.

In 1943, the government condemned two acres of the Hump that included site 44AX0211 in order to build the James Bland Homes Public Housing Project, built in 1954.



 Site 44AX0211

Map Source: Image from NOAA's Office of Coast Survey Historical Map & Chart Collection: <http://historicalcharts.noaa.gov>



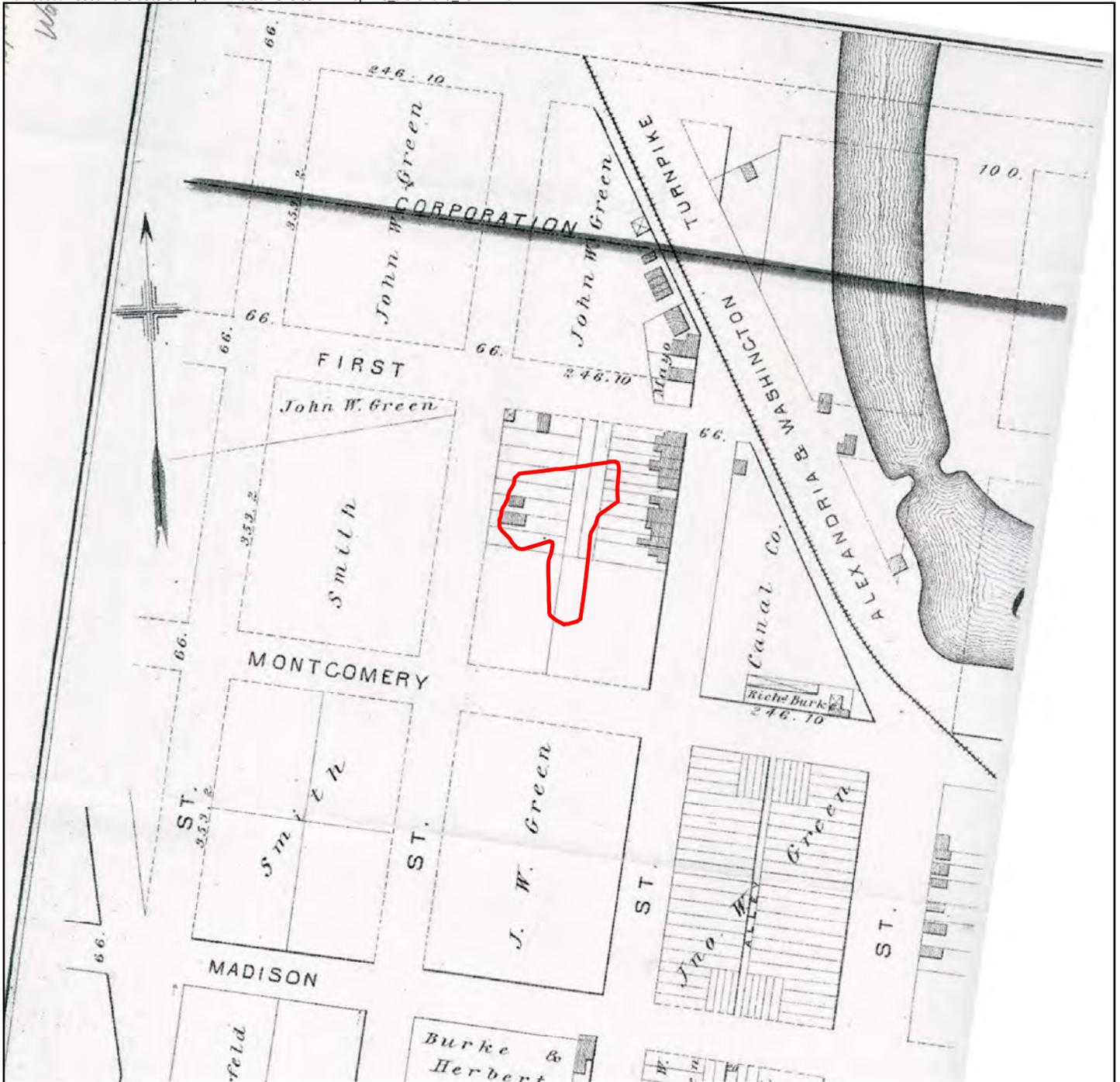
### Exhibit 4 1864 Plan of Alexandria - Alexandria, VA

James Bland Development - Phase II Evaluation of Site 44AX0211

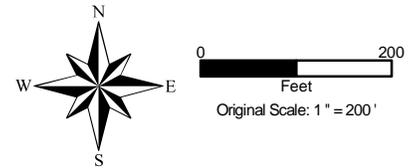
WSSI #21548.08 - December 2012



Page 9



 Site 44AX0211



Map Source: Alexandria, Virginia - Ward 3.  
J.M. Hopkins. 1877

### Exhibit ) 1877 Hopkins Map - Alexandria, VA

James Bland Development - Phase II Evaluation of Site 44AX0211

WSSI #21548.08 - December 2012



## Land Ownership History

Documentary research indicates that the land that included site 44AX0211 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 mid-eighteenth through the first quarter of the nineteenth centuries, the land including the site lay outside the city limits. During this period, several properties in the vicinity of the site were used as farms, pasture, and household or market gardens by the various landowners or lessees, although little detailed information is available regarding the use of the site property itself at this time. Domestic use of the project area by enslaved laborers or tenants in the 18th century must be considered a possibility; however, to date no documentary evidence of such use has been found.

The property history for site 44AX0211 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 18th century. One tract, designated as No 20, consisted of 1 7/8 acre representing the bulk of the block bounded by Montgomery, Columbus, First and Alfred streets that includes site 44AX0211. This tract was conveyed by a deed dated October 1, 1812 to Joseph Smith from Richard Conway's Executors (Alexandria Deed Book X: 108). The former tract was described in metes and bounds: "...from the corner of Columbus and First...thence westerly with said [First] street one hundred and ninety feet to John Mandeville's line, thence with his line fifty-six feet to Alfred street".

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 Cohagen.

Tax records record the property as "vacant" and held by Mechanics Bank of Alexandria throughout the 1820s. John Cohagen is listed as owner beginning in 1831 and, in 1831 and 1832; the records indicate that the property is cultivated for wheat. Subsequent records do not indicate the use or occupant of the land.

John Cohagen and his wife Elizabeth Cohagen conveyed the same parcels to William Veitch on October 1, 1835 (Alexandria Deed Book V2:579). Veitch owned significant portion of land in and around the City of Alexandria and, like previous owners of the block, did not dwell within this property.

According to deeds, William Veitch owned the property for the next 26 years. It is unclear what exactly he did with the property while it was in his possession or whether there were any buildings or improvements made to the property. However, as early as 1832, Veitch had tenants on other properties he owned in the vicinity; one was John Blisk or Blish, identified in tax records as a resident at “Henry & Fayette” streets, southwest of site 44AX0211. Tax records suggest he was leasing one half lot with a house on it, which were together assessed at \$700. By 1834, another Veitch tenant in the vicinity was George Soloman, an emancipated slave; Soloman also appears to have rented a house on one-half lot at “Henry to Fayette”, assessed at \$750. The land tax records for that year included some personal property tax items as well, and George Soloman apparently owned a horse and cart and drays. In 1836, George Soloman and other tenants in the vicinity were listed in the tax records with a “c” (indicating “colored”) next to their names, suggesting that a residential neighborhood was being established and occupied by free African-Americans.

William and Mary Veitch conveyed the southern half of Lot 20 (containing a portion of site 44AX2011) to physician Orlando Fairfax on June 4, 1853. The land description read:

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 (Alexandria Deed Book XX: 47). James R. Caton was a local attorney and Michael B. Harlow served as the city treasurer of Alexandria for 14 years (Miller 1991:304). Up until this period, there is no documentary evidence of a dwelling or other improvements on the southern portion of the block.

In 1888, Harlow and Caton conveyed several parcels of land, including the half-block containing the southern portion of the site, to the Alexandria Real Estate Investment Title & Trust Company (Alex REITT), who subdivided the city blocks and sold the lots (Alexandria Deed Book B 25:360). Alex REITT was organized in 1887 with officers Park Agnew, president; James R. Caton, vice president; and Michael B. Harlow, secretary and treasurer (WP 1891; 7).

William and Mary Veitch conveyed the northern half of Lot 20 to William H. Muir on September 10 1852 (Alexandria Deed Book O3:197). Muir subsequently subdivided the northern half of the block and began selling off lots and large portions of the property. He conveyed the majority of the northwest quadrant of the block to Patrick McFarlane by deeds dated 9 June 1853 (Alexandria Deed Book Q3:326), July 18, 1858 (Alexandria

Deed Book U3:516) and March 6, 1860 (Alexandria Deed Book U3: 521). Other buyers of land on the half-block include Charles Graham in 1853 (Alexandria Deed Book O3:197), Thomas Casey in 1853 (Alexandria Deed Book P3:77), James McCracken in 1854 (Alexandria Deed Book S3:131), and Thomas Hartley in 1855 (Alexandria Deed Book R3:136).

The 1860 census records several of the purchasers of lots on the block living in the vicinity, as well as a number of apparent tenants. Notably, all of the individuals and families enumerated in the area are immigrant laborers from Ireland; this may be due in part to Patrick McFarlane, who owned much of the block and as an immigrant himself may have favored Irish immigrants as tenants. McFarlane had apparently died by the time the census was taken; his wife Bridgett (as “McFarland”) is listed in the census as seen in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Possible Block 3 Occupants According to 1860 Census**

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH
Clifford, James	laborer	Ireland
Costigan, Edward	laborer	Ireland
Handetty, Betty	none listed	Ireland
Hartley, Thomas	laborer	Ireland
Holbrook, John	laborer	Ireland
Holbrook, Michael	laborer	Ireland
Laferty, Jeremiah	laborer	Ireland
Laum (?), James	laborer	Ireland
McCracken, James	laborer	Ireland
McCracken, Jim	laborer	Ireland
McDonnell, Patrick	laborer	Ireland
McFarland, Bridgett	none listed	Ireland
McGraw, William	laborer	Ireland
Roach, James	laborer	Ireland
Sheves (?), Patrick	laborer	Ireland

Patrick McFarlane died in 1860 and his wife Bridgett died in 1862. By 1872, the land owned by the McFarlanes was parceled to be sold in lots to various buyers, according to a chancery cause brought to the corporation court in 1871 by Patrick McFarlane’s son John. The record of the legal action is incomplete, but it is indicated in the extant records that, during the 1860s, McFarlane’s property was being rented to several unnamed tenants (*John McFarlane vs. Michael McFarlane et. al.* Chancery Court Cause 1892-009, Alexandria City Court Records). According to notation on the plat included in the chancery cause, buyers of McFarlane’s lots included Albert Churchill (Lot 1), John Chinn (Lot 2), Israel Marvel (Marble) (Lot 3), Mathew Miller (Lot 4), Dennis Jackson (Lot 5), William (Willard) Lee (Lot 6), Stephen Young (Lot 7), John Murphy (Lot 8), Daniel Groomes (Lot 9), David Lucas (Lots 10 and 11), and Jacob Pinkard (Lot 12); however, it

is unknown when these transactions actually took place and deeds have not been located at this time for the sales. Some of the sales listed in the chancery cause may not have been finalized; in 1881 the commissioner for the sale of McFarlane's property reported that Lots 2, 4 and 5 had not sold previously (contradicting notations on the plat), and records the sale of Lots 4 and 5 to John W. Reece and the transfer of Lot 2 to Mary Ann McNamara, granddaughter of Patrick McFarlane, as her inheritance (ibid.).

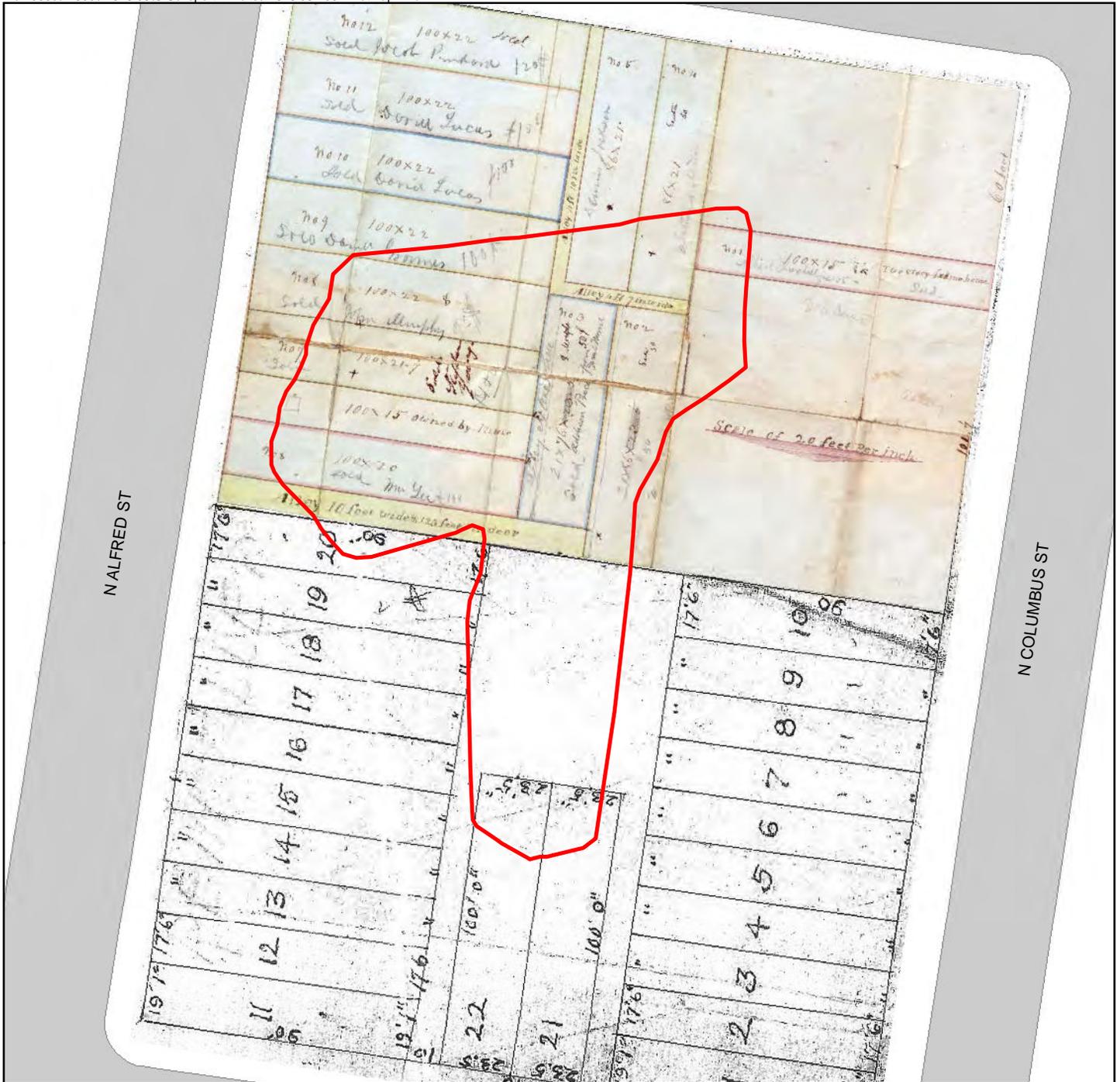
By 1870, census records show that the neighborhood containing site 44AX0211 was no longer a predominantly Irish immigrant community; the flood of formerly enslaved African Americans to the city during and after the Civil War is likely a major cause of the demographic shift. Several purchasers of McFarlane's lots were African Americans, some of whom likely resided on the lots they purchased. African Americans, white Virginians, and a German immigrant family also appear as tenants in the vicinity in this year. Occupations are recorded in greater detail in this census than in 1860, but the residents of the vicinity remain predominantly unskilled laborers. It is also notable that one household included four adult male African American men employed as coal yard hands, serving to further underscore the working-class nature of the neighborhood.

**Table 2: Possible Block 3 Occupants According to 1870 Census**

<b>HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>	<b>OCCUPATION</b>	<b>PLACE OF BIRTH/ LISTED ETHNICITY</b>
Armistead, Sarah	keeping house	Maryland/black
Butler, Edwin	farm hand	Virginia/black
Caligan, James	laborer	Ireland/white
Churchill, A.	laborer	Virginia/black
Churchwell, F.	cart driver	Virginia/black
Fortune, Charles	farm hand	Virginia/black
Herring, L. W.	house painter	Virginia/white
Holbrook, M.	coal yard hand	Ireland/white
Keuhns, W.	ret. grocer	Germany/white
Lend, Patrick	laborer	Ireland/white
Morris, Benjamin	farm hand	Virginia/black
Murphy, John	farm hand	Virginia/black
Pannel, James	laborer	Ireland/white
*Taylor, S.	coal yard hand	Virginia/black
Thompson, John	rail road hand	Virginia/black
Truman, Sandy	coal yard hand	Virginia/black
Young, Stephen	farm hand	Virginia/black

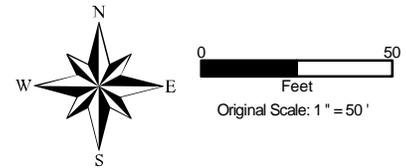
\* Listed as head of a non-family household

As shown on a composite plat, based on the 1872 McFarlane partition in the north and the 1891 Alexandria Real Estate Investment Title and Trust Company partition in the south, site 44AX0211 includes portions of more than 14 lots as well as two alleys and the central courtyard area of the block (Exhibit 6). The majority of the site falls within the



Site 44AX0211

Plat Map Sources:  
 North Half: John McFarlane vs. Michael McFarlane et. al.  
 Chancery Court Cause 1892-009, Alexandria City Court Records  
 South Half: Alexandria Deed Book 25:361



### Exhibit 6 Plat Maps of Block 3 Circa 1878

northern half of the block and within the lots owned by McFarlane. Because of this, most of the lots within the site were likely occupied by tenants prior to circa 1871, and thereafter by a combination of owner-residents and tenants. Tax records in 1875 and later indicate that renters continue to be the majority inhabitants, although several of the individuals who purchased lots from Muir and McFarlane continue to reside on the block.

The 1880 census records show a continuation of the trends seen in the 1870 census, as the neighborhood continues to house a mixture of African Americans, Irish immigrants and native-born whites, with working class occupations remaining a constant among residents of all ethnic backgrounds. Fewer of the block residents are employed in agriculture than in previous years, likely the result of the spread of residential and industrial development in the vicinity. By this time, the establishment of the neighborhood as “The Hump” is complete.

**Table 3: Possible Block 3 Occupants According to 1880 Census**

<b>HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>	<b>OCCUPATION</b>	<b>PLACE OF BIRTH/ LISTED ETHNICITY</b>
Baker, Edmund	street cleaner	Virginia/black
Boswell, Eliza	sack maker	Virginia/white
Boswell, John	cripple	Virginia/white
Burns, Eliza	grocer	Maryland/white
Churchill, Albert	laborer	Virginia/black
Coates, Edward	laborer	Virginia/mulatto
Foley, Patrick	laborer	Ireland/white
Fortune, Charles	laborer	Virginia/black
Gaunt, Barbara	seamstress	Pennsylvania/black
Grooms, Daniel	laborer	Virginia/black
Holbrook, Michael	laborer	Ireland/white
Jackson, Silas	coal fireman	Virginia/black
McFarland, John	laborer	Ireland/white
Miller, Nathan	farm hand	Virginia/black
Morris, Benjamin	laborer	Virginia/black
Murphy, John	laborer	Virginia/black
Pinkney, Robert	farm hand	Virginia/black
Pinkney, Thomas	laborer	Virginia/black
Price, Addison	brick moulder	Maryland/black
Stewart, Louisa	at service	Virginia/black
Taylor, Robert	coal fireman	Virginia/black
Thompson, John	laborer	Virginia/black
Williams, Isaac	laborer	Virginia/black
Young, Esther	wash and iron	Virginia/black

The census data taken as a whole indicate that a relatively transient resident population was characteristic of Block 3 in the period from 1860 to 1880; although some residents appear repeatedly, the tenure of the majority is less than a decade.

The documentary research presented here yielded sparse evidence for occupation of the city block that includes site 44AX0211 prior to the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century; it is certain that the owners at this time did not reside at the property, and that the property saw agricultural use for at least two years in the early 1830s. It is possible that William Veitch leased portions of the property to tenants during his ownership of the block, but no indication of his use of the property was located in the documents.

The period of intensive residential occupation likely began in the 1850s, when William Muir began selling off individual lots in the northern portion of the block. Census records indicate that the original residents of the neighborhood were working class Irish immigrants, but the ethnic demographic rapidly changed as the Civil War brought an influx of African American refugees to Alexandria. Regardless of ethnic background, the residents of the neighborhood continued to find employment in local industry, and the block residents remained solidly working class throughout the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

As the period of interest for site 44AX0211 ends circa 1880, additional research concerning the last two decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was not conducted. A summary of the history of the area, including the 20<sup>th</sup> century, can be found in the documentary study produced for the James Bland redevelopment (Sipe and Snyder 2009).

## PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia conducted a Phase I archeological investigation (Archeological Evaluation) of the James Bland Development property for GPB Associates, LLC of Bethesda, Maryland in October and November of 2009 (Sipe 2010). For ease of discussion, the greater James Bland study area was divided into five areas or blocks; although an entire city block was actually not encompassed by every area (Exhibit 7). Location descriptions of each block within the greater project area 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;

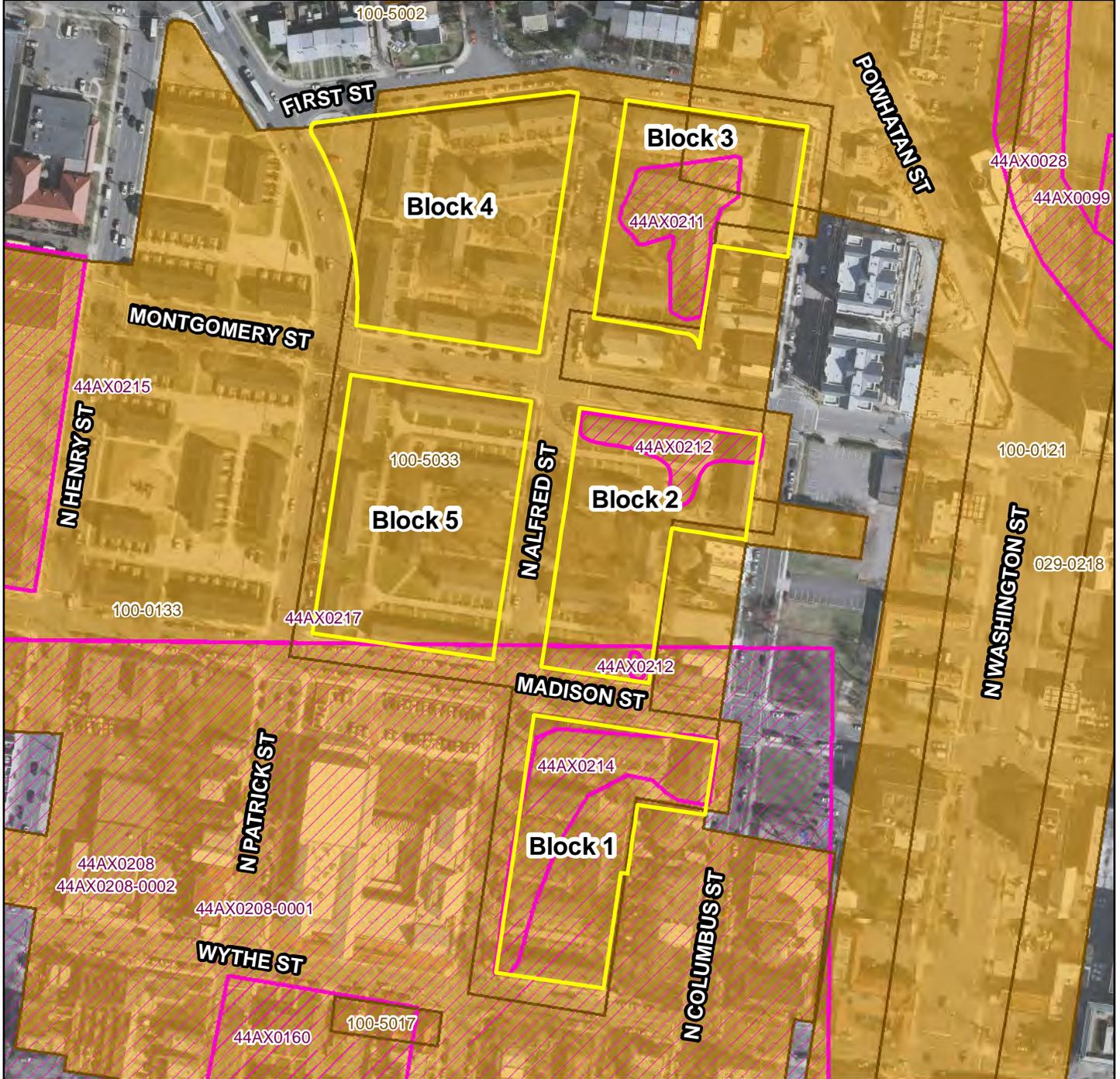
Block 3 (Alexandria City Map 054.02-09-01; Account No. 11740500) is bounded by First, N. Columbus, Montgomery, and N. Alfred Streets;

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.

Prior to the onset of the 2009 fieldwork, a Documentary Study on the James Bland Development property was completed (Sipe and Snyder 2009). As detailed in the Documentary Study, the greater James Bland project area is included within the Parker-Gray Historic District (DHR 100-0133) which has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). It is also the site of the James Bland Homes (DHR 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.

The Phase I archeological investigation of the James Bland Development property was conducted in anticipation of the planned development of the property. Shovel test pits were excavated at predetermined locations throughout the greater James Bland 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. As a result of the Phase I investigation, it was considered possible that some of the artifacts recovered from fills in the project area originated from residences in the vicinity; however, it was felt to be equally possible that those finds have been secondarily deposited with fill soils brought into the project area from elsewhere.



Phase I Survey Blocks  
 Archeological Site  
 Architectural Resource

Photo Source: City of Alexandria - March 2009 Natural Color Imagery

### Exhibit 7 Phase I Blocks 1 - 5 with Locations of Cultural Resources

James Bland Development - Phase II Evaluation of Site 44AX0211

WSSI #21548.08 - December 2012



Although documentary research was not able to establish the topography of the project area prior to the modern era, there were 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 1864. 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.

Two archeological sites were recorded as a result of the 2009 Phase I investigation: site 44AX0211, identified in Block 3 and discussed in greater detail in the RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS portion of this report, and site 44AX0212, which was recorded in Block 2 (see Exhibit 7). Site 44AX0212 was located in Block 2 and consisted of an intact, likely historic, subsurface brick feature recorded as Feature 2-1. The feature was not fully investigated during the Phase I, but appeared to be an intact portion of a no longer extant dwelling that would have been occupied at some time prior to 1921. As the feature could not be reliably dated or fully classified based on information obtained in the Phase I, additional investigations of site 44AX0212/Feature 2-1 were recommended as the site was considered to be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. Additional work was conducted within Block 2; this will be discussed below.

After completion of the Phase I, archeological monitoring and trench excavations were conducted during the demolition of the extant James Bland Home buildings within Blocks 1, 2, and 5. The goal of the monitoring was to locate and identify any potentially significant archeological resources that were not identified during the 2009 Phase I investigation.

Archeological monitoring and excavations were conducted between April and November of 2010 within Block 1 of the James Bland property. This work revealed that remnants of the original ground surface and portions of earlier building foundations were intact beneath the footprints of the 1954 Bland buildings. The structural remains of two row houses were recorded in the corner of N. Columbus and Madison Streets; the brick foundations appeared to match the location of two dwellings shown on the 1877 Hopkins Map. However, the rear yard area of these buildings appeared to have been more thoroughly disturbed by utilities construction associated with the James Bland buildings.

Architectural remains (foundations) that corresponded to the approximate locations of several circa 1912 dwellings were also located in other parts of Block 1. Only one of these remnant foundations appeared to be associated with a buried ground surface. In addition, two shallow pit features were found in the center of the property, which were filled with brick rubble, mortar, and oyster shell fragments. These appear to date from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as a pre-1860 bottle base and a whiteware sherd were recovered from one of the pits. The second pit feature was partially destroyed by the 1954 construction of the Bland buildings. Finally, a buried ground surface (Apb horizon) that contained artifacts was located in the southwest corner of the city block.

The structural remains of the row houses, associated remnant ground surfaces, and other features were recorded as site 44AX0214 (see Exhibit 7). The contexts at site 44AX0214 were limited; although buried ground surfaces were identified, they were isolated remnants containing few artifacts and/or foundations remnants. No backyard strata, middens, privies or wells were encountered and few artifacts were recovered. Therefore, Thunderbird Archeology concluded that the definition of activity areas and comparative research data into the use of space, and lifeways of the occupants of this city block were limited. Alexandria Archaeology and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources concurred and indicated that no additional archeological work was required beyond the documentation completed during the monitoring phase.

Archeological monitoring and excavations were conducted between February and June of 2011 within Block 2 of the James Bland property. These investigations revealed the architectural remnants of several dwellings and one privy feature within four locations within the block. One of these, Feature 2-1, was previously identified during the 2009 Phase I and subsequently recorded as site 44AX0212. The remaining three features were also associated with the site.

Feature 2-1 consisted of the brick foundations and piers of three row houses located at 832, 834 and 836 North Columbus Street. No buried surfaces or significant contexts were located in association with the foundations. The rear yard areas of these buildings were thoroughly disturbed.

Several partial foundation walls were recorded as Feature 2-2 and were located along Madison Street near the alley that divided the city block. The brick remnants appeared to match the location of the dwelling shown on the 1912 Sanborn map at 801 Madison Street. Feature 2-3 consisted of at least three brick foundation remnants located in the northwestern corner of the site; these are likely associated with the circa 1908 dwellings at 808-822 Montgomery Street. Again, no buried surfaces or intact contexts were located in association with the foundations recorded as Features 2-2 and 2-3.

Finally, a probable brick lined privy feature (Feature 2-4) was located in the vicinity of the rear end of the lot at 806 Montgomery Street. Five post holes were found in association with the feature, but were not evenly spaced enough to suggest a building pattern. One hundred percent of the artifacts were recovered from this feature and faunal/floral analysis was conducted. The feature was isolated in context and therefore statements regarding the use of space and the occupants of the feature were limited. Based on the archeological data, the feature may have been in use between 1900 and the 1940s.

The foundation remnants at site 44AX0212 were related to mapped structures and associated with slag and architectural artifacts with little interpretive value. Thunderbird archeology concluded that the foundation remnants were not considered to be significant and Alexandria Archaeology and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources concurred. The agencies indicated that no additional archeological work was required beyond the documentation completed during the monitoring phase. While the privy

feature was considered to have interpretive value, the surrounding area had been disturbed and no other features were identified. As a result, Thunderbird concluded that the site had no remaining potential to yield additional significant archeological resources and no additional archeological work was recommended.

Archeological monitoring and trench excavations conducted between January and April of 2012 within Block 5 of the James Bland Development property resulted in the identification of one new archeological site, site 44AX0217, in the southwest corner of the block (see Exhibit 7). Several isolated artifacts were recovered, but no other archeological features were located within Block 5.

Although historic artifacts were recovered from a test unit excavated in the location of the mapped dwelling at 917 Madison Street, the origin of this remnant fill horizon was not clear. It was considered possible that the artifacts from the Fill 4 horizon were associated with the occupants of the dwelling along Madison Street; however, it was equally possible that represented secondarily deposited artifacts brought into the project area from elsewhere. The fill horizon was only present in one isolated area in the trench profile and had little interpretive value.

One additional isolated whole bottle was recovered during archeological monitoring of subsurface utility demolition. The bottle dates from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, but was recovered from mixed and disturbed contexts.

Site 44AX0217 was a foundation remnant that was related to a mapped structure and was not associated with any artifacts. The site encompassed one brick foundation remnant and measures approximately 5 by 10 feet. Thunderbird concluded that the circa 1948 foundation remnant had little research value and was not considered to be significant; no additional archeological work was recommended. Alexandria Archaeology and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources indicated that no additional archeological work was required beyond the documentation completed during the monitoring phase.

## **FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODS**

### **Fieldwork**

The Phase II field methodology followed a Scope of Work (SOW) approved by Alexandria Archaeology (Appendix I). It included the block excavation of overburden fill soils in seven specific locations, the excavation of eight test units (TUs), and the excavation of three exploratory backhoe trenches in predetermined locations within the site.

Block Excavations: The initial stage of the Phase II evaluation was the mechanical removal of overburden fill soils in seven locations that contained buried plowed horizons (A<sub>pb</sub>), artifact concentrations, or features identified during the 2009 Phase I investigation. An approximately 12-foot square area was excavated at each location using a backhoe equipped with a smooth-blade bucket.

Test Unit Excavations: Eight 3 by 3 foot square test units were hand excavated in natural or cultural soil horizons, depending upon the specific field conditions. Excavations ceased when gleyed soils, gravel, water, or well developed B horizons too old for human occupation were reached. All excavated soils were screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens and were classified and recorded according to standard pedological designations (A, Ap, B, C, etc.); excepting the terms Fill and Fill horizon, which are used to describe culturally modified, disturbed or transported sediments and soils. Such use of the terms is consistent with use in standard geomorphological studies and recordation of geo-boring profiles in environmental studies. Soil colors were described using Munsell Soil Color Chart designations and soil textures were described using the United States Department of Agriculture soil texture triangle. Artifacts recovered during Phase II test unit excavations were bagged and labeled by unit number and soil horizon.

Trench Excavations: Backhoe trenches were mechanically excavated in three predetermined locations within the site. Trench excavations measured 5 by 25 feet and were excavated using a backhoe equipped with a smooth-blade bucket. At least one representative soil strata column profile was photographed and drawn from each trench excavation.

## **Laboratory**

All artifacts were cleaned and inventoried. 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 do not exhibit clear flake or core morphology.

Artifacts were entered into a Structured Query Language (SQL) Server database in order to record all aspects of an artifact description. For each artifact, up to 48 different attributes are measured and recorded in the database. Once entered in the SQL Server database, users can create queries and reports through a Microsoft Access front end. Several pre-existing report templates are available, or users can create custom queries and reports. The use of a relational database system to store artifact data permits a huge variety of options when storing and analyzing data. A complete inventory of all the artifacts recovered can be found in Appendix II of this report.

## RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

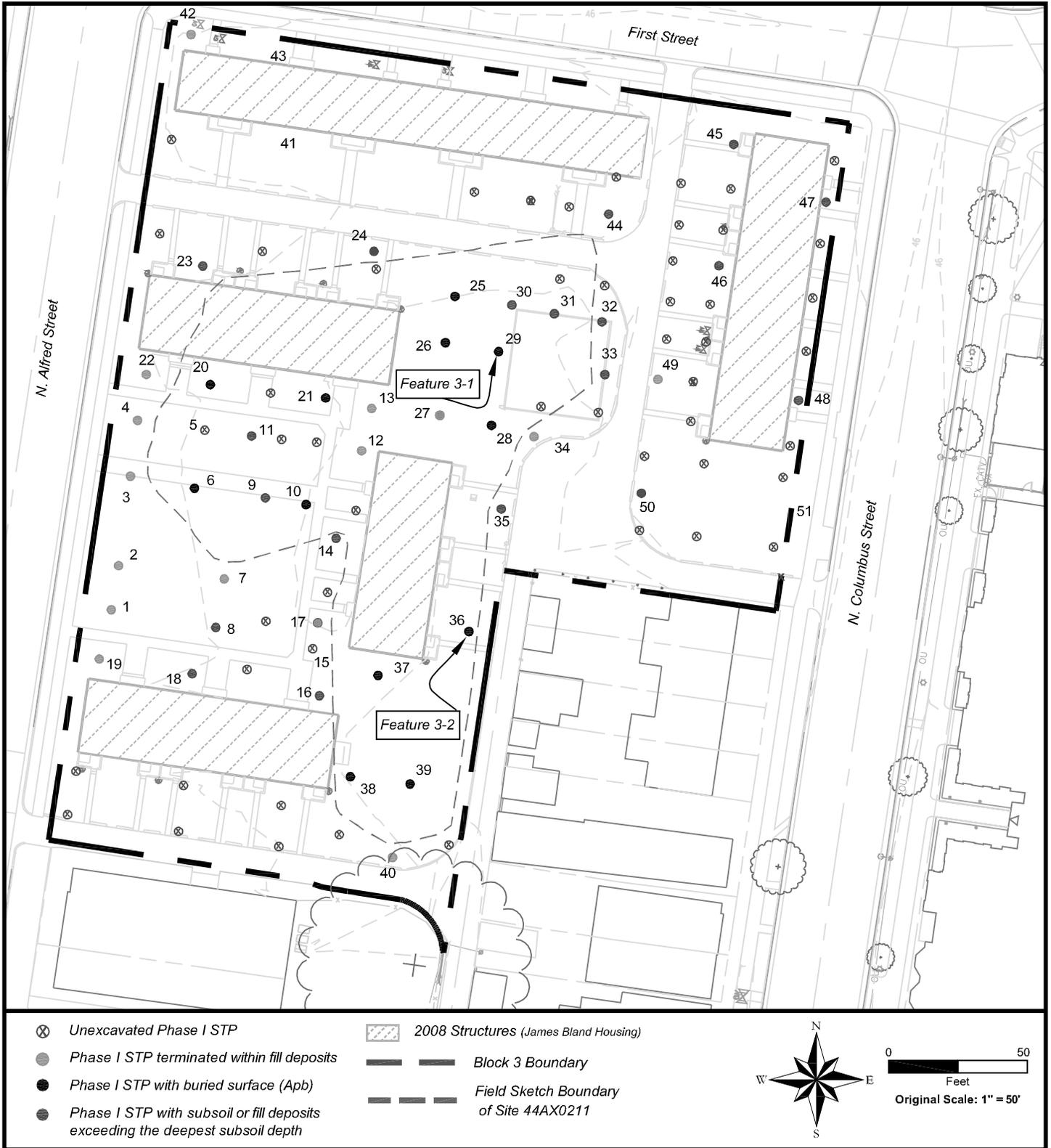
### 2009 Phase I Investigation of Block 3/Site 44AX0211

As mentioned above, site 44AX0211 was identified during the 2009 Phase I investigation within Block 3 of the greater James Bland Development property (see Exhibit 7). Topographically, Block 3 is low in relief and the landscape is dominated by 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 8; 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 and Snyder 2009).

A total of 40 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated within Block 3, at locations near or at points designated for shovel test locations in the approved SOW (see Exhibit 8). 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 8. 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 stated 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.



### Exhibit 8 2009 Phase I Testing of Block 3, including Site 44AX0211

James Bland Development - Phase II Evaluation of Site 44AX0211

WSSI #21548.08 - December 2012



The soil profile seen in STP 18 was typical of several STPs within Block 3 where subsoil was found underlying multiple fill horizons (Exhibit 9):

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

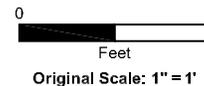
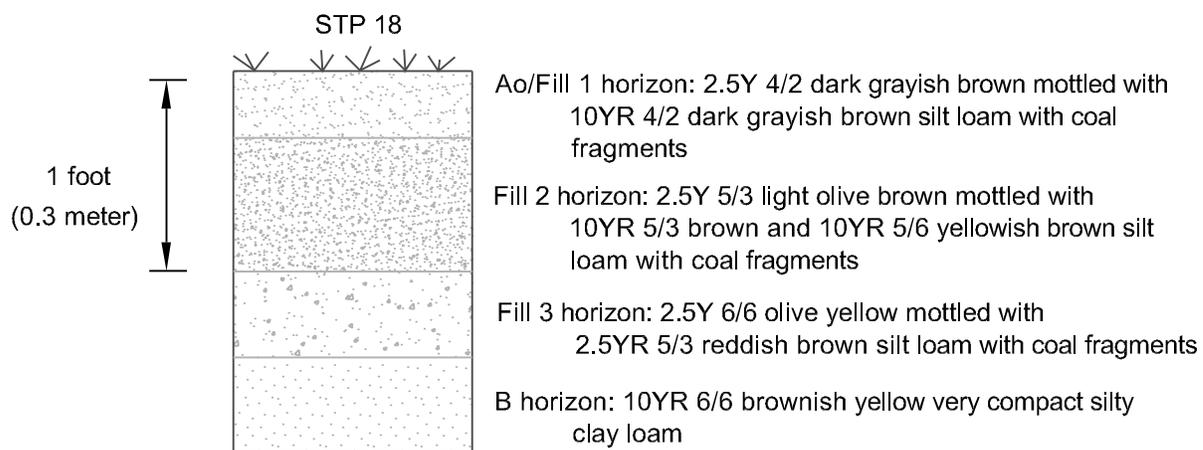
It was concluded that the urban fills present throughout Block 3 represented disturbed filled contexts; prehistoric and historic artifacts and modern refuse were found temporally mixed in the shovel test pit profiles. The fill soils found across Block 3 were interpreted as being likely associated with 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 were considered secondarily deposited refuse and were not recorded as archeological sites following DHR guidelines (DHR 2011). No additional work was recommended for these finds.

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

*Site 44AX0211*

Site 44AX0211 represents an historic period archeological site located in the central and southern portions of Block 3 (see Exhibit 8). This site is situated in the grassy courtyard to the west of Building 100-0133-0101 and in yards to the north and south of that building. Elevations within the site average approximately 48 feet a.m.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.



### Exhibit 9 Profile of Phase I STP 18

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 20<sup>th</sup> century defined the boundaries of the site. On the basis of the Phase I shovel testing, site 44AX0211 measured approximately 205 by 150 feet and encompassed an area of 0.437 acres. As avoidance of the site in planned development was not 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 8 must be considered approximate.

Thirteen STP profiles within the site included a buried plow zone (A<sub>pb</sub> horizon) directly overlying subsoil (B horizon); variability in the number of urban fills overlying the A<sub>pb</sub> horizon and the nature of these fills within these units was noted. Generally, the A<sub>pb</sub> horizon was present in various portions of the site at depths ranging from 5.4 inches below ground surface to 19.8 inches below ground surface. Thickness of the A<sub>pb</sub> horizon ranged from 2.4 inches to 7.2 inches.

The A<sub>pb</sub> 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 A<sub>pb</sub> 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 demonstrated that the A<sub>pb</sub> horizon was not extant within portions of the site (Exhibit 10):

#### STP 9

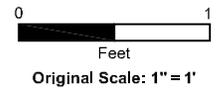
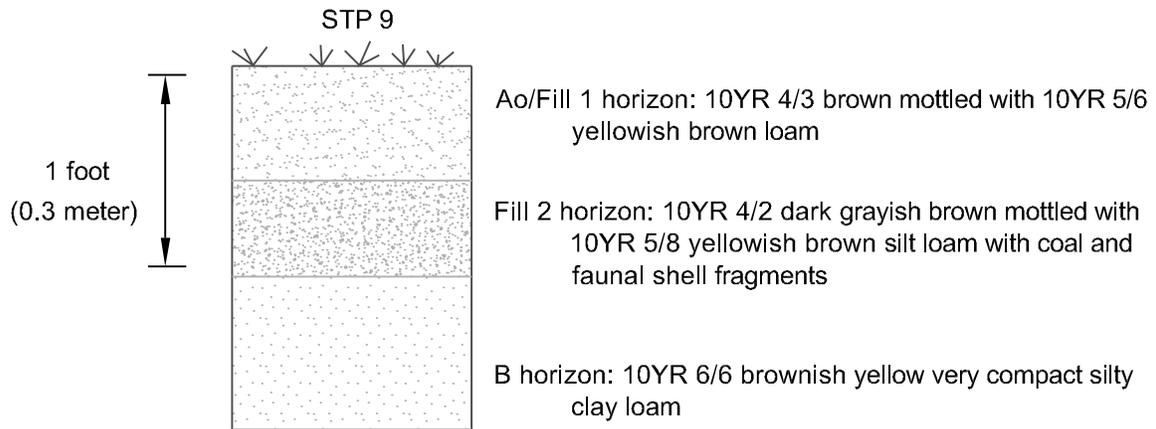
Ao/Fill 1 horizon: 0-7.2 inches below surface – [10YR 4/3] brown mottled with 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown loam

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 A<sub>pb</sub> 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 A<sub>pb</sub> 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 below ground surface, indicating that the A<sub>pb</sub> horizon was not continuous in this area. However, STPs 2, 4, and 22 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.



**Exhibit 10**  
**Profile of Phase I STP 9**

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 11):

#### 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

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. However, the upper fills (Ao/Fill 1 and Fill 2) in STP 28 were 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 11).

#### 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 during the Phase I investigation.

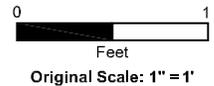
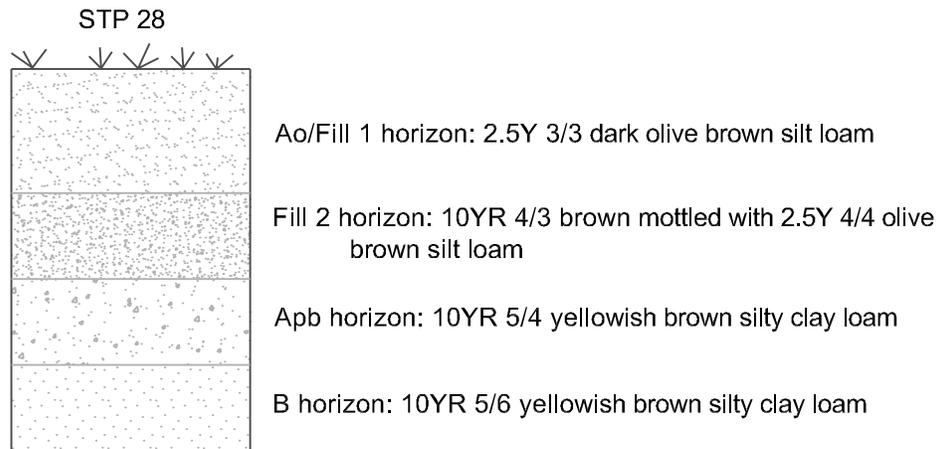
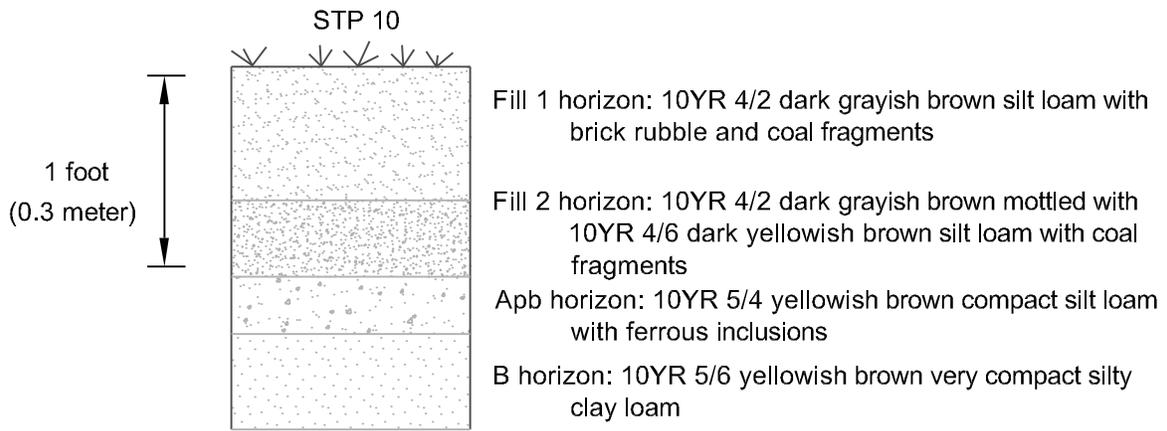
Feature 3-1 was identified in STP 29. The profile of STP 29 showed one fill horizon and a buried plow zone overlying subsoil (Exhibit 12):

#### STP 29

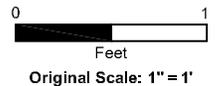
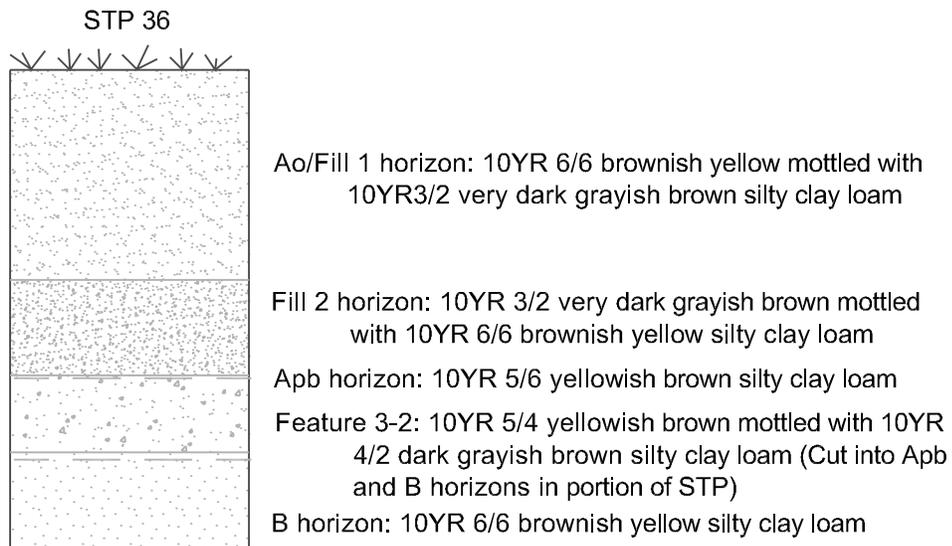
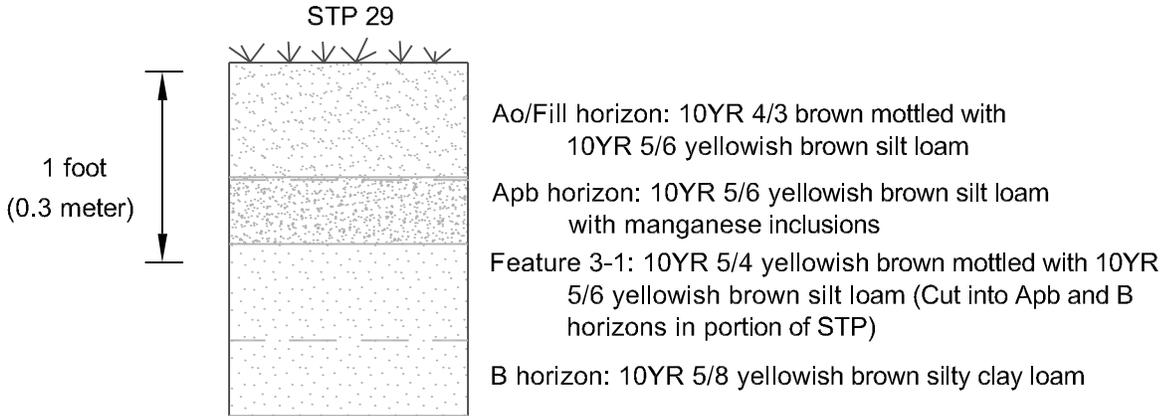
Ao/Fill 1 horizon: 0-7.2 inches below surface – [10YR 4/3] brown mottled with [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silt loam

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



### Exhibit 11 Profiles of Phase I STPs 10 and 28



**Exhibit 12**  
**Profiles of Phase I STPs 29 and 36**

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 STP (15 inches) and terminated in subsoil at a depth of 17.4 inches below ground surface. 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 STP. The feature was not exposed or explored beyond the shovel test pit.

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 could not 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). However, early 20th century glass was 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 12):

#### 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 screened separately from the surrounding Apb soils. As such, the feature could not be reliably dated based on artifacts. As STP 36 was excavated near a field marked buried utility, the feature was interpreted as potentially being associated with this modern disturbance. A *Terminus post quem* (TPQ) of 1910 was established for the provenience including Feature 3-2 soils 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 the recordation of various cultural materials including faunal shell, brick, coal, and mortar fragments (Table 4). A full artifact inventory is included as Appendix II.

**Table 4: Artifacts Recovered from Phase I Shovel Test Pits within 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

**Table 4: 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>Glass</b>			
	4	bottle, bottle/jar		
	1	lamp chimney		
	3	unidentified glass		
	3	windowpane, soda/lime soda		
	<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 4, the assemblage of artifacts recovered from the Apb 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 19th or 20th century.

A relatively dense concentration of historic ceramic finds was identified in the northeastern portion of the site. Shovel test pits in this portion of the site produced one creamware sherd, six pearlware sherds and five whiteware sherds. All of the utilitarian ceramic sherds recovered from the site – redware; stoneware; and yellowware (1830-1940, Miller 1992) – originated in this concentration. Lesser concentrations were identified along the western boundary of the site, where one pearlware sherd and two whiteware sherds were found, and in the southern portion of the site, where one pearlware sherd and three whiteware sherds were found.

Glass artifacts recovered from the site included one contact mold bottle fragment, two clear manganese bottle/jar fragments, one white milk glass canning jar lid liner, 15 ABM bottle/jar fragments, one Ball blue ABM canning jar fragment, 43 bottle unidentified bottle/jar fragments, 33 unidentified glass fragments, one lamp chimney glass fragment, and three soda/lime soda windowpane fragments.

Concentrations of glass artifacts were, again, visible in the northern, western, and southern portions of the site; however, the distribution was somewhat more diffuse and the quantities of artifacts within each concentration more even. The northeastern concentration contained a relatively large quantity of unidentified container glass fragments. Additionally, the one contact mold bottle fragment, the two clear manganese bottle/jar fragments, and the three windowpane fragments recovered from the site were found in this area. Only one fragment of 20th century ABM glass was included in this assemblage. The western and southern concentrations were very similar, both producing quantities of unidentified container glass fragments and 20th century ABM glass fragments.

Metal artifacts recovered from the site included two wrought nails, three cut nails, eight unidentified nails, one unfired lead .577 caliber Minie ball for rifle or rifle musket, and 15 unidentified ferrous metal objects.

A distribution of nails was identified within the previously described northeastern and western concentrations; however, no nails were found in the southern portion of the site. The northeastern concentration contained three cut nails 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.

Site 44AX0211 was interpreted as containing 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 were indications that intact historic features were present in the site. As sites of this type have not been well studied in the City of Alexandria, particularly within the Parker-Gray Historic District (100-0133), Thunderbird Archeology concluded that site 44AX0211 may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D and recommended that a Phase II archeological evaluation be carried out to determine the NRHP eligibility of the site. Alexandria Archaeology and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources concurred.

## **Phase II Evaluation of Site 44AX0211**

The initial stage of the Phase II evaluation was the mechanical removal of overburden fill soils in seven specific locations (Areas A-G) that contained buried plowed horizons (Apb), artifact concentrations, or features identified during the 2009 Phase I investigation (Exhibit 13). An approximately 12-foot square area was excavated at each location using a backhoe equipped with a smooth-blade bucket. The purpose of the block excavations was to remove modern/mixed overburden fill soils to expose and prepare the previously recorded buried historic surfaces for the hand-excavation of test units.

A total of eight 3 by 3 foot square test units (TUs) were excavated within the site during the Phase II evaluation. Unless otherwise noted, all Phase II TUs were oriented on a north/south axis. Additionally, three exploratory backhoe trenches were excavated within 44AX0211. These trenches were placed in locations where dense accumulations of rubble had prevented Phase I shovel testing from reaching the depths at which the buried historic surfaces were encountered elsewhere in the site.

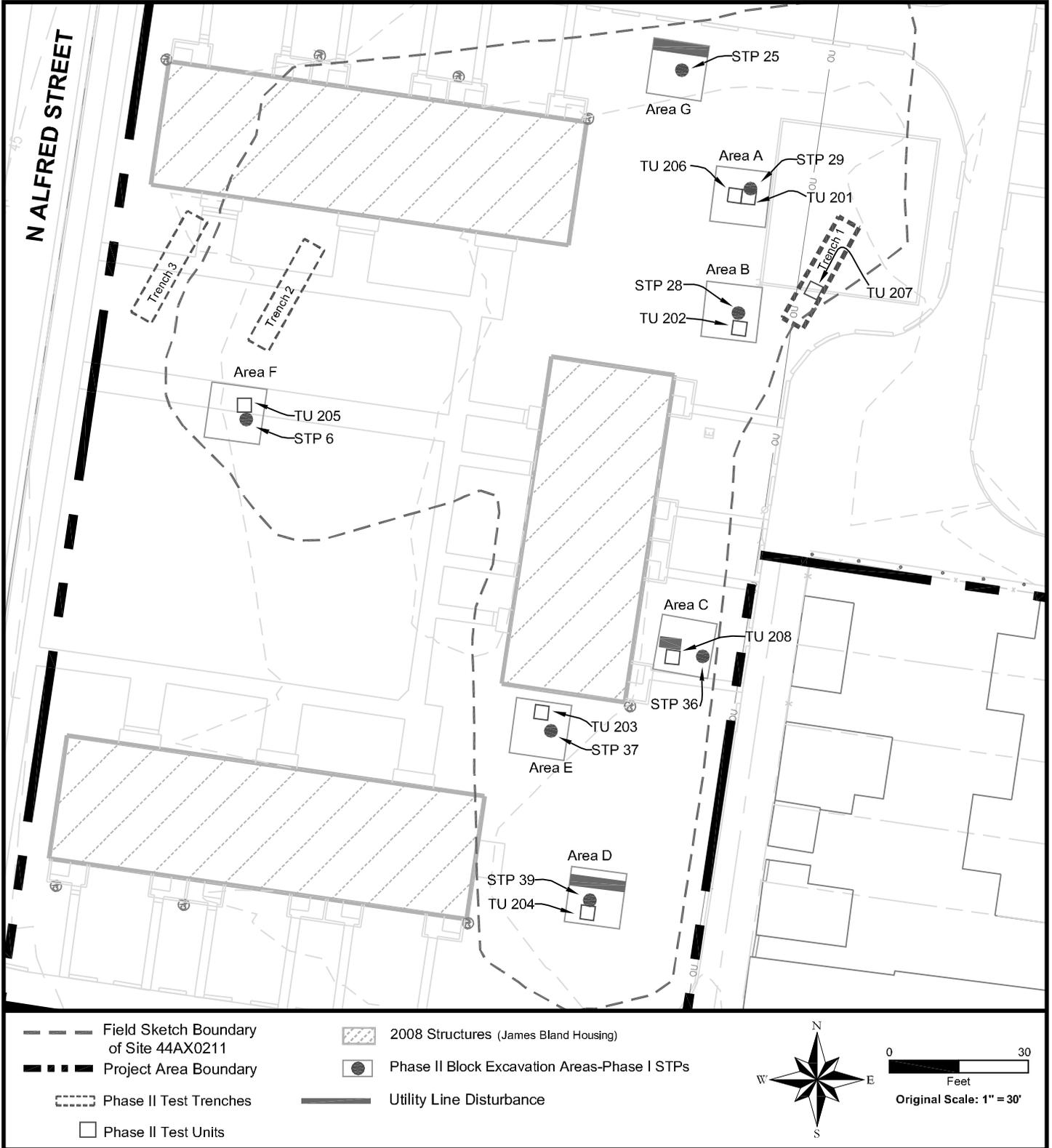
### *Area A*

Area A is located in the northeastern portion of 44AX0211, in the vicinity of Phase I STP 29 (see Exhibit 13). After the mechanical removal of the majority of modern/mixed overburden fill soils from the excavation block, STP 29 was relocated and re-excavated to expose the Apb stratum and possible historic cultural feature (Feature 3-1) that were recorded within the STP during the 2009 investigations and to assist in the placement of Phase II test units; two test units were excavated within Area A.

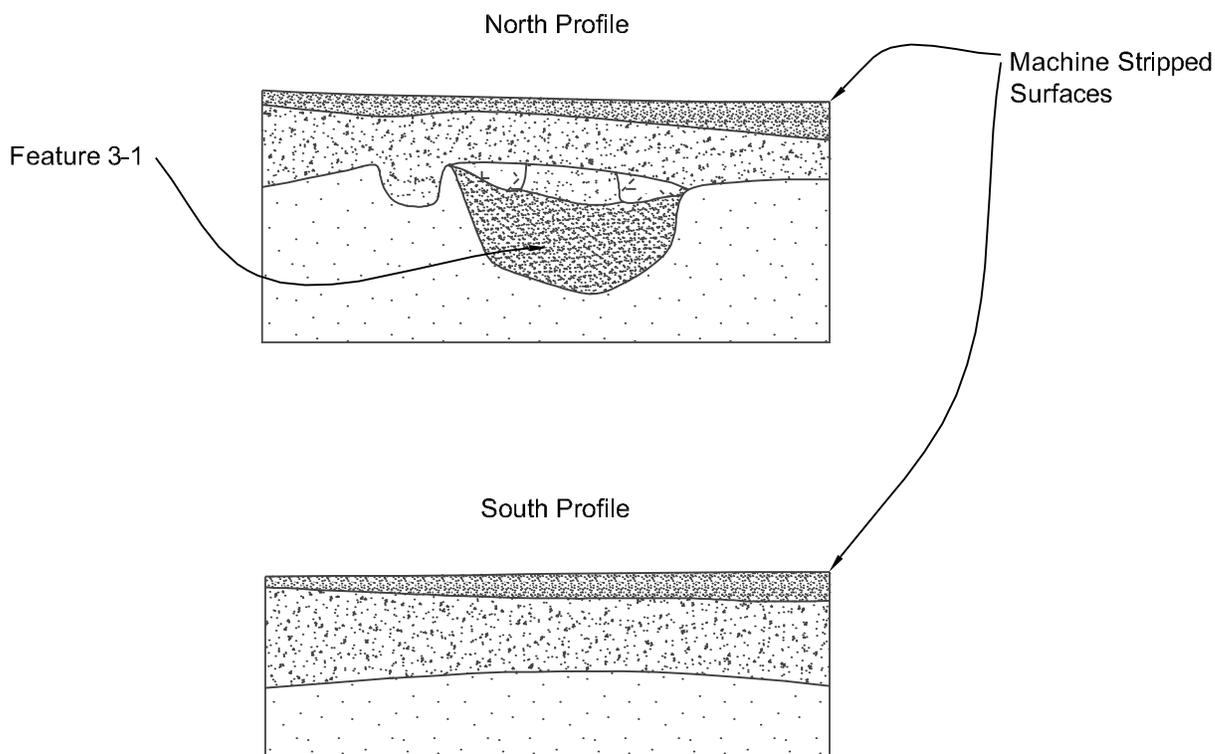
### Test Unit 201

Test Unit 201 was placed in the central portion of Area A, atop and northwest of Phase I STP 29 (see Exhibit 13). A small quantity of modern/mixed overburden fill was removed and discarded to fully expose the previously identified Apb stratum. A datum stake was set about eight feet off the southeast corner of the unit, outside the stripped limits of the excavation block, at a height of 4.2 inches above ground surface and served as a vertical control for measuring depths within the TU. The TU was excavated in natural/cultural horizons.

After the removal of approximately 1.2 inches of the Apb, Feature 3-1 was observed in plan in the northeast corner of the TU and was excavated separately (discussed below); the remaining portion of the test unit was excavated in one cultural level. The approximately 4.8 inch thick Apb stratum was excavated to about 18.6 inches below datum and was recorded as a [10YR 4/3] yellowish brown silt loam. The Apb within TU 201 lay atop subsoil (B horizon), which was trenched to about 22.8 inches below datum along the southern portion of the test unit to confirm the division between the two horizons in the southern profile (Exhibit 14, Plates 1 and 2).



### Exhibit 13 Overview of Phase II Testing at Site 44AX0211



- |   |  |   |  |
|---|--|---|--|
|  | Modern/Mixed Fill: 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam    |  | Feature 3-1 Post Hole Fill 2: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam with pockets of 10YR 6/8 brownish yellow clay loam |
|  | Apb: 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam                     |  | Feature 3-1 Post Mold Fill: 10YR 5/3 brown silty clay loam mottled with 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam         |
|  | Feature 3-1 Post Hole Fill 1: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silt loam |  | B Horizon: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow clay loam  |

**Exhibit 14**  
**Area A - Test Unit 201 North and South Profiles, including Feature 3-1**

An approximately 3.6 inch wide plow scar was observed running north/south along the western edge of the test unit at the interface of the Apb stratum and B horizon, confirming earlier interpretations that the surface was indeed a buried plowed stratum.

A total of 150 artifacts were recovered from the Apb level within the TU, representing a variety of historic ceramics, glass, and metal artifacts (Table 5). Temporally diagnostic artifacts included pearlware, whiteware and yellowware sherds, an ironstone sherd, contact mold bottle glass sherds and wire nails. A complete artifact inventory is presented in Appendix II.

**Table 5: Artifacts Recovered from Area A**

Artifact Type	General Collection	Test Unit 201				Test Unit 206
		Apb	Feature 3-1, South Bisection			Apb
			Fill 1	Fill 2	Post Mold Fill	
<b>Ceramics</b>						
hard paste porcelain		6				4
kaolin pipe bowl		2				3
kaolin pipe stem		2				5
kaolin pipe bowl and stem	1					
kaolin spalls			2			
pearlware (1780-1830)		21	2	2		31
whiteware (1820-1900+)		13				10
ironstone (1840-1900+)		1				1
refined white earthenware		3		1		3
redware		1				3
stoneware		3				6
yellowware (1830-1940)		4		2		4
<b>Glass</b>						
bottle, bottle/jar, tableware		9		4	1	24
stopper						1
bottle, contact mold (1810-1880)		2				1
unidentified glass		15		1	1	21
windowpane, soda/potash (pre-1864)						1
<b>Metal</b>						
brass buckle		1				
brass key		1				
nail, cut (post-1790)						7
nail, wire (post-1890)		2				

**Table 5: Artifacts Recovered from Area A continued**

Artifact Type	General Collection	Test Unit 201				Test Unit 206
		Apb	Feature 3-1, South Bisection			Apb
			Fill 1	Fill 2	Post Mold Fill	
<b>Metal continued</b>						
nail, unidentified		9		1	12	
notched washer					1	
unidentified brass		1				
unidentified ferrous metal		13		14	3	
wire					1	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>						
bone		8	6	10	3	
bone finial or handle					1	
brick		3		4	22	
clam shell		1			1	
coal		2		3	4	
fish scale				1		
oyster shell		26		2	21	
slag			3	3	4	
slate					1	
unidentified material button		1				
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>12</b>	

Feature 3-1

As mentioned above, Feature 3-1 was initially identified in 2009 within Phase I STP 29; recorded approximately 7.2 inches below ground surface along the western edge of the STP, cutting through the Apb and into subsoil. During Phase II excavations, the feature was observed in plan in the northeast corner of TU 201 and was generally oriented northwest by southeast. The portion of the feature within the TU measured approximately one foot square.

Feature 3-1 was bisected along a northwest/southeast axis and the southwestern portion was removed and screened for artifacts. The feature is interpreted as a likely post hole with an associated post mold, extending to a depth of approximately 25.8 inches below datum (see Exhibit 14, Plate 2).

The post hole soils were removed in two cultural levels; Feature Fill 1 was approximately 2.4 inches thick and was recorded as a [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown clay loam, while

Feature Fill 2 was about 7 inches thick and was recorded as a [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown silt loam with pockets of [10YR 6/8] brownish yellow clay loam. The post mold was excavated in one cultural level. Recorded as Post Mold Fill, the horizon measured roughly five inches in diameter and was observed in the approximate center of the feature, cutting through the Feature Fill 1 horizon. The Post Mold Fill was about 2.4 inches thick and was recorded as a [10YR 5/3] brown silty clay loam mottled with a [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silty clay loam.

A total of 73 historic period artifacts were recovered from Feature 3-1 contexts (see Table 5). Temporally diagnostic artifacts included four sherds of pearlware and two sherds of yellowware.

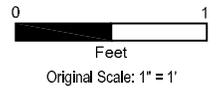
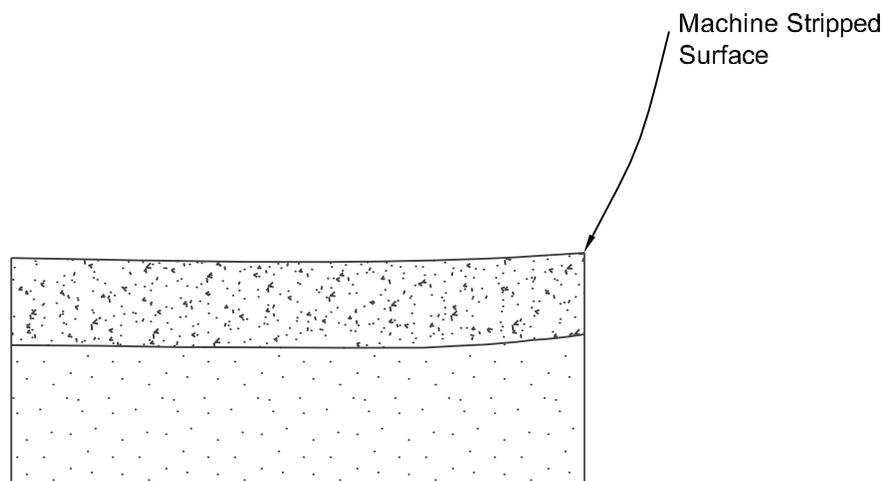
### Test Unit 206

Test Unit 206 was placed adjacent to and west of Test Unit 201 to further investigate the Apb stratum and Feature 3-1 environs (see Exhibit 13). The TU shared the datum stake off the southeast corner of TU 201 and served as a vertical control for measuring depths within TU 206. The test unit was excavated in natural/cultural horizons.

The soil profile of TU 206 consisted of an approximately 5.4 inch thick Apb that extended to about 18.6 inches below datum, overlying subsoil (Exhibit 15, Plate 3). A trench of about seven inches was excavated into the subsoil in the western portion of the TU to verify that the underlying stratum was indeed a B horizon and to better define the stratigraphic profile.

The Apb soils were recorded as a [10YR 4/3] yellowish brown silty clay loam mottled with a [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown clay loam, while the subsoil was recorded as a [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown clay loam. No cultural features were observed during the excavation of the test unit.

A total of 196 historic period artifacts were recovered from TU 206 (see Table 5). Temporally diagnostic artifacts included pearlware, whiteware and yellowware sherds, an ironstone sherd, a contact mold bottle glass sherd, a soda/potash widow glass sherd and seven cut nails.



-  Apb: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam mottled with 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay loam
-  B Horizon: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay loam

**Exhibit 15**  
**Area A - Test Unit 206 West Profile**

## *Area B*

Area B is located approximately 20 feet south of Area A, in the vicinity of Phase I STP 28, in the northeastern portion of site 44AX0211 (see Exhibit 13). The majority of modern/mixed overburden fill soils were removed from the excavation block during the mechanical stripping of Area B; mechanical excavations ceased just above the depths at which the Apb stratum was recorded during the 2009 Phase I investigation. Although STP 28 was not relocated during mechanical stripping, one TU was placed at the approximate location of the Phase I STP in order to investigate the previously recorded Apb stratum.

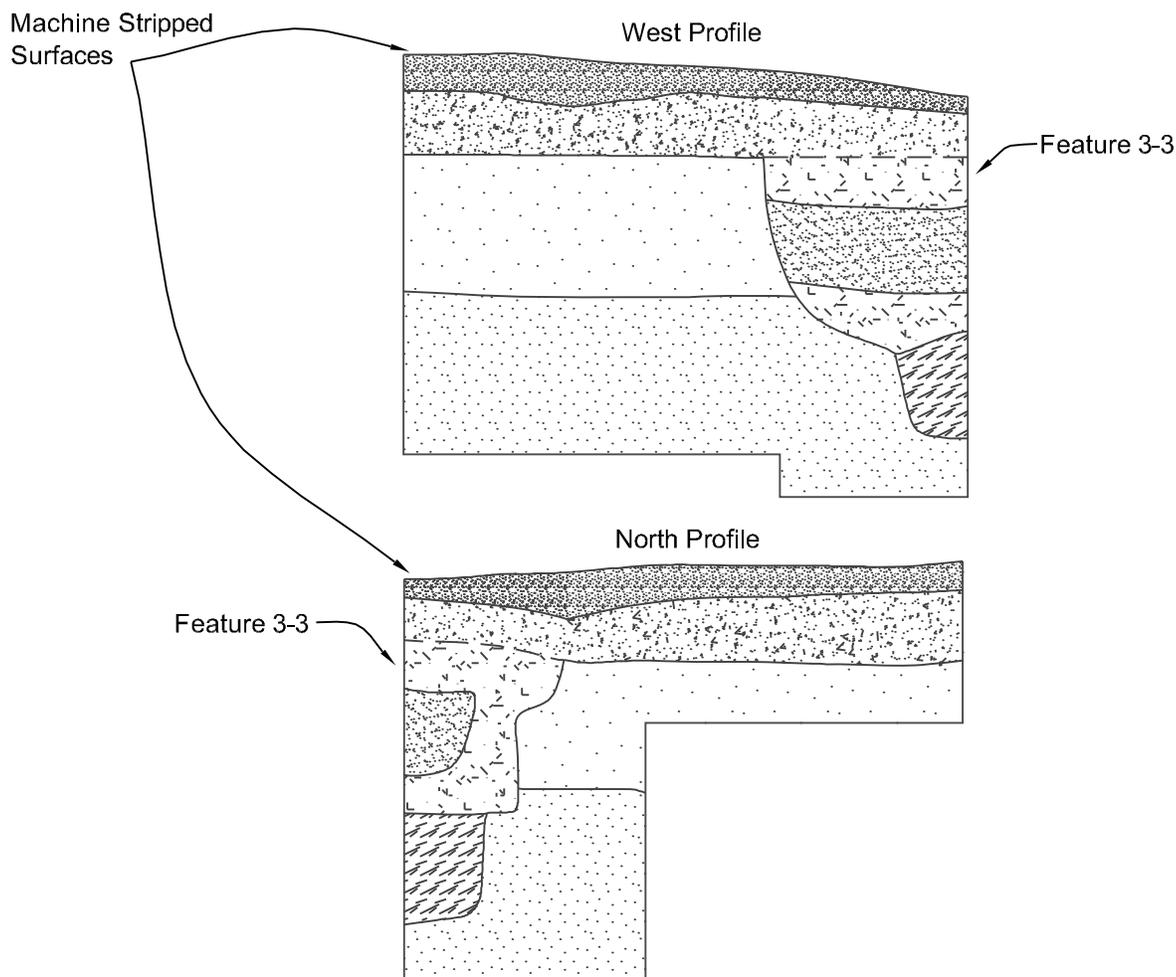
### Test Unit 202

Test Unit 202 was placed in the southeastern portion of Area B (see Exhibit 13). A small quantity of modern/mixed overburden fill was removed and discarded to fully expose the previously identified Apb stratum. A datum stake was set about three feet off the eastern wall of the unit, outside the stripped limits of the excavation block, at a height of 3.6 inches above ground surface and served as a vertical control for measuring depths within the TU. The test unit was excavated in natural/cultural horizons.

The soil profile of TU 202 consisted of an approximately 5.4 inch thick Apb stratum that extended to about 25.2 inches below datum, overlying two subsoil horizons; excepting in the northwest corner of the test unit, where a cultural feature – Feature 3-3 – was identified cutting into the subsoil (discussed below).

The Apb soils were recorded as a [10YR 5/3] brown silt loam, while the subsoil horizons were recorded as a [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown clay loam and a [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown clay loam mottled with a [10YR 7/2] light gray clay loam (Exhibit 16, Plates 4 and 5).

A total of 278 artifacts were recovered from the Apb stratum in TU 202 (Table 6). Temporally diagnostic artifacts included pearlware, whiteware, ironstone and Rockingham/Bennington sherds, a yellowware sherd, contact mold bottle glass, a pressed glass tableware sherd, pre 1864 windowpane sherds, cut nails and wire nails.



- |   |  |   |  |
|---|--|---|--|
|  | Modern/Mixed Fill: 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam  |  | Feature Fill 3: 10YR 5/2 grayish brown clay loam                                     |
|  | Apb: 10YR 5/3 brown silt loam  |  | B1 Horizon: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown clay loam                                       |
|  | Post Hole Fill: 10YR 6/3 pale brown silt clay loam   |  | B2 Horizon: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay loam mottled 10YR 7/2 light gray clay loam |
|  | Post Mold Fill: 10YR 5/3 brown silty clay loam mottled with 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay loam |   |  |

**Exhibit 16**  
**Area B - Test Unit 202 West and North Profiles, including Feature 3-3**

**Table 6: Artifacts Recovered from Area B, Test Unit 202**

Artifact Type	Apb	Feature 3-3, East Bisection			
		Southeast Quadrant	Northeast Quadrant		
		Post Hole/Mold Fill	Post Hole Fill	Post Mold Fill	Fill 3
<b>Ceramics</b>					
hard paste porcelain (2 from toy lid)	6				
kaolin pipe bowl (1 with stem)	2				
kaolin pipe stem	2				
kaolin spall				1	
pearlware (1780-1830)	15	2	11		1
whiteware (1820-1900+)	30			2	
ironstone (1840-1900+)	5				
refined white earthenware	4			1	
Rockingham/Bennington (1800-1900+)	5				
yellowware (1830-1940)	1				
redware	4				
stoneware	5				
<b>Glass</b>					
bottle, bottle/jar, tableware	21	1	2		1
bottle, contact mold (1810-1880)	2		1		
tableware, pressed (post-1827)	1				
tableware, (ABM)* (post-1910)				1	
unidentified glass	7	1	1	1	
windowpane (pre-1864)	4				
<b>Metal</b>					
fork		1			
nail, cut (post-1790)	18	1		2	1
nail, wire (post-1890)	3				
nail, unidentified	11	3	1		
unidentified ferrous metal	15	7	1		
<b>Miscellaneous</b>					
bone	15	8	10	4	5
brick	33	6	1		
clam shell, oyster shell	45			8	
coal/slag	21	1	10	9	1
slate	1	1	1		
<b>Total</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>9</b>

### Feature 3-3

After removal of the Apb stratum, a rectangular feature was observed cutting into subsoil in the northwest corner of the TU (see Exhibit 16). Recorded as Feature 3-3, the feature was interpreted in the field as a post hole. The portion of the feature within the TU measured approximately 13.2 inches south of the north wall of the TU and about 10 inches east of the west wall of the unit.

The feature was bisected along a north/south axis and the eastern half was removed and screened for artifacts. During the excavation of the eastern half of the feature, a second fill level was observed within the post hole fill and was interpreted as a post mold fill; however, due to similarities in the soil color and textures, it was difficult to distinguish the two feature fills and the two levels were combined during excavation. Once the second fill level was identified, the eastern bisection was subsequently removed in two quadrants; the southeast quadrant was removed as a single level, while the northeast quadrant was separated by cultural levels for greater vertical control.

The post hole fill was recorded as a [10YR 6/3] pale brown silty clay loam and extended to a depth of about 34.8 inches below datum; the post hole fill was approximately 10.8 inches thick. The post mold fill was identified cutting through the post hole fill level and was recorded as a [10YR 5/3] brown silty clay loam mottled with a [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown silty clay loam; the post mold fill was approximately 5.4 inches thick. Underlying the post hole fill, a third fill was identified cutting into subsoil. Recorded as Fill 3, the level extended to about 3.4 feet below datum and was approximately 6.6 inches thick; Fill 3 soils were recorded as [10YR 5/2] grayish brown clay loam mottled with a [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown clay loam.

A total of 109 artifacts were recovered from Feature 3-3 contexts (see Table 6). Temporally diagnostic artifacts from the southeastern quadrant included pearlware sherds and a cut nail. Temporally diagnostic artifacts from the northeast quadrant included: pearlware sherds and a contact mold bottle sherd from the post hole fill; two whiteware sherds, a post 1910 bottle sherd, and two cut nails from the post mold fill; and a pearlware sherd and a cut nail from Fill 3.

### *Area C*

Area C is located approximately 60 feet south of Area B, in the vicinity of Phase I STP 36, in the southeastern portion of site 44AX0211 (see Exhibit 13). During the mechanical excavation of the modern/mixed overburden fill soils, neither STP 36 nor the previously recorded Apb stratum were re-identified. Additionally, the previously recorded possible historic feature, Feature 3-2, was similarly not relocated.

Exploratory shovel tests and hand clearing of modern/mixed fills from Area C revealed the excavation block was heavily disturbed, likely from modern utilities associated with the extant James Bland building located immediately to the west of the area. An exploratory trench was hand excavated along the western portion of the excavation block

in an attempt to fully understand the stratigraphic deposition of the area and to document the modern/mixed fills and disturbances that dominated Area C (Exhibit 17, Plate 6). Based on the abovementioned heavy disturbances, it is likely that Feature 3-2 was associated with the modern utility disturbances from the construction of the James Bland building to the west.

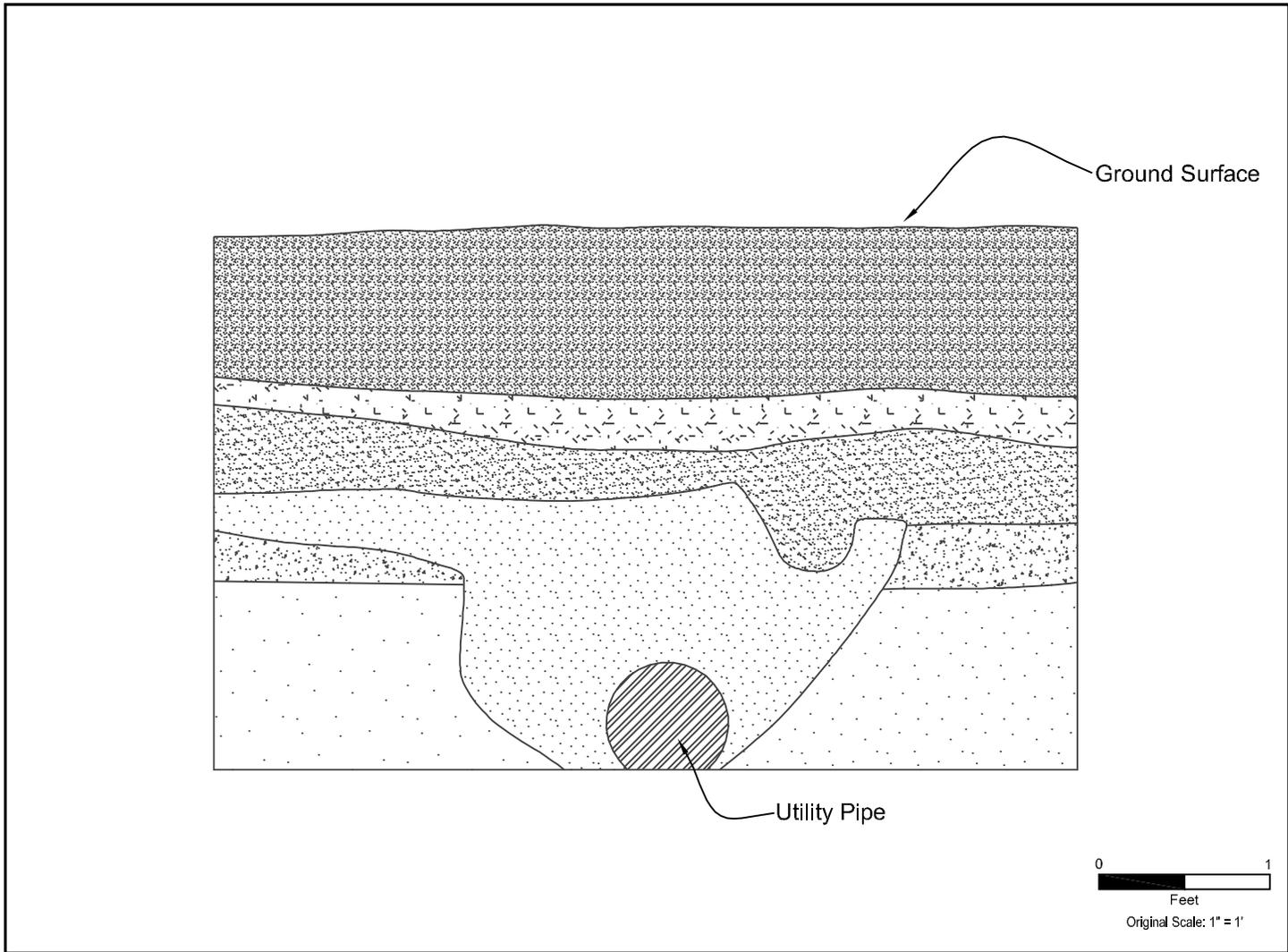
After excavation of the exploratory trench, remnant portions of a possible buried plowed stratum were observed in the western profile of the excavation block, between 21 and 24 inches below ground surface; however, much of this horizon was destroyed from the installation of a subsurface utility that cut across the excavation block. One test unit was excavated within the excavation block to evaluate the possible Apb stratum.

### Test Unit 208

Test Unit 208 was placed to the east of the exploratory trench, in the southwestern portion of Area C (see Exhibit 13). A datum stake was set about three feet off the southwest corner of the unit, outside the stripped limits of the excavation block, at a height of 3.6 inches above ground surface. The stake served as a vertical control for measuring depths within the TU. After the removal of the remaining modern/mixed overburden fill within the TU, the possible Apb was observed only in the western third of the unit; the remaining portions of the TU were heavily disturbed and contained modern/mixed fill soils overlying subsoil (Exhibit 18, Plates 7 and 8).

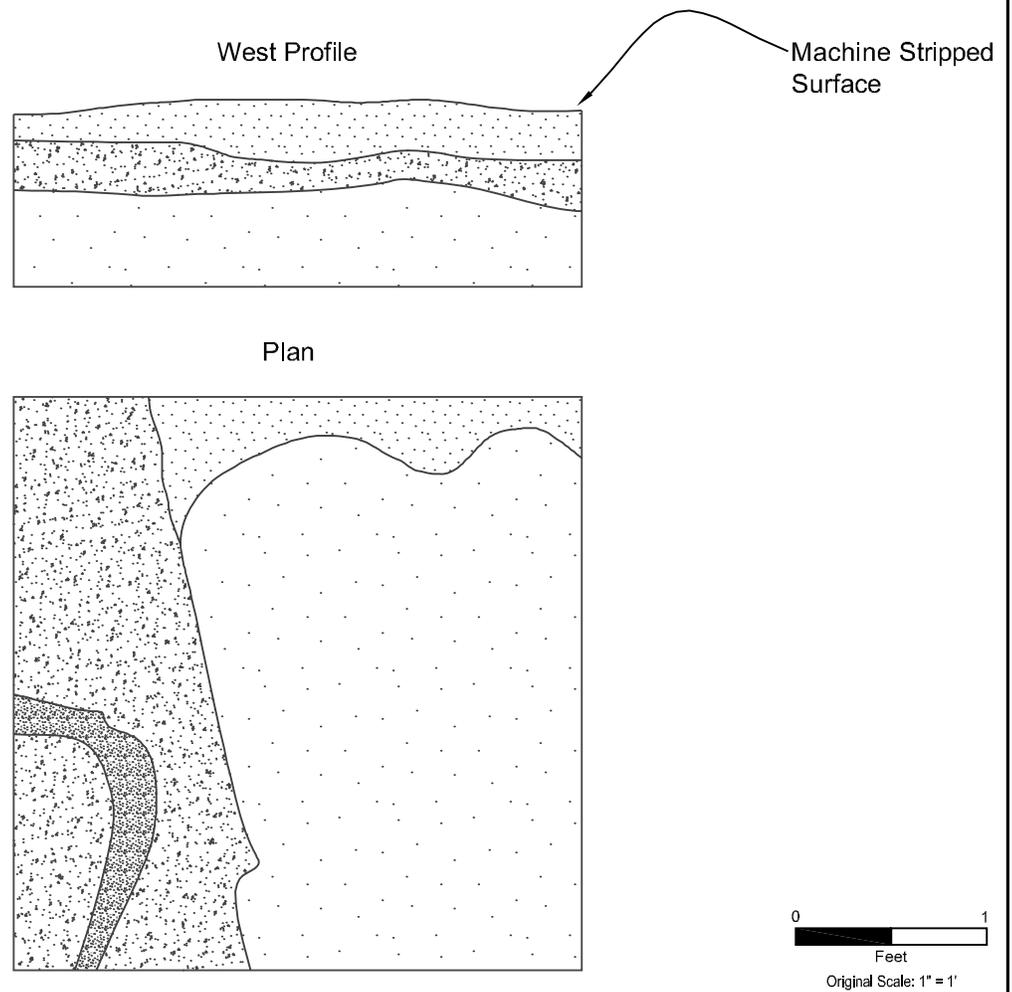
Based on the nature of the soils within the possible Apb, the heavy disturbances within Area C, and the high percentage of modern/mixed fills within the excavation block, the possible Apb stratum was interpreted after excavation as a fill level rather than an Apb. Therefore, the soil profile for the remaining portion of TU 208 excavated during the Phase II consisted of approximately three inches of fill that extended to about 25 inches below datum, overlying subsoil (see Exhibit 18, Plates 7 and 8). The fill stratum was recorded as a [7.5YR 5/8] strong brown silty clay loam, while the subsoil was recorded as a [10YR 8/8] yellow clay.

A total of 36 artifacts were recovered from the buried fill level in TU 208 (Table 7). Temporally diagnostic artifacts included pearlware sherds of pearlware, post 1907 bottle glass, a post 1940 bottle sherd and one cut nail.



-  Modern/Mixed Fill 1: 7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray silty loam mottled with 5YR 5/8 yellowish red sandy loam
-  Modern/Mixed Fill 2: 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown silty loam
-  Modern/Mixed Fill 3: 10YR 6/8 brownish yellow clay mottled with 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown silty clay
-  Modern/Mixed Fill 4(Utility Trench): 5YR 3/1 very dark gray silty clay mottled with 10YR 6/8 brownish yellow silty clay
-  Fill: 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown silty clay loam
-  B Horizon: 10YR 8/8 yellow clay

**Exhibit 17**  
**Area C - Trench, West Profile**



-  Modern/Mixed Fill 1: 7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray silty loam mottled with 5YR 5/8 yellowish red sandy loam
-  Modern/Mixed Fill 4(Utility Trench): 5YR 3/1 very dark gray silty clay mottled with 10YR 6/8 brownish yellow silty clay
-  Fill: 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown silty clay loam
-  B Horizon: 10YR 8/8 yellow clay

**Exhibit 18**  
**Area C - Test Unit 208 West Profile and Plan**

**Table 7: Artifacts Recovered from Area C, Test Unit 208**

<b>Artifact Type</b>	<b>Fill horizon</b>
<b>Ceramics</b>	
pearlware (1780-1830)	7
refined white earthenware	3
<b>Glass</b>	
bottle/jar	5
bottle, bottle/jar, (ABM)* (post-1907)	7
bottle, duraglas (post-1940)	1
unidentified glass	5
<b>Metal</b>	
nail, cut (post-1790)	1
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
brick	4
coal	2
slag	1
<b>Total Test Unit 208</b>	<b>36</b>

\*automatic bottle machine (ABM)

#### *Area D*

Area D is located approximately 45 feet south/southwest of Area C, in the vicinity of Phase I STP 39, in the southern portion of site 44AX0211 (see Exhibit 13). The majority of modern/mixed overburden fill soils were removed from the excavation block during the mechanical stripping of Area D; mechanical excavations ceased just above the depths at which the Apb stratum was recorded during the 2009 Phase I investigation. Hand excavation was then utilized to expose the top of the Apb. STP 39 was relocated during the mechanical stripping of the excavation block.

Disturbances within Area D were minimal; however, an approximately three foot wide trench disturbance was observed running east/west across the northern part of the excavation block. This disturbance appears to be associated with a subsurface utility running to the extant James Bland building about 25 feet to the west.

One test unit was excavated within Area D.

## Test Unit 204

Test Unit 204 was placed in the southern portion of Area D; south of and adjacent to Phase I STP 39 (see Exhibit 13). A small quantity of modern/mixed overburden fill was removed and discarded to fully expose the previously identified Apb stratum. A datum stake was set about two feet off the southeast corner of the unit, outside the stripped limits of the excavation block, at a height of 2.4 inches above ground surface. The stake served as a vertical control for measuring depths within the TU. The test unit was excavated in natural/cultural horizons.

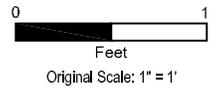
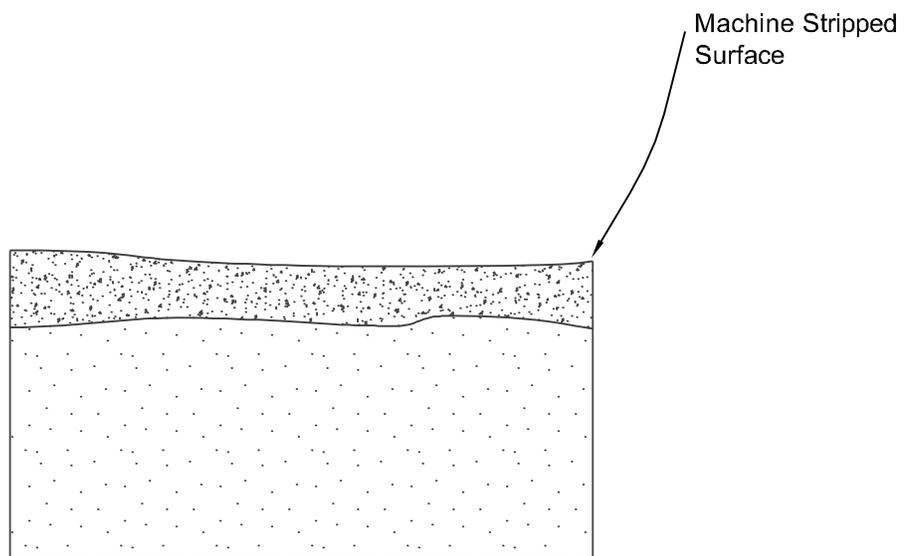
The soil profile of TU 202 consisted of an approximately 4.2 inch thick Apb stratum that extended to about 15.6 inches below datum, overlying subsoil (Exhibit 19, Plate 9). The Apb soils were recorded as a [10YR 5/3] brown silt loam, while the subsoil horizon was recorded as a [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown clay loam.

A total of 32 artifacts were recovered from the Apb stratum in TU 204 (Table 8). Temporally diagnostic artifacts included pearlware, yellowware and whiteware sherds and post 1910 bottle/jar sherds.

**Table 8: Artifacts Recovered from Area D, Test Unit 204**

<b>Artifact Type</b>	<b>Apb horizon</b>
<b>Ceramics</b>	
pearlware (1780-1830)	5
whiteware (1820-1900+)	5
refined white earthenware	1
yellowware (1830-1940)	2
<b>Glass</b>	
bottle, bottle/jar	2
bottle/jar, (ABM)* (post-1910)	2
unidentified glass	2
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
brick	3
oyster shell	10
<b>Total Test Unit 204</b>	<b>32</b>

\*automatic bottle machine (ABM)



-  Apb: 10YR 5/3 brown silt loam
-  B Horizon: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown clay loam

**Exhibit 19**  
**Area D - Test Unit 204 South Profile**

## *Area E*

Area E is located approximately 30 feet northwest of Area D, in the vicinity of Phase I STP 37, in the southern portion of site 44AX0211 (see Exhibit 13). The majority of modern/mixed overburden fill soils were removed from the excavation block during the mechanical stripping of Area E. Mechanical excavations ceased just above the depths at which the Apb stratum was recorded during the 2009 Phase I investigation. Although STP 37 was not relocated during mechanical stripping, one TU was placed at the approximate location of the Phase I STP in order to investigate the previously recorded Apb.

### Test Unit 203

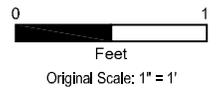
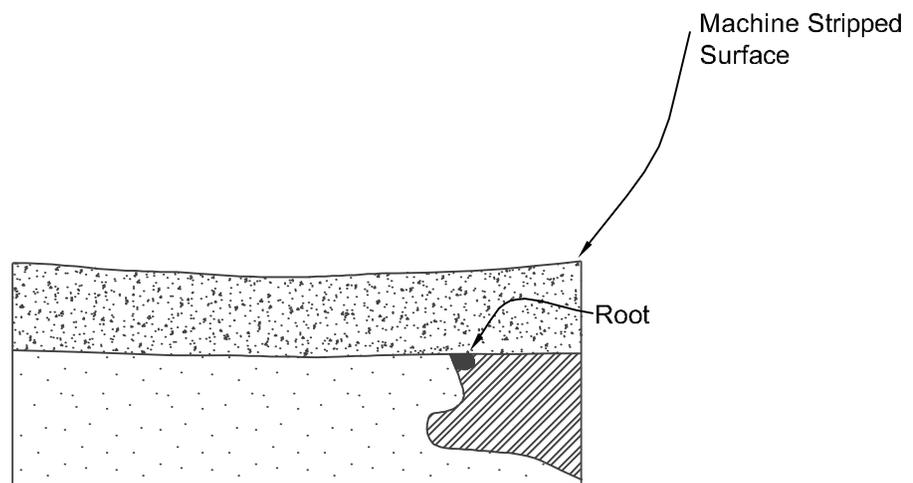
Test Unit 203 was placed in the northern portion of Area E (see Exhibit 13). A datum stake was set about three feet north of the northern wall of the unit, outside the stripped limits of the excavation block, at a height of 3.6 inches above ground surface. This stake served as a vertical control for measuring depths within the TU. The test unit was excavated in natural/cultural horizons.

The soil profile of TU 203 consisted of an approximately 5.4 inch thick Apb stratum that extended to about 20 inches below datum, overlying subsoil (Exhibit 20, Plate 10). The Apb soils were recorded as a [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown silt loam mottled with a [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown silt loam, while the subsoil horizon was recorded as a [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown compact silty clay loam.

Disturbances within the TU were minimal. A tree root cavity was observed along the eastern portion of the unit; running generally north/south at the base of the Apb stratum and cutting into the subsoil (see Plate 10).

Additionally, an approximately 6 inch by 9.6 inch area of bioturbation associated with the abovementioned root disturbance was seen in the subsoil horizon in the northern profile of the unit (see Exhibit 20).

A total of 137 artifacts were recovered from the Apb stratum in TU 203 (Table 9). Temporally diagnostic artifacts included pearlware and whiteware sherds, a Rockingham/Bennington sherd, clear manganese bottle sherds, automatic bottle/jar sherds, pre 1864 windowpane sherds, a .44 caliber lead revolver bullet and cut nails.



-  Apb: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam mottled with 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silt loam
-  B Horizon: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay loam
-  Area of Bioturbation: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silt loam mottled with 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam

**Exhibit 20**  
**Area E - Test Unit 203 North Profile**

**Table 9: Artifacts Recovered from Area E, Test Unit 203**

<b>Artifact Inventory</b>	<b>Apb horizon</b>
<b>Ceramics</b>	
kaolin pipe stem	1
pearlware (1780-1830)	18
whiteware (1820-1900+)	10
refined white earthenware	4
Rockingham/Bennington (1800-1900+)	1
redware	2
stoneware	2
<b>Glass</b>	
bottle, bottle/jar, tableware	12
bottle/jar, clear manganese (1880-1915)	2
bottle, bottle/jar, (ABM)* (post-1907)	3
unidentified glass	27
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)	6
<b>Metal</b>	
lead .44 caliber revolver bullet (Civil War Era)	1
nail, cut (post-1790)	6
nail, unidentified	8
unidentified ferrous metal	2
wire	2
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
brick	17
clam shell	1
coal	1
daub	4
oyster shell	2
slag	2
slate	1
<b>Prehistoric</b>	
chert raw material	2
<b>Total Test Unit 203</b>	<b>137</b>

\*automatic bottle machine (ABM)

## *Area F*

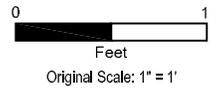
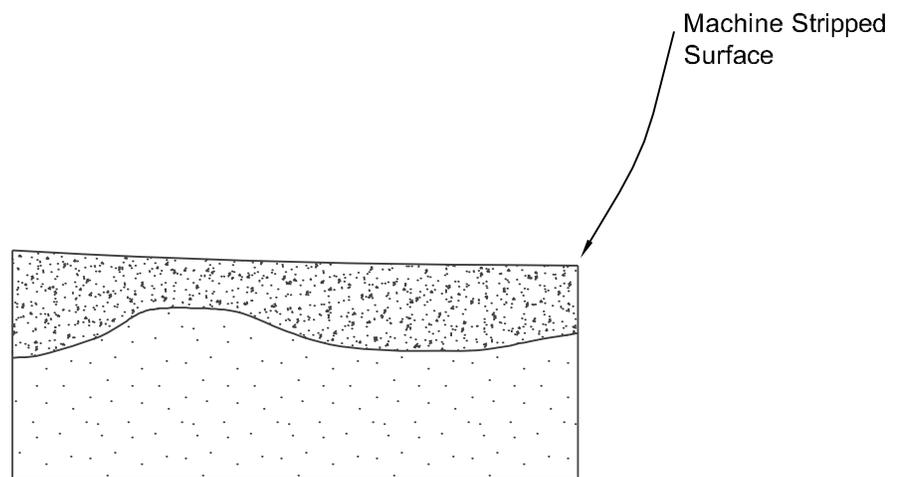
Area F is located approximately 75 feet northwest of Area E, in the vicinity of Phase I STP 6, in the western portion of site 44AX0211 (see Exhibit 13). The excavation block was moderately disturbed from the installation of utilities and/or clay drain pipes associated with improvements or modification to the James Bland property and contained varying quantities of modern/mixed fills. The Phase I STP was not relocated during the mechanical stripping of the area; however, a possible Apb stratum was identified underlying overburden fills and the extant sidewalk within the western courtyard of the city block. One test unit was placed atop this buried stratum to evaluate its temporal affiliation.

### Test Unit 205

Test Unit 205 was placed in the northeastern portion of Area F (see Exhibit 13). A datum stake was set about six feet north of the northeast corner of the unit, outside the stripped limits of the excavation block. The stake height was 2.4 inches above ground surface and it served as a vertical control for measuring depths within the TU. The test unit was excavated in natural/cultural horizons.

The soil profile of TU 205 consisted of an Apb stratum between 3 and 6.6 inches thick that extended to about 15.6 inches below datum, overlying subsoil (Exhibit 21, Plate 11). The Apb soils were recorded as a [10YR 5/3] brown silty clay loam mottled with a [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown silt loam, while the subsoil horizon was recorded as a [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown clay loam.

A total of 101 artifacts were recovered from the Apb stratum in TU 205 (Table 10). Temporally diagnostic artifacts included single creamware and yellowware sherds, whiteware sherds, a contact mold bottle glass sherd, two potash windowpane sherds, a lime soda windowpane sherd and cut nails.



Apb: 10YR 5/3 brown silty clay loam



B Horizon: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay loam

**Exhibit 21**  
**Area F - Test Unit 205 East Profile**

**Table 10: Artifacts Recovered from Area F, Test Unit 205**

<b>Artifact Type</b>	<b>Apb horizon</b>
<b>Ceramics</b>	
hard paste porcelain	2
creamware (1762-1820)	1
pearlware (1780-1830)	30
whiteware (1820-1900+)	17
refined white earthenware	2
yellowware (1830-1940)	1
stoneware	1
<b>Glass</b>	
bottle/jar	3
bottle, contact mold (1810-1880)	1
unidentified glass	8
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)	2
windowpane, lime soda (post-1864)	1
<b>Metal</b>	
nail, cut (post-1790)	7
nail, unidentified	2
unidentified ferrous metal	1
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
bone	1
brick	12
coal	3
oyster shell	3
slag	2
slate	3
<b>Total Test Unit 205</b>	<b>101</b>

*Area G*

Area G is located approximately 20 feet northwest of Area A, in the vicinity of Phase I STP 25, in the northeastern portion of site 44AX0211 (see Exhibit 13). During the mechanical removal of the modern/mixed fill overburden soils, STP 25 was relocated and re-excavated to assess the Apb stratum recorded during the 2009 Phase I. However, as a result of a larger area of overburden soils being removed from the STP environs, the previously recorded Apb was reinterpreted as another modern/mixed fill level during the Phase II based on the nature of the soils within the stratum.

Due to the absence of an Apb stratum in Area G, no TUs were excavated within the excavation block, as a sample of these modern/mixed fill levels were already assessed during the Phase I. Instead, representative stratigraphic soil profiles were photographed and drawn to illustrate the modern/mixed fills (Exhibit 22, Plates 12 and 13). As the exhibit shows, four fill levels were identified in Area G; including a subsurface utility trench along the northern end of the excavation block.

### *Trench 1 Excavations*

Trench 1 is located east of Area B in the northeast portion of site 44AX0211 (see Exhibit 13). The trench measured approximately 5 by 25 feet and was excavated along a northeast/southwest axis for the purpose of locating intact ground surfaces and/or subsurface features.

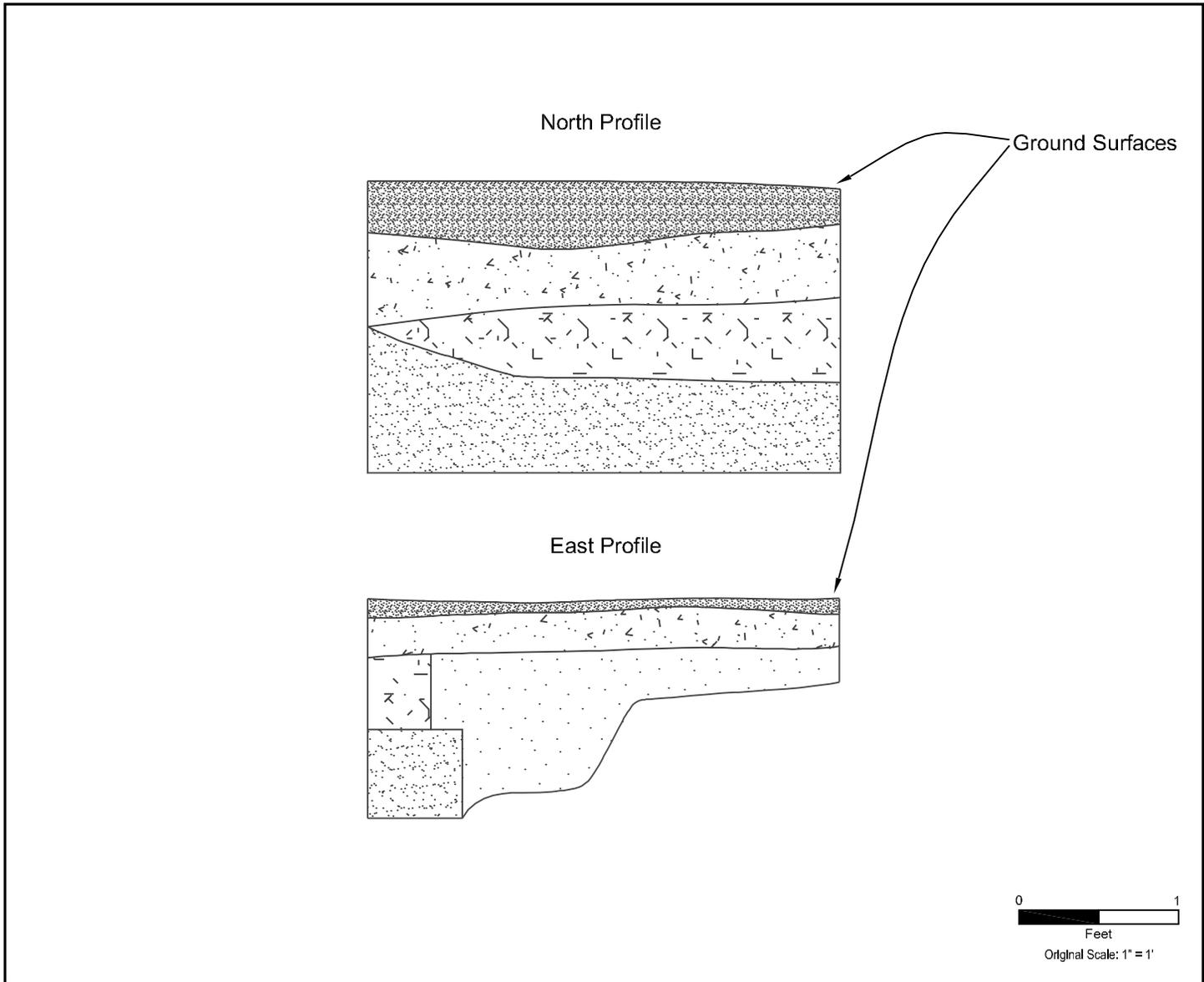
No potentially significant subsurface cultural features were located; however, four modern intrusive features were identified cutting into the subsoil of the trench. These features were determined to be modern in origin, as they contained soils comprised solely of the upper modern/mixed fills identified across the site. The intrusive features were sketched in the field; no graphic representations of the intrusive features are included in this report because of their recent age.

The soil profile for the majority of the trench contained a variety of modern/mixed fills overlying subsoil. A representative, five foot long soil strata column of Trench 1 was drawn and photographed (Exhibit 23, Plate 15). As the exhibit shows, the soils within this section of trench consisted of four modern/mixed fills overlying subsoil; these fills were labeled during the Phase II in the order they were encountered descending from ground surface (Fill 1, Fill 2, etc.) and do not necessarily correspond to the same fill number classifications presented in the 2009 Phase I investigation.

During excavations a possible buried historic surface was seen toward the southern end of Trench 1, approximately 9.6 inches below ground surface. Because of the proximity of Trench 1 to Areas A and B, where Apb strata and cultural features were identified, one TU was placed within this potentially significant buried level to evaluate its temporal affiliation.

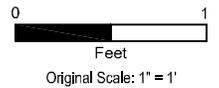
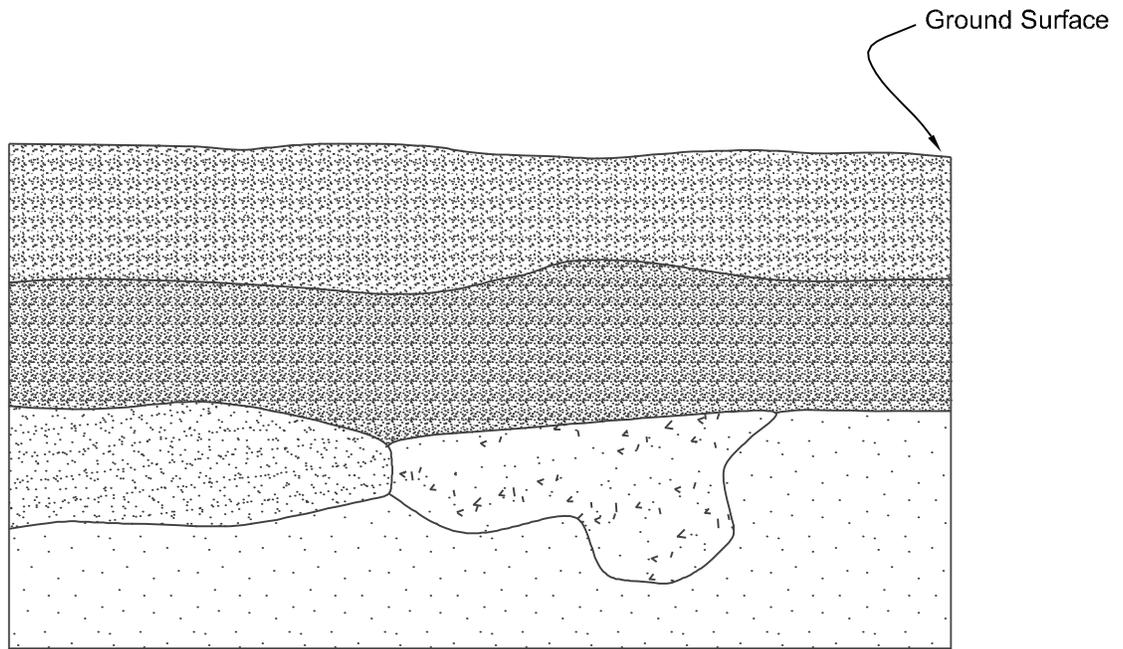
### Test Unit 207

Test Unit 207 was placed within Trench 1, oriented parallel to the angle of the trench, just off the northern wall (see Exhibit 13). A datum stake was set about 5.5 feet off the southeast corner of the unit outside the stripped limits of Trench 1. The stake height was 2.4 inches above ground surface and it served as a vertical control for measuring depths within the TU. The test unit was excavated in natural/cultural horizons.



- |   |  |
|---|--|
|  <p>Modern/Mixed Fill 1: 7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray sand loam</p>  |  <p>Modern/Mixed Fill 4 (Possible Utility Trench): 7.5YR 7/8 reddish yellow clay loam</p> |
|  <p>Modern/Mixed Fill 2: 7.5YR 2.5/2 very dark brown silt loam mottled with 7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow clay loam</p> |  <p>B Horizon: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow clay</p>  |
|  <p>Modern/Mixed Fill 3: 7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow clay loam mottled with 7.5YR 7/8 reddish yellow clay loam</p>    |  |

**Exhibit 22**  
**Area G - Representative Soil Profiles Showing Mixed/Modern Fills**



- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Modern/Mixed Fill 1: 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty clay loam</li> <li> Modern/Mixed Fill 2: 10YR 3/1 silt loam</li> <li> Modern/Mixed Fill 3: 10YR 4/3 brown silt loam</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Modern/Mixed Fill 4: 10YR 4/1 dark gray silt loam mottled with 10YR 5/1 gray silt loam and pockets of 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown clay loam</li> <li> B Horizon: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown clay loam</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

**Exhibit 23**  
**Trench 1 - Representative Portion of West Profile**

The possible Apb stratum extended across the entirety of the TU. During excavation of the unit, it became clear that the possible Apb was a fill level, based on the nature of the soils. The excavated fill level was recorded as a [2.5Y 5/4] light olive brown silty clay loam mixed with [2.5Y 4/4] olive brown silty clay loam. Within the TU, the fill level was approximately 4.8 inches thick, extending to a depth of about 19.8 inches below datum, where it sat atop subsoil.

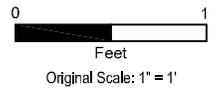
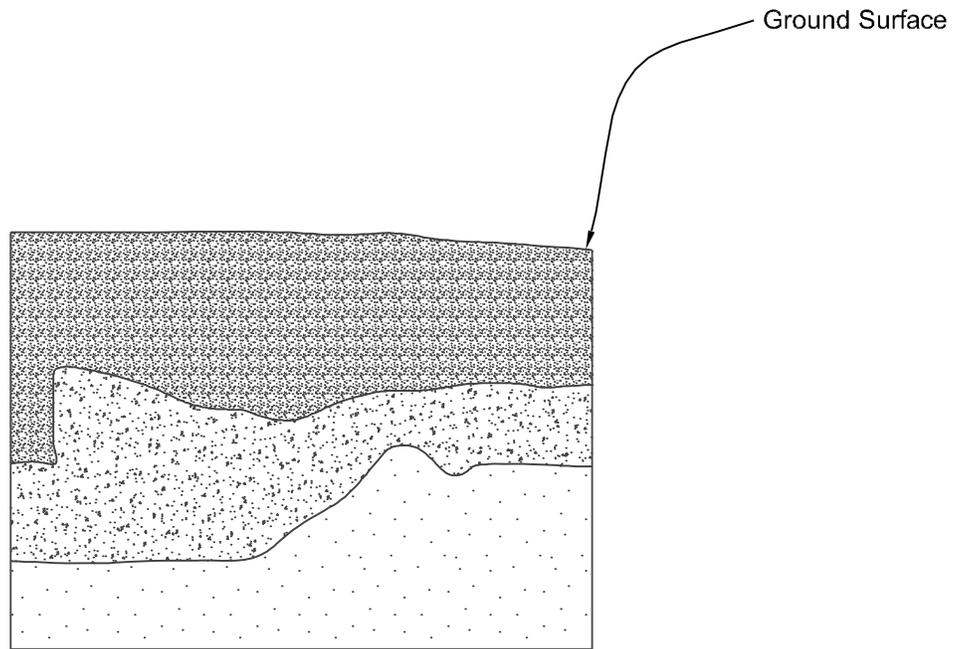
In order to better illustrate the stratigraphic deposition of this portion of Trench 1 and, by extension, Test Unit 207, the north wall of the TU was removed flush with the northern trench wall (Exhibit 24, Plate 16).

A total of 42 artifacts were recovered from the buried fill level in TU 207 (Table 11). Temporally diagnostic artifacts included pearlware sherds, automatic bottle machine glass sherds and a cut nail. Additionally, modern plastic was recovered from the TU.

**Table 11: Artifacts Recovered from Trench 1, Test Unit 207**

<b>Artifact Type</b>	<b>Fill horizon</b>
<b>Ceramics</b>	
pearlware (1780-1830)	5
refined white earthenware	1
<b>Glass</b>	
bottle/jar	1
bottle, bottle/jar, (ABM)* (post-1907)	5
unidentified glass	7
<b>Metal</b>	
nail, cut (post-1790)	1
unidentified brass	1
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
brick	18
plastic	3
<b>Total Test Unit 207</b>	<b>42</b>

\*automatic bottle machine (ABM)



-  Modern/Mixed Fill: 10YR 3/1 very dark gray silt loam mottled with 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam
-  Fill: 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown silt loam mottled with 2.5Y 4/4 olive brown silt loam
-  B Horizon: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay loam

**Exhibit 24**  
**Trench 1 - Test Unit 207 North Profile**

### *Trench 2 Excavations*

Trench 2 is located approximately 15 feet north of Area F in the western portion of site 44AX0211 (see Exhibit 13). The trench measured approximately 5 by 25 feet and was excavated along a northeast/southwest axis for the purpose of locating intact ground surfaces and/or subsurface features (Plate 17).

Similar to Trench 1, the soil profile for the majority of Trench 2 contained a variety of modern/mixed fills overlying subsoil; no buried historic surface was observed within Trench 2. A representative, five foot long soil strata column of Trench 2 was drawn and photographed (Exhibit 25, Plate 18). As the exhibit shows, the soil profile within the trench section consisted of two modern/mixed fills overlying subsoil. These fills were labeled during the Phase II in the order they were encountered descending from ground surface (Fill 1 and Fill 2) and do not necessarily correspond to the same fill number classifications presented in the 2009 Phase I investigation.

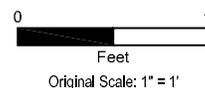
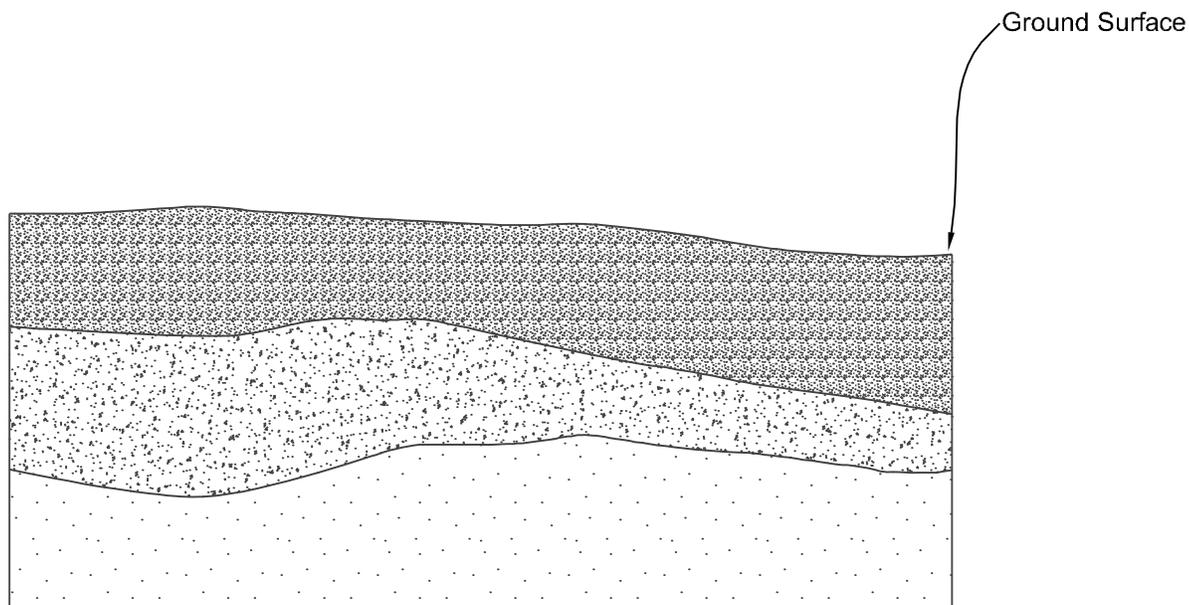
No potentially significant subsurface cultural features were located; however, four modern intrusive features were identified cutting into the subsoil of the trench and included a modern utility trench running east/west across the southern end of Trench 2. The remaining features were determined to be modern in origin as well, as they contained soils comprised solely of the upper modern/mixed fills identified across the site. The intrusive features were sketched in the field; no graphic representations of the intrusive features are included in this report because of their recent age.

### *Trench 3 Excavations*

Trench 3 was located approximately 25 feet west of Trench 2 in the western portion of site 44AX0211 (see Exhibit 13). The trench measured approximately 5 by 25 feet and was excavated along a northeast/southwest axis for the purpose of locating intact ground surfaces and/or subsurface features.

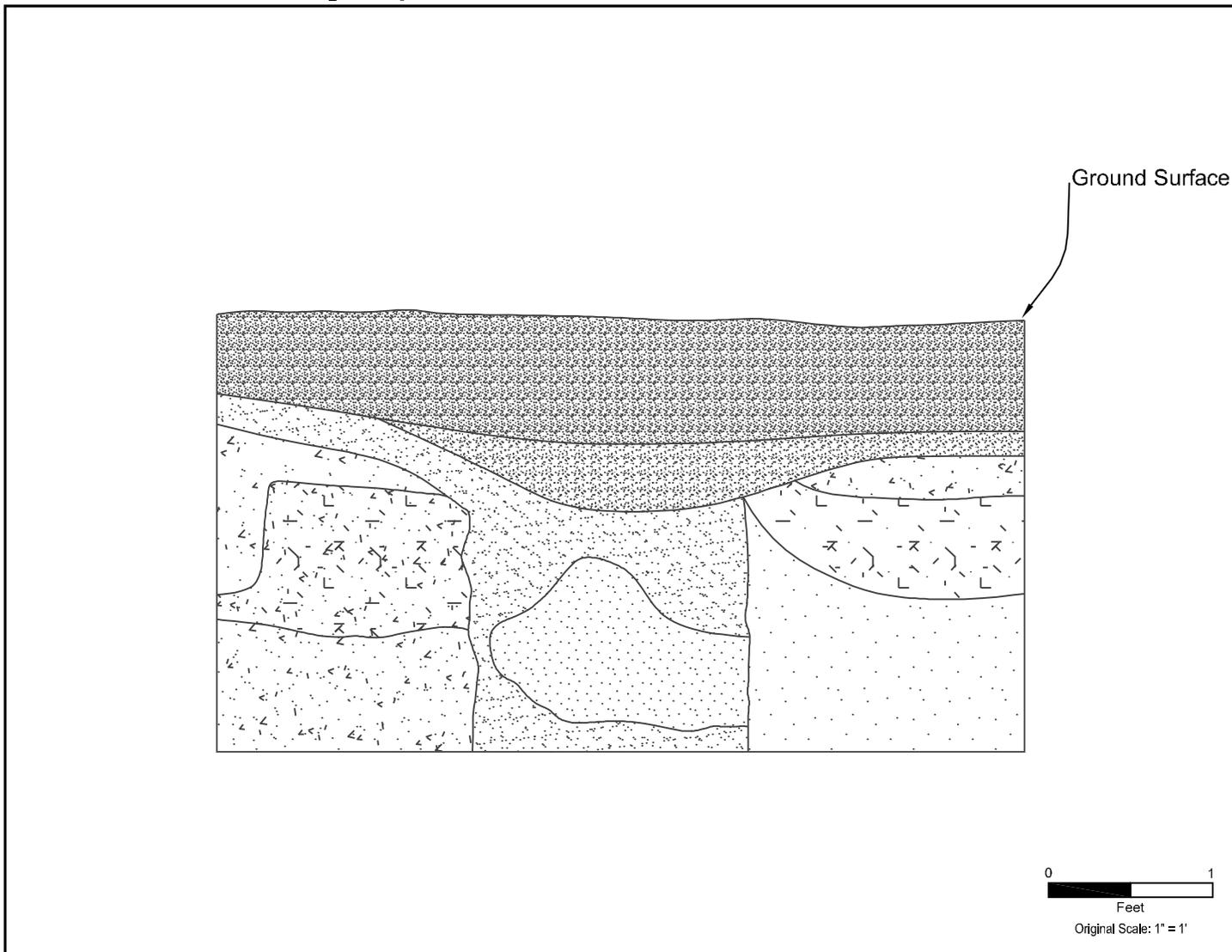
Similar to Trench 1 and Trench 2, the soil profile for the majority of Trench 3 contained a variety of modern/mixed fills overlying subsoil; no buried historic surface was observed within Trench 3. A representative, five foot long soil strata column of Trench 3 was drawn and photographed (Exhibit 26, Plate 19). As the exhibit shows, the section of trench recorded for the soil profile consisted of four modern/mixed fills overlying subsoil. These fills were labeled during the Phase II in the order they were encountered descending from ground surface (Fill 1, Fill 2, etc.) and do not necessarily correspond to the same fill number classifications presented in the 2009 Phase I investigation.

No potentially significant subsurface cultural features were located; however, one modern utility trench was identified cutting into the subsoil across the southern end of the trench, running generally east/west (see Exhibit 26, Plate 19).



-  Modern/Mixed Fill 1: 10YR 3/1 very dark gray silt loam
-  Modern/Mixed Fill 2: 10YR 4/3 brown silt clay loam mottled with 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown clay loam
-  B Horizon: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown clay loam

**Exhibit 25**  
**Trench 2 - Representative Portion of East Profile**



- |  |   |
|--|---|
|  Modern/Mixed Fill 1: 10YR 2/1 black silty clay loam  |  Modern/Mixed Fill 3: 5YR 3/1 very dark gray silty clay loam mottled with 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow silty clay loam |
|  Modern/Mixed Fill 2a: 2.5Y 3/1 very dark gray clay loam  |  Modern/Mixed Fill 4: 10YR 4/3 brown silty clay loam   |
|  Modern/Mixed Fill 2b: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow clay loam mottled with 7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray clay loam |  Modern/Mixed Fill 5: 7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray silty clay loam   |
|  |  B Horizon: 2.5Y 7/6 yellow clay   |

**Exhibit 26**  
**Trench 3 - Representative Portion of East Profile**

## SITE DISCUSSION

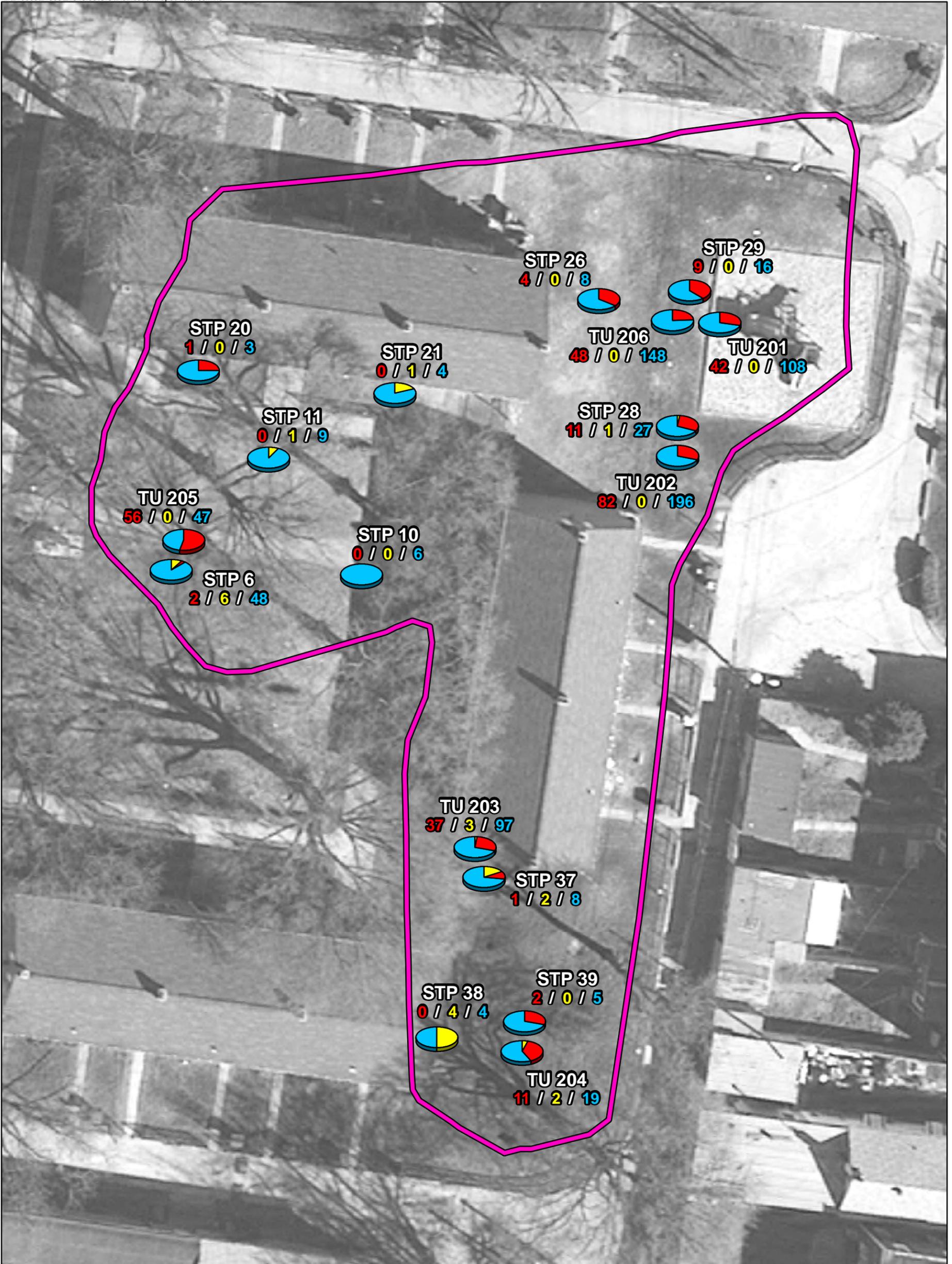
### Material Culture

The following material culture discussion of site 44AX0211 includes artifacts recovered during the 2009 Phase I shovel testing program and the current Phase II evaluation and is focused exclusively from those proveniences which contained an Apb stratum. Since site 44AX0211 has been heavily disturbed and in-filled during construction activities associated with the extant James Bland buildings, the artifacts recovered from modern or mixed fill proveniences are excluded from this discussion.

No extensive use of the area by prehistoric populations was found at site 44AX0211. During Phase I and II excavations of the site, only two prehistoric artifacts were found from Apb contexts; two chert fragments from the Apb of TU 203. These prehistoric artifacts are considered isolated finds.

Exhibit 27 depicts the distribution of all historic artifacts recovered from Apb contexts within site 44AX0211. However, as the Apb stratum was not identified within every provenience in the site, traditional distribution maps using inverse distance weighted interpolation to show historic artifact concentrations proved impracticable. Instead, Exhibit 27 quantifies the historic artifacts recovered from individual Apb provenience locations, divided into three categories by temporal affiliation: pre-1900, post-1900, and unclassified historic artifacts. These quantifications exclude miscellaneous materials such as faunal bone and shell and fragments of mortar, brick, and charcoal; removed from the calculations used in the preparation of these exhibits due to the variability of their collection.

As Exhibit 27 shows, the greatest concentration of historic artifacts is in the northeastern portion of site 44AX0211, where 700 artifacts were recovered from the Apb horizon. Less dense concentrations are apparent in the southern and western portions of the site, where a total of 195 and 184 historic artifacts were recovered, respectively. A high percentage of artifacts recovered from the Apb contexts in the concentrations could not be assigned to a specific historic period; 71.8% in the northeastern concentration, 68.2% in the southern concentration, and 63.5% in the western concentration. A concentration of 196 pre-1900 artifacts is observable in the northeastern portion of the site, representing 28% of the historic artifacts from the concentration. Lesser quantities of pre-1900 artifacts were recovered in the southern and western portions of the site; a total of 51 from the southern concentration, accounting for 26.15% of the assemblage, and 59 from the western concentration, representing 32% of the assemblage. In general, minimal quantities of later artifacts were recovered from Apb contexts within the site; only one post-1900 artifact was recovered in the northeastern concentration, 10 from the southern concentration, and eight from the western concentration.

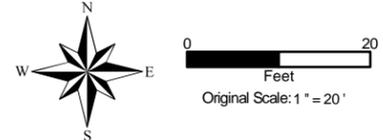


Boundary of 44AX0211

Pre 1900  
 Post 1900  
 Unclassified

Quantity of Artifacts at Provenience\*

\*Quantities include only artifacts recovered from Apb Horizon and exclude artifacts recovered from Modern/Mixed Fills.



Original Scale: 1" = 20'

Imagery Source: City of Alexandria  
March 2009 Imagery

### Exhibit 27 Distribution of Historic Artifacts

The historic artifacts from the site were separated into functional groups following South (1977). This analysis excluded artifacts such as bone, shell, brick, and artifacts such as unidentified iron and glass fragments to which a function could not be assigned. Table 12 presents the percentages of the functional types for the artifacts recovered within site 44AX0211.

**Table 12: South's Functions**

<b>South's Function</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Kitchen	504	76.60%
Architectural	124	18.84%
Activities	1	0.15%
Arms	2	0.30%
Clothing	3	0.46%
Personal	1	0.15%
Tobacco	23	3.50%
<b>Total</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

\*Excludes Artifacts From Areas C, G, and Trench 1

As the table shows, historic artifacts recovered during the Phase I and II excavations of site 44AX0211 represent seven of South's functional groups. Kitchen group artifacts, including ceramic and vessel glass, represent 76.60% (n=504) of the functionally assignable artifacts. Architectural artifacts, including nails and window glass, account for 18.84% (n=124). Activities function artifacts, including toys, represent 0.15% (n=1) of the functionally assignable artifacts. The Arms function group, consisting solely of two bullets, accounts for 0.30% (n=2) of the assemblage and clothing-related artifacts represent 0.46% (n=3) of the functional artifact types. Personal artifacts account for 0.15% (n=1) and tobacco group artifacts represent 3.50% (n=23) of South's functional groups.

### *Kitchen Artifacts*

The Kitchen functional group typically includes items such as bottle glass, ceramics, cutlery, and various kitchen utensils and cooking vessels. The great majority of kitchen-related artifacts recovered at the site were ceramic sherds and glass fragments. Of the 503 Kitchen group artifacts, 69.38% (n=349) were ceramics and 30.62% (n=154) were bottle or table glass.

Several methods of manufacture were discernible in the kitchen glass assemblages from the site (Table 13). As the table shows, 20 sherds of automatic bottle machine glass account for 7.41% of the glass assemblage. Eight sherds of contact mold bottle glass account for 2.96% of the assemblage, while four sherds of clear manganese bottle/jar

glass account for 1.48%. The remaining diagnostic glass technologies are represented by a single sherd each and include pressed tableware (1827-present), white milk glass (1869-1941), and Ball Blue canning jar glass (1909-1938).

**Table 13: Glass Type and Technology**

<b>Glass Type</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Percent</b>
bottle, bottle/jar, tableware	117	43.33%
lamp chimney	1	0.37%
stopper	1	0.37%
bottle, contact mold (1810-1880)	8	2.96%
tableware, pressed (1827-present)	1	0.37%
white milk glass canning jar lid liner (1869-1941)	1	0.37%
bottle/jar, clear manganese (1880-1915)	4	1.48%
bottle, bottle/jar, tableware (ABM)* (1907-present)	20	7.41%
Ball blue cylindrical canning jar (1909-1938)	1	0.37%
unidentified glass	116	42.96%
<b>Total</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

\*Excludes Artifacts From Areas C, G, and Trench 1

A manufacturing method could not be ascertained for the majority of glass artifacts included in the Kitchen group. Bottle/jar or tableware sherds of an unknown manufacturing technology represent 43.33% (n=117) of the kitchen glass recovered from the site. Additionally, numerous sherds of unidentified glass were recovered that could not be assigned to a specific functional group; 116 unidentified glass sherds were recovered, accounting for 42.96% of the glass assemblage. While these unidentified glass artifacts could not be assigned a specific function, it is likely they were associated with kitchen-related functions or activities.

A comparatively significant quantity of 20<sup>th</sup> century glass was recovered from Apb contexts across the site, suggesting the Apb possessed a temporally broad, mixed historic context. However, the majority of these sherds were recovered from Phase I STP excavations, where several modern fill levels containing high quantities of 20<sup>th</sup> century glass were often identified overlying the Apb stratum. During the Phase II excavations where larger and more controlled units were excavated, only six sherds of 20<sup>th</sup> century glass were recovered from the Apb stratum.

Based on the generally higher quantities of artifacts recovered from the Phase II TUs compared to the Phase I STPs, one would anticipate a corresponding increase in the percentages of recovered 20<sup>th</sup> century glass from the test unit excavations, which was not the case. Therefore, it is likely that the preponderance of the later glass artifacts originated from the modern/mixed upper fill levels and their recovery is likely the result of sampling error due to the mixing of proveniences during shovel test pit excavations or they represent intrusive artifacts associated with ground disturbing activities during the construction of the James Bland buildings.

Ceramic wares can be divided into two general categories based on typical use and methods of manufacture. Refined wares or tablewares were utilized for dining, drinking, or serving and include pearlware, whiteware, and ironstone. These wares not only fulfilled a utilitarian purpose, but also were objects that could display and indicate the socio-economic class of the owner. Utilitarian wares were more coarsely made than tablewares and much less expensive. These are generally found in a kitchen setting and were utilized for food production and storage. Specific forms include bowls, milk pans, storage jars and bottles, and pipkins. This category could also include vessels for other utilitarian functions, such as chamber pots, trinket trays, and small salve pots.

Table 14 presents quantifications of refined and utilitarian wares in the ceramic assemblages.

**Table 14: Refined Versus Utilitarian Ceramics**

<b>Ceramic Type</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Percent</b>
refined	305	86.65%
utilitarian	47	13.35%
<b>Total</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

\*Excludes Artifacts From Areas C, G, and Trench 1

Refined ceramics are more highly represented than utilitarian wares at site 44AX0211, as seen in the above table (Plate 20). In general, a significantly higher ratio of refined to utilitarian ceramics can indicate occupants of a higher socioeconomic status; although other factors such as site function, availability of wares, and personal preference can be a factor in the constitution of an assemblage.

Table 15 quantifies the ceramic assemblage by ware type for the site.

**Table 15: Ceramic Ware Type**

<b>Ware Type</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Percent</b>
hard paste porcelain	22	6.27%
creamware (1762-1820)	2	0.57%
pearlware (1780-1830)	146	41.60%
whiteware (1820-1900+)	99	28.21%
ironstone (1840-1900+)	7	1.99%
refined white earthenware	22	6.27%
Rockingham/Bennington (1800-1900+)	6	1.71%
yellowware (1830-1940)	17	4.84%
redware	12	3.42%
stoneware	18	5.13%
<b>Total</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

\*Excludes Artifacts From Areas C, G, and Trench 1

Of all the types of ceramic recovered from the site, only the creamware and pearlware sherds were not of a ceramic type commonly manufactured and used in the 20<sup>th</sup> century; although it should be noted that the remaining ware types saw much use throughout the bulk of the 19<sup>th</sup> century as well.

As Table 15 shows, the dominant refined ware recovered from site 44AX0211 was pearlware, constituting 41.60% (n=146) of the Kitchen group ceramic assemblage. Whiteware represents the second most abundant ware type recovered from the site, constituting 28.21% (n=99) of the kitchen-related ceramics; whiteware represents a broad class of ceramics that remained generally inexpensive and readily available from its introduction in 1820 through the remainder of the 19<sup>th</sup>- and into the 20<sup>th</sup>- century. Hard paste porcelain and ceramic sherds identified only as refined white earthenware each represent 6.27% (n=22) of the assemblage. The remaining refined ceramic ware types were not as well represented in the Kitchen group assemblage; ironstone constitutes only 1.99% (n=7) of the kitchen group ceramics, while Rockingham/Bennington and creamware sherds account for 1.71% (n=6) and 0.57% (n=2) of the assemblage, respectively.

Utilitarian ceramic sherds recovered from the site included yellowware, redware, and stoneware. Yellowware constitutes 4.84% (n=17) of the Kitchen group ceramics, while redware and stoneware account for 3.42% (n=12) and 5.13% (n=18) of the assemblage.

Exhibit 28 depicts the distribution of all kitchen-related artifacts recovered from Apb contexts within site 44AX0211. However, as the Apb stratum was not identified within every provenience in the site, traditional distribution maps using inverse distance weighted interpolation to show Kitchen group artifact concentrations proved impracticable. Instead, Exhibit 28 quantifies the kitchen-related artifacts recovered from individual Apb provenience locations, divided into two categories: kitchen-related ceramics and glass. These quantifications exclude miscellaneous materials such as faunal bone and shell; removed from the calculations used in the preparation of these exhibits due to the variability of their collection.

Similar to the distribution of all historic artifacts, the greatest concentration of kitchen-related artifacts is in the northeastern portion of the site, where 293 artifacts were recovered from Apb contexts; lesser concentrations are apparent in the southern and western portions of the site, where a total of 90 and 85 kitchen-group artifacts were recovered, respectively.

A comparison of percentages between kitchen related ceramics and glass shows that 72% (n=11) of the assemblage from the northeastern concentration was comprised of ceramics, while only 28% (n=82) was glass. Although lesser quantities of ceramics (n=60) and glass (n=25) were recovered from the western concentration, similar percentages of each were recorded; accounting for 70.6% and 29.4%, respectively.

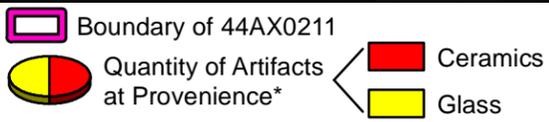
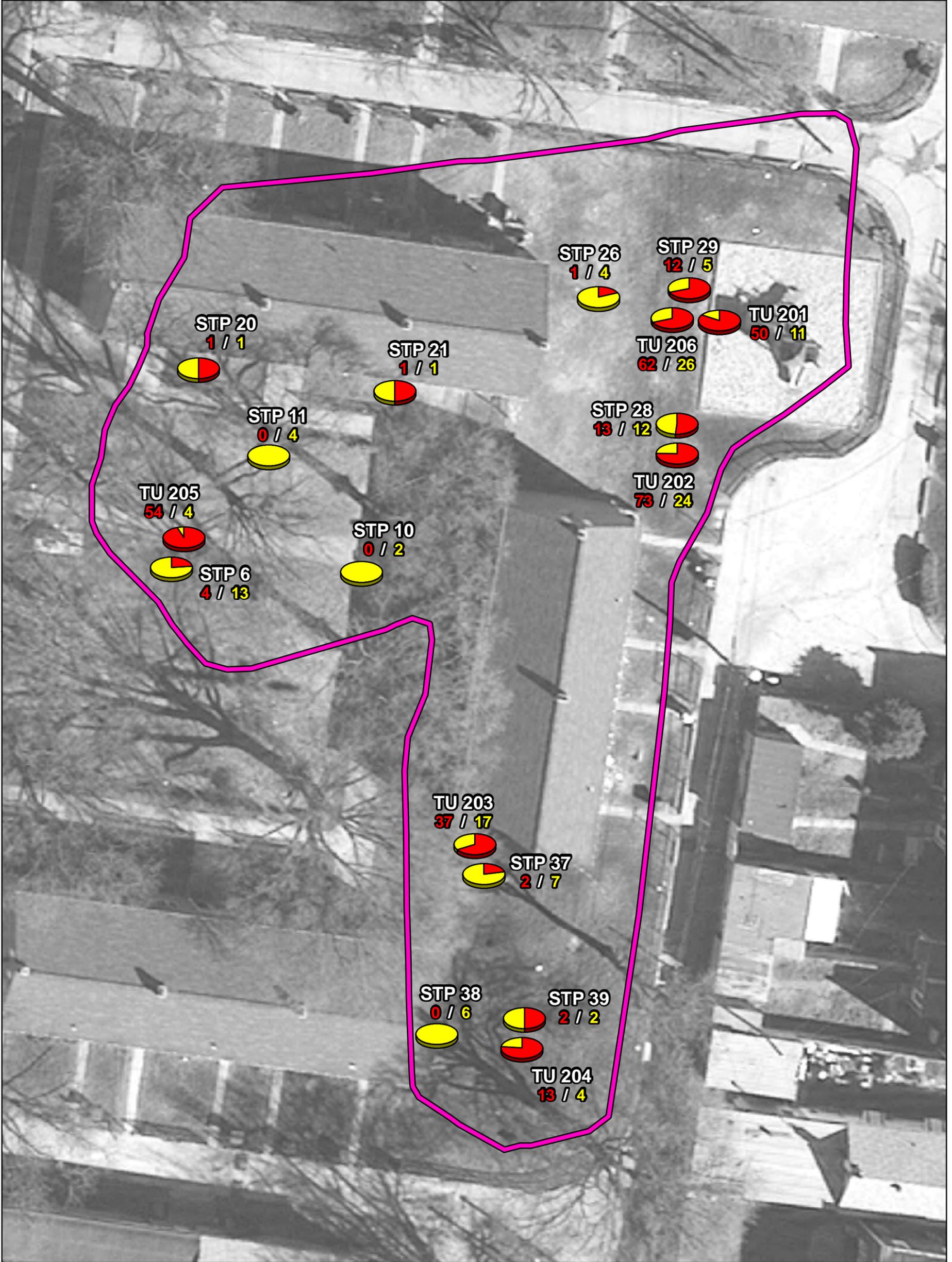
Ceramics account for 60% (n=54) of the kitchen-related artifact assemblage in the southern concentration, while glass represents 40% (n=36).

### *Architectural Artifacts*

The architectural component of the artifact assemblage from 44AX0211 contained predominantly nails of various types and windowpane glass. Pre-1864 windowpane fragments account for 76.47% (n=13) of the architectural artifacts recovered from the site; only one sherd of post-1864 windowpane glass was recovered, accounting for 5.88% of the assemblage. Additionally, 17.65% (n=3) of the architecture-related artifacts was comprised of unidentifiable windowpane glass sherds.

The great majority of the artifacts included in the Architectural group were nails or nail fragments. Table 16 presents the quantification of nail types recovered from site 44AX0211.





\*Quantities include only artifacts recovered from Apb Horizon and exclude artifacts recovered from Modern/Mixed Fills.  
 Imagery Source: City of Alexandria  
 March 2009 Imagery

### Exhibit 28 Distribution of Kitchen Artifacts

**Table 16: Nail Manufacture**

<b>Nail Manufacture</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Percent</b>
wrought	2	1.87%
cut (post-1790)	45	42.06%
wire (1890-present)	5	4.67%
unidentified	55	51.40%
<b>Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

\*Excludes Artifacts From Areas C, G, and Trench 1

As shown, 51.40% (n=55) of the nails could not be identified; however, two wrought nail were recovered, representing 1.87% of the architecture-related artifact assemblage; cut nails (post-1790) represent 42.06% (n=45) of the assemblage, while wire nails (1890-present) account for 4.67% (n=5).

Exhibit 29 depicts the distribution of Architecture group artifacts recovered from Apb contexts within site 44AX0211. However, as the Apb stratum was not identified within every provenience in the site, traditional distribution maps using inverse distance weighted interpolation to show Architecture group artifact concentrations proved impracticable. Instead, Exhibit 29 quantifies the historic artifacts recovered from individual Apb provenience locations, divided into two categories: nails and window glass. These quantifications exclude miscellaneous materials like fragments of mortar and brick, removed from the calculations used in the preparation of these exhibits due to the variability of their collection.

Similar to the distributions of all historic artifacts and kitchen related artifacts, the greatest concentration of Architecture group artifacts is in the northeastern portion of site 44AX0211, where 77 artifacts were recovered from Apb contexts. Lesser quantities were recovered from the western and southern portions of the site; however, no concentrations are identifiable. Twenty Architecture group artifacts were recovered from the southern portion of the site and only 18 from the west. A comparison of percentages between Architecture group nails and window glass from the northeastern concentration show that 89.6% (n=69) of the assemblage were nails, while only 10.4% (n=8) were window glass.

#### *Other Functional Artifacts*

The artifacts from the Kitchen and the Architectural functional groups clearly dominate the assemblages of site 44AX0211. This is expected at domestic sites and it is common for artifacts from the remaining functional groups to make up small percentages of the total artifact assemblage. The absence of one or more of the remaining groups from an assemblage might be interpreted as evidence that the occupants of the site were possessed of limited economic means. The artifact assemblage from the site included small quantities of artifacts from the activities, arms, clothing, personal, and tobacco functional groups.



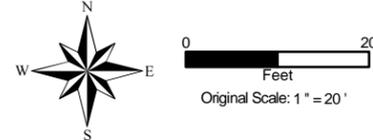


Boundary of 44AX0211

Nails

Glass

Quantity of Artifacts at Provenience\*



Original Scale: 1" = 20'

\*Quantities include only artifacts recovered from Apb Horizon and exclude artifacts recovered from Modern/Mixed Fills.  
 Imagery Source: City of Alexandria  
 March 2009 Imagery

### Exhibit 29 Distribution of Architectural Artifacts

The Activities group is typically subdivided into five categories: hardware, stable/barn associated artifacts, tools, toys, and military objects. A single molded hard paste porcelain toy lid comprises the Activities group-related artifacts recovered from the site, which accounts for 0.15% of the assemblage.

The Arms functional group is subdivided into three categories: musket balls, shot, and sprue; gunflints and gunspalls; gun parts and bullet molds. The Arms group from site 44AX0211 consists of two Civil War Era lead bullets, representing 0.30% of the functional group assemblage; one of which is a .577 caliber Minie ball and the other is a .44 caliber army revolver bullet (Plate 21).

The Clothing functional group is subdivided into eight categories: buckles, thimbles, buttons, scissors, straight pins, hook and eye fasteners, bale seals, and glass beads. Clothing related artifacts comprise 0.46% (n=3) of the site assemblage and include two buttons and a brass buckle fragment (Plate 22).

The Personal functional group is typically subdivided into three categories: coins, keys, and personal items. Only 0.15% (n=1) of the site assemblage is assigned to the Personal functional group, consisting of a single brass key fragment.

The Tobacco functional group from site 44AX0211 comprises 3.50% (n=23) of the site assemblage and consists of kaolin pipe stems and pipe bowl fragments (Plate 23); one of which was embossed with a "PETER DORNI" makers mark. Peter Dorni pipes were first manufactured in the City of Grenzhausen in Westerwald Germany from 1750-1800 by Peter Dorn (Kügler 1989). The pipes continued to be made using the Dorni name in France, and then in the Netherlands, after this initial period of production. Many of the Peter Dorni pipes recovered in the United States are marked as having been produced in Gouda, Netherlands, where the Prince Pipe Company was known to have been producing the pipes from 1835-1898 (Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. 2005). Although the pipe recovered from site 44AX0211 does not appear to contain markings of having been produced in Gouda, in all likelihood the pipe stem dates to this latter period, given their widespread recovery in the United States and the posited dates of occupation.

### **Site Chronology and Occupants of the Site**

A Mean Ceramic Date (MCD) was calculated for site 44AX0211. An MCD of 1829.79 was calculated for the site, following South (1977), and 1833.56 following Miller's (1992) revision of South's dates. The MCD represents the mid-point of the period of site occupation; however, the calculation can be skewed by the presence of curated or second-hand ceramics in an assemblage. In these cases, calculation of the MCD would tend to produce a date that is earlier than the actual mid-point of site occupation.

The temporal range of occupation, rather than the mid-point of occupation, can be inferred by the relative proportions of ceramic types in the artifact assemblage. Pearlware, manufactured and sold between about 1780 and 1830, and whiteware, introduced in 1820 and used into the modern era, represent the two most abundant ceramic ware types recovered from site 44AX0211, comprising 41.60% and 28.21% of the refined ceramic sherds recovered, respectively; the remaining ware types in the assemblage saw much use throughout the bulk of the 19<sup>th</sup> century as well. Additionally, only two creamware sherds, generally dated from 1762 to 1820, were found at the site.

Based on the ceramic data, the date ranges of the recovered sherds from site 44AX0211 could indicate an occupation from after 1780 to the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century. However, while the calculated MCD for site 44AX0211 and the preponderance of pearlware in the recovered artifact assemblage would suggest an occupation date beginning in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, the near absence of other 18<sup>th</sup> century ceramic artifacts would suggest otherwise; as one would expect to find higher quantities of earlier ceramics if the site was occupied beginning in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Apart from the pearlware assemblage there were only two other ceramic sherds (creamware) that date to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, suggesting the site was occupied after the end date for creamware, toward the end of the production date of pearlware, and after the introduction of whiteware; likely beginning in the late first quarter or early second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Of the bottle/jar and tableware glass fragments recovered from Apb contexts at the site, the type of glass manufacturing technology and, thus, dates of production were identified for only about 13%. Only 1.48% (n=4) of the tableware glass assemblage date to the post-1880 period; excepting the 21 sherds (7.78% of the assemblage) of ABM glass, which are likely intrusive. The remaining 3.7% (n=10) of datable glass artifacts have production dates starting before 1880. As the availability and popularity of glass vessels increased greatly in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, large numbers of post-1880 glass fragments would be expected in the assemblage of any domestic site with more than ephemeral occupation into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This appears to be manifest at rural and urban sites, as well as at sites of variable socio-economic standing and ethnic/cultural affiliation. The very low quantities of late 19<sup>th</sup> century glass types at site 44AX0211 suggest a gap in occupation of the site between the early 1880s and the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Over 76% (n=13) of the windowpane glass recovered from site 44AX0211 was manufactured before 1864, while only 5.88% (n=1) was manufactured after the Civil War; the remainder was unidentifiable. While the windowpane glass assemblage was minimal (n=17), the trends observed in the site's ceramic and glass assemblages support the interpretation of an occupation date beginning in the late first quarter or early second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and continuing into the early 1880s.

A large percentage (42.06%, n=45) of the nails recovered from site 44AX0211 were post 1790 cut nails. Older wrought nails were scarce, representing only 1.87% (n=2) of the assemblage, while wire nails accounted for 4.67% (n=5). A relatively high percentage of recovered nails and nail fragments were unidentifiable (51.40%, n=55). These figures indicate that most construction at the site occurred after 1790 and utilized older cut nails.

The recovery of five wire nails from Apb contexts would suggest a slightly later end date for the site's occupation, as post-1890 is commonly used as a beginning date for wire nails. In actuality, the post-1890 date represents the major transition from the production of cut nails to wire nails and not a beginning date of manufacture. In North America, "patents were issued for wire nails as early as 1806...[and] from ca. 1851-1883, wire nails may begin to accumulate in sites in small numbers" (Adams 2002:70). Regardless, as wire nails were being produced in "considerable quantities" by 1884 (Wright 1907:178), their presence in the nail assemblage from site 44AX0211 does not alter the interpretation of an early 1880s end date for the occupation of the site.

Generally, the entire artifact assemblage supports the interpretation of a primary occupation at site 44AX0211 beginning in the late first quarter/early second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and continuing into the early 1880s. Based on the recovered artifact assemblage, the remnant portions of Apb stratum within the site appear to be undisturbed since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, as the intrusion of temporally later artifacts within its matrix was minimal.

Based on archival research conducted for site 44AX0211, it is unknown precisely when habitation of the block began. Tax records record the property as "vacant" and held by Mechanics Bank of Alexandria throughout the 1820s. John Cohagen is listed as owner of the block beginning in 1831 and, in 1831 and 1832, the records indicate that the southern portion of the property is cultivated for wheat; subsequent records do not indicate the use or occupants of the land.

John Cohagen and his wife Elizabeth Cohagen conveyed the property to William Veitch on October 1, 1835. Veitch owned significant portion of land in and around the City of Alexandria and, like previous owners of the block, did not dwell within this property. According to deeds, William Veitch owned the property for the next 26 years; however, it is unclear what exactly he did with the property while it was in his possession or whether there were any buildings or improvements made to the property. As early as 1832, Veitch had tenants on other properties he owned in the vicinity, some of which were listed in tax records as "colored"; suggesting that a residential neighborhood was being established and occupied by free African-Americans.

William and Mary Veitch conveyed the southern half of the block (containing a portion of site 44AX2011) to physician Orlando Fairfax on June 4, 1853. 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. In 1888, Harlow and Caton conveyed several parcels of land, including the half-block containing the southern portion of the site, to the Alexandria Real Estate Investment Title & Trust Company, who subdivided the property and sold the lots. Up until this period, there is no documentary evidence of a dwelling or other improvements on the southern portion of the block.

William and Mary Veitch conveyed the northern half of the block to William H. Muir on September 10 1852; Muir subsequently subdivided the northern half of the block and began selling portions of the property. Muir conveyed the majority of the northwest quadrant of the block to Patrick McFarlane from 1853 to 1860. Other buyers of land on the northern half-block include Charles Graham in 1853, Thomas Casey in 1853, James McCracken in 1854, and Thomas Hartley in 1855.

The 1860 census records several of the purchasers of lots on the block living in the vicinity, as well as a number of apparent tenants. Notably, all of the individuals and families enumerated in the area are immigrant laborers from Ireland; this may be due in part to Patrick McFarlane, who owned much of the block and may have favored Irish immigrants as tenants.

Patrick McFarlane and his wife Bridgett died in 1860 and 1862, respectively. By 1872, their land was parceled to be sold in lots to various buyers, according to a chancery cause in 1871. Although the records are incomplete, the extant records indicate that the property was being rented to several unnamed tenants in the 1860s.

By 1870, the census indicates that the neighborhood was no longer a predominantly Irish immigrant community; the influx of freed African Americans during and after the Civil War may be the cause of the demographic shift. Several purchasers of McFarlane's lots were African Americans, some of whom likely resided on the lots they purchased, and African Americans, white Virginians, and a German immigrant family also appear as tenants in the vicinity in this year. The residents of the site vicinity remain predominantly unskilled laborers.

The 1880 census records echo the 1870 census; the neighborhood continues to be composed of African Americans, Irish immigrants and native-born whites, with working class occupations. Fewer of the block residents are employed in agriculture than in previous years, likely the result of the spread of residential and industrial development in the vicinity.

The census data indicates that a relatively transient resident population was characteristic of the property in the period from 1860 to 1880; although some residents appear repeatedly, most lived there less than 10 years.

Based on the research, site 44AX0211 includes portions of more than 14 lots as well as two alleys and the central courtyard area of the block. The majority of the site falls within the northern half of the block and within the lots owned by McFarlane and were likely occupied by tenants before circa 1871 and after by a combination of owner-residents and tenants. Tax records in 1875 and later indicate that renters continue to be the majority inhabitants of the block, although several of the individuals who purchased lots from Muir and McFarlane continued to reside on the block.

An 1864 plan of Alexandria shows buildings in the northeastern portion of the block along Columbus Street and the 1877 the Hopkins map shows buildings lining Columbus Street and several buildings along Alfred Street. The earliest reference to an existing building in the land records is in the 1860 deed transferring a lot on Alfred Street from Muir to McFarlane; this deed notes a “dwelling thereon.”

It is almost certain that other lots on the block (sales of which began circa 1852) already included inhabited dwellings by this time; however, no documentary evidence of these buildings or their occupants has been located at this time. Two lots on the property fall entirely or nearly entirely within the site: Lots 2 and 3, located centrally on the block and accessible from the street only by alleys indicated on the plats. Documents indicate that Lot 3 may have remained vacant until at least 1881, as the lot remained unsold until its ownership was transferred to the granddaughter of Patrick McFarlane. Lot 2 was purchased circa 1871 by Israel Marvel (Marble) and subsequently sold to Addison Price. The Price family likely occupied Lot 2 on the interior of the block from circa 1872 forward.

Although the archeological evidence indicates an occupation date range beginning in the late first quarter/early second quarter of the 19th century and continuing into the early 1880s, the documentary research yielded sparse evidence for occupation of the city block that includes site 44AX0211 prior to the middle of the 19th century. However, it is certain that the owners at this time did not reside at the property and that the property was used for agriculture for at least two years in the early 1830s. It is possible that William Veitch leased portions of the property to tenants during his ownership, but no indication of his use of the property or any occupants was located. The period of intensive residential occupation likely began in the 1850s, when William Muir began selling off individual lots in the northern portion of the block.

## SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A Phase II archeological evaluation was conducted of site 44AX0211, which is located in the City of Alexandria within the city block bounded by Montgomery, N. Alfred, N. Columbus, and First Streets. The Phase II fieldwork was carried out in November of 2012 by Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia, for GPB Associates, LLC of Bethesda, Maryland.

The Phase II archeological evaluation of 44AX0211 was in compliance with the City of Alexandria Archaeological Protection Code and followed a Scope of Work (SOW) approved by Alexandria Archaeology. Additionally, the Phase II was conducted in accordance with the 2009 Programmatic Agreement between the City of Alexandria, GPB Associates, LLC, the Alexandria Redevelopment and Housing Authority, and the Virginia Historic Preservation Office.

Following the SOW, the initial stage of the Phase II evaluation was the mechanical removal of an approximately 12-foot square area overburden fill soils in seven specific locations that contained buried plowed horizons (A<sub>pb</sub>), artifact concentrations, or features identified during the 2009 Phase I investigation to expose and prepare the previously recorded buried historic surfaces for the hand-excavation of test units; a total of eight 3 by 3 foot square test units (TUs) were excavated within A<sub>pb</sub> contexts during the Phase II evaluation. Three 5 by 25 foot exploratory backhoe trenches were excavated within the site, in locations where dense accumulations of rubble had prevented Phase I shovel testing from reaching the depths at which the buried historic surfaces were encountered elsewhere in the site. Additionally, supplemental historic documentary research was conducted of the city block and site environs.

The city block and site area have been significantly disturbed by the construction of the James Bland Homes, a public housing project built by the Alexandria Redevelopment and Housing Authority (ARHA) in the 1950s; deep modern/mixed fills were present across most of the project area, overlying a buried 19<sup>th</sup> century historic surface that was the focus of the current investigations. However, the A<sub>pb</sub> stratum was not present across the entirety of site 44AX0211, likely as a result of the abovementioned disturbances; instead, it was localized in 12 specific locations, seven of which were investigated during Phase II excavations. During the Phase II, only five of the seven locations were determined to contain A<sub>pb</sub> soils (Areas A, B, D, E, and F), while the remaining two locations (Areas C and G) were comprised solely of modern/mixed fills. Additionally, the excavation of three exploratory trenches also contained only modern/mixed fill soils, providing further evidence that the 19<sup>th</sup> century A<sub>pb</sub> stratum was only present in localized portions of the site.

The thickness of the Apb stratum varied considerably within each Phase II test unit, ranging between approximately three and six inches thick; although the majority measured less than six inches. Based on the Phase II data, the remnant portions of Apb within site 44AX0211 were severely truncated, likely as a result of the severe disturbances within the site and block; indicating that a large portion of the historic ground surface within the site has been completely destroyed and/or removed.

One cultural feature, Feature 3-3, was identified within the site during the Phase II evaluation, in addition to the two features previously recorded during the 2009 Phase I investigation (Features 3-1 and 3-2); Feature 3-3 was interpreted as a post hole and associated post mold. Feature 3-1, located approximately 30 feet north of Feature 3-3, was investigated further during the Phase II evaluation and was similarly interpreted as a post hole and associated post mold. Based on the artifacts recovered from Features 3-1 and 3-3, the two features appear to date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and are likely associated with the occupation of site 44AX0211. Since no additional post holes were identified, any further interpretive potential beyond their temporal affiliation is limited; as it is unknown if these posts were associated with a fence line, a domestic structure or two, or an outbuilding. However, an examination of 19<sup>th</sup> century maps suggest the posts may be associated with a lot line, dividing parcels in the central portion of the city block.

Feature 3-2 was not relocated during the mechanical excavation of the modern/mixed overburden fill soils at the recorded location of the feature and its vicinity; however, exploratory shovel tests and hand clearing of modern/mixed fills at the feature location revealed the area was heavily disturbed, likely from modern utilities associated with the extant James Bland building located immediately to the west of the area. Based on the abovementioned heavy subsurface disturbances, it is likely that Feature 3-2 was associated with the installation of modern utilities and/or disturbances from the construction of the extant James Bland building to the west. No other intact cultural contexts or features relating to the occupation of site 44AX0211 were encountered during Phase II excavations.

Archeological excavations at site 44AX0211 resulted in the recovery of an assemblage of 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts indicative of a domestic occupation, likely associated with a nearby, domestic structure or structures; artifacts included historic ceramics, glass, metal, and miscellaneous artifacts such as brick, mortar, and faunal bone and shell. Based on the artifacts recovered from the Apb stratum, the entire assemblage supports an interpretation of a primary occupation at site 44AX0211 beginning in the late first quarter/early second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and continuing into the early 1880s. Furthermore, the remnant portions of Apb stratum within the site appear to be generally undisturbed since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, as the intrusion of temporally later artifacts within its matrix was minimal.

The archeological investigations identified three concentrations of historic artifacts within the site: one in the northeastern portion of the site, another in the western portion of the site, and the third in the southern portion of the site. The northeastern concentration yielded the highest quantity of historic artifacts from Apb contexts, in comparison to the other two concentrations; six proveniences produced 700 artifacts in the northeast, five proveniences yielded 195 artifacts in the south, and the western portion of the site produced 184 from six proveniences. Based on this data, it appears that the former domestic dwelling associated with the occupation of site 44AX0211 was in close proximity to the northeastern portion of the site; however, no archeological evidence of a domestic structure, aside from the recovered artifact assemblage and two post holes, was identified during Phase II excavations. Although 19<sup>th</sup> century maps do show domestic dwellings along the northeastern corner of the block, the parcel boundaries for these properties do not extend into the site; which is recorded within the central portion of the block.

While it is likely the artifacts are related to these dwellings, it is equally possible they are associated with other unrecorded structures within the central lots; however, this remains speculative as no archival evidence showing dwellings or their occupants within the central portion of the block has been recovered to date. Two lots on the property fall entirely or nearly entirely within the site: Lots 2 and 3, located centrally on the block and accessible from the street only by alleys indicated on the plats. Documents indicate that Lot 3 may have remained vacant until at least 1881, as the lot remained unsold until that year when its ownership was transferred to the granddaughter of Patrick McFarlane. Lot 2 was purchased circa 1871 by Israel Marvel (Marble) and subsequently sold to Addison Price whose family likely lived there from 1872 onward.

Although the archeological evidence indicates an occupation date range beginning in the late first quarter/early second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and continuing into the early 1880s, almost no evidence for occupation was seen in the documents before the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is clear, however, that the owners did not live on the property and at least some portions of the block were used for farming for at least a brief period in the early 1830s. The most intense occupation of the block began in the 1850s.

Census records indicate that the original residents of the neighborhood were working class Irish immigrants, but the ethnic demographic rapidly changed as the Civil War brought an influx of African American refugees to Alexandria. Regardless of ethnic background, the residents of the neighborhood, including the occupants of site 44AX0211, continued to find employment in local industry and the block residents remained solidly working class throughout the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Based on the above discussion, it is the opinion of Thunderbird Archeology that site 44AX0211 is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A and B as there is no known association with significant events or individuals. Archival research failed to identify the occupants of the site and the artifacts cannot be assigned to any known individual or house lot at this time.

Site 44AX0211 is also not considered eligible under Criterion C, in our opinion, as no architectural remains were identified within the site that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master.

Because of the limited research potential of the truncated Apb stratum and the extensive disturbances within and surrounding the site, there is no remaining potential to yield additional significant archeological information and, in our opinion, site 44AX0211 is not considered eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D.

No additional archeological work is recommended in association with the site; however, as stipulated in the 2009 Programmatic Agreement and the approved Scope of Work, an archeologist is required to monitor the removal of the concrete slab building foundations of three extant buildings within the project area. One informal mechanical trench will be excavated under the concrete slab foundation of each building, affording the project archeologist the opportunity to examine the soils and assess the potential of undisturbed deposits or archeological features beneath each building. Additionally, an archeologist is required to monitor all ground-disturbing activities within the project area that are necessary to prepare the site for planned redevelopment and new construction; including, but not limited to, the removal of building foundations, asphalt parking areas, concrete alleys and sidewalks, and underground utilities. The excavation of the soils will be conducted in such a manner to allow the project archeologist the opportunity to examine the soils for archeological features.



## REFERENCES CITED

- Adams, William Hampton  
2002 Machine Cut Nails and Wire Nails: American Production and Use for Dating 19<sup>th</sup>-Century and Early -20<sup>th</sup>-Century Sites. *Historical Archaeology* 36 (4): 66-88.
- Bertsch, Amy  
2006 *Negro Moses and Slave Jenny: The Cases of Two Alexandria Slaves Who Killed Whites*. Paper prepared for History 141 Northern Virginia Community College.
- Bloomburg, Belinda  
1988 *Free Black Adaptive Responses to the Antebellum urban environment: neighborhood formation and socioeconomic stratification in Alexandria, Virginia 1790-1850*. Masters thesis for George Washington University.
- Bowman, John S. [editor]  
1985 *The Civil War Almanac*. World Almanac Publications, New York, New York.
- Cressey, Pamela J., John F. Stephens, Steven J. Shepard and Barbara H. Magid  
1982 The Core-Periphery Relationship and the Archaeological Record in Alexandria, Virginia. In *Archaeology of Urban American. The Search for Pattern and Process*. Edited by Roy S. Dickens, Jr. Academic Press, New York, New York.
- Crowl, Heather K.  
2002 *A History of Roads in Fairfax County, Virginia: 1608-1840*. American University Washington D.C.
- Department of Historic Resources (DHR)  
2011 *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia*. Virginia State Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.
- Harrison, Fairfax  
1987 *Landmarks of Old Prince William. A Study of Origins in Northern Virginia. Volumes I and II*. Gateway Press, Baltimore, Maryland.
- Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.  
2005 *Then and Now: Archeology at Fort Stanwix*. Electronic Document, [http://www.hartgen.com/FOST/Archeo\\_pipes.htm](http://www.hartgen.com/FOST/Archeo_pipes.htm), accessed December 5, 2012.
- Hurst, Gwen J.  
1990 *U.S. Bottle Chronology*. B.P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii.
- Kügler, Martin  
1989 Clay Pipes made by the Dorn family. *KnasterKOPF* 1:3-16. Electronic Document, [www.knasterkopf.de/hm/he01.htm](http://www.knasterkopf.de/hm/he01.htm), accessed December 5, 2012.

Magid, Barbara H., editor

1990 *Alexandria Archaeology Artifact Code Books*. Alexandria Archaeology Publications Number 11. Alexandria Archaeology Office of Historic Alexandria, City of Alexandria, Virginia.

Miller, George

1992 *Refinement of South's Types and Median Dates*. Manuscript at University of Delaware Center for Archeological Research, Newark.

Miller, T. Michael, compiled by

1991 *Artisans and Merchants of Alexandria, Virginia 1780-1820*. Heritage Books. Bowie, Maryland.

Office of Historic Alexandria (oha)

<http://oha.alexandriava.gov/oha-main/oralhistory/oha-oralhistories.html>  
United States. Bureau of the Census. Accessed 2012.

Scott, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert N.

1880 *The War Of The Rebellion: A Compilation Of The Official Records Of The Union And Confederate Armies. Series I, Volume II*. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Sipe, Boyd

2010 *Archeological Evaluation Report (Phase I Archeological Investigation) and Research Management Plan for the James Bland Development Property, City of Alexandria, Virginia*. Report prepared for EYA of Bethesda, Maryland by Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. of Gainesville, Virginia.

Sipe, Boyd and Kimberly Snyder

2009 *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. of Gainesville, Virginia.

Smith, William F. and T. Michael Miller

1989 *A Seaport Saga: A Portrait of Old Alexandria, Virginia*. Donning Company, Norfolk, Virginia.

South, Stanley

1977 *Method and Theory in Historical Archeology*. University of Illinois Press, Urbana.

Wright, Carroll D.

1907 *The Industrial Revolution of the United States*. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, New York.

## Research Collections and Public Records Consulted

Alexandria Corporation Deed Books  
Alexandria County land tax records  
Alexandria (city) personal property tax records  
Alexandria County chancery court cases  
City of Alexandria land tax records  
City of Alexandria personal property tax records  
DHR Resource Forms

## Maps Referenced

Thompson, M.L.W.

1864 *Plan of Alexandria*. Original Scale 1:5400.

Source: <http://historicalcharts.noaa.gov>

Hopkins, Griffith Morgan

1878 *Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington Including the Counties of Fairfax and Alexandria, Virginia*, Plate 4. Philadelphia. Library of Congress Geography and Map Division, Washington, D.C.

United States Geological Survey

1994 *Alexandria, VA-DC-MD Quadrangle* (Topographic Map). 1:24,000. 7.5 Minute Series U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.



## PLATES





**Plate 1: Test Unit 201 South Profile**



**Plate 2: Test Unit 201/Feature 3-1 North Profile**





**Plate 3: Test Unit 206 West Profile**



**Plate 4: Test Unit 202/Feature 3-3 East Bisection North Profile**





**Plate 5: Test Unit 202/Feature 3-3 East Bisection West Profile**



**Plate 6: Area C West Profile**





**Plate 7: Test Unit 208 Plan**



**Plate 8: Test Unit 208 West Profile**





**Plate 9: Test Unit 204 South Profile**



**Plate 10: Test Unit 203 North Profile**





**Plate 11: Test Unit 205 East Profile**



**Plate 12: Area G North Profile**





**Plate 13: Area G East Profile**



**Plate 14: Trench 1 Overview**  
View to Northeast





**Plate 15: Trench 1 West Profile**



**Plate 16: Test Unit 207 North Profile**





**Plate 17: Trench 2 Overview  
View to Southwest**



**Plate 18: Trench 2 East Profile**





**Plate 19: Trench 3 East Profile**





**Plate 20: Refined and Utilitarian Ceramics**

Top Row: Molded Handle (1780-1830), Molded Fish Scale (1800-1820), Blue (1780-1830) and Green (1800-1830) Shell Edge, Blue (1780-1830) and Polychrome (1795-1835) Hand Painted Pearlware  
 Middle Row: Blue Shell Edge (1830-1860+), Blue Hand Painted (1830-1860+), Green and Violet Transfer Printed (1825-1875+) Decorated Whiteware  
 Bottom Row: Rockingham (1800-1900+), Annular Yellowware (1830-1940), and Yellowware with Blue Band (1830-1940)





**Plate 21: Lead Bullets (Civil War Era)**





**Plate 22: Clothing, Toy, Personal, and Kitchen Artifacts**

Top Row: Brass Buckle, Unidentified Button, Hard Paste Porcelain Prosser Button (post-1840), Hard Paste Porcelain Toy Lid, Brass Key Fragment  
Bottom Row: Glass Stopper, Ferrous Metal Fork Fragment, Bone Finial/Handle Fragment





**Plate 23: Decorated Kaolin Pipe Bowl and Stem Fragments**



**APPENDIX I**  
**Scope of Work**





## **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,



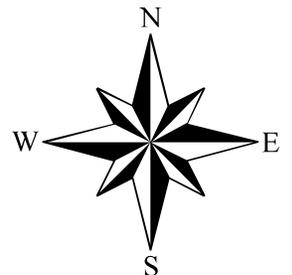
 Project Area

**Vicinity Map**  
**Resource Management Plan**  
**WSSI #21548.03**  
**Scale: 1" = 2000'**

Copyright ADC The Map People  
 Permitted Use Number 20711184



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



**Exhibit A**

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.

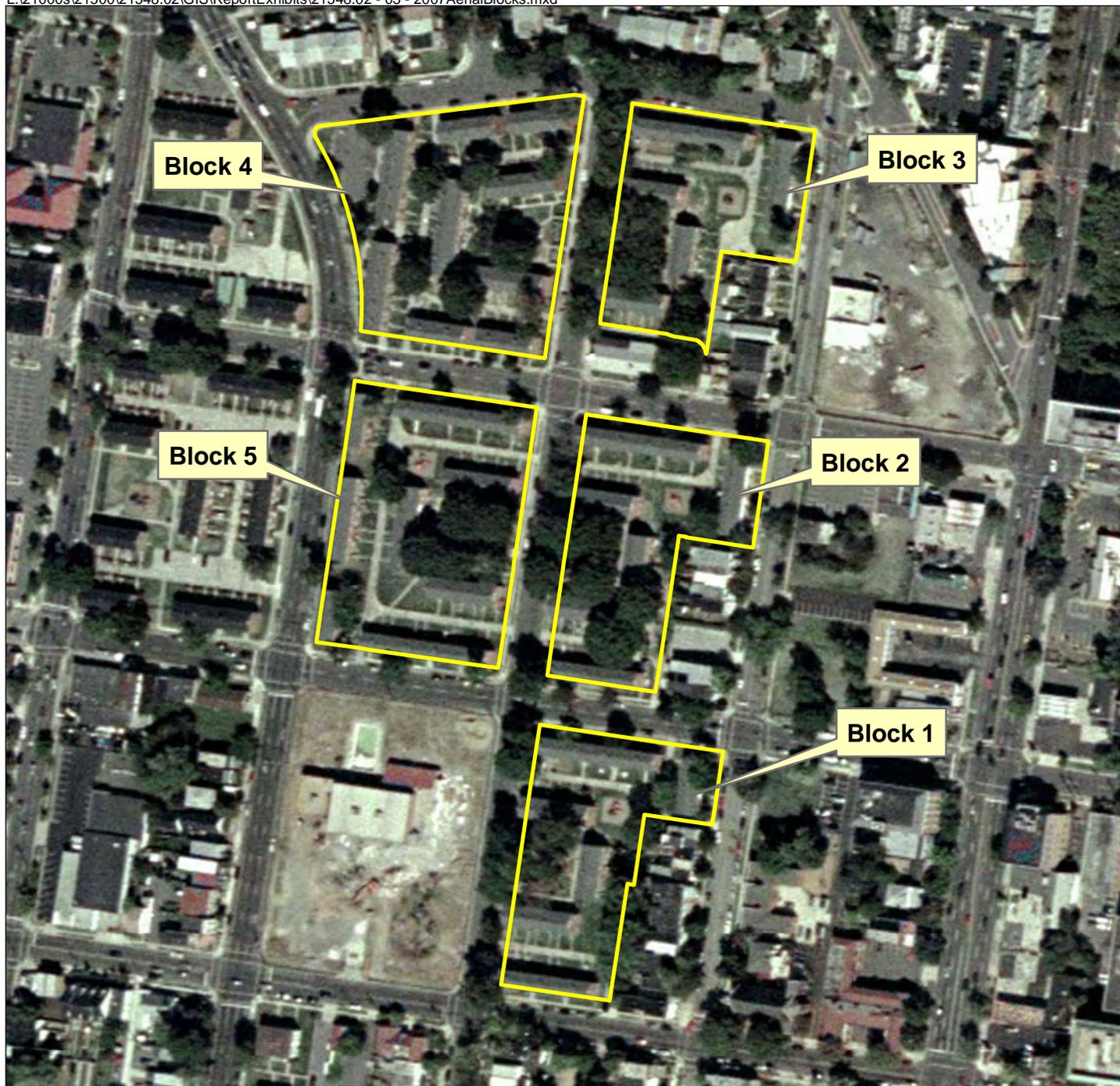
Based upon the results of the documentary study, the James Bland Development property was assessed with a moderate probability for the presence of prehistoric sites and a moderate to high probability for significant historic period archeological sites. A Phase I archeological survey of the property was 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'**

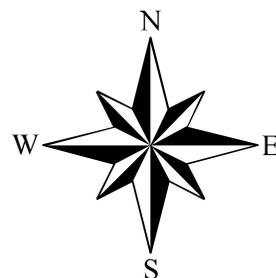
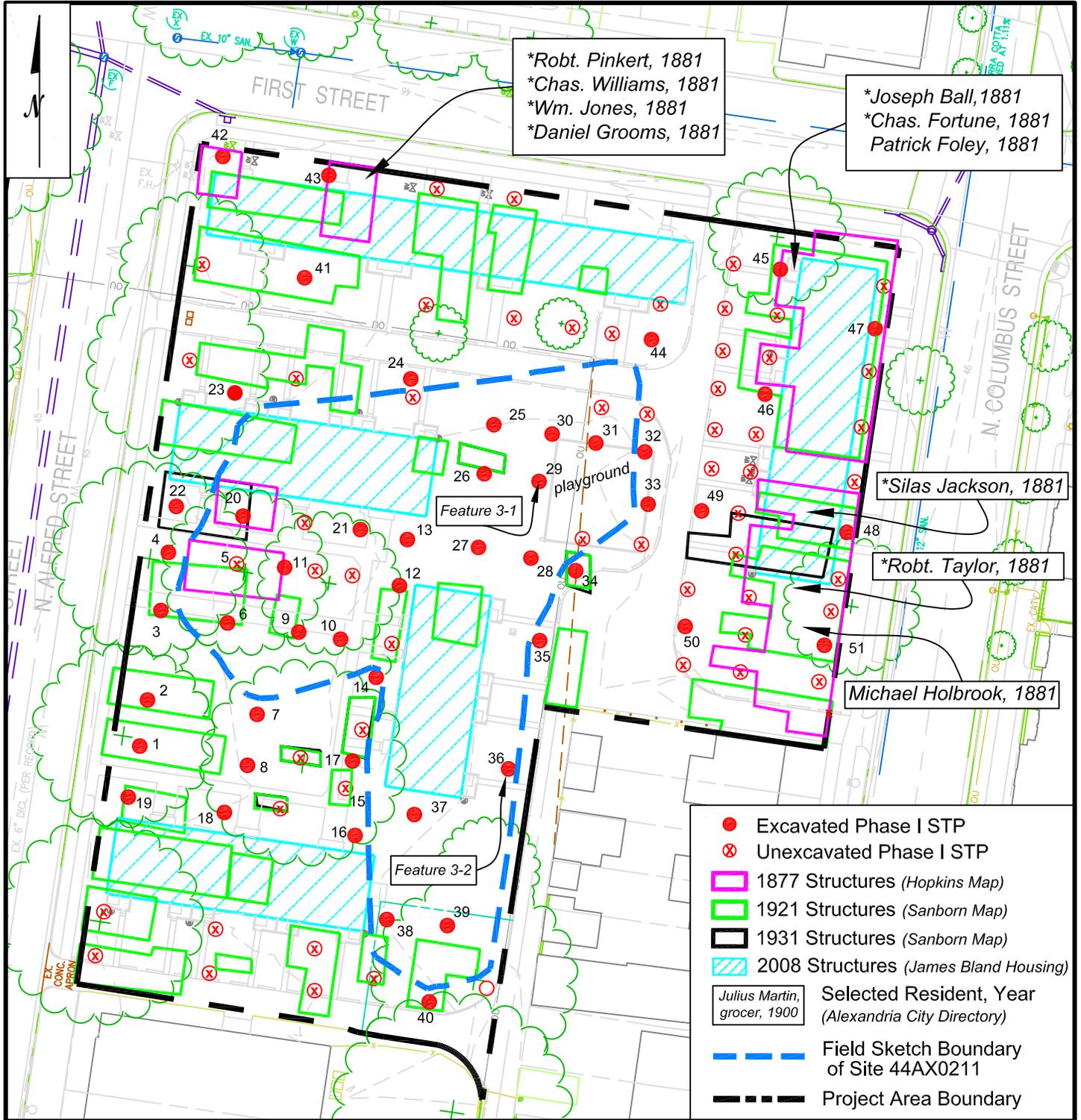


Photo Source: Aerials Express

**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*

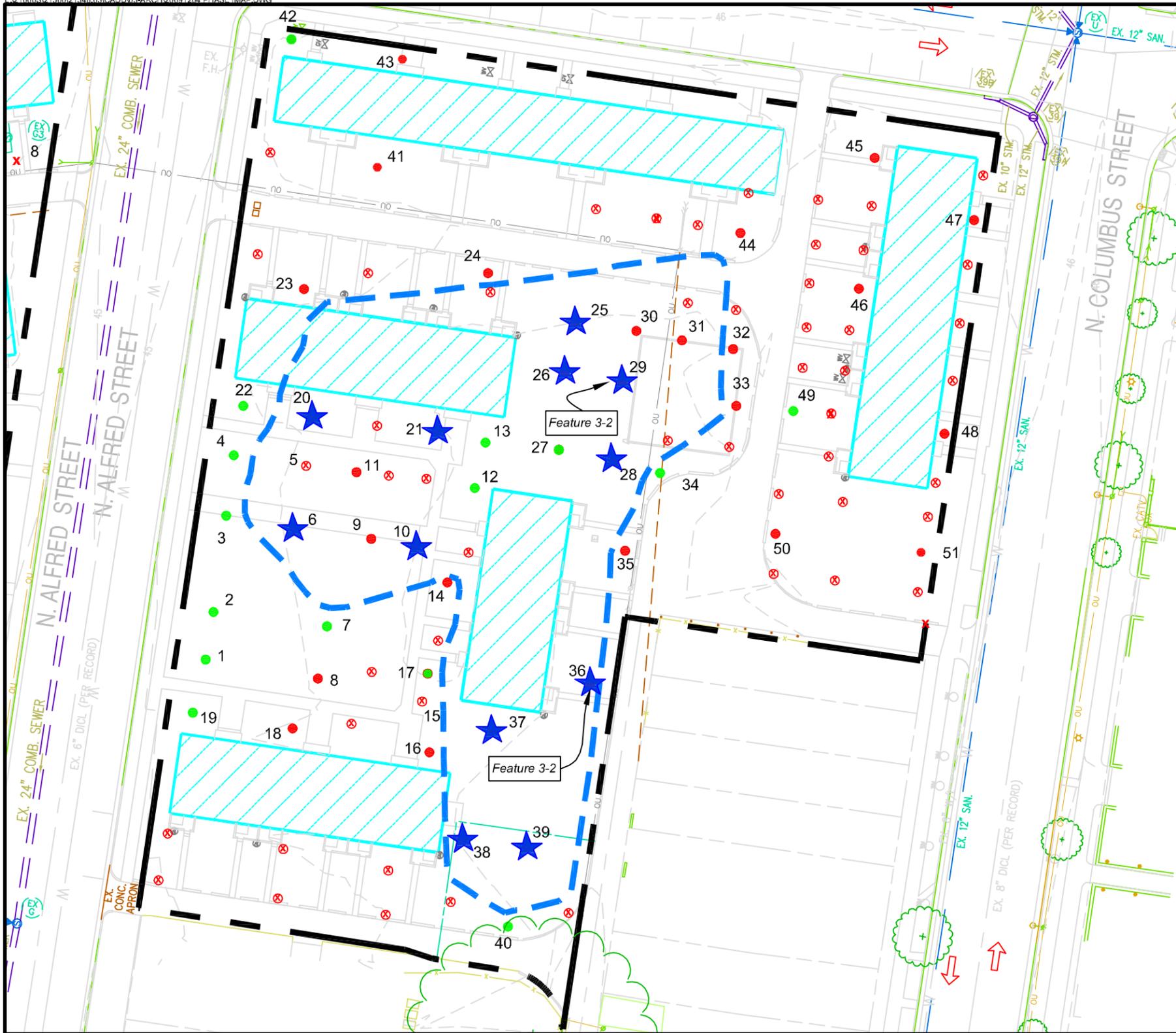
Site 44AX0211 is an historic period archeological site confined to the truncated plow zone buried under modern or late historic urban fill within the central and southern portions of Block 3 (see Exhibit C). The site measures approximately 205 by 150 feet and was defined by 13 positive shovel test pits.

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'**

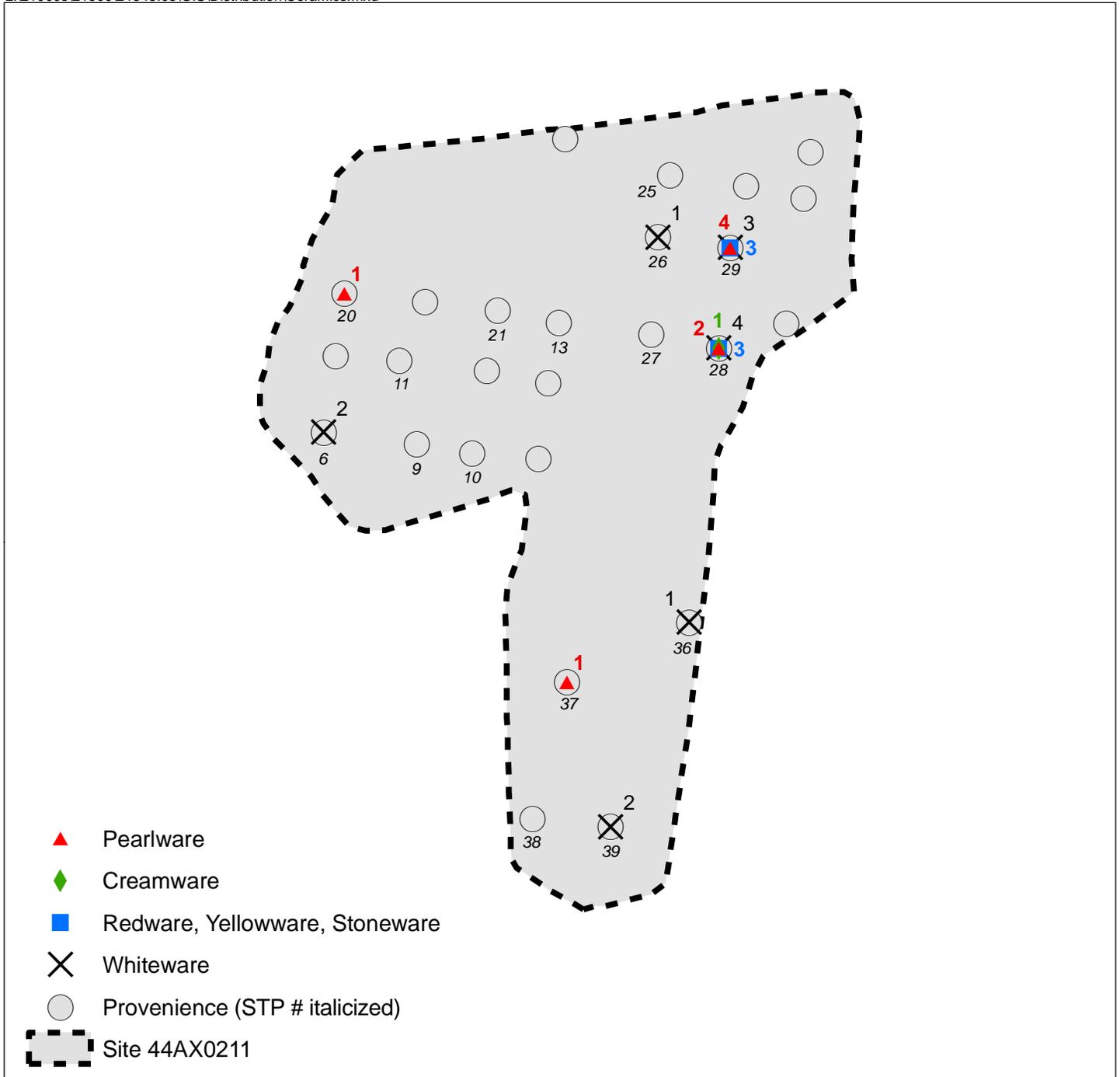
The distribution of selected types of ceramic artifacts within the site is shown in Exhibit E. A relatively dense concentration of historic ceramic finds is present in the northeastern portion of the site. Shovel test pits in this portion of the site produced one creamware sherd (1762-1820, South 1977; 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.

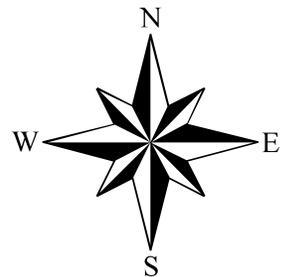
The distribution of glass artifacts within the site is shown in Exhibit F. Concentrations are, again, visible in the northern, western, and southern portions of the site; however the distribution is somewhat more diffuse and the quantities of artifacts within each concentration more even. The northeastern 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.

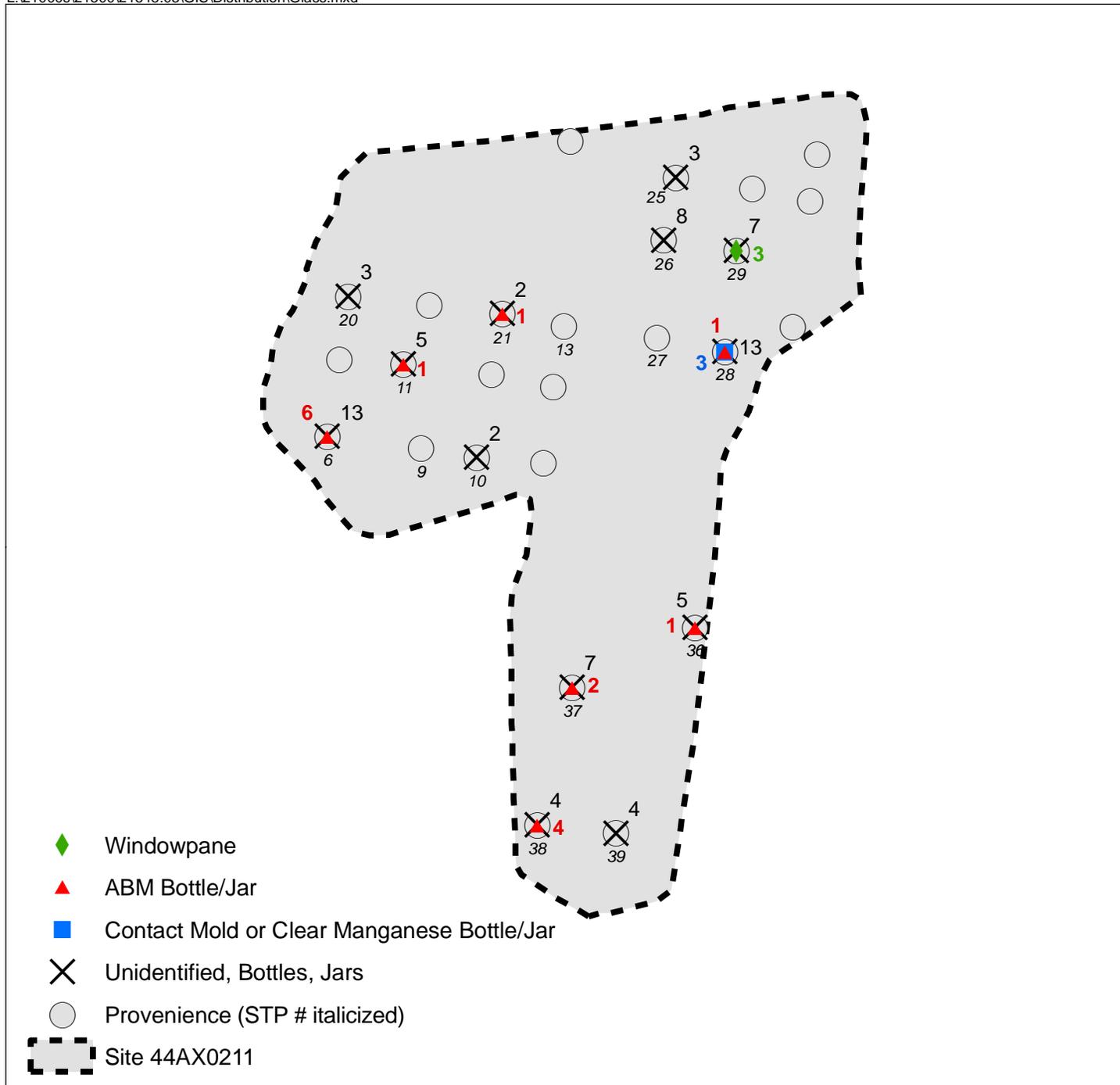
Metal artifacts included two wrought nails; three cut nails (post 1790); eight unidentified nails; one unfired lead .577 caliber Minie ball, for rifle or rifle musket (Civil War Era); and 15 unidentified ferrous metal objects.

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.

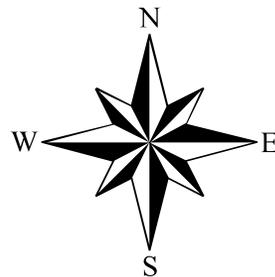


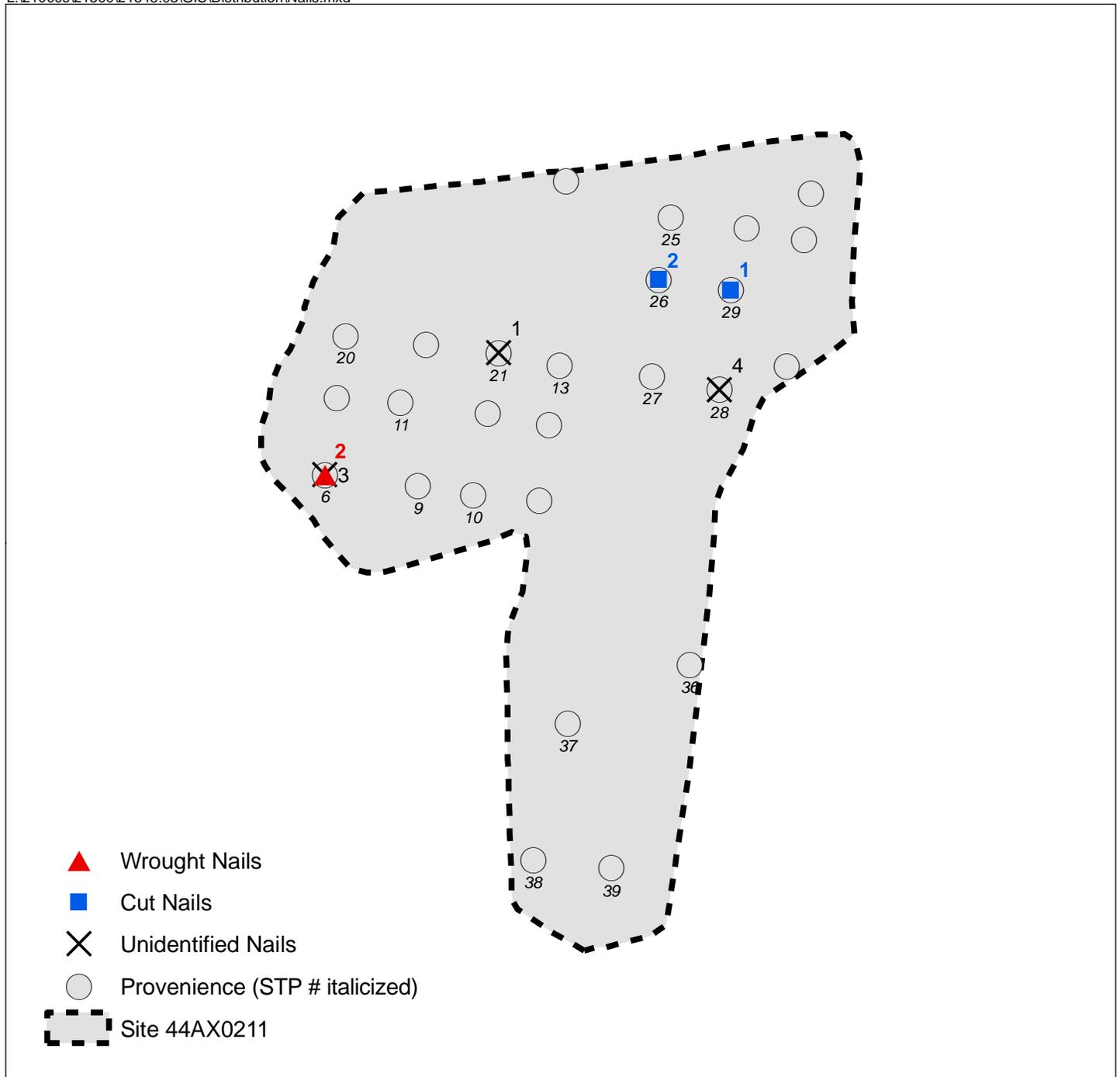
**Distribution Map  
Ceramic Artifacts  
James Bland Phase I - 44AX0211  
WSSI #21548.03  
Scale: 1" = 40'**



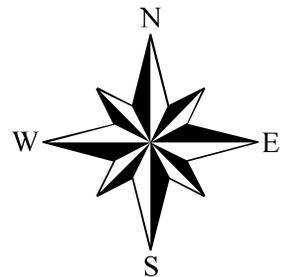


**Distribution Map  
Glass Artifacts  
James Bland Phase I - 44AX0211  
WSSI #21548.03  
Scale: 1" = 40'**





**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.

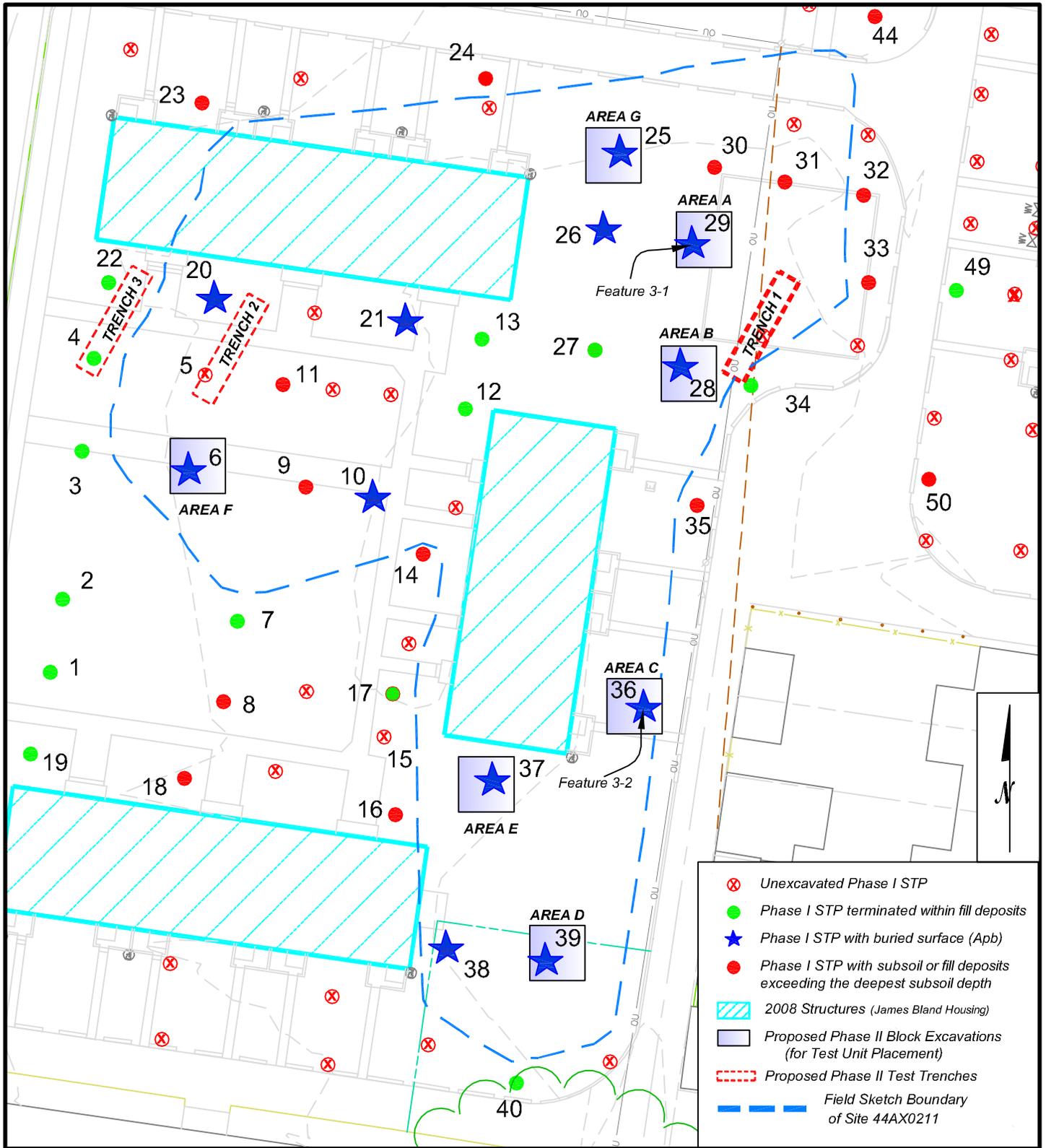
In addition, due to the presence of extant buildings, impervious surfaces and impervious subsurface fills, the program of shovel testing was not adequate to identify all possibly significant archeological resources that may be present within the project area and archeological monitoring of all ground-disturbing 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 25% 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.

L:\21000s\21500\21548.03\Admin\03-ARCH\011010Revisions\Block 3\_Resource Management Plan.doc

---

<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.

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



**JAMES BLAND, BLOCK 3, SITE 44AX0211 PHASE II  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

**AREA A**

**General Collection, Lot 1**

Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe bowl and stem fragment, molded flame decoration on bottom - 5/64 inch bore hole diameter

**Test Unit 201, Apb horizon, Lot 2**

Ceramics

- 1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear glazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, cobalt hand painted decoration, rim fragment, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, base fragment, clear glazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, molded decoration, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter, burned
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel, burned
- 3 hard paste porcelain sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels
- 1 ironstone sherd, molded, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 3.0 inch rim diameter (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 2 kaolin pipe bowl fragments
- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment - 3/32 inch bore hole diameter
- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment, embossed lines and stars, embossed "PETER/DORNI", made in Grenzhausen, Westerwald by the Dorn family during the second half of the 18th Century - 5/64 inch bore hole diameter (1750-1800, Kugler 1989)
- 1 pearlware sherd, molded decoration, hollow vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, hollow vessel
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
- 13 pearlware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, undecorated, rim fragments, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameters (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, underglaze polychrome hand painted decoration, hollow vessels (1795-1840, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue hand painted decoration, burned

- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, unidentified blue decoration, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified decoration, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, blue shell edge decoration, hollow vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherds, polychrome hand painted decoration, hollow vessels, (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1830+, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, polychrome hand painted decoration, rim fragments, hollow vessels, indeterminate rim diameter 1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1830+, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, polychrome spatter/sponge decoration, hollow vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, blue hand painted band, base fragment, hollow vessel, possible chamber pot, 4.0 inch base diameter (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
- 3 yellowware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

#### Glass

- 2 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, molded, patinated
- 1 dark olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 2 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 peacock cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 9 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, patinated
- 4 unidentified light green sherds, flat, patinated
- 1 unidentified olive green spall
- 1 unidentified pale green sherd, flat, patinated
- 1 very pale green cylindrical bottle sherd, molded, patinated

#### Metal

- 1 brass buckle fragment, D-shaped, tang absent
- 1 brass key fragment
- 1 unidentified brass fragment, flat, thin
- 13 unidentified ferrous metal fragments, flat
- 9 unidentified nail fragments, one pulled
- 2 wire nail fragment (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

- 6 bone fragments
- 2 bone fragments, small holes punched, carved, polished
- 3 brick fragments, 50.1 grams
- 1 clam shell fragment, 5.8 grams
- 2 coal fragments
- 26 oyster shell fragments, 119.1 grams
- 1 unidentified material button, round, brass wire eye attachment - 1.1 cm diameter

**Test Unit 201, Feature 3-1, South Bisection, Fill 1 horizon (Post Hole), Heavy Fraction, Lot 3**

Ceramics

- 2 kaolin spalls
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Miscellaneous

- 6 bone fragments
- 3 slag fragments, 0.5 grams

**Test Unit 201, Feature 3-1, South Bisection, Fill 2 (Post Hole), Lot 4**

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 yellowware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 light aqua multi-sided bottle sherd, patinated

Metal

- 7 unidentified ferrous metal fragments, flat
- 1 unidentified nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment
- 4 brick fragments, 16.4 grams
- 3 coal fragments
- 2 oyster shell fragments, 8.9 grams

**Test Unit 201, Feature 3-1, South Bisection, Fill 2 (Post Hole), Heavy Fraction, Lot 5**

Ceramics

- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape

Glass

- 2 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 1 unidentified pale aqua spall

Metal

- 7 unidentified ferrous metal fragments

Miscellaneous

- 9 bone fragments
- 1 fish scale fragment
- 3 slag fragments, 1.9 grams

**Test Unit 201, Feature 3-1, South Bisection, Post Mold Fill horizon, Heavy Fraction, Lot 6**

Glass

- 1 clear multi-sided bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 unidentified aqua spall

Metal

- 3 unidentified ferrous metal fragments

Miscellaneous

- 3 bone fragments, one calcined
- 4 slag fragments, 4.8 grams

**Test Unit 206, Apb horizon, Lot 7**

Ceramics

- 1 gray and buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, cobalt hand painted decoration, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, cobalt hand painted decoration, clear glazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, cobalt hand painted decoration, unglazed, hollow vessel
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, molded decoration, indeterminate vessel shape, possible handle, burned
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, unidentified green decoration, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
- 2 hard paste porcelain sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels
- 1 ironstone sherd, molded decoration, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 6 inch rim diameter (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment
- 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment, molded line decoration, molded floral decoration along seam
- 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment, molded star decoration
- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment, molded decoration - 5/64 inch bore hole diameter
- 2 kaolin pipe stem fragments - 5/64 inch bore hole diameters
- 2 kaolin pipe stem fragments - indeterminate bore hole diameter
- 1 pearlware sherd, black hand painted decoration, base fragment, flat vessel, 10 inch base diameter

- 1 pearlware sherd, blue shell edge decoration, scalloped rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed, hollow vessel (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted decoration, hollow vessel (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze polychrome hand painted decoration, hollow vessel (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 17 pearlware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 5 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue decoration, hollow vessels
- 3 pearlware sherds, unidentified brown decoration, hollow vessels
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, dark brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 redware sherd, light brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior, clear glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel, heavily burned
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, heavily burned
- 1 refined white earthenware spall, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape
- 2 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted geometric decoration, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, flat vessel, probable plate, 9.0 inch rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified gray decoration, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 5 whiteware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, hollow vessel (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
- 3 yellowware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

### Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 3 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, heavily patinated
- 1 clear bottle stopper, hole in top, hollow center, stained
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle sherds, flared lip finishes, patinated (1820-1870)
- 7 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 7 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 1 light aqua multi-sided bottle sherd, patinated
- 2 light green cylindrical bottle sherds, patinated
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 pale aqua multi-sided bottle sherd, embossed "...EX...", patinated
- 1 unidentified aqua sherd, flat
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, curved, thin
- 2 unidentified clear spalls
- 1 unidentified greenish-aqua spall
- 10 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, patinated
- 5 unidentified light green sherds, flat, patinated
- 1 unidentified olive green spall
- 1 windowpane sherd, soda/potash (pre-1864)

### Metal

- 1 brass notched washer
- 7 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post-1790)
- 12 unidentified nail fragments
- 1 wire fragment

### Miscellaneous

- 1 bone finial or handle fragment, carved
- 3 bone fragments, one calcined
- 22 brick fragments (50% discarded in field), 129.8 grams
- 1 clam shell fragment, 5.9 grams
- 4 coal fragments
- 21 oyster shell fragments, 94.2 grams
- 4 slag fragments, 7.4 grams
- 1 slate fragment

## **AREA B**

### **Test Unit 202, Apb horizon, Lot 8**

#### **Ceramics**

- 3 American Rockingham/Bennington sherds, molded decoration, hollow vessels (1800-1912, Miller 1992; 1845-1900+, Magid 1990)
- 2 American Rockingham/Bennington sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1800-1912, Miller 1992; 1845-1900+, Magid 1990)
- 1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior, yellow glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, base fragment, unglazed interior, brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear glazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unidentified cobalt decoration exterior, unglazed interior, hollow vessel
- 1 hard paste porcelain (Prosser) 4-hole sew through button, molded, pie crust type button - 1.1 cm diameter (post-1840, Sprague 2002)
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, molded decoration, base fragment, hollow vessel, 7.0 inch base diameter
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, red overglaze hand painted enamel decoration, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
- 2 hard paste porcelain sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels
- 1 hard paste porcelain toy lid, molded, 0.61 inch rim diameter, hollow vessel
- 2 ironstone sherds, undecorated, hollow vessel, burned (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 3 ironstone sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 kaolin pipe bow fragment, molded lines
- 1 kaolin pipe bowl with partial stem fragment, molded line decoration, - 5/64 inch bore hole diameter
- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment - 1/16 inch bore hole diameter
- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment - 5/64 inch bore hole diameter
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze polychrome hand painted decoration, hollow vessel (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 11 pearlware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue decoration, hollow vessels, one stained
- 2 redware sherds, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 2 redware sherds, unglazed interior and exterior, hollow vessels

- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, possible handle fragment, hollow vessel, heavily burned, stained
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, unidentified blue decoration, hollow vessels
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue shell edge decoration, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue shell edge decoration, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, brown annular decoration, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, green transfer printed, hollow vessel, burned (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, green transfer printed, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, burned (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, mulberry hand painted decoration, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, flat vessel, 12.0 inch rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified decoration, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified green decoration, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 whiteware sherds, blue hand painted decoration, hollow vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, polychrome hand painted decoration, hollow vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 14 whiteware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, white annular decoration, hollow vessel (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

### Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, heavily stained, patinated
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, unidentified collar lip finish fragment, patinated
- 2 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 1 aqua multi-sided bottle sherd, base fragment, possible pontil, very heavily patinated

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, pressed decoration (1827-present)
- 1 cornflower cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 greenish-aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched
- 3 lead multi-sided tableware sherds, patinated
- 5 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, stained, patinated
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 2 olive green cylindrical bottle sherds, patinated
- 1 pale aqua multi-sided bottle sherd, contact mold, patinated (1810-1880)
- 1 unidentified clear spall, patinated
- 4 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, patinated
- 2 unidentified light green sherds, flat, scratched, patinated
- 2 windowpane sherds, potash (pre-1864)
- 2 windowpane sherds, potash/soda (pre-1864)

Metal

- 18 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post-1790)
- 15 unidentified ferrous metal fragments, flat
- 11 unidentified nail fragments
- 3 wire nail fragments (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

- 15 bone fragments
- 33 brick fragments (~75 % discarded in field) , 318.9 grams
- 2 clam shell fragments, 4.1 grams
- 6 coal fragments
- 45 oyster shell fragments, 330.4 grams
- 15 slag fragments, 34.3 grams
- 1 slate fragment

**Test Unit 202, Feature 3-3, East Bisection, Southeast Quadrant, Post Hole/Mold Fill horizons, Lot 9**

Ceramics

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

Glass

- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated

Metal

- 1 ferrous metal fork fragment
- 3 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 2 bone fragments, one calcined
- 6 brick fragments, 660.0 grams

**Test Unit 202, Feature 3-3, East Bisection, Southeast Quadrant, Post Hole/Mold Fill horizons, Heavy Fraction, Lot 10**

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 unidentified aqua spall, patinated

Metal

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

Miscellaneous

- 6 bone fragments, four calcined
- 1 slag fragment, 0.5 grams
- 1 slate fragment

**Test Unit 202, Feature 3-3, East Bisection, Northeast Quadrant, Post Hole Fill horizon, Lot 11**

Glass

- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated

Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment

**Test Unit 202, Feature 3-3, East Bisection, Northeast Quadrant, Post Hole Fill horizon, Heavy Fraction, Lot 12**

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted decoration, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, indeterminate vessel shape
- 5 pearlware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted decoration, hollow vessels, burned (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, patinated

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- 1 unidentified nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 9 bone fragments, one calcined
- 1 brick fragment, 0.2 grams
- 10 slag fragment, 9.1 grams
- 1 slate fragment

**Test Unit 202, Feature 3-3, East Bisection, Northeast Quadrant, Post Mold Fill horizon, Lot 13**

Ceramics

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

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, rounded lip finish, molded arches, tumbler fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)

Miscellaneous

- 2 bone fragments

**Test Unit 202, Feature 3-3, East Bisection, Northeast Quadrant, Post Mold Fill horizon, Heavy Fraction, Lot 14**

Ceramics

- 1 kaolin spall
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified dark brown decoration, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 unidentified green spall

Metal

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

Miscellaneous

- 2 bone fragments, calcined
- 8 oyster shell fragments, 1.3 grams
- 9 slag fragments, 9.3 grams

**Test Unit 202, Feature 3-3, East Bisection, Northeast Quadrant, Fill 3 horizon, Heavy Fraction, Lot 15**

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze polychrome hand painted decoration, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 5.0 inch rim diameter (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated

Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post-1790)

Miscellaneous

- 5 bone fragments
- 1 slag fragment, 0.1 grams

## **AREA C**

### **Test Unit 208, Fill horizon, Lot 16**

#### **Ceramics**

- 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, burned (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed, hollow vessels, burned (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified green decoration, hollow vessel
- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, unidentified blue decoration, indeterminate vessel shape

#### **Glass**

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, duraglas stippling (1940-present)
- 2 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
- 5 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 2 unidentified clear spalls
- 2 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, patinated
- 1 unidentified pale green sherd, flat, stained

#### **Metal**

- 1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head, pulled (post-1790)

#### **Miscellaneous**

- 4 brick fragments, 8.0 grams
- 2 coal fragments
- 1 slag fragment, 1.2 grams

## **AREA D**

### **Test Unit 204, Apb horizon, Lot 17**

#### **Ceramics**

- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified brown decoration, hollow vessel, stained
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, underglaze polychrome hand painted decoration, hollow vessels (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 1 refined white earthenware spall, undecorated, hollow vessel
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)

- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherds, blue hand painted decoration, hollow vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, hollow vessel (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 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
- 1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, stained, patinated

Miscellaneous

- 3 brick fragments, 7.5 grams
- 10 oyster shell fragments, 19.7 grams

**AREA E**

**=Test Unit 203, Apb horizon, Lot 18**

Ceramics

- 1 American Rockingham/Bennington sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1800-1912, Miller 1992; 1845-1900+, Magid 1990)
- 1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, cobalt hand painted decoration, unglazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed interior, brown glazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment, heavily stained - 1/16 inch bore hole diameter
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue shell edge decoration, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, hollow vessels
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, burned
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green decoration, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified mulberry decoration, hollow vessel
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified polychrome decoration, hollow vessel, burned
- 7 pearlware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

- 4 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted decoration, hollow vessels (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, light brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue hand painted floral decoration, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, indeterminate vessel shape
- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels, burned
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, violet transfer printed, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, blue hand painted decoration, hollow vessels, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860, Miller 1992)
- 4 whiteware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, unidentified green decoration, hollow vessels, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

#### Glass

- 2 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 6 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, rounded lip finish, patinated
- 2 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated (1880-1915)
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
- 3 olive green cylindrical bottle sherds, patinated
- 2 pale aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, stained, patinated
- 3 unidentified amber spalls
- 4 unidentified clear spalls, one stained
- 19 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, patinated
- 1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, stained, patinated
- 6 windowpane sherds, potash, patinated (pre-1864)

#### Metal

- 6 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post-1790)
- 1 lead .44 caliber bullet, paper - for army revolver (Civil War Era) (McKee et al. 1980)
- 2 unidentified ferrous metal fragments, flat
- 8 unidentified nail fragments
- 2 wire fragments

Miscellaneous

- 17 brick fragments, 45.6 grams
- 1 clam shell fragment, 5.6 grams
- 1 coal fragment
- 4 daub fragments, 3.3 grams
- 2 oyster shell fragments, 3.2 grams
- 2 slag fragments, 11.9 grams
- 1 slate fragment

Prehistoric

- 2 chert raw material fragments

**AREA F**

**Test Unit 205, Apb horizon, Lot 19**

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, cobalt hand painted decoration, hollow vessel
- 2 hard paste porcelain sherds (mend), undecorated, hollow vessel
- 1 pearlware sherd, black transfer printed, hollow vessel (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green shell edge decoration, flat vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green shell edge decoration, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, handle fragment, molded, hollow vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, molded decoration, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, molded fish scales, unidentified blue decoration, hollow vessel (1800-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted floral decoration, hollow vessel (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified brown decoration, hollow vessel
- 2 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed, hollow vessels, burned (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 16 pearlware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessel, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue decoration, hollow vessels
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, mulberry transfer printed, hollow vessel

- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified orange decoration, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 whiteware sherd, molded, unidentified black decoration, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1845-1885+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, polychrome hand painted decoration, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, violet transfer printed, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherds, blue hand painted decoration, hollow vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 7 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, unidentified blue decoration, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, unidentified mulberry decoration, hollow vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

#### Glass

- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 olive amber cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 4 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, patinated
- 4 unidentified light green sherds, flat, patinated
- 1 windowpane sherd, lime soda (1864-present)
- 2 windowpane sherds, potash (pre-1864)

#### Metal

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

#### Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment
- 12 brick fragments, 74.9 grams
- 3 coal fragments
- 3 oyster shell fragments, 15.8 grams
- 2 slag fragments, 5.7 grams
- 3 slate fragments

## **TRENCH 1**

### **Test Unit 207, Fill horizon, Lot 20**

#### Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified brown decoration, hollow vessel
- 4 pearlware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue hand painted decoration, indeterminate vessel shape

#### Glass

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

#### Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)
- 1 unidentified brass fragment, flat, thin

#### Miscellaneous

- 18 brick fragments, 17.6 grams
- 1 plastic fragment, white, flat, stained (discarded in lab)
- 2 plastic fragments, flat, stained (discarded in lab)