

THE AFRICAN AMERICAN HERITAGE PARK,
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

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Introduction

Between 1985 and 1992 a series of archaeological and historical research efforts were directed to resolve questions surrounding the history and early use of a 1.1 acre tract between Holland Lane and Hooff's Run as a cemetery. The research reported here was conducted between 12 and 26 August, 1992. It was designed to determine two things; 1, whether a proposed development plan for an Afro-American Heritage Park on the site would impact any interments; and 2, to provide better understanding of the location and distribution of interments. This report brings together the findings relating to an historic Baptist Cemetery established by members of Alexandria's Black community in 1885, buried under a City landfill in the early 1960s, and now identified as the site for an African-American Heritage Park.

Background

During early phases of the planing for the Carlyle Project, the Oliver Carr Company learned that clear title could not be obtained for a portion of Norfolk & Southern Railway Company property between Holland Lane and the Alexandria National Military Cemetery. This property was identified in early documents as a Baptist Cemetery (undated "Statement Regarding Baptist Cemetery"). The City of Alexandria began study of the area as a possible site for the construction of shelters for the homeless, and questions

were raised concerning the history of the property (Cressy 1985).

Alexandria Archaeology conducted a study of the property and prepared an overview in which the following facts were presented:

1. The C.M. Hopkins map, 1877, indicates that William J. Holland owned a parcel of land which lay between the Alexandria National Military Cemetery, the Virginia Midland Railway Company to the north, and the present Holland Lane on the west.

2. A Cemetery Association was established on 13 November, 1885, after members of the "Silver Leaf (Colored) Society of Alexandria, Virginia" appointed several individuals to form a corporation for the purpose of creating and maintaining a Baptist cemetery (Charter Book Records of the City of Alexandria, Virginia, (Alexandria Records)).

3. Land for the cemetery was obtained by conveyance from J. Holland to George Keys (Date?) (Deed Book E-5, p. 418), and one acre of four owned by Keys was then conveyed to Thomas Mann on 29 December, 1885 (Deed Book E-5, p. 418, Land Records of Fairfax County, Virginia, (Fairfax Records). It is presumed that the Thomas H. Mann acquiring title to the land is the same Thomas H. Mann identified as General Superintendent of the Baptist Cemetery Association in the papers of incorporation (Cressy 1985: Attachment 3).

No other documentation of the history of the property from its establishment (1885) to the time of Cressey's report was presented, although it is known that the City utilized the area as a landfill in the 1960s.

No evidence of actual interments had been found at the time of Cressey's report (1985). In 1986, however, a City groundskeeping crew discovered a headstone in the area. It memorialized an individual named Abraham Hunter (Cressey 1985: Attachment 5), but it was not demonstrated that the monument was associated with an interment. In 1988 Alexandria's City Manager recommended that the City acquire the cemetery since it seemed to be abandoned property, and that a working group be established to "...examine the site and its history and report back to the Council on the future use of the site (Lawson 1988:1).

An archaeological survey of the area was requested by Alexandria Archaeology in 1990. The survey was carried out by Tellus Consultants, Inc. staff member Allan Westover, and the details presented in a letter report (Westover 1990). That survey resulted in the relocation of the headstone inscribed with the name of Abraham Hunter, described in a news article included as an element of the Cressey report (Cressey 1985), a footstone with inscribed initials (A.H.), and two headstone bases. A piece of dressed stone with a part of an inscribed numeral was also found, for which no function could be determined. It was concluded that the headstone bases were possibly in situ, and that excavation might demonstrate the presence of a grave shaft (Westover 1990).

Westover's work was followed by archaeological investigations conducted by Bromberg and Shephard (1992). They excavated eight trenches: three located on the "blufftop" landfill (Trenches 2, 12 and 5), two on the landfill slope (Trenches 3 and 4), one at the

toe of the landfill slope (Trench 6), and two on the original land surface (Trenches 7 and 8). Their investigations resulted in the identification of three graves. The first was located in their Trench 2, about 30 feet from the edge of Holland Lane and some ten feet below the landfill surface (fig). Coffin fragments and hardware were recovered, together with a portion of a man's vest. No headstone was found in association, and the lack of an A Horizon led Bromberg and Shephard to speculate on the possible destruction of graves by the landfill grading operation (Bromberg & Shephard 1992:). The remaining two graves were located at the junction of Trench 7 and 8 by identifying the grave shafts (fig.).

They relocated the Abraham Hunter headstone, footstone and a nearby basal stone. They found a headstone and basal stone for Sarah Hunter, and a headstone for Julia A. Washington. A large brick and mortar base was also recorded.

Bromberg and Shephard successfully documented the presence of graves and increased the number of identified individuals to three: Sarah Hunter, Abraham Hunter, and Julia Ann Washington. The distribution of features and artifacts, however, indicated that the minimum number of interments was four.

The report which follows describes the archaeological investigations conducted by Tellus Consultants, Inc., between 11 and 27 August, in the fall of 1992, to determine whether development of the area for an African-American Heritage Park would impact burial locations, and to test for the distribution of burials across the cemetery area currently covered with landfill.

Cressey (1985) had indicated that this cemetery was of great significance, being one of only three known early Black cemeteries, and the only one where there were interments remaining (OR WAS IT B&S ??). This situation presented an opportunity, then, to find evidence of mortuary traditions unique to Alexandria's Black community.

Methodology

The site had been tested and identified as a cemetery: graves, headstones and footstones had been located. A scope of work had been prepared. The staff of Alexandria Archaeology and the Consultant's staff member, Allan Westover, determined that eleven trenches should be excavated, and decided upon the layout of those trenches. It was felt that this would provide an acceptable sampling technique. Maps identifying the trench locations had been prepared by PHR&A, and an Engineering firm had set stakes identifying the proposed trench locations on the site (Fig. xx).

Archaeological investigations began with the utilization of heavy equipment to open trenches through modern overburden to reach the buried natural A horizon. Up to 9 feet of recent landfill covered portions of the site.

Work was initiated utilizing a tractor-mounted backhoe/front end loader mounted on rubber. As excavation began it became apparent that the landfill above the cemetery was unstable. As a result, it was not possible to excavate the trenches and maintain vertical walls.

The primary goal was to excavate to the natural A horizon which was buried by landfill, then into underlying soils to locate grave shafts or coffins. The depth of the proposed trenches ranged from three to twelve feet, and it was recognized that the standards of the Office of Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) must be observed. Particularly applicable was the requirement that no worker could enter a trench exceeding 4 feet in depth. The unstable nature of the landfill made it necessary to slope the landfill away from the trenches, thereby avoiding the danger of vertical wall collapse.

Archaeological field crew members monitored the excavation of each trench. When the surface of the buried natural A horizon was encountered, particular attention was focused upon the discovery of headstones, footstones, and the bases for headstones. When the underlying orangish clay was encountered, evidence of the presence of graveshafts and coffins was sought.

Testing conducted by Bromberg & Shephard (1992) had demonstrated that graves could be expected to become identifiable at approximately 3 feet below the natural A horizon. For that reasons, all trenches were excavated to a depth of three to four feet below the natural A horizon, or until grave shafts, coffins, or headstones were encountered. Five hundred and sixty-six linear feet of trench was excavated. Soil profiles were taken on the trenches before they were backfilled.

Terms used to describe the soil in the profiles are:

"Landfill", to indicate recent fill of all kinds.

"Buried A Horizon" or "black, organic" to indicate the original surface of the land when it was a cemetery. The Munsel description is 7.5YR 2/0 black silty loam.

"Orangish clay", to indicate the Cretaceous Period sediments. It has a Munsel notation of 10YR 5/8. It is a yellowish brown silt clay mottled with 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown.

"Marine clay", to indicate deposits of Cretaceous clays which have a Munsel color of 10YR 7/1 light gray clay.

"grave shafts" are a mottled mixture of all three soil types.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

TRENCH A.

Length: 25 feet.

Profile:

Taken 6 feet south of stake A North.

Thicknes of A Horizon = .4'.

Light mottled earth =.4'.

Black and light laminated sands =2.2'.

Orange mottled clay = .8'.

Total Depth = 3.8'

Findings: No graves were identified in this trench.

TRENCH B.

Length: 25 feet.

Profile:

Taken 8 feet north of stake B South.

Sandy black coal dust and root-filled A horizon = .8'.

Mottled yellow alluvial clay = .4'.

Laminated black and light brown soil = 2.4'.

Total Depth = 3.6'.

Findings: No graves were identified in this trench.

TRENCH C.

Length: 60 feet.

Profile:

Taken at north end.

Gravel fill/brown sandy silt = .9'.

Silty loam/root mass = .7'.

Black organic layer = .4'.

Ferrous colored pea gravel = .5'.

Mottled clay (marine clay) = 1.8'.

Total depth = 4.3 feet.

Profile:

Taken at 20 feet from CN stake.

Gravel fill & brown sandy silt = .6'.

Brown sandy silt & small pea gravel, some brick
fragments and root mass = .4'.

Black organic, silty loam = .6'.

Orangish marine clay 2.0'.

Total depth = 3.6 feet.

Findings:

1. Footstone inscribed "JAW" located about 3 feet from the south end of Trench C, and 18 inches west of the trench centerline. It was laying flat in the natural A horizon. It lay about 7 feet from the reported location of a headstone with the name "Julia A. Washington" inscribed. That headstone had been removed by Alexandria Archaeology (Bromberg and Shepard 1992).

2. Grave 1. The grave shaft was identified about 3 feet below the natural A horizon. The eastern end, or foot, was clearly apparent as a mottled soil in the undisturbed orangish clay.

3. Grave 2. This grave was first identified as Trench C, Feature 1, an oval area clearly delineated as the A horizon was removed, because of the sandy nature of the soil within the oval. The oval was 4 feet on its east-west axis and 3.5 feet on its north-south axis. A half-dozen oyster and clam shells were found associated with this feature as the surface was leveled. A small oval, six inches by 8 inches, of broken shell fragments was found approximately 12 inches west of the small oval, and a rectangular black soil stain was situated just six inches to the west of that smaller oval. The rectangular soil stain measured six inches by eight inches and contained half of a brick. This was interpreted as a post-mold.

The feature was cross-sectioned to try to determine its function (Plate xx). It was found to be a pit which had been excavated into a grave. The proximity of the Washington headstone

and the JAW footstone suggests that this is the grave of Julia A. Washington.

The pit stratigraphy indicates that once excavation of the pit had been completed, someone threw a number of wine bottles and two beer bottles into the pit, but did not backfill it. The bottles were encapsulated in a layer of fine gray silt, indicating that rain had washed earth into the pit, and the silt settled out. Subsequent rains had gradually filled the depression with sandy sediments, and the natural A horizon had reestablished itself.

Those bottles which were datable were from the 1960s, suggesting that this was the time of the excavation of the pit. Once the presence of the grave had been established, the feature was re-identified as Trench C, Grave 2. It was determined to be 7 feet long and 2 feet wide.

4. Grave 3. This grave was located between graves 1 and 2. The shaft was identified about 12 inches below the A horizon. It was 6 feet long and 2 feet wide. It was separated from grave 2 by about 12 inches.

A milk-glass vessel had been broken and placed upon the grave near the west end of the shaft, immediately below the A horizon. Shells were observed in the area over the grave shaft.

Trench C, East Extension.

The scope of work required that excavation be expanded around the location of head or footstones for a distance of 7 feet. The excavation eastward from Trench C resulted in the identification of four graves:

1. Grave East 1. The shaft was identified at 2 feet below the A horizon. It was 6 feet long and 2 feet wide. Shells were encountered near the surface of the orangeish clay.

6. Grave East 2. The shaft was identified at 2 feet below the A horizon. It was 6 feet long and 2 feet wide. Shells were encountered, as with the others.

7. Grave East 3.

8. Grave East 4.

TRENCH D.

Length: 50 feet.

Profile:

Taken at Grave 4 Location.

Landfill = 2.68'.

A Horizon = 1.0'

Orange clay = 2.42'.

Marine clay = .58'.

Total depth = 6.68 feet.

Findings:

1. Grave 1. Coffin fragments were identified.

2. Grave 2. Headstone located in A Horizon (Matilda Gaines)

The base of the broken headstone was still in situ.

Footstone

engraved "MG" ca. 7 feet south. Shaft identified when stones

were removed and about 2 feet of earth removed.

3. Grave 3. Shaft identified.

4. Grave 4. Coffin fragments.

5. Grave 5. Coffin fragments.

6. Double Grave west.

7. Isolated headstone: Mary Rome.

8. Isolated monument base, East. Alexandria Archaeology

is said

to have removed a headstone in this area. Could not

excavate

to identify grave because of proximity to tree.

9. Grave 1 East. Shaft identified.

10. Grave 2 East. Shaft identified. This matches the

location

of grave reported by Shepard, who found the east end

in his

trench in the area.

TRENCH E.

Length: 55 feet.

Profile:

Taken 9 feet from EN stake.

Brown silty loam top soil & root mass = .4'.

Mottled orange clay & brown silty loam & root mass = .5'.

Orange marine clay = 1.1'.

Whitish-gray marine clay = 1.6'.

Total depth = 3.6 feet.

Findings:

1. Grave 1. Coffin fragments.

2. Grave 2. Coffin fragments.

3. Footstone engraved CH found in backfill while
trenching here.

TRENCH F.

Length: 121 feet.

Profile:

Taken 4 feet south of FN stake.

Landfill = 4.0'

A Horizon = .3'.

Orange mottled clay = 2.9'.

Marine Clay = 1.0'.

Total depth = 8.2 feet.

Findings:

1. Grave 1. Coffin fragments.

2. Grave 2. Coffin fragments.

3. Grave 3. Coffin fragments. Casket hardware: a handle

bracket (Plate xx).

4. Grave 4. Coffin fragments.

5. Grave 5. Coffin fragments.

6. Grave 1 East. Shaft identified.

7. Grave 2 East. Shaft identified.

TRENCH G. This trench could not be excavated because protected trees would have been destroyed.

TRENCH H.

Length: 50 feet.

Profile:

Taken 6 feet from HS stake.

Thickness of landfill = 8 feet.

Thickness of A Horizon = .33 feet.

Thickness of Orange clay = 1.16 feet.

Marine Clay = 1.83

Total depth = 11.34

Findings: No graves were identified in this area.

TRENCH I.

Length: 40 feet.

Profile:

Taken 12' from north end.

Thickness of Landfill = 2.6'.

Thickness of A Horizon = 00.4'.

Thickness of Orange = 2.2'.

Total depth = 5.2 feet.

Findings: No graves were identified in this area.

TRENCH J.

Length: 80 feet.

Profile:

 Taken 16 feet north of JS stake.

 Landfill thickness = 10.7'

 A Horizon thickness = .5'

 Orange Thickness = 1.5'

 Marine clay = 2.0'

 Total depth of trench = 14.7'.

Findings: No graves were identified in this area.

TRENCH K.

Length: 50 feet.

Profile:

 Taken 3 feet south of KN stake.

 Top of fill. 6.4 feet.

 Landfill thickness = 2.6'

 A Horizon thickness = 1.1'

 Orange clay thickness = 0.9'

Marine clay thickness = 1.8'.

Total depth = 6.4 feet.

Findings: No graves were located in this unit.

PROPERTY LINE TRENCH

Length: 60 feet.

Profile:

Taken at east end of trench.

Landfill thickness = 13.69'.

Thickness of A Horizon = .91 feet.

Thickness of Orange Clay = 3.61.

Total depth of trench = 19.21'.

Findings: No graves were located in this unit.

Feature 1.

A feature composed of gravel and cobbles was encountered 11.5 feet west of the east end of the trench, and at a depth of about 4.5 feet below the surface of the buried Natural A Horizon. It appeared to be between one and two feet thick, and extended for a distance of about twelve feet. The function of this feature could not be determined, but it is likely that it is associated with earlier use of the property, since the Hopkins Map (1887) shows three buildings to the north of the present cemetery site.

When the fieldwork was completed all headstones and footstones were put in storage for safe-keeping until City Planning efforts are completed. All other artifacts and shells were returned to the

graves where they were found. A wooden post was set at the head of each grave and a piece of plastic sheeting laid down to cover the grave and aid in identifying its location before covering them with earth to protect them.

All records, maps, fieldnotes and photographs related to this project are curated in the offices of Tellus Consultants in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

CONCLUSIONS

Research has demonstrated that the Baptist Cemetery Association did establish a cemetery on land acquired in 1885. Twenty eight interments occurred, identified by grave shafts, coffin fragments, and hardware. Five individuals have been identified due to the recovery of headstones providing names and dates of death: Sarah Hunter (24 December, 1896), Abraham Hunter (22 October, 1891), Julia Ann Washington (21 February, 1890) , Mary Rome (15 January, 1899) and Matilda Gaines (23 September, 1897).

Landform

The information obtained through test borings, trenching, and historical research indicates that the original landform between Hooff's Run and Taylor Run formed a broad terrace which stepped gently down from an elevation of about 25 feet above sea level, south toward Hunter's Run. The valley slopes for Taylor Run and Hooff's Run modified the west and east ends of the terrace. The general appearance of the landform is apparent in the Civil War era photographs reproduced and displayed before the Masonic National Memorial. Although certainly modified by construction, demolition and grading, the land retained that general form until the first half of the 1960s when it was used as a land fill by the City. That landfill appears to have created a deposit of debris which begins at the railroad track area on the northern edge (one to two feet of ballast), and becomes increasingly deep to the south. At

the cemetery location the deposit is about 15 feet thick along Holland Lane.

When the Baptist Cemetery Association acquired its acre of land for the cemetery in 1885, it was probably a relatively level piece of ground. It is assumed that access was provided by a simple roadway on the west. Just such an access is identified on the 1877 Hopkins map almost a decade earlier (Fig.), later to be known as Holland Lane. At its eastern edge the cemetery sloped five feet down toward the Hooff's Run floodplain. It seems likely that the trapezoidal shape of the cemetery reflects the angle of the terrace edge along Hooffs Run.

Virtually all of the graves which have been located were on the lower elevation on or at the edge of the terrace. Only one grave was found close to Holland Lane at the 15 foot elevation (Bromberg and Shephard 1992:). Higher ground is usually the preferred in a situation where the proximity of the water table might be a problem. There is every reason to assume, then, that most of the interments occurred closer to the front, or western edge of the cemetery. This does not rule out the likelihood that interments occurred to the east in the Wetlands area. This was not a Wetland until after the installation of sewer line along the edge of Hooff's Run. Poor grading resulted in the creation of a berm which prohibits drainage from the cemetery area into the stream. Although past surveys did not include the Wetlands, Bromberg & Shephard reported the presence of one piece of worked stone in the Wetlands (1992:).

MORTUARY TRADITIONS

Christian cemetery design most commonly requires that the deceased be interred with feet to the east, head to the west, so as to "face" the anticipated Judgement Day Sunrise. This cemetery follows that tradition, except that the graves were generally oriented along a 300 degree azimuth, putting the head 30 degrees north of an east-west line. The primary concentration of graves appear to reflect the layout of four parallel rows. Family groupings are suggested by differences in proximity. Where a number are found together, as in Trench C group, Trench F, and Trench D, the spacing between graves was commonly about one foot. That is the interval commonly used in family plots today. Probes may be used to determine the location of existing graves, enabling the grave-diggers to maintain the one foot spacing (Kuba 1992: Personal Communication). The graves reflect the use of the simple wooden caskets prior to the introduction of concrete vaults after the turn of the Century. They were two feet wide and between six and seven feet in length, whereas graves are now normally three feet wide and nine feet long. One grave (C3 East) was only five feet in length, and is presumed to have been that of a child.

Perhaps the most interesting custom observed during the identification of graves was that of placing oyster shell or clam shell upon the surface of graves. In virtually every instance, (ADD FINDINGS ON AFRICAN MORTUARY TRADITIONS)

RECOMMENDATIONS

No activity should be approved which requires removal of the

buried Natural A Horizon without prior archaeological examination to ensure that no monuments or graves are inadvertently effected. The same rule should apply if the A Horizon is missing. Monuments may have been moved, but it is probable that the graves remain, preserved in the undisturbed clay.

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1985 A Preliminary Historical Report The Baptist Cemetery
Association of Alexandria, Va. Located Near Holland Lane.
Alexandria Arch-
aeology, Alexandria.

Kuba, Edward
Personal Communication. October, 1992.

Westover, Allan
1990 Phase I Survey Letter Report.

Notes from Judy L. and Adam following Library Search. Need detail.
Genovese, Eugene D.
(Date ?) Roll Jordan, Roll: The World the Slaves Made.
Vintage Books/Random House/New York.

"For the slaves of the eastern seaboard, and for
many of the interior as well, graves had to be dug
east-west, with the deceased's head to the west, for

a

man should neither sleep nor be buried 'crossways of
de world'."

B98.0975 Virginia Room
Pickett, Nubile Niles
Folk Beliefs of S. Negroes. ??

Virginia Historical Society
William Huntington Papers
Mss1H92629 Charlotte County.
1839-55 Diary which records...the religious activities of slaves.

APPENDIX A

44AX136 ARTIFACT COUNT
8/25/92 ADAM

Trench C

Grave 1. 2 Oyster shells.
1 Clam shell.
1 whiteware dish, basal fragment, with 4 raised green dots along the edge of the base.

Grave 3. 5 iron nail fragments.
6 natural iron concretions.

Trench C, Feature 2 (on top of Trench C Grave 3).

13 shells and shell fragments.
1 iron nail fragment.
106 plain milk glass body sherds.
9 curved milk glass sherds.
1 milk glass rim, flat, plain.
(The milk glass vessel may have been a flat plate with a stand.)

Trench C, Extension East.

Grave 1. 5 Oyster shell.
1 Clam shell.

Grave 2. 5 Oyster shell fragments.

Grave 3. 5 Oyster shells.
1 iron concretion, natural.
1 bottle base fragment, light green, num. 2 on bottom.
1 bottle lip, light green. 2 piece mold, tooled lip.
12 light green body sherds.
1 small piece of coal.

Trench D.

Grave 1. 1 white glass base, pontil, 2" dia.
1 white milkglass, curved, 3"x2".
1 light green glass, curved 3"x2".
1 2" piece ferrous metal.
1 white ware frag.
7 Oyster shells.

Double Grave, Extension West.
14 Pieces of shell.

Mary Rome Headstone area.

6 Oyster shell.
3 pieces of gravestone.

Black Organic Circle, 6" deep.

East of Mary Rome Headstone.

Whiteware with 3/4" band of blue and 2 1/8" bands
of blue-green. Finished rim, 2"x2".

Burial 3.

37 pieces of oyster shell.

1 whiteware rimsherd 2"x2" with embossed fleur-
de-lis.

Trench D, Extension East.

Grave 1. 46 pieces of shell.

1 ferrous metal washer 2 3/8" O.D., 1" I.D.

1 glass bottle stopper with ground base 3" long,
stopper 1/2" dia., full dia. 1 1/2". No. 115
etched in glass.

1 piece of flat window glass 1"x1/2".

Grave 2. 26 pieces of shell.

1 piece of curved clear glass 1"x3/8".

East of "MG" Footstone (not associated with any visible
Graveshaft).

Electric bulb socket, glass base, metal, from fill.

8 pieces of shell.

3 pieces of flat glass, thick.

6 pieces of whiteware with blue pattern.

1 piece of whiteware with no markings.

4 pieces of white heavy decorative milkglass, all
fitting together to form a base.

Trench E.

Grave 1. Shells (uncounted) and coffin cloth.

Grave 2. Flat glass, coffin hardware and shells (uncounted).

Trench F.

Grave 1. Shells (uncounted).

Grave 2. Shells (uncounted).

Grave 3. Coffin furniture.

1 nail.

Shells (uncounted).

Grave 4. Shells (uncounted).

Trench F, Extension East.

Grave 1. Shells (uncounted).

Grave 2. Shells (uncounted).

APPENDIX B

ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Feature 1

J. Lebio 8/25/92

Bag 1 of 5.

1. Clear glass bottle, whole, 11" tall x 3" dia., with grape & vine motif at shoulder. metal ring cap seal around neck, screw cap. On bottom, 10M77, 7, ? fig.

2. Clear glass bottle (broken, lower portion only, 3" dia. "4/5 QUART" in raised letters 3 times around lower end at the base. " WINE 3" on bottom.

3. Clear glass bottle (broken, upper portion only), screw cap, metal ring cap seal in place. No writing.

4,5,6,7. Clear glass pieces, no markings.

8,9. Clear glass pieces, curved, with diamond pattern at curve.

10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15. Thin molded plastic, white.

16. Coal, approximately 3/4"x3/8".

17. Piece of paper-thin red plastic, 1/4"x1/4".

18. 1/4" piece of thick, yellowish plastic, curved and smooth on the convex side, rough on concave, approx. 1/2"x1/4".

Bag 2 Of 5.

1. Brown glass bottle (whole), rolled lip 6" tall, 2 1/2" in diameter.

"No Deposit No Return - Not To Be Refilled" in raised letters

at shoulders above a 1/2" band of stippled pattern.

1" band of stippled pattern around the base.

1/4" stippled pattern around edge on bottom.

On bottom, 1Q.4; 64; "A" in circle.

2. Clear glass bottle base, 3" diameter.

On bottom, WINE, 4, and 3. "4/5 Quar" in raised letters.

3. Fragment of black fabric, very even weave.

4. Clear glass bottle neck. Red aluminum screw cap in place.

"Turn -- Turn -- Turn -- Turn" in raised letters on cap.

"69" stamped in purple ink on top of

5. Clear glass piece, curved. 1"x1 1/2", 1 3/4
Embossed with grape and raised line.
6. Clear glass piece, curved. Approximately 1"x1"x1'2".
Embossed with raised line.
7. Clear glass piece, curved. Approximately 2 1/2 x 2 1/2".
"QUART" in raised letters along broken edge.
8. Clear glass bottle shoulder, approximately 3" diameter.
Seamed. No markings.
9. Clear glass piece, curved, 2" x 1".
"4/5 QUAR.." in raised letters along broken edge.
10. Clear glass piece, 1 1/2" x 1".
Zig-zag () raised pattern.
11. Clear glass piece, curved 6". Whole bottle diameter
estimated at 3".
Zig-zag () raised pattern at base.
12. Clear glass bottle base, complete. 3" diameter.
"4/5 QUART 4/5 QUART" in raised letters around lower
edge.
" DIXIE WINE CO. RICHMOND, VA." 14, on bottom.
13. Terra Cotta piece 1"x3/4" x 3/4" thick. Slightly
curved.
Smooth finish on both sides and a smoothly finished lip.
- 14 - 51. Thirty seven clear glass pieces, all slightly
curved. No marks.

Bag 3 of 5.

1. Clear glass piece, curved. Approximately 3 1/2" x 2 1/2".
"-ALLON" in raised letters.
2. Clear glass piece, container bottom. Diameter est. at 4".
Stippled design in circle on bottom.
3. Clear glass bottle base. 2 1/2" diameter.
"NO DEPOS...NO RETURN" in raised letters on lower edge.
"70 2 19 KPP (in circle) on bottom.
4. Clear glass bottle neck with gold colored metal cap and
metal
sealing ring in place. No printing.
5. Clear glass bottle base fragment. 3 1/2" x 1 1/2".
R-105, 57, 67 all in circle on bottom.

6. Clear glass piece, curved. 3" x 2".
"HALF.." in raised letters.
7. Clear glass piece, decorative pattern 1" x 1" x 1/4"
thick.
No lettering.
8. Clear glass bottle neck. 1" diameter.
Threaded neck, no other markings.
9. White metal cap sealing ring, 1" diameter.
10. Copper wire 5" in length.
11. Foil label fragment, green and red & gold.
Too fragile to measure, no legible printing.
12. Fabric, black, even weave, 1" x 2".
- 13-23. Terra Cotta sherds, finished both sides. No designs.
24. Terra Cotta sherd, very light in color, finished both
sides.
Finished lip 1/4" thick.
- 25-161. Clear glass pieces, various sizes, no markings.

Bag 4 of 5.

1. Clear glass bottle base. 2 3/4" diameter.
Three concentric rings of raised dimples on bottom.
2. Clear glass bottle neck. 2 1/4" Outside diameter.
With plastic carrying handle in place. No markings.
3. Layerd paper cap liner 1 1/2" diameter.
4. Copper wire 4" long.
5. Clinker 2 1/2 x 1 1/2" diameter.
6. - 8. Terra Cotta pieces, irregular in shape. No markings.
9. Terra Cotta piece, very light in color, 1/4" thick.
One edge finished.
10. Ferrous metal chunk. Flat on one side, irregular on
reverse.
Approximately 1" diameter. No markings.
11. Clear glass piece. "...FRR..." in raised letters.
12. Clear glass piece. "...ONF..." in raised letters.

13. Clear glass jug. Neck, shoulder and loop handle.
Threaded neck
is 1 7/8" Outside Diameter. "HALF..." In raised letter on
shoulder.
"GALLO..." on other side of shoulder fragment.
14. Clear glass bottle neck. White plastic screw cap in
place.
1" diameter. No markings.

LIMITS OF DELINEATED WETLANDS

