

**ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE ELLIOT HOUSE,
323 FAIRFAX STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**

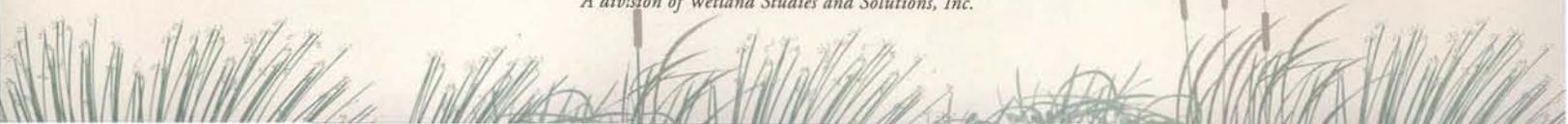
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ABSTRACT

Archaeological investigations were conducted in the rear and north yards of the Elliot House, located at 323 Fairfax Street on the northwest corner of Fairfax and Wolfe Streets in Alexandria, Virginia. The work was conducted for the Old Presbyterian Meeting House of Alexandria, Virginia, by Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc. (TAA), of Woodstock, Virginia. The work was carried out from April through June of 2003. Fieldwork and report contents conformed to the guidelines set forth by the 1996 *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards*, the City of Alexandria Archaeology Protection Code as set forth in Zoning Ordinance Section 11-411, as well as the *Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (Dickenson 1983). The work also follows the specific requirements of the Scope of Work for this project that was developed by Alexandria Archaeology. The purpose of the survey was to determine if archaeological resources are present within the impact area and to provide a preliminary assessment of their potential significance. Investigations at the Elliot House resulted in the identification of one archaeological site, 44AX0192. The site consists of a number of features relating mostly to various improvements and alterations to the house itself and to the use of the yard area. Fill containing 19th and 20th century artifacts covered all or most of the yard itself. Two shaft features, one well and one cistern, were also discovered. The construction of these features likely dates to the construction of the Elliot House or earlier. The cistern was likely abandoned and filled between 1848 and 1855, and it contained miscellaneous household refuse, most likely from the household of Charles Unruh. The well was filled sometime after 1910 and contained miscellaneous household refuse mixed in a large volume of furnace waste and oyster shells. Both shaft features at 44AX0192 were completely excavated and documented. Because no other undisturbed contexts or features were found at the site, no further archaeological work is recommended for the site.

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT
THE ELLIOT HOUSE
323 SOUTH FAIRFAX STREET
(SITE 44AX192)**

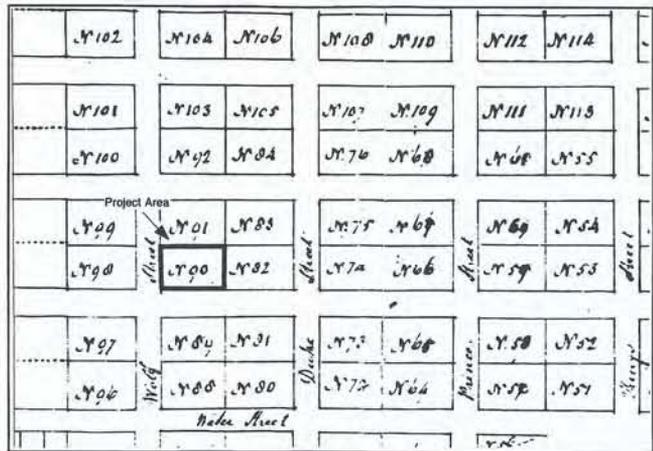
Introduction

The Elliot House, located at 323 South Fairfax Street in the City of Alexandria, is a two-story Greek Revival home that, until recently, had changed little since its construction in the middle of the 19th century. The property is now owned by the Old Presbyterian Meeting House of Alexandria, who in 2003 planned for the construction of a large, partly subterranean addition to the rear of the historic structure. Because of the historical nature of the property and its location within Old Town, the City of Alexandria required that archaeological investigations be conducted on the property prior to breaking ground for construction. From April through June of 2003, professional archaeologists conducted investigations on the property in order to determine whether or not significant archaeological resources would be affected by the planned construction. These investigations resulted in the discovery of two brick features, one well and one cistern, located in the rear yard of the house. Both features were excavated completely before they were subsequently destroyed by the construction of the new addition.

Historical Background

The Elliot House is located on a portion of the original Lot 90, which occupied the southeast quadrant of the city block bounded by Wolfe Street on the south, Royal Street on the west, Duke Street to the north, and South Fairfax Street to the east. Lot 90 was one of the lots laid out for the Town of Alexandria in 1763

as part of the first enlargement of the town authorized by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in November of 1762. George Johnston, one of the Trustees of Alexandria, purchased Lots 90 and the adjacent Lot 91 for



**Portion of West's 1763 Map of Alexandria, Showing
the Location of the Project Area**

15 pounds at a meeting of the Trustees held on May 9, 1763. In his will written in February of 1766, Johnston requested that his town lots be sold by his executors for the payment of his debts.

Richard Arell and his family moved to Alexandria in the late 1760s, at which time he began buying town lots in Alexandria as investments. No record can be found of when he purchased Lots 90 and 91, but the transaction must have taken place before 1773, at which time Arell conveyed portions of these lots for the site of the Presbyterian

Church, now located to the north of the Elliot House. The Elliot House lot passed to Arell's descendants and was eventually sold in 1832 to Thomas Smith, a carpenter who had previously purchased adjacent lots on Wolfe Street. A deed dated 1844 officially records the sale of the Elliot House lot to Charles B. Unruh, but land tax records indicate that Unruh had occupied the lot and built the house that came to be known as the Elliot House by 1842.

The 1850 census enumerates the Unruh household as consisting of Charles B. (age 42), his wife Susan (age 36), and their five children, Charles (age 16), Laura (age 10), Georgiana (age 10), Marie H. (age 6), and Frank (age 2). A presumably unrelated young man, John Johnson (age 21), was also in residence at the household. Charles B., his oldest son, Charles, and Johnson are all listed as blacksmiths. It is likely that Johnson

worked for Unruh and resided with his family. Charles B. Unruh was listed in the 1853 directory for Alexandria as a blacksmith with a business at corner of Duke and Union Streets.

Unruh put his house up for sale in 1855. The following advertisement appears in the *Alexandria Gazette* on June 19, 1855:

For Sale -- the large double Dwelling House and Lot of Ground on Fairfax Street, adjoining the First Presbyterian Church. The House is large, with fine large rooms, large hall in centre, large piazza on back, with iron railing. The house is finished in good style, with marble mantles, hydrant in the yard and kitchen, summer kitchen, wood house and stable, a handsome flower garden and fruit trees. Terms liberal. Apply on the premises to C. B. Unruh.

There were a number of owners of the Elliot House after 1855, most of whom owned it for no longer than one or two decades. During this time, extensions were added and removed from the rear of the house, but much of the original house remained intact. In 1960 the property was sold to Jean R. Elliot, the last private owner of the property. In 1979 Elliot conveyed the lot and house to the Old Presbyterian Meeting House, with the reservation that she and her husband may remain in residence as long they lived.

Archaeological Investigations at the Elliot House

From April through June of 2003 archaeological investigations were undertaken in the rear yard of the Elliot House lot. In the initial phase of these investigations, the additions on the rear of the house and the bricks paving the alley running east-west immediately north of the house were removed. Using a backhoe, the upper levels



Portion of a Circa 1850 Plan of Alexandria, Showing the Location of the Project Area

of soil were stripped from the areas north and west of the house. A total of 25 features were identified and documented. In addition to a number of smaller features, two large brick shaft features were found; one was a well (designated Well 1), and the other was a cistern (designated Well 2). Several shovel test pits were also excavated in the yard in order to examine the soils for disturbance and to recover a sample of artifacts. These tests showed that layers of fill containing 19th and 20th century artifacts covered all or most of the yard area.

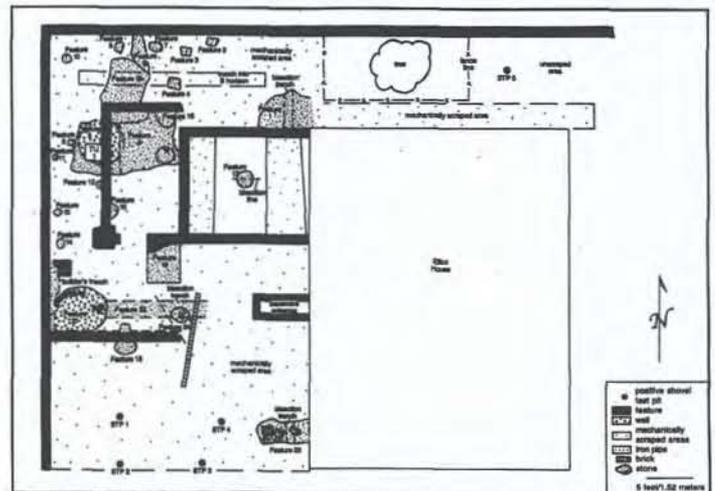
The large shaft features were excavated in the second phase of these investigations. Because of its depth, Well 1 required shoring, and the fill within the well was removed by the construction contractor. The archaeological staff supervised the excavations and water screened all of the fill. The fill in both features was removed in one foot levels, and artifacts from each level were bagged accordingly.

Results of the Investigations

Well 1 measured over 5 feet across and was just over 18 feet deep. The cistern was just under 5 feet in diameter and only 6 feet deep. Both were lined with dry-laid bricks placed in irregular courses. The bottom of the well was set on wooden planks, perhaps in order to stabilize the lower brick courses, which were laid in the soft mud at the water table. A terra cotta drain pipe that apparently led from the house emptied into the well at about 5 feet below the ground surface. This was probably a later modification added when the well was no longer used as a source for drinking water. The bottom of the cistern lay directly on the sandy subsoil.

An examination of the two shaft features themselves, the artifacts they contained, and the historic records associated with Elliot House suggests that the well and cistern were

probably constructed at the time when Charles Unruh built his house. Unruh had received a permit to connect to water company pipes in 1854, thereby eliminating the need for either a cistern or a well and making it unlikely that either would have been constructed after that time. It is also possible that one or both of these features was already on the lot when Unruh purchased it. The land tax records for the property show that prior to the construction of the house, the lot had been used as a garden. The well and/or the cistern may have serviced that garden.



Plan Map Showing Features 1 - 25 within the Site Area

The artifacts contained within the features tell us about when the well and cistern were no longer in use. The cistern was evidently abandoned long before the well. The most recent date of manufacture of the artifacts contained within the cistern fill was 1848, indicating that the feature was filled after that year. The stable that is mentioned in the 1855 advertisement for the sale of the property was located over the cistern, so it is likely that the feature was no longer in use when that structure was built. The artifacts and the records, therefore, indicate that the cistern was abandoned and filled sometime between 1848 and 1855.

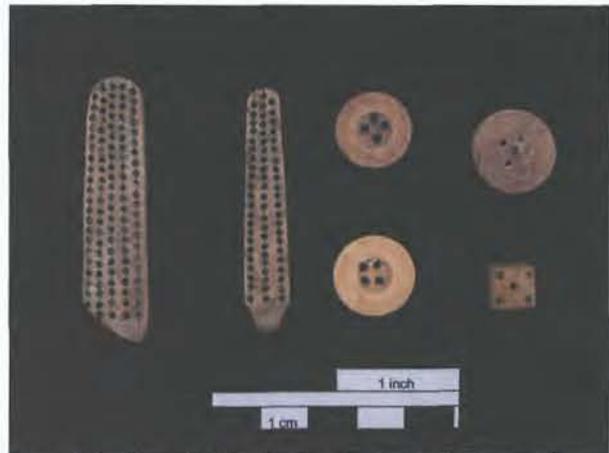


Transfer Printed Whiteware Plate from Cistern

The artifacts in the cistern include household items such as food refuse, ceramics, bottle glass, glass tableware, chimney lamp glass, personal items, buttons, toys, as well as nails and windowpane glass. The artifacts are most likely refuse from the Unruh household. The artifacts in general appear to reflect a household of relative, but not extreme, wealth. Of the white earthenware and porcelain ceramics, a greater number were decorated than plain, indicating consumer choice of the more expensive of the available wares of the day. The assemblage also included a large number of glass tumbler and tableware fragments. The large quantity of tumbler fragments is surprising for an ordinary household and suggests they may have served a special function. Large quantities of tumblers are usually associated with a tavern public house, or boarding house; however, the historic records provide no evidence that the property was used as such. The glass tableware fragments included bowls, jugs or pitchers, plates, wine glasses, goblets, one vase, and a cup.

The cistern also contained a variety of miscellaneous items. Objects that might have been associated with the Unruh children include one bone die, one porcelain doll leg, several slate pencil fragments, and marbles

made of stone, porcelain, and clay. Clothing related items include a few glass beads, bone buttons and buttons made of white milk glass, as well as a single metal shoe eyelet. Small personal items include an eye glass lens, a bone bobbin cap, a metal pocket knife with a tortoise shell handle, clay pipe fragments, and two bone toothbrush heads. The food remains included bone fragments, egg shells, fish scales, and coffee beans.



Bone Toothbrush Heads, Buttons, and Die from Cistern

The well, on the other hand, was not abandoned and filled until after 1910, which is the most recent manufacture date for artifacts contained within the majority of its fill. Because only the upper levels of the well contained fragments of duraglas, which became widely available after 1940, the well was probably almost completely filled before that year. The owners of the property during this time period between 1910 and include the George B. Kennedy family (from 1893 until 1918), the Chamber of Commerce (from 1918 until 1923), the Reese C. Bowton family (from 1923 until 1928), and the Paul C. Crocker household (1928 until 1936).

The household refuse consisted primarily of glass bottle fragments, a great many of which were beer or ale bottles (almost 20% of the total bottle fragments). Also in the refuse were ceramic sherds, miscellaneous personal

items, such as comb fragments, a hair pin, a barrette, bone fan slats, a purse clasp, and bone and plastic toothbrush fragments. Clothing-related items included garter, snap, and safety pin fragments, pieces of leather shoes and boots, and a shell button. Several toys were also found in this feature, including porcelain doll fragments, a hand painted doll face, one toy porcelain plate, and several clay marbles. Other items included a thermometer fragment, wooden and slate pencils, a mechanical pencil, drawer pulls, electrical lighting fixture parts, and miscellaneous metal hardware. The glass bottle fragments included a variety of container types, reflecting the growing availability of glass containers and the diversification of its use as containers for a expanding variety of products. Very few (only four) glass tableware fragments were included in the assemblage. In addition to household refuse, this feature also contained large quantities of oyster shells and voluminous quantities of furnace or stove waste that included coal, ash, and slag.

liquor and ale bottles, and pipe fragments give us a tangible reminder of the lives of the men, women, and children who likely lived in the Elliot House during the middle of the 19th century and again during the early decades of the 20th century.



Miscellaneous Bottles from Well



Hand Painted Porcelain Doll from Well

The household items found in both features are secondary refuse deposits and may not be accurate and complete representations of the total material culture universe of either household. Nevertheless, the presence of certain items such as toys, beads, fan slats,

This summary is based upon a 2004 report entitled, *Phase I Archeological Investigation at 323 South Fairfax Street, Alexandria, Virginia*, with contributing authors Christine Jirikowic, Gwen J Hurst and Tammy Bryant. Produced by Thunderbird Archeological Associates on behalf of Alexandria Archaeology and Scott-Long Construction.

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of archaeological investigations conducted in the rear and north yards of the Elliot House, located at 323 Fairfax Street on the northwest corner of Fairfax and Wolfe Streets in Alexandria, Virginia (Figure 1; Plate 1). The work was conducted for the Old Presbyterian Meeting House of Alexandria, Virginia, by Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc. (TAA), of Woodstock, Virginia. The work was carried out from April through June of 2003. Investigations at the Elliot House resulted in the identification of one archaeological site, 44AX0192, which consists of two shaft features and buried domestic debris from various time periods.

Joan Walker, Ph.D., served as Principal Investigator for this project. Tammy Bryant, M.A., was the Field Supervisor. Chris Shephard, Jennifer Rakos-Simonson, Lori Gray and Alec Bennett served as Field Technicians. The background research was conducted by Gwen J. Hurst, who also wrote those sections of the report. Rachel Teates, Joshua Teates, Boyd Sipe, Heather Cline, and Chris Shephard served as laboratory technicians. Lesley Mitchell-Watson prepared the illustrations.

Fieldwork and report contents conformed to the guidelines set forth by the 1996 *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards*, the City of Alexandria Archaeology Protection Code as set forth in Zoning Ordinance Section 11-411, as well as the *Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (Dickenson 1983). The work also follows the specific requirements of the Scope of Work for this project that was developed by Alexandria Archaeology (Appendix I). The purpose of the survey was to determine if archaeological resources are present within the impact area and to provide a preliminary assessment of their potential significance. If a particular resource was felt to possess the potential to contribute to the knowledge of local, regional, or national prehistory or history, additional work would be recommended. After the discovery of the shaft features, a second phase of investigations focused on the excavation of the feature fills ensued almost immediately. The scope of work for this phase of the investigations is included in this report as Appendix II.

All artifacts, research data, and field data resulting from this project are currently on repository at the TAA offices in Woodstock, Virginia. These materials will ultimately be transferred to Alexandria Archeology for permanent curation.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Elliot House site, 44AX0192, is located within a 6,000 acre Virginia Land Grant from the governor of Virginia, Sir William Berkeley, to Robert Howson of Stafford County, Virginia dated October 21, 1669 (see Appendix III for a complete chain of title for the Elliot House property). Currently, the Elliot House is located on a portion of the southern half of Alexandria Town Lot 90, at the northwest corner of South Fairfax and Wolfe Streets, in Old Town Alexandria, Alexandria County, Virginia.



FIGURE 1
 Portion of U.S.G.S. 1994 Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 7.5' Quadrangle
 Showing the Location of the Project Area
 Scale: 1" = 2000'

General Historical Background

English explorations for "remote heathen lands" in the New World continent began under the command of Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584. After some unsuccessful attempts to settle a colony on the Chesapeake Bay in the then unnamed colony of Virginia, Sir Raleigh granted Thomas Smith and others liberty to trade to "his new country." Sir Walter Raleigh was attained, or lost all his civil rights, in 1603. King James I of England thereafter granted to Sir Thomas Gates and others of "The Virginia Company of London" the right to establish two colonies or plantations in the Chesapeake Bay region of North America for the purpose of searching "...for all manner of mines of gold, silver, and copper" (Hening Vol. 1, 1823:57-75; Tucker 1969: Appendix).

Three ships sent by The Virginia Company of London, the *Susan Constant*, the *Godspeed*, and the *Discovery* under the commands of Captains Newport, Gosnold, and John Smith, sailed from England shortly after Christmas in 1606. Reaching Cape Henry in the lower Chesapeake Bay on April 26, 1607, and receiving a hostile reception from the native inhabitants, the ships sent out exploring parties further north of Cape Henry on the 28th of April. Following initial explorations in the lower Chesapeake, the location selected for settlement was on Jamestown Island 60 miles up the James River (Kelso 1995: 6, 7).

The first Virginia Assembly was convened by Sir (Governor) George Yeardley at James City in June 1619. The first assembly increased the number of "corporations" or boroughs in the colony from seven to eleven. In 1634, that part of Virginia located south of the Rappahannock River was divided into eight shires called: James City, Henrico, Charles City, Elizabeth City [sic], Warwick River, Warrosquyoake, Charles River, and Accawmack, all to be "... governed as the shires in England" (Hening Vol. 1, 1823:224). Ten years later, in 1645, Northumberland County was established "... for the reduceing of the inhabitants of Chickcouan [district] and other parts of the neck of land between Rappahanock River and Potomack River," thus enabling European settlement north of the Rappahannock River and Northern Virginia (Hening Vol. I, 1823:352-353).

Fairfax County was created in 1742 from the upper part of Prince William County using the Occoquan River as the dividing line (Hening Vol. V, 1819:207-208). Parent counties of Fairfax County, derived from the Indian District of "Chickcoun" (Chicacoan) in 1645, were: Northumberland County (1645-1651), Lancaster County (1651-1653), Westmoreland County (1653-1664) (Hening Vol. 1, 1823:352-353; 381), Stafford County (1664-1732) (Hening Vol. II, 1823:239), and Prince William County (1732-1742) (Hening Vol. IV, 1820:803).

The town of Alexandria, located on the western shore of the Potomac River, was originally a tobacco trading post warehouse and sea port established on Hunting Creek in 1731 for the convenience of tobacco planters to ship their tobacco out of the colony. Originally known as Bellhaven, Alexandria was located on a portion of a 6,000 acre Virginia Land Grant "... in the freshes of Potomack River" granted by governor Sir William Berkeley to Robert Howson in October of 1669 for the transportation of 120

persons into the colony (Virginia Land Grants P6:262). The land grant was transferred shortly afterwards in November of 1669 from Robert Howson of Stafford County to John Alexander, also of Stafford County (Prince William County, Virginia Land Causes 1789-1793:220).

In 1749, an appeal was put before the Virginia Assembly to create a town at the warehouse on Hunting Creek. By an *Act* of the Virginia Assembly that same year, it was ordered that within four months 60 acres of land belonging to Philip Alexander, John Alexander, and Hugh West were to be surveyed beginning at the first branch above the tobacco warehouses and laid out in lots (Winfree 1971:443-445). The town of Alexandria, named for John Alexander, became part of the District of Columbia in 1789 and was returned to the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1846, becoming Alexandria County.

In 1762, it was reported to the Virginia Assembly that the bounds of the town of Alexandria established at the Hunting Creek Warehouse had:

“... already built upon except such of them as are situated in a low wet marsh which will not admit of such improvements, and that diverse traders and others are desirous of settling there if a sufficient quantity of the lands of Bladwin Dade, Sibel West, John Alexander the elder and John Alexander the younger, which lie contiguous to the said town, were laid off into lots & streets, and added to, and made a part thereof...” (Hening Vol. VII, 1820:604-607).

The plan for enlarging the town of Alexandria was passed by an act of the Virginia Assembly approved at the November session of 1762 (*ibid.*). By 1770, the town of Alexandria was the largest town on the Potomac River. In the mid-1770s, approximately 25 people in the town were active in commerce; there were three merchants, and the remainder of the townspeople were British Factors or secondary traders (Preisser 1981:284).

A second extension of the boundaries of Alexandria was approved on May 6, 1782, authorizing the mayor, recorder, aldermen and common council to lay a wharfage tax and to extend Water and Union Streets, providing that the proprietors of the ground on which Union Street was extended would have the “... liberty of making use of any earth which it may be necessary to remove in regulating the said street” (Hening Vol. XI, 1823:44-45). Enlargement of the town was completed in October of 1785, extending the town limits from Great Hunting Creek and running parallel with Fairfax Street to Four Mile Run so as to intersect King Street (known as Spring Garden) (Hening Vol. XII, 1823:205-206).

Early improved roads in the vicinity of the project area were the Little River Turnpike (Route 50), which was chartered by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in 1801 and was opened in 1806 from Alexandria as far as the town of Aldie in Loudoun County (Edwards et al. 1994:82; Montague 1971:117), and the Leesburg Turnpike (Route 7), incorporated by an *Act* of the Virginia Assembly in 1809. The Leesburg Turnpike, ran

from Alexandria and reached Dranesville in western Fairfax County in 1822 and finally reached Leesburg in the late 1830s (Poland 1976:115, 117-118).

In 1803 the boundaries of the city of Alexandria, D. C., were West Street on the west side, Hunting Creek on the south side, the wharves in the Potomac River east of Union Street on the east side, and Montgomery Street on the north side. The three roads leading into Alexandria were the "Road from Leesburg" [Leesburg Turnpike] entering Withe [Wythe] Street, the "Road From Leesburg and Western Country" [Little River Turnpike], and the "Road from Richmond" [Back Road/Telegraph Road], which intersected with the Little River Turnpike on the north side of Cameron Mills, west of Duke Street.

Excitement on August 29, 1814, in Alexandria during the War of 1812 prompted Captain Thomas Prosser to send a message to the Governor of Virginia:

"The Enemy are still at Alexandria, from the information I can obtain. Alexandria has capitulated, I should say given to the British all they could—all their Tobacco, Flour and Merchandise. On yesterday Gentlemen of the neighborhood were permitted freely to enter the city, and to be eye witnesses of our degradation. The safety of their houses and household furniture is all that is retained to them; to be broken should any force be brought against them, or any stop made to their loading their vessels, which they are doing with the utmost industry. Their ships, six in number, lay off in the stream, their broadsides pointing the streets, in a position to rake them even to the hills " (Flournoy 1892:379-380).

Alexandria was described in 1835 as "... Very handsomely situated. The streets are laid out on the plan of Philadelphia, crossing each other at right angles, and are generally well paved" (Martin 1836:475-491). In addition to being one of the principal markets for the Potomac fishermen employing 150 shad and herring fisheries, the extensive port trade to the Southern States, the West Indies, and Europe included flour, tobacco, sumach [sic], and lumber. In addition to churches, schools, government buildings, and various social organizations the town had bakeries, two ship yards, a brewery, several tanneries, a foundry, and cotton and segar (sugar) factories, and a museum over the market house.

The first railroad to be established was the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, incorporated by an Act of the Virginia Assembly on March 27, 1848 (Commonwealth of Virginia 1848:191-192). An Act to confirm the Town of Alexandria's grant of a right-of-way to the railroad through the town with "the privilege of steam" was granted by the Virginia General Assembly on March 22, 1850 (Commonwealth of Virginia 1850:74-75). Construction of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad began in Alexandria in early 1850 and was completed as far as Manassas Junction in Prince William County by October of 1851 (Geddes 1967:28-30). By an Act of the Virginia Assembly on February 4, 1873, the corporate name of the railroad was changed to the Washington City, Virginia Midland and Great Southern Railroad Company (Commonwealth of Virginia 1873:35-36).

In addition to the establishment of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad in 1850, the Alexandria Gas Light Company was incorporated on March 22, 1850. The Gas Light Company was authorized to open the streets, lanes, alleys, and public squares in the City of Alexandria for the purpose of distributing gas by gas mains or gas pipes (Commonwealth of Virginia 1850:148-149).

Following the fall of Fort Sumter in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina to the "rebels" on April 15, 1861, the Commonwealth of Virginia seceded from the Union adopting the Virginia Ordinance of Secession on April 17, 1861 (Gallagher 1989:29).

The Town of Alexandria remained an occupied city throughout the duration of the Civil War. On May 24, 1861, Federal troops entered the City of Alexandria, Virginia as Confederate troops exited the city to the west (Scott 1880, I.II:23-27). In addition to establishing a ring of forts around Washington for defense, the other main impetus for the Federal occupation of Alexandria was its rail connections with the South. At this time Alexandria was the terminus of three railroad lines: the Orange and Alexandria, the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire, and the Alexandria and Washington Railroad (Gardner et al. 1999:37).

In May 1862, Herman Haupt was commissioned by the Secretary of War to act as the director of military rail operations (Barber 1988:34). Subsequently the Orange and Alexandria Railroad offices and rail yards at the corner of Duke and Henry Streets in Alexandria became the operational headquarters of the United States Military Railroads (Gardner et al. 1999:38).

Places used for military purposes during the occupation of Alexandria in the general vicinity of the Elliot House were the Stabler-Leadbeter Apothecary Shop at 107 South Fairfax Street, a depot for supplies for families of volunteers at 139 South Fairfax Street, quarters for the Mount Vernon Guards at 119 South Fairfax Street, and the First Presbyterian Church on the west side of the 300 block of South Fairfax Street, which was used as a military hospital (Hurd 1989:22, 23).

The last entry in the Civil War Diary of Isabel Emerson for 1866 reads:

"Alexandria is now entirely free from any military! I miss the activity, the tramp of the soldiers, the rumble of artillery. Everything is so still and peaceful as to be almost depressing...And now the civil War is but a memory and will go into history as the greatest strife among brothers ever known..." (Miller 1987:244-245).

History of the Elliot House

Early Land Ownership History

The Elliot House was built on a portion of Lot 90, which was defined when new lots were laid out for the Town of Alexandria in 1763 as part of the first enlargement of the town authorized by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in November of 1762 (Hening Vol. VII, 1820:604-607). Lots 90 and 91 were on Wolfe Street between Fairfax and Royal Streets and occupied the south half of the town square block (Figure 2). George Johnston, one of the Trustees of Alexandria, purchased Lots 90 and 91 for 15 pounds at a meeting of the Trustees held on May 9, 1763 (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds F:227 [missing]; Ring and Pippenger 1995:77; Proceedings of the Alexandria Board of Trustees, page 50). These were two of several lots acquired by Johnston between 1761 and 1766. In his will written in February of 1766 and probated in June of 1767, Johnston requested that his "lots in the Town of Alexandria" be sold by his executors for the payment of his debts (Fairfax County, Virginia Wills B:432).

Richard Arell and his family moved to Alexandria in the late 1760s, at which time he began buying town lots in Alexandria as investments. He was an innkeeper and kept a residence on the 100 block of Prince Street (Ring and Pippinger, 1995). He was also a member of the "Presbyterian Society," and in 1772 he traveled to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, to see about building a church for the Alexandria Presbyterians and to solicit William Thom to be their minister (Sengel 1973:31-32). No record can be found of when he purchased Lots 90 and 91, but the transaction must have taken place between 1767, when Johnston's will was probated, and 1773, when Arell conveyed portions of these lots for the site of the Presbyterian Church (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds L:215). On July 12, 1773, Richard Arell and his wife, Eleanor Arell, conveyed the northern half-portions of Lots 90 and 91 to Rev. William Thom for the exclusive use of the Presbyterian Church. Arell retained ownership of the southern portions of Lots 90 and 91.

In the 1787 *Alexandria Town Tax List*, Richard Arell was taxed for himself, for five slaves over the age of 16, five horses, and two head of cattle (Schreiner-Yantis and Love 1987:70). In the 1791 *City Directory of Alexandria* Richard Arell is listed as the owner of several properties on Royal and Fairfax Streets and was residing at that time on Duke Street. Reverend William Thom of the Presbyterian Church does not appear in the 1787 Alexandria Tax Lists nor in the 1791 City Directory.

Gilpin's Plan of the Town of Alexandria in 1798 shows the Presbyterian Church, identified by the number "6," located on the Elliot House property at the corner of Wolfe and Fairfax Streets (Figure 3).

The first Presbyterian Meeting House, a 50 by 60 foot brick structure, was under roof by the Revolutionary War. A steeple and wings were added after the War. A cemetery was also started at this time, apparently occupying the yard west of the church, although the exact boundaries of this burial ground are not known. By city ordinance, after January 1809, no burials were permitted within the town limits of Alexandria (Trinity United

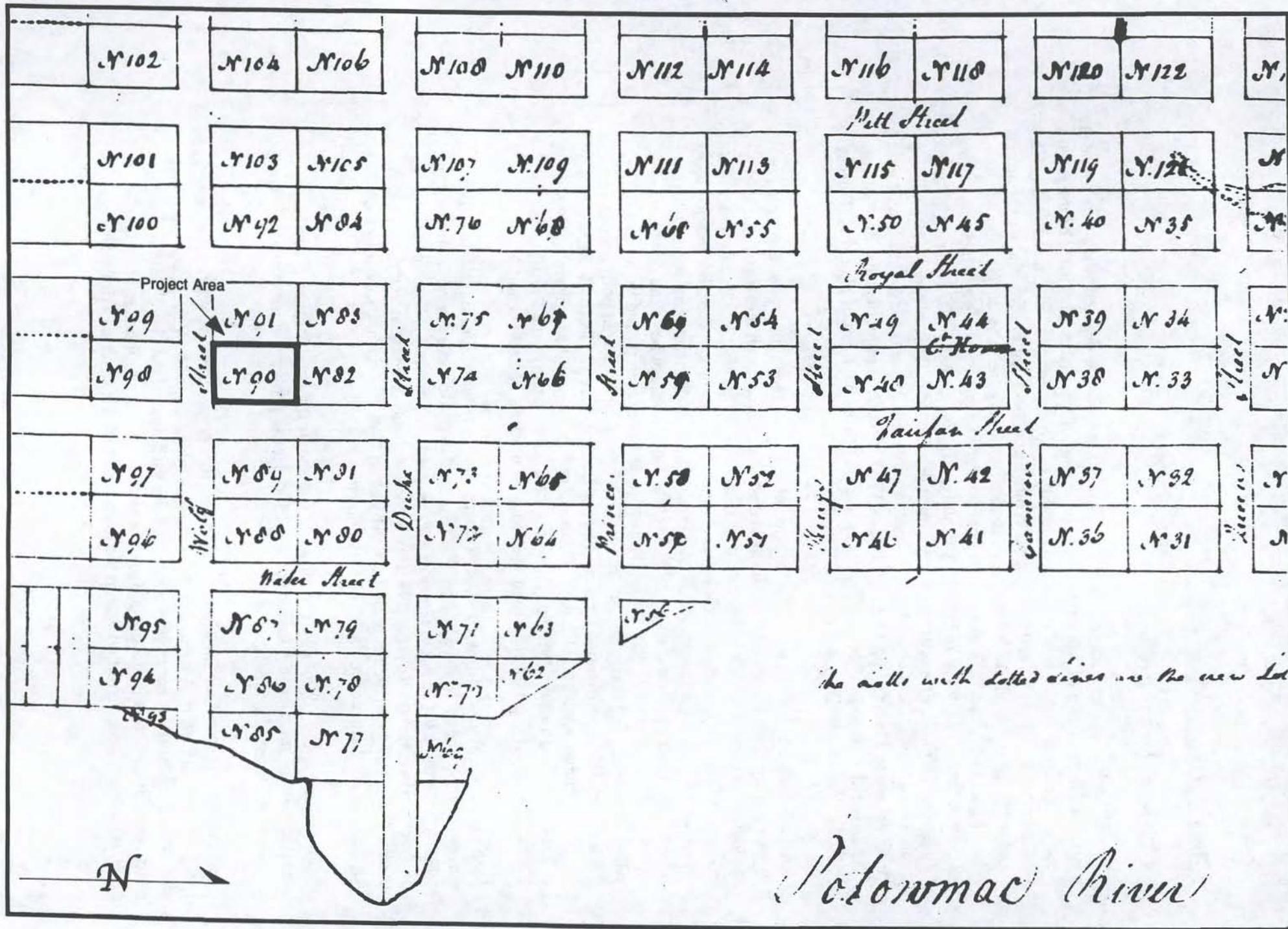


FIGURE 2
 Portion of West's 1763 Map of Alexandria, Showing the Location of the Project Area

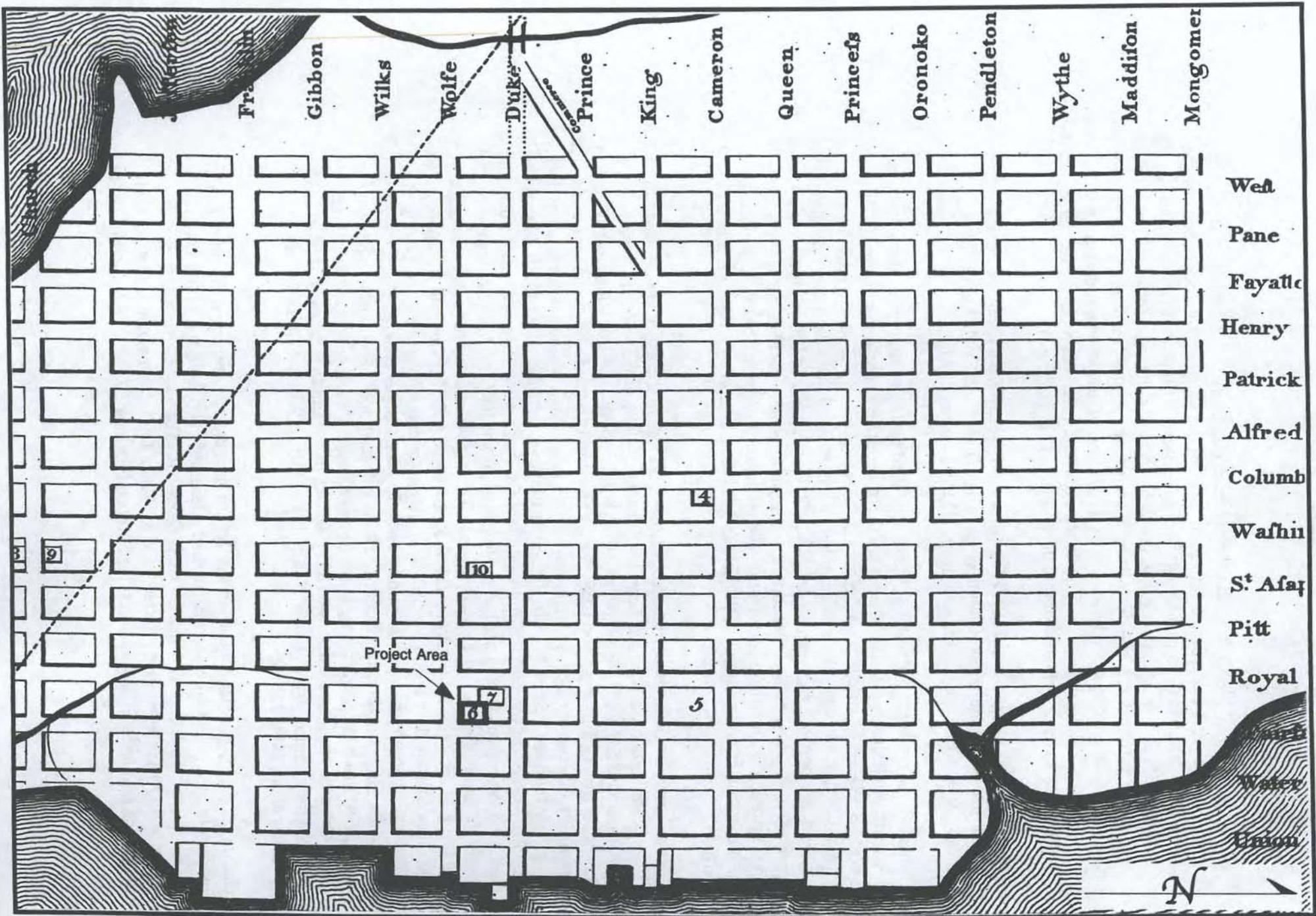


FIGURE 3

Portion of Gilpin's 1798 Plan of the Town of Alexandria in the District of Columbia, Showing the Location of the Project Area

Methodist Church 1985:136). The Presbyterian Cemetery was established at this time (1809) on the west side of Hamilton Lane, outside the southwestern boundaries of the Town of Alexandria (Virginia Department of Historic Resources File No. 100-142). On July 6, 1835, the church steeple was struck by lightning during a summer thunder storm, setting fire to the church and destroying the building. A new building was erected on the old foundations and was ready for use by 1837. A bell tower was added in 1843, and the building was enlarged in 1853. The interior of the church was renovated in 1926, but the 19th century exterior remains largely unchanged. (Cox 1976: 47).

A map of Alexandria dated 1803-1804 shows the Presbyterian Church fronting Fairfax Street next to the Methodist Church (Figure 4). During the Civil War the First Presbyterian Church was used as a hospital (Hurd 1989:22, 23).

Meanwhile, Lot 90 to the south of the church yard remained unimproved until the 1820s. Richard Arell died intestate (without a will) in about 1805 (Arlington County, Virginia Wills B:194). The southern portion of Lot 90 was evidently allotted in two separate parcels to descendants. His grandchildren, Richard Arell and Christiana Lowe, received the western portion of the remainder of Lot 90 fronting Wolfe Street together with other properties acquired by their grandfather. The siblings later divided their jointly owned properties, and Christiana became the sole owner of the Wolfe Street lot. Reference to this inheritance and subsequent division is given in a later deed (Alexandria Deed Q-2:158).

The eastern portion of the remainder of Lot 90, the site of the Elliot House, was allotted - along with other lots -- to his daughter Elizabeth, who was the wife of Cyrus Copper (Alexandria Deed H-2:140). Elizabeth then left this portion of Lot 90 and the other lots to her daughters, Elizabeth and Christiana, to be jointly owned. No document was found recording this conveyance, but reference to this inheritance is made in subsequent deeds (e.g., Alexandria Deed H-2: 140). Daughter Elizabeth was the wife of John Muncaster, and Christiana had married Philip Marsteller. On August 10, 1818, a deed of trust (ibid) recorded the conveyance in trust of a number of properties from John Muncaster and his wife to Charles Simms and Thomas Swann. This was transacted to secure a loan from the Bank of the Potomac to pay a debt of \$9337 owed to R.T. Hooe and Company. The loan was co-signed by Philip Marsteller. Among the many properties involved in this trust was the group of properties jointly owned by the Copper sisters. The lot at Fairfax and Wolfe Streets is specifically referred to as a "vacant lot." Philip Marsteller and his wife Christiana had been residing in the Spring Garden Development located at the southwest intersection of Duke and Henry Streets in Alexandria. They moved in 1819 to an estate they named Arrelton near Nokesville in Prince William County, Virginia (Gardner et al. 1999:21).

On May 5, 1827, Thomas Swann, trustee for the Muncasters, conveyed the lot at Fairfax and Wolfe Streets and others to the Bank of Alexandria and the Bank of the Potomac to settle outstanding debts (Alexandria Deeds Q-2:170). The lot on Fairfax Street was valued at \$270 and was again referred to as a "vacant lot." These banks, in turn, sold this "lot of ground" to Thomas Smith for \$400 on February 27, 1832 (Alexandria Deeds

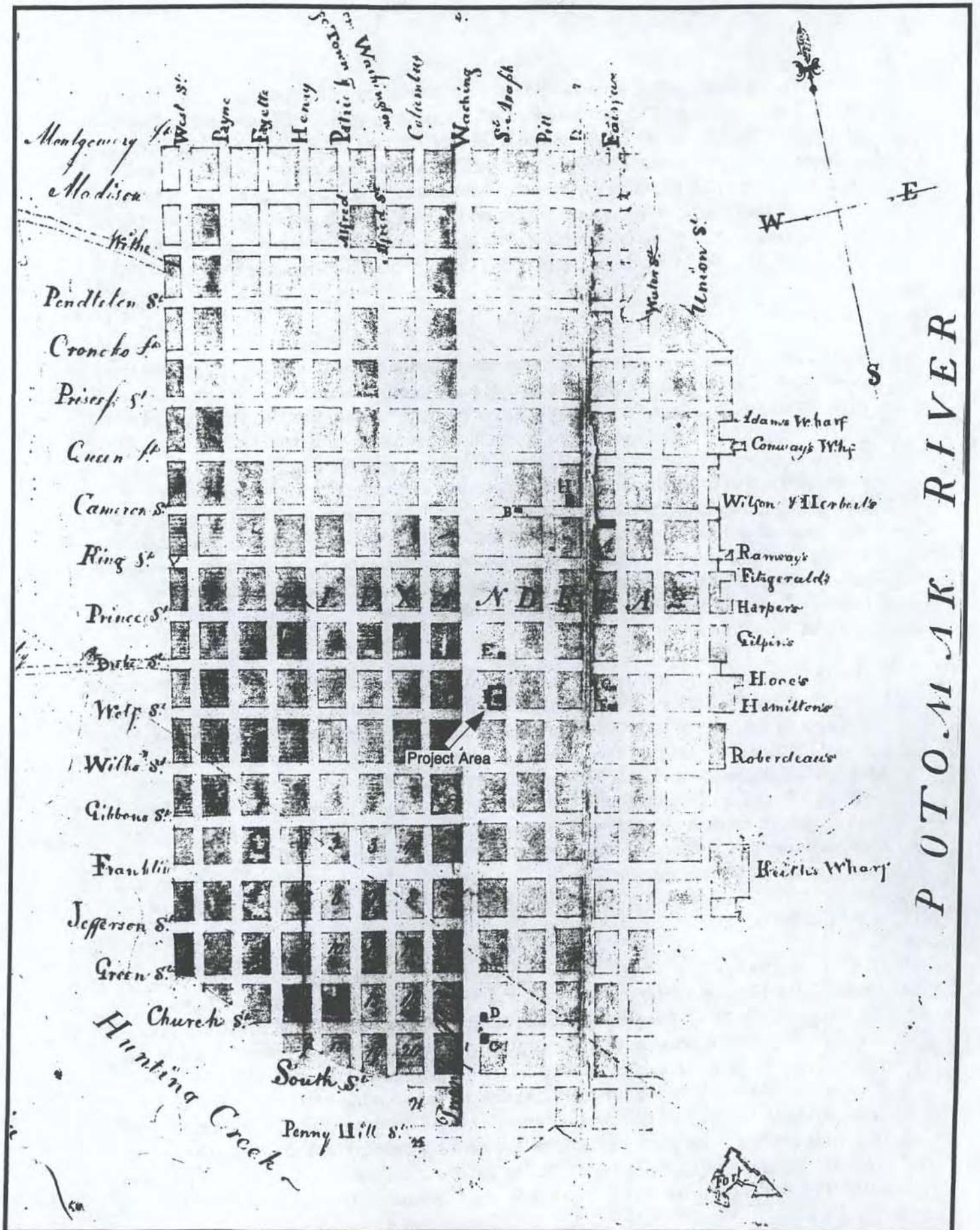


FIGURE 4
 Portion of an 1803 Plan of Alexandria in the Territory of Columbia,
 State of Virginia, Showing the Location of the Project Area

T-2:166). At that time, Smith was already the owner of the portion of Lot 90 that fronted Wolfe Street, which he had purchased from Christiana Lowe in 1827 (Alexandria Deeds Q-2:158). The following year, Smith sold the westernmost section of the Wolfe Street lot to Joanna Markley (Alexandria Deeds R-2:125), retaining approximately 35' of frontage on Wolfe Street. Smith, then, owned almost the entire southern portion of Lot 90 from 1832 until the time he sold the eastern portion in 1844. A deed dated December 3, 1844, records the sale of the "lot of ground" on the corner of Fairfax and Wolfe Streets by Smith and his wife, Maranda, to Charles B. Unruh for \$620 (Alexandria Deeds E-3:222).

Early Land Use History

Tax records dating from before Smith purchased the lot on Wolfe Street until he sold the corner lot to Unruh give the best evidence of early improvements and activities on the Elliot House lot and the adjacent Wolfe Street property (Appendix IV). The tax list from 1810 -- long before Smith comes into the picture -- identifies the owner of the lot at Fairfax and Wolfe Streets as "Wm. Coppers Est./Muncasters?" The record suggests some question of exact ownership at that time, possibly reflecting some uncertainty concerning the inheritance from Elizabeth Copper. The value of the lot, listed as vacant, was assessed at \$900. In 1820, the corner lot, which is the current Elliot House lot, was assessed at \$800 under the name of Jonathon Muncaster. The adjacent Wolfe Street lot was assessed at \$400 under the name of James Robert Lowe (husband of Christiana Lowe). Both properties are listed as "lots" without improvements, and both are listed as occupied by gardens.

The 1827 record shows the lot on Fairfax and Wolfe Streets as vacant, valued at \$700, and owned by the Bank of Alexandria and the Bank of the Potomac. The Wolfe Street lot was also vacant, valued at \$300, and owned by the estate of James R. Lowe. The tax record for the following year shows that the value of the corner lot (the Elliot House parcel) had decreased to \$500. The same record (1828) shows that the Wolfe Street lot was then owned by Thomas Smith and that Smith had begun building a dwelling. This marks the earliest documented improvement on either of the adjacent lots. The 1830 tax record shows that Smith, who was listed as a carpenter, had completed his two-story house in which he and one other taxable party resided. The value of the Wolfe Street lot had increased to \$1100. The vacant Elliot House lot was still owned by the banks and valued at \$600.

The Alexandria land tax records for the two lots for 1831 and 1832 are identical. The banks' Elliot House parcel remains vacant and Smith's Wolfe Street parcel includes a dwelling, and the two properties are valued at the 1830 rate of \$600 and \$1100 respectively. The records show, however, that two men were actually in residence on the Elliot House property. James Butler and John Pomeroy, both African Americans, were listed as taxable and living in one-story dwellings. The seeming contradiction of the lot being listed as "vacant" while it was occupied by these two men could be explained if they were abiding in temporary structures that were not deemed taxable -- lean-tos or shanties, perhaps. In 1833, Smith is listed as the owner of both lots, Butler and Pomeroy are still in residence on the Elliot House property, the value of which has decreased to

\$500, and the value of the Wolfe Street property increased to \$1200. The Elliot House lot is once again listed as occupied by a garden.

The tax list for 1834 shows a surprising change from the previous four years. The property on Wolfe and Fairfax Streets (the Elliot House parcel) is listed as the "corner lot and house" and valued at \$1700, while the Wolfe Street property is listed as also having a house and lot and valued at \$800. Smith is in residence on the former in a two-story dwelling. A widow, Mary Smith (presumably a relative), is in residence on the latter, also in a two-story house. A John Hollen is also in residence on the Elliot House parcel in a one-story dwelling, perhaps a structure formerly occupied by Butler or Pomeroy.

The sudden increase in value of the Elliot House property and the simultaneous decrease in value of the Wolfe Street property is suspect. Several interpretations are possible. First, it is possible that the tax collector somehow reversed the properties, a mistake that would have been understandable and would have made no difference in terms of taxes collected because Smith was the taxable party for both parcels. If this were the case, it would mean that the structure on the Wolfe Street lot had been substantially improved over the previous year, increasing its value from \$1200 to \$1700, and that a two-story structure had been built on the Elliot House parcel increasing its value only from \$500 to \$800. This is possible, but unlikely. Furthermore, the values for the properties remain more or less constant for the following three years. It is unlikely that the tax collectors would repeat such a mistake for several years. The second possibility is that the tax record accurately reflects changes in the values of the two parcels. All else being equal, this would then mean that a substantial dwelling was built on the Elliot House parcel in which Smith took up residence and that something happened to the previously standing structure on Wolfe Street to decrease its value from \$1200 to \$800. This is also possible, but not likely -- especially in light of later tax records (see below).

A more likely interpretation of these tax records is the following. It is clear that Smith built a second dwelling somewhere on his property. It is possible that the earlier house in which he resided was built on the eastern portion of the Wolfe Street parcel and the more recent house was built next to it on the west side so that both houses fronted Wolfe Street. When taxes were then assessed, the parcels were re-defined so that the new house was considered on its own smaller Wolfe Street lot and the older structure was considered together with the adjacent Elliot House lot. This is consistent with the unusual notation in the property description of "corner lot and house." The more common description is simply "H & L" -- or 'house and lot.' The values are also approximately consistent with this interpretation. The value of the newly defined corner lot and house (\$1700) is equal to the sum of the previous values of the corner lot (\$500) and the earlier house and lot (\$1200). It does not, however, reflect the diminished size of the house lot on Wolfe Street. This interpretation is also consistent with later tax records. In 1839 the values of the two Smith parcels reverse once again. The parcel on Wolfe and Fairfax Streets is valued at \$700 and listed as simply a "lot," while the Wolfe Street parcel is valued at \$1700 and listed as 'house and lot.' By the following year, the Elliot House parcel is listed as a vacant lot valued at \$700 and the Wolfe Street parcel is described as 'two houses and lot' and valued at \$1700. That the parcels were once again re-defined for tax

purposes may be a result of Smith's interest in selling the Elliot House parcel. In 1836, Smith is no longer in residence on either parcel and the notation under the "Occupant" column for the corner property in the record reads "sale." Smith did not sell the property until several years later, but by the following year (1837) he began leasing both houses to tenants and continued to do so until he sold both houses, one in 1880 (Alexandria County, Virginia Deeds 9:102) and the other in 1884 (Alexandria County, Virginia Deeds 14:320).

The first tenant in the house adjacent to the Elliot House parcel was Charles Unruh (Unruh), who lived in the house for a single year in 1837 and would later purchase the corner lot from Smith. The tax records list a number of tenants for the years 1837 through 1845. Most stayed no longer than a year or two.

The deed recording the sale of the Elliot House property from Thomas Smith to Charles Unruh was recorded in 1844 (Alexandria County, Virginia Deeds E-3:222). The Alexandria land tax record for 1842, however, lists Unrough (Unruh) as the owner and resident of the parcel at Wolfe and Fairfax Streets and describes the property as both house and lot. The value of the property increased from \$700 for a vacant lot in 1841 to \$1600 for an improved lot in 1842, indicating that Unruh had built the Elliot House by 1842. The value of the parcel increased to \$2000 by 1845, suggesting that Unruh continued to improve the property during the early years of his ownership.

A Plan of Alexandria map published in about 1850, prior to the establishment of railroads (Figure 5), shows the Presbyterian Church fronting Fairfax Street, adjacent to the north side of the current Elliot House property. On this map, the Elliot House property is shown as vacant at this time.

While somewhat convoluted and confusing, these early tax records from the Elliot House parcel and the adjacent Wolfe Street lot yield some significant information about the early use of these lots that is not apparent from the deeds alone. First, the tax records show that while the lots were considered unimproved and vacant, they were used. Evidence of that use may be found in the archaeological record. Before permanent dwellings were constructed on the lots, both were used at times for gardens. Plowing, leveling, and the excavation of a well are all possible modifications to the landscape that might be associated with a garden. Later, although the Elliot House parcel was considered "vacant," the tax records note that several free African Americans were in residence on the land, most likely in ephemeral dwellings. Domestic refuse and other evidence of their occupation may be found archaeologically. Second, the fact that Thomas Smith owned almost the entire half-section of the original Lot 90 may have blurred the boundaries between what we now recognize as the Elliot House parcel and the adjacent land. Smith built houses on the Wolfe Street property before the corner lot was developed. But because he also owned the land next door, he may have constructed outbuildings and/or appliances (wells, privies, etc.) for his own and his tenants' use in the empty lot. In fact, the tax records show (if the above preferred interpretation is correct)

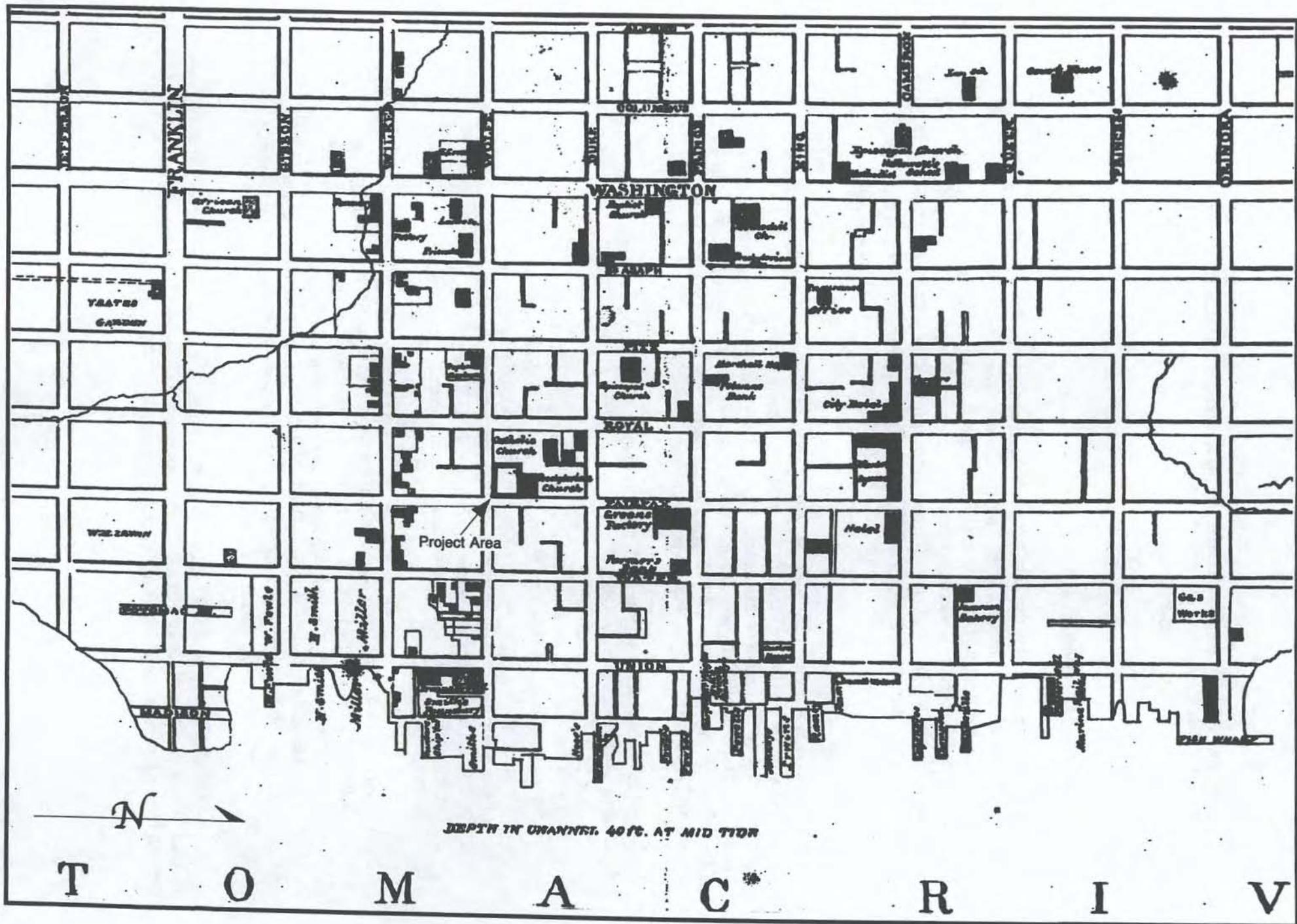


FIGURE 5
 Portion of a Circa 1850 Plan of Alexandria, Showing the Location of the Project Area

that for several years the one house on Wolfe Street and the adjacent Elliot House lot were considered as a single parcel. Finally, the tax records show that Charles Unruh actually constructed the Elliot House several years before the official deed of sale would suggest.

Land Ownership History After 1855

The 1850 census enumerates the Unruh household as consisting of Charles B. (age 42), his wife Susan (age 36), and their five children, Charles (age 16), Laura (age 10), Georgiana (age 10), Marie H. (age 6), and Frank (age 2). A presumably unrelated young man, John Johnson (age 21), was also in residence at the household. Charles B., his oldest son, Charles, and Johnson are all listed as blacksmiths. It is likely that Johnson worked for Unruh and resided with his family. Charles B. Unruh was listed in the 1853 directory for Alexandria as a blacksmith with a business at corner of Duke and Union Streets.

The Alexandria Water Company located west of town on the Little River Turnpike was incorporated by an Act of the Virginia Assembly on March 22, 1850. Thomas W. Smith appears as one of the founders and stockholders of the Alexandria Water Company at this time (Commonwealth of Virginia 1850:145). A water service permit to pipe water to the Elliot House property located at 323 South Fairfax Street was issued to Charles B. Unruh on March 27, 1854 (Erickson 1988, no page number).

Unruh put his house up for sale in 1855. The following advertisement appears in the *Alexandria Gazette* on June 19, 1855:

For Sale -- the large double Dwelling House and Lot of Ground on Fairfax Street, adjoining the First Presbyterian Church. The House is large, with fine large rooms, large hall in centre, large piazza on back, with iron railing. The house is finished in good style, with marble mantles, hydrant in the yard and kitchen, summer kitchen, wood house and stable, a handsome flower garden and fruit trees. Terms liberal. Apply on the premises to C. B. Unruh.

A deed dated August 4, 1855, records the sale of the property for \$4500 by Unruh and his wife to Catherine Starr of New London, Connecticut (Alexandria County, Virginia Deeds Q-3: 476). Nine years later on March 22, 1864, Starr sold the property to Robert Bell, Jr., for \$3000 on (Alexandria County, Virginia Deeds V-3: 510). Starr's residence is given as Connecticut at both the time of her purchase and the time of sale, suggesting that Starr bought the property as a real estate investment.

Hopkin's map of Alexandria in 1877 shows three structures on the block bounded by Fairfax, Wolfe, Royal, and Duke Streets. These were identified as the 1st Presbyterian Church fronting Fairfax Street, St. Mary's Hall at the corner of Wolfe and Royal Street,

and St. Marys Church with an associated alley entrance from Duke Street (Figure 6). No residences were shown on this block.

Robert Bell, Jr., owned a great many properties in Alexandria, and he very likely bought the lot and house on Fairfax Street as one of many real estate investments. Bell, however, later became entangled in a legal dispute involving this property. On July 14, 1888, the *Alexandria Gazette* published the following notice (quoted in part):

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the City of Alexandria rendered on the ___ day of June, 1888 in the chancery cause of E. O. Swain against Robert Bell, Jr. et al, the undersigned appointed commissioners for the purpose, will, at 12 o'clock m. on Saturday the 4 of August, 1888, in front of the Royal Street entrance to the Market Building, sell at public auction the following property, viz

All that TENEMENT & LOT OF GROUND in the City of Alexandria, Va., situated at the northwest corner of Fairfax and Wolfe streets and fronting on Fairfax Street 72' 10" [sic], and on Wolfe Street 62 feet with the use of the alley, ten foot wide, between this lot and the First Presbyterian Church....

Commissioners: A. W. Armstrong
 John M. Johnson
 H. O. Claughton

The property was sold at public auction in 1888 to the highest bidder, Abram P. Fardon of Washington, D.C., for \$1350. A deed dated April 10, 1889, records the conveyance of the property from Anthony W. Armstrong, Special Commissioner, to Fardon (Alexandria County, Virginia Deeds 21:452). Fardon, in turn, re-sold the property one month later to Frank G. Swaine for \$2000 (Alexandria County, Virginia Deeds 21:541).

One of the last major utility improvements in Alexandria in 1894 prior to the 20th century was the authorization of the Alexandria City Council by the General Assembly to issue bonds for sewer, street, and alley improvements (Commonwealth of Virginia 1894:923-925). Hopkin's map of the *Vicinity of D. C.* published in 1894 does not show residential dwellings inside the town limits of Alexandria. The site of the Presbyterian Church is however shown fronting Fairfax Street. A subsequent detailed map at the turn of the century, however, shows the Presbyterian Church flanked by one dwelling on the Elliot House site and two dwellings on the north side of the church (Figure 7).

Swaine owned the property until December 2, 1893, when he sold it for \$2700 to George B. Kennedy (Alexandria County, Virginia Deeds 31:348). In 1918, Kennedy sold the property to Julian Y. Williams (Alexandria County, Virginia Deeds 67:270), who two months later re-sold it to the Alexandria Chamber of Commerce (Alexandria County, Virginia Deeds 67:511). Five years later, the Chamber of Commerce sold the house and lot to Reese C. Bowton, who secured his purchase with a deed of trust with Gardner L. Boothe (Alexandria County, Virginia Deeds 77: 98; 77:99). Five years after that, in

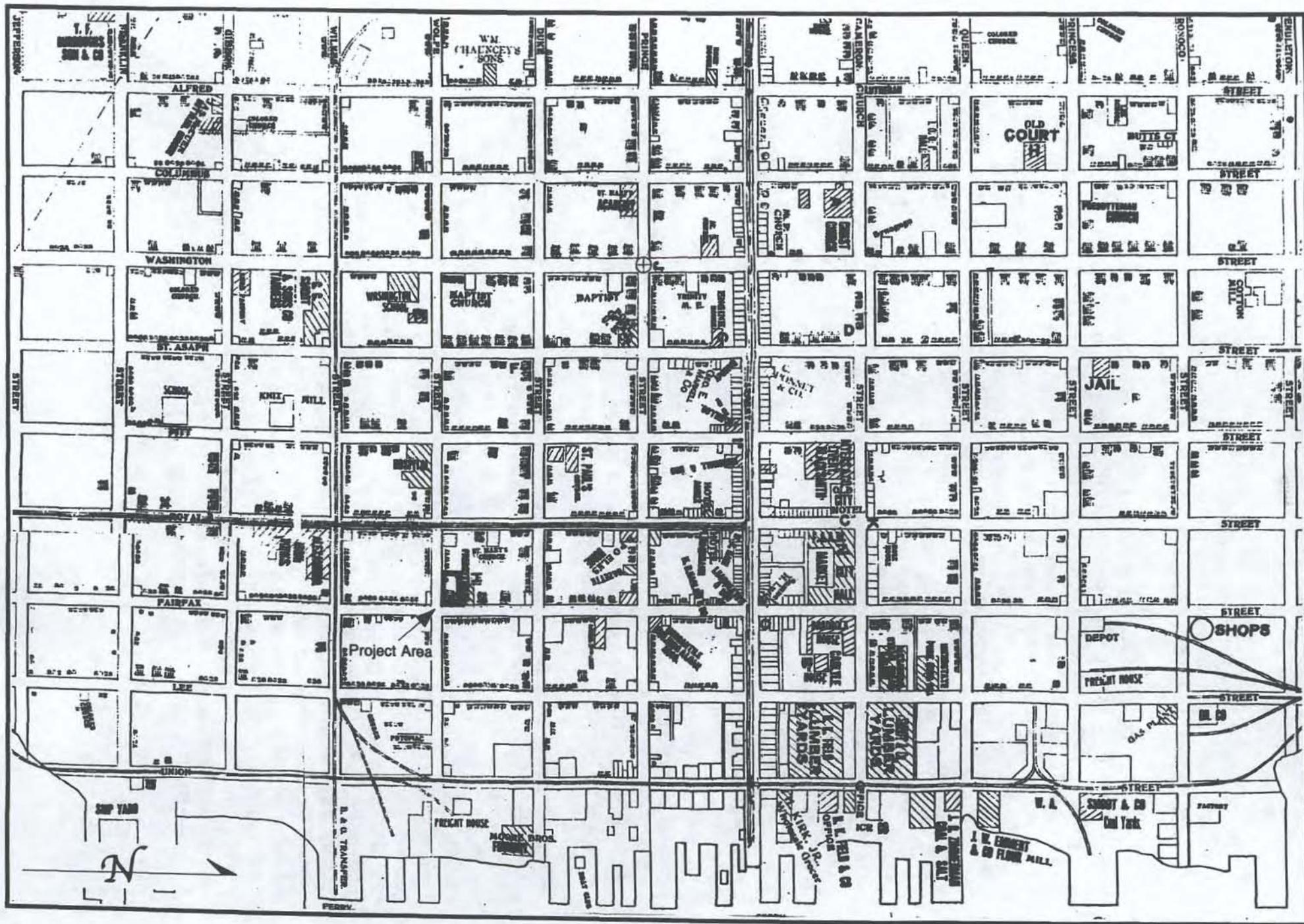


FIGURE 7

Portion of 190? Interstate Map Company's Map of Alexandria, Showing the Location of the Project Area

1928, the Bowtons sold the property to Paul D. Crocker and his wife, Ruth Noyes Crocker. The Crockers also conveyed the property in trust to Boothe (Alexandria County, Virginia Deeds 95:4; 95:6).

In 1936, the property was once again put up for public sale when the Crockers defaulted on their loan from Boothe. On October 3, 1936, the property, including a "frame dwelling and improvements," was sold to the highest bidder for \$13,300. A deed dated November 14, 1936, records the conveyance of the property from Boothe, as trustee for the Crockers, to William Niller and his wife, Houston Westbrook Niller (Alexandria County, Virginia Deeds 132:131). The property was once again conveyed in trust to Boothe to finance the purchase (Alexandria County, Virginia Deeds 132:133).

In 1940, Houston Westbrook Niller, widow of William Niller, sold the property to Welly Hopkins and his wife, Alice Hopkins (Alexandria County, Virginia Deeds 163:503). The Hopkins owned the property for twenty years before selling it in 1960 to Jean R. Elliot, the last private owner of the property (Alexandria County, Virginia Deeds 512:527). In 1979 Elliot conveyed the lot and house to the Old Presbyterian Meeting House, with the reservation that she and her husband may remain in residence as long they lived (Alexandria, Virginia Deeds 934:228).

History of the Adjacent Alley

There remains some question as to when the alley between the northern and southern portions of Lot 90 first came into use (Plate 2). When the town of Alexandria was laid out in 1749, there were no provisions made for alleys, and the establishment of alleys was left largely to the future lot owners. The result of this arrangement was that in the older portion of the city alleys were established, opened and closed at will.

The alley adjacent to the Elliot House lot was not mentioned in the 1773 Fairfax County deed (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds L: 215) that recorded the conveyance of the land from Richard Arell to the Presbyterian Church. In the first land record that concerns Lot 90 after 1773, which was recorded in 1818 (Alexandria County, Virginia Deeds H-2:140), the corner lot is defined as extending 79 feet 10 inches on Fairfax Street and 62 feet on Wolfe Street. There is no specific mention of an alley, but subsequent deeds describe the lot with the same dimensions, but bounded on the north by a 10 foot alley. The first deed concerning the Elliot House parcel that specifically mentions the alley dates to 1855, when Charles Unruh sold the property to Catherine Starr (Alexandria County, Virginia Deeds Q-3:476). Church minutes dating to the 1830s, however, mention the alley and the use thereof (Presbyterian Church Minutes 1832-1841). A deed recording the sale of a portion of Lot 90 fronting Wolfe Street dating to 1828 specifically mentions the alley (Alexandria County, Virginia Deeds R-2:125). If the land for the alley was taken from church property, it was done so before 1828; if it was taken from the southern portion of Lot 90, it was done so before 1818. It may have been set aside in 1773 when Arell originally divided the two lots and conveyed the north portion to the church.

Deeds concerning Lot 90 recorded after 1855 continued to mention the alley in the property description and included in the property conveyance the right to the use of the alley. In 1936, after the public sale of the property and its purchase by the Nillers, a quit claim (Alexandria County, Virginia Deeds 132:132) was recorded wherein trustees of the church relinquished the church's claim on the alley, giving full property rights to the owners of 323 Fairfax Street and 307 and 309 Wolfe Street. The deed stated that the alley had been closed for more than 30 years and that the land was at that time enclosed by fences and included in the Fairfax and Wolfe Street properties.

Architectural Changes to Elliot House

An examination of the Sanborn insurance maps indicated that the rear portion of the house had been changed over time (Rkctects Studio, Inc. 2000:9-10). From the 1855 description of the property at the time Charles Unruh sold it (see above), the property included a detached stable, summer kitchen, and wood house in addition to the dwelling. By 1877, there was a two-story addition -- or ell -- on the north portion of the rear of the house. The stable remained as a separate structure in the northwest corner of the lot. By 1885, a one-story wood addition connected the ell with the stable. Both the ell and its extension were apparently added while the property was owned by Robert Bell, Jr. By 1902, the stable and the one-story addition had been removed. The hot-water heating system and some of the initial bathrooms were likely added around this time. The 1921 map shows an open porch where the one-story addition had stood. By 1940 the porch was removed and a two-story addition was built on to the ell. A garage was also added to the property by this time. A kitchen was added to the rear of the ell in the 1950s, and in the 1960s a one-story extension was added to the kitchen.

RESEARCH METHODS

Field Methods

The initial archaeological investigations at the Elliot House followed the scope of work as defined by Alexandria Archaeology (see Appendix I). Further investigations proceeded following a second scope of work developed for the excavation of the shaft features (see Appendix II). Before investigations proceeded, the various additions on the rear of the house were removed (Plates 3-6). Following the scope, the areas underlying these additions and portions of the yard areas to the north, west, and south of the Elliot house (Figure 8) were to be mechanically scraped in order to identify historic features that may be impacted by the planned construction. Of particular interest were burials that may have been associated with the church cemetery immediately to the north, perhaps placed before the present boundary line between the two properties was securely established. Also of interest was the possibility of finding features relating to the early occupancy of the Elliot house. After mechanically scraping, these areas were to be manually scraped with trowels and/or flat shovel and examined for features. Any features identified during this process would then be documented, mapped, and

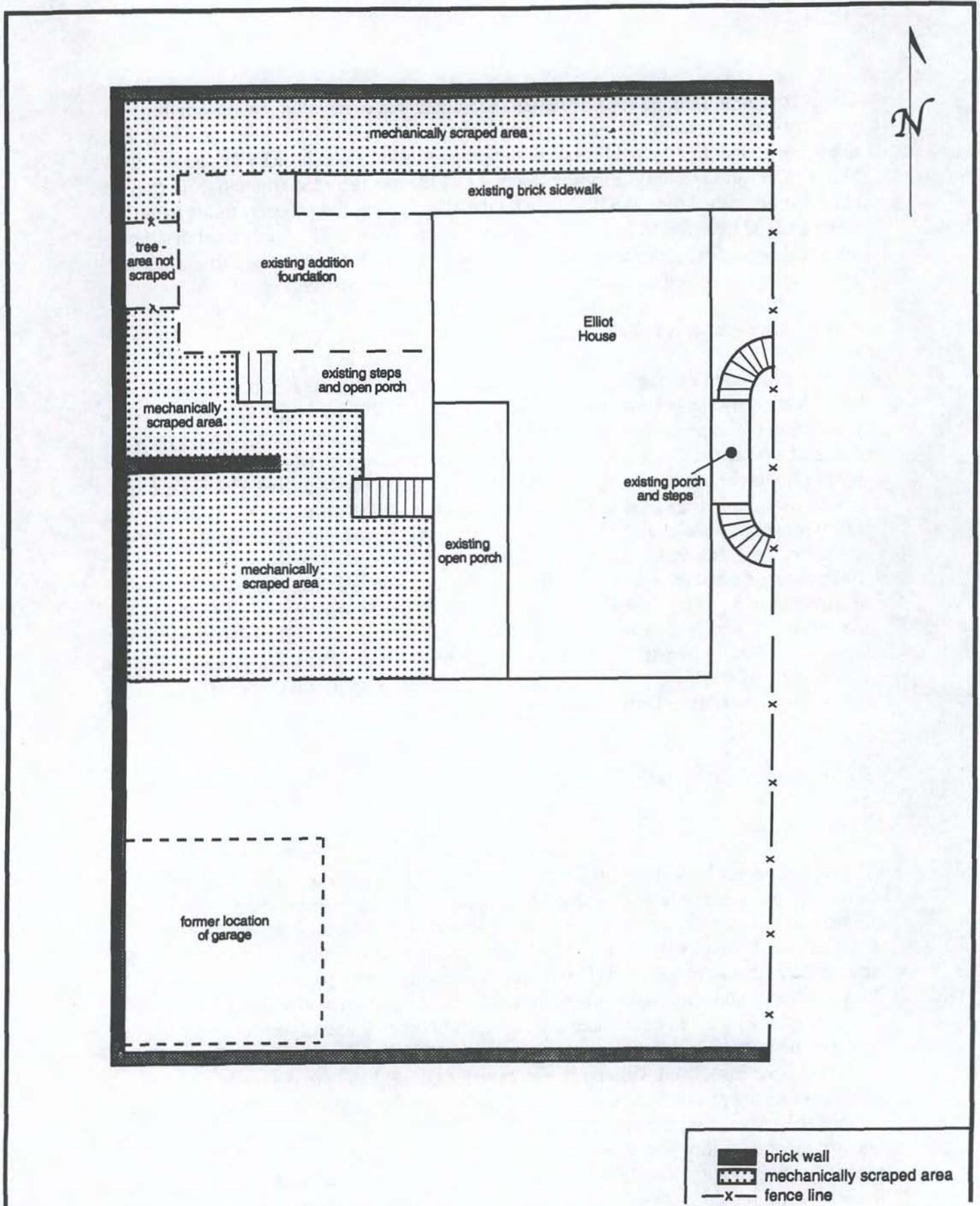


FIGURE 8
Plan Map Showing Mechanically Scraped Areas within the Site

Five shovel test pits were excavated in order to document soil profiles in selected locations at the site. Shovel test pits measured approximately 12 inches (30-40 cm) in diameter; excavation was terminated when either well developed B horizons too old for human occupation or gleyed soils, gravel, water, etc., were reached. Soil horizons were classified according to standard pedological designations. All soil was screened through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth screens. Soil profiles of representative units were recorded, and the colors were described using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designations. Artifacts were bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon. The location of each STP was plotted on a map.

The fills in the two shaft features were removed in one foot levels. All fill was water screened, and artifacts were recovered and bagged according to their vertical provenience.

Laboratory

All artifacts were to be cleaned, inventoried, and cataloged. Historic artifacts were separated into four basic categories: glass, ceramics, metal and miscellaneous. The ceramics were identified as to ware type, method of decoration, vessel type (if possible) and separated into established types following South (1977), (Miller 1992), and Magid (1990). The 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 was sometimes possible, as in the case of nails.

RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Archaeological investigations at the Elliot House resulted in the identification of one archaeological site, 44AX0192. This historic period site consists of various features and artifacts associated with the occupation of the Elliot House from the early 1840s through the 20th century. Most of the smaller features could not be associated with a particular time period. With the exception of the artifacts recovered from the shaft features, most of the artifacts were found in fill or otherwise mixed contexts.

In the initial phase of this investigation, the bricks paving the alley running east-west immediately north of the house were removed, and mechanical scraping commenced north of the house and continued behind the house to the west (Plates 7 and 8). A total of

Feature 21 (later identified as Well 1). No evidence of grave shafts was found on the property. Several shovel test pits were also excavated in the yard in order to document the soil profiles and recover a sample of artifacts from the fill levels.

In the second phase of these investigations, the large shaft features were excavated. Because of its depth, Well 1 required shoring, and the fill within the well was removed by the construction contractor. TAA staff supervised the excavations and water screened all the fill from both features (Plate 9). The fill in both features was removed in one foot levels, and artifacts from each level were bagged accordingly.

The artifacts recovered during these investigations are summarized in the discussion below; a detailed inventory of the artifacts is presented in Appendix V.

Shovel Test Pits

Five shovel test pits (STPs 1 - 5) were excavated in order to examine soil profiles and collect samples of artifacts from fill deposits in those locations. STPs 1 - 4 were excavated in the southern portion of the west yard behind the house where few features were identified. STP 5 was excavated in a portion of the yard north of the house that had not been mechanically scraped (see Figure 10).

The soil profiles in STPs 1 - 4 in the southern portion of the rear yard were very similar; profiles in STPs 2 - 4 were identical, while that in STP 1 was slightly different. All four STPs had three levels of fill overlying the B horizon. The soil profile for STP 1 was as follows:

STP 1

- Fill 1 horizon: 0 - 0.5 feet (0 - 17.5 cm) below surface; 10 YR 3/2 very dark gray brown sandy loam
- Fill 2 horizon: 0.5 - 0.9 feet (17.5 - 27.45 cm) below surface; 10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam
- Fill 3 horizon: 0.9 - 1.35 feet (27.45 - 41.2 cm) below surface; 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam mottled with 10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow clay pockets
- B Horizon: 1.35 - 1.8 feet (41.2 - 55 cm) below surface; 10 YR 5/3 brown silty clay

The soil profiles for STPs 2 - 4 were slightly different than that of STP 1 in the clay content of the lowermost fill horizon and the color and texture of the underlying B horizon. The soil profile for STP 2 was as follows:

STP 2

- Fill 1 horizon: 0 - 0.4 feet (0 - 12.2 cm) below surface; 10 YR 3/2 very dark gray brown sandy loam
- Fill 2 horizon: 0.4 - 1.0 feet (12.2 - 30.5 cm) below surface; 10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam
- Fill 3 horizon: 1.0 - 1.4 feet (30.5 - 42.7 cm) below surface; 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam
- B Horizon: 1.4 - 1.8 feet (42.7 - 55 cm) below surface; 7/5 YR strong brown sandy clay

The colors and textures of the soil horizons in STPs 3 and 4 were identical to those in STP 2, although the depths of the horizons varied slightly.

The Fill 1 horizon in STPs 1-4 contained one white salt-glazed stoneware sherd (1740-1765), six creamware sherds (1762-1820), 14 pearlware sherds (1780-1830), 16 whiteware sherds (1820-1900+), one yellowware sherd ((1830-1940), one sherd of hard paste porcelain, two soft paste porcelain sherds, two redware sherds, one refined redware sherd (1800-1840), two coarse stoneware sherds, one pre-1860 freeblown bottle fragment, three miscellaneous undated bottle fragments, one pre-1853 crown glass potash windowpane fragment, three pre-1864 potash windowpane fragments, two pre-1864 soda windowpane fragments, two soda/lime soda windowpane fragments, one lime soda windowpane fragment (1864-present), 12 post-1790 machine cut nail fragments, six unidentified nail fragments, one unidentified ferrous metal fragment, one brass 4-hole sew through button, one slate pencil fragment, and bone, oyster shell, clam shell, brick, and mortar fragments.

The artifacts recovered from the Fill 2 horizon in STPs 1-4 included three creamware sherds (1762-1820), 18 pearlware sherds (1780-1830), 29 whiteware sherds (1820-1900+), two ironstone sherds (1840-1900+), two yellowware sherds (1830-1940), three redware sherds, one post-1845 refined redware sherd, four hard paste porcelain sherds, one possible black basalt sherd, two refined white earthenware sherds, seven coarse stoneware sherds, one pre-1860 freeblown bottle fragment, one contact mold bottle fragment (1830-1880), one post-1940 duraglas bottle fragment, five miscellaneous undated bottle fragments, two post-1850s pressed glass tableware sherds, three lamp chimney fragments, 11 pre-1864 potash windowpane fragments, one soda/potash windowpane fragment, one post-1864 lime soda windowpane fragment, one unidentified clear curved sherd, 16 unidentified nail fragments, three post-1790 cut nail fragments, one quartzite flake, and bone, oyster shell, coral, brick, and mortar fragments.

The Fill 3 horizon contained four pearlware sherds (1780-1830), two whiteware sherds (1820-1900+), one coarse stoneware sherd, two possible black basalt sherds, one refined white earthenware sherd, four miscellaneous undated bottle fragments, one soda/potash windowpane fragment, three pre-1864 soda windowpane fragments, two soda/lime soda windowpane fragments, three unidentified nail fragments, one unidentified clear curved sherd, one quartzite flake, and bone, oyster shell, coral, and brick fragments.

STP 5 was located in the eastern end of the yard north of the house (see Figure). The soil profile in this pit showed 2.5 feet of undifferentiated fill overlying the B horizon. The fill in STP 5 contained three whiteware sherds (1820-1900+), five miscellaneous undated bottle fragments, 15 pre-1864 potash windowpane fragments, 10 pre-1864 soda windowpane fragments, two soda/lime soda windowpane fragments, four unidentified clear curved sherds, one post-1830 machine cut nail, three post-1790 cut nail fragments, one wrought nail fragment, seven unidentified ferrous metal fragments, and bone and oyster shell fragments.

Shaft Features: Well 1 (Feature 21) and Well 2 (Feature 5)

Two circular brick shaft features were found in the yard west of the house during these investigations. Both were assumed to be wells and were labeled as such for the field excavations. Well 1 was located approximately in line with the center of the house and immediately adjacent to the stone wall marking the west boundary of the property. Well 2 was located near the northwest corner of the property. Excavation of this second feature revealed, in fact, that it was more likely a cistern rather than a well.

Well 1

The outside diameter of Well 1 measured 5.3 feet and the inside measured 4.5 feet. It was 18 feet deep (Plates 10 and 11). It was constructed throughout of the same dry-laid brick laid in an inconsistent, irregular pattern of alternating headers and stretchers. The bricks measured 0.7 feet in length by 0.35 feet in width and 0.2 feet in height. A terracotta pipe measuring 0.5 feet in diameter entered the east side of the well at between 4 and 5 feet below the top of the feature (Plate 12). The pipe appeared to be coming from the house. An extra course of bricks was added to the structure at 11 feet below the surface, forming a thicker wall and reducing the interior diameter of the well to 3.8 feet. Wooden sheathing began at a depth of 16 feet and continued to the bottom at 18 feet. The wood rested directly on soil. Water was also reached at 16 feet, hindering the excavation of the lowest two feet of fill, which consisted primarily of gleyed sand and a layer of black organic plant material containing artifacts.

While hand excavation of the bottom foot or so of Well 1 was impossible because of the water, field crew did return to the site when construction excavation approached the bottom of the well. The planned construction called for the excavation of a deep hole for a below ground structure behind the Elliot house; as it happened, this west edge of this hole bisected the well (Plates 13-16). The construction excavation did not quite reach the bottom of the well, but the contractor agreed to excavate the remaining foot of soil around the well so the lowest level could be examined. The area immediately became inundated with ground water, which hindered the examination. However, it was apparent that the brick lining continued to the bottom of the well. The lowest course of bricks were placed on wooden boards that lined the perimeter of the bottom of the hole (Plates 17 and 18). The boards may have stabilized the construction, as the underlying soil was soft, saturated mud. The wooden sheathing lining the interior of the bottom of the well that was observed during the hand excavation was not seen at this time.

Much of the fill in Well 1 consisted of what appears to be waste from a coal burning furnace or stove. The fill contained abundant coal, slag, ash, and unidentifiable metal fragments. The upper 9 feet of fill was very ashy; the fill between 9 and 12 feet below the surface contained more clay than the upper fill. The fill between 12 and 17 feet below the surface was again very ashy and loose. The lowermost foot of fill was the dark organic soil described above. The fill throughout also contained artifacts. Some were burned and were likely included with the stove or furnace waste; others were not burned and likely represent household refuse that was deposited directly into the well.

The fill in Well 1 was removed by one foot levels, and artifacts within each level were cataloged separately. Due to an error during the laboratory processing, the artifacts (excepting the glass) from the first two levels of Well 1 were mixed with those from the first two levels of Well 2. An attempt was made to separate the materials based on memory and notes, and the current inventory reflects that separation; but it is likely that some items from Well 1 were cataloged for Well 2 and vice versa.

An examination of manufacture dates of the artifacts from the various levels suggests that the well was filled over a relatively short period of time. The following list provides the *terminus post quem* (TPQ) or key artifact type for dating the deposit of each one foot level.

<u>Level</u>	<u>TPQ</u>
1 - 2 feet	1890 (wire nails)
2 - 3 feet	1940 (duraglas)
3 - 4 feet	1910 (automatic bottle machine glass)
4 - 5 feet	“ “ “ “ “
5 - 6 feet	“ “ “ “ “
6 - 7 feet	1911 (semi-automatic bottle machine glass)
7 - 8 feet	“ “ “ “ “
8 - 9 feet	1909 (manganese jam jar, pressed)
9 - 10 feet	1898 (chilled iron mold glass)
10 - 11 feet	early 20 th C. (white plastic electrical part)
11 - 12 feet	1890 (wire nails)
12 - 13 feet	early 20 th C. (white plastic electrical part)
13 - 14 feet	1890 (wire nails)
14 - 15 feet	early 20 th C. (plastic electrical part)
15 - 16 feet	1890 (wire nails)
16 - 17 feet	“ “ “
17 - 18 feet	“ “ “
18+ feet	1910 (automatic bottle machine glass)

While the well was apparently filled over a short period of time, the artifacts were not distributed evenly throughout the fill (see Appendix V for a detailed inventory by level). The vast majority of artifacts were in the upper 10 feet of fill; glass artifacts in particular were concentrated in the upper portion. This portion of the fill was very ashy and contained large concentrations of stove waste. The fill from 10 to 13 feet contained numerous ceramic and metal artifacts, but little glass. This portion of the fill contained less ash and higher concentrations of clay. From 13 to 17 feet, the fill was once again very ashy and contained very few artifacts whatsoever, while the fill beneath 17 feet contained relatively more numerous artifacts of all types in a dark organic matrix. This uneven distribution suggests the well was filled in several episodes reflecting somewhat different patterns of refuse disposal. Nevertheless, the assemblage as a whole cannot be separated into significantly different temporal contexts based on these episodes or vertical location within the well fill.

Ceramic artifacts from the fill in Well 1 included two creamware sherds (1762-1820), 28 pearlware sherds (1780-1830), 68 whiteware sherds (1820-1900+), 19 ironstone sherds (1840-1900+), two yellowware sherds (1830-1940), 43 porcelain sherds, four coarse stoneware sherds, 44 redware sherds, three sherds of American Rockingham/Bennington, one possible Jackfield sherd (1740-1780), and two unidentified sherds. Other ceramic items included four earthenware marbles, one toy porcelain plate, and 15 porcelain doll fragments. Also recovered were nine kaolin pipe fragments and one porcelain electrical plug.

Glass artifacts from Well 1 included a total of 183 windowpane fragments, 51 of which were manufactured before 1864, 76 of which post-dated 1864, and 56 of which were unidentified. Glass bottle fragments included fragments or whole specimens of 69 beer/ale bottles, 72 medicinal bottle fragments, nine whiskey bottle fragments, four liquor bottle fragments, 34 canning jar fragments, 26 culinary container fragments (including olive/pickle/relish jars and extract, olive oil, and milk bottles), 13 fragments of a nurser (baby bottle), two shoe polish container fragments, two tableware fragments, two goblet fragments, and 117 unidentified bottle fragments. Also recovered were two fragments of perfumers and two examples of photographic glass.

Metal items included 725 wire nails and 719 unidentified nails. Miscellaneous metal hardware items included spikes, screws, hinges, spring fragments, pipe sections, and wire screen fragments. Other metal items included metal cutlery fragments, drawer pulls, metal frame fragments, bottle caps, can fragments, snap fragments, strap slide guides, garter fragments, a purse clasp, boot eyelets, safety pin fragments, an electric light bulb base, and ceiling lamp fixture pieces.

Miscellaneous items of other materials included several celluloid items including comb fragments, a hair pin, a barrette, a button top, and a hand painted doll face (1920s-1930s). Other small finds included wooden pencils, one slate pencil, one mechanical pencil, one thermometer fragment, a shell button, a small bone knob, bone tooth brush fragments, one plastic tooth brush handle, and bone fan slats. Also found were numerous fragments of leather shoes and boots.

Well 2

Well 2 was first identified as Feature 5, which was described as a rectangular shaped deposit of dark grayish brown silty loam that was cut by the western wall of the westernmost addition on the house (Plates 19 and 20). It was first visible at the base of the first fill layer. Initially, a 2 by 2 foot test unit was opened over the feature. Two and one-half feet of fill was removed in two levels from this unit. Excavations of the unit ceased at that point, and after consultations with Alexandria Archeology staff, a backhoe trench was cut across the feature, revealing the fill covered the top of a brick-lined shaft feature. The top of the feature was fully exposed, and the excavation of the shaft feature proceeded (Plates 21 and 22).

The outside diameter of Well 2 measured 4.8 feet, and the inside measured 4.15 feet. It was only 5.6 feet in depth, indicating that it was most likely constructed to serve as a cistern rather than a well (Plate 23). It was lined with dry-laid reddish orange bricks that measured 0.6 feet in length, 0.35 feet in width, and 0.15 feet in height. The lowermost five courses of brick were laid in stretchers; the courses above were inconsistent patterns of stretchers and headers. It contained no wooden sheathing, and the bottom course of bricks sat on undisturbed gleyed sand with banding of iron precipitates.

The upper 3 feet of fill in Well 2 was a black organic soil with numerous artifacts, brick, and large chunks of mortar. The fill between 3 and 5 feet below the surface contained higher concentrations of clay and gleyed silty clay, and the artifacts were more densely concentrated in the center of the fill. Far less brick and mortar were recovered from these levels. The fill between 5 feet below the surface and the bottom of the feature was a grayish organic silty clay loam that also contained artifacts.

The fill that overlay Well 2 that was designated Feature 5 contained one creamware sherd (1762-1820), eight pearlware sherds (1780-1830), 62 whiteware sherds (1820-1900+), six ironstone sherds (1840-1900+), 10 hard paste porcelain sherds, 10 soft paste porcelain sherds, three redware sherds, one coarse stoneware sherd, three American Rockingham/Bennington sherds, one unidentified sherd, four contact mold bottle fragments (1833-1860), eight pre-1860 freeblown bottle fragments, two bottle fragments manufactured with a semi-automatic bottle machine (1911-1930), one post-1909 pressed jam jar sherd, nine miscellaneous undated bottle fragments, seven undated pressed tableware fragments, one possibly modern tableware fragment, two clear light bulb element or glass applicator vial fragments, 24 unidentified clear sherds, 37 pre-1864 potash windowpane fragments, 32 pre-1864 soda windowpane fragments, 75 pre-1864 soda/potash windowpane fragments, four post-1864 lime soda windowpane fragments, one unidentified brass wire fragment, one strap iron fragment, one ferrous metal screw cap, one ferrous metal pipe elbow, four ferrous metal wire fragments, one aluminum foil fragment, 26 unidentified ferrous metal fragments, nine post-1790 machine cut nail fragments, 34 unidentified nail fragments, two buttons, one black plastic comb tooth, one turtle carapace fragment possibly used as a domino, one jasper or chalcedony flake, one fish scale, and bone, oyster shell, and brick fragments.

The artifacts in the well fill were separated by one foot levels. In general, the artifacts throughout the well fill were similar in age and types. The following shows the TPQs and/or key artifacts for dating the deposit of each one foot level:

<u>Level</u>	<u>TPQ</u>
0 - 1 foot	1840 (ironstone)
1 - 2 feet	1880 (opaque porcelain); 1890 (wire nails)
2 - 3 feet	1848 (paneled pressed glass tumblers)
3 - 4 feet	“ “ “ “ “
4 - 5 feet	“ “ “ “ “
5 - 6 feet	“ “ “ “ “

As was discussed above, the artifacts (except for glass items) from the first two levels of Well 1 were mixed with those from the same levels of Well 2. The opaque porcelain and wire nails cataloged as recovered from the 1 - 2 foot level of Well 2 and suggesting that the upper levels of fill in Well 2 were more recent deposits than those beneath could have been mistakenly assigned to this context. The glass and other items from the upper levels appear to be consistent with the rest of the assemblage. In general, the artifacts appear to have been deposited over a relatively short period of time, and they likely represent refuse from a single household. The well or cistern was filled after 1848 and probably some time in the 1850s, given the absence of post-1864 windowpane glass and near absence of contact molded bottles, which were available at the middle of the century, but grew in popularity over time.

In addition to the 14 sherds of opaque porcelain, which may have been miscataloged, the ceramic artifacts from Well 2 included 13 creamware sherds (1762-1820), 94 pearlware sherds (1780-1830), 404 whiteware sherds (1820-1900+), 48 ironstone sherds (1830-1900+), 121 porcelain sherds, 15 yellowware sherds (1830-1940), 36 sherds of coarse stoneware, 35 redware sherds, 18 American Rockingham/Bennington sherds, four refined white earthenware sherds, one Buckley sherd, one white salt-glazed stoneware sherd, and 19 unidentified sherds. Other ceramic items include five kaolin pipe fragments, one porcelain doll leg, one earthenware marble, and one porcelain marble.

Glass items from Well 2 included 118 medicinal bottle fragments, 30 liquor bottle fragments, two champagne/wine bottle fragments, and 200 fragments of miscellaneous bottles. A total of 310 of the bottle fragments were from pre-1860 freeblown bottles, four were from contact molded bottles (1833-1880), and 17 were from bottles made with a blown pattern mold (1820-1850). Other glass artifacts included 222 fragments of tumblers, 14 wine glass fragments, 101 fragments of miscellaneous glass tableware, one vase fragment, and 100 lamp chimney fragments. A total of 352 pre-1864 and five pre-1853 windowpane fragments were in the Well 2 fill. Also recovered were 10 fragments of pre-1864 potash mirror glass, four glass beads, 18 milk glass buttons, and one eye glass lens.

A total of 443 of the 496 nail fragments recovered from Well 2 were either unidentified or "square" (either machine cut or wrought). Nine nail fragments were identified as wrought and two were identified as machine cut. Forty-two wire nail fragments were cataloged as coming from the 1 - 2 foot level, but may have been mistakenly assigned to that context (see above). Other metal objects included unidentifiable items, miscellaneous hardware, one shoe eyelet, one brass/copper cork screw, and one ferrous metal pocket knife with a tortoise shell handle casing.

Miscellaneous items from Well 2 included two gray stone marbles, one honey flint gunflint, five slate pencil fragments, one bone bobbin cap, one bone die, two bone toothbrush heads, and 11 bone buttons. Food remains included bone fragments, egg shells, fish scales, and coffee beans.

Other Features

Feature 1

Feature 1 was a roughly circular depression filled with approximately 0.3 feet of 10 YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam located under the alley bricks near the northwest corner of the house (Plates 24 and 25). It had been cut by the addition off the rear of the house. It was probably nothing more than a shallow basin-shaped depression that was filled with sand to form a level surface prior to paving the alley with bricks.

The fill in Feature 1 contained one pearlware sherd (1780-1830), four whiteware sherds (1820-1900+), one refined white earthenware sherd, one coarse stoneware sherd, two pre-1864 potash windowpane fragments, one post-1864 lime soda windowpane fragment, one soda/lime soda windowpane fragment, eight unidentified nail fragments, and bone fragments.

Post holes and/or Planting holes: Features 2 - 4, 6 - 8, 10 - 14, and 18

A series of small round and square-shaped features were uncovered in the north and west yards (see Figure; Plates 26-35). Most were located near the brick walls running along the north and west boundaries of the property. Feature 4 was located in the middle of the north yard approximately six feet south of the north wall; Feature 12 was located adjacent to the west wall of the most recent rear addition; and Feature 18 was located on the north side of brick wall running east-west through the rear yard. All were visible at the base of the uppermost fill level and intruded the underlying fill. It is likely that these small features were either planting holes or post holes, most of which were located along the perimeter of the property.

Features 9a and 9b

These adjacent features were located on the north side of the most recent addition on the rear of the house and were visible at the base of the uppermost fill level (see Figure; Plates 36 and 37)). Feature 9b was a rectangular shaped area immediately adjacent to the addition filled with 10 YR 3/2 very dark brown silty loam mottled with chunks of the B horizon. Feature 9a appeared as a narrow extension of Feature 9b running north toward the brick wall. It was filled with 10 YR 4/3 brown silty loam. Neither the functions nor origins of these features could be determined.

Feature 15

Feature 15 appeared as a circular feature that had been cut by the foundation of the addition (see Figure; Plate 38). It was visible at the base of the uppermost fill level and was filled with 10 YR 2/1 black sand with abundant coal and slag. It may have been a small pit dug specifically to contain the stove/furnace waste.

Feature 16

Feature 16 was another circular feature that had been cut by the addition foundation wall and that also likely served as a pit dug to contain stove waste (Plate 39). It was filled with 10 YR 5/1 gray gritty ash and cinders. It also was visible at the base of the upper fill horizon.

Feature 17

Feature 17 was a round feature measuring approximately 2 feet in diameter located within the foundation of the addition closest to the house (Plate 40). Slate lined its outside edge and it was filled with 10 YR 6/3 pale brown sandy loam mottled with coal and mortar (Plates 41-42). It was visible at the base of the first fill layer. Its function is unknown.

The fill in Feature 17 contained five kaolin pipe stem fragments, five creamware sherds (1762-1820), 20 pearlware sherds (1780-1830), 18 whiteware sherds (1820-1900+), one white salt-glazed stoneware sherd (1720-1805), two coarse stoneware sherds, three redware sherds, one hard paste porcelain sherd, one buff earthenware sherd, four refined white earthenware sherds, four miscellaneous undated bottle fragments, five pre-1864 potash windowpane fragments, six pre-1864 soda windowpane fragments, six pre-1864 soda/potash windowpane fragments, five soda/lime soda windowpane fragments, seven unidentified glass fragments, 34 post-1790 machine cut nails, 17 unidentified nail fragments, one slate pencil fragment, coal, and bone, oyster shell, coral, and brick fragments.

Feature 19

Feature 19 was a rectangular poured concrete slab adjacent to the south side of the most recent addition (Plate 43). The concrete partially covered a portion of a brick floor that underlay the more recent brick floor of the addition. The brick floor may have been a remnant of an older addition or walkway that had later been partially covered with concrete.

Feature 20

Feature 20 was a single layer of bricks laid in a square near the brick wall along the west boundary of the property and just north of Well 1 (Plate 44). The bricks were lying on the B horizon. It is not known whether this was the partial remnants of a brick floor or a pad or base for a post or some other vertical element.

Feature 22

Feature 22 was a trench running east-west between Well 1 and the house (Plate 45). It contained clay and intermittent broken brick. It may have originally contained a brick drain or drain pipe that led to the terra cotta pipe that was found in the wall of Well 1 (see above).

Feature 23

Feature 23 was a small circular pit that had been cut by the trench leading to Well 1 (Feature 22) (see Plate 45). It contained a 10 YR 2/1 black gritty, sandy fill with abundant coal, slag, and cinders. Like Features 15 and 16, it was likely dug to be filled with stove or furnace waste.

Feature 24

Feature 24 was a circular hole filled with mortar and brick fragments located south of the addition (Plate 46). A hole in the center of this fill contained wood fragments. It was likely a post hole for a wooden post and filled with construction rubble.

Feature 25

Feature 25 was a partially exposed trench running west from the southwest corner of the house (Plate 47). It contained large angular rocks in a matrix of 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was possibly a drainage feature, drawing water away from the walls of the house.

Summary and Discussion of 44AX0192

The archaeological investigations at the Elliot House resulted in the identification of a single archaeological site, 44AX0192, which consists of a number of features in the yard areas north and west of the house and artifacts contained within the yard fills. Most of the features were small planting or post holes and were likely associated with previous additions and improvements to the house and yard. Most contained no artifacts and could not be associated with a particular time period. Fill covered much of the yard and contained artifacts from the 19th and 20th centuries.

Two brick shaft features were discovered in the yard west of and behind the Elliot House. Well 1 measured 18 feet in depth and was located adjacent to the wall along the western property line, approximately opposite the center of the house. Well 2, as it was designated in the field, was only 6 feet in depth and likely functioned as a cistern rather than a well. It was located approximately 5 feet east of the western property line and opposite the northwest corner of the house.

Dating the construction of these features themselves is somewhat problematic. The artifacts found within the features tell us something about when the features were abandoned and filled, but they tell us little about when they were constructed. Well 2 was filled after 1848, and Well 1 was not filled until after 1910. Both features, however, were almost certainly constructed before 1848. Historic records show that a water service permit to pipe water to the Elliot House property located at 323 South Fairfax Street was issued to Charles B. Unruh on March 27, 1854 (Erickson 1988, no page number). Presumably, once water was connected to the property, there would be no need to construct a well or cistern. However, an existing well might continue to be used to supplement the piped-in city water. It is most likely that the well and cistern were constructed by Unruh when he built the Elliot House in 1842. It is, however, possible that one or both features were constructed earlier. The land tax records for the property show that both the Elliot House lot and the adjacent lot were used as garden plots as early as 1820, and in 1830 two men are listed as residing on the Elliot House lot. The well and/or the cistern may have been originally constructed for the garden and then used by these early residents. In 1833 Thomas Smith purchased the Elliot House lot, and in the following year he apparently built a house on the adjacent Wolfe Street lot. Because he owned both lots, it is also possible that Smith constructed one or both features to service

the occupants of his new house. No archaeological evidence was found that would indicate which of these possible construction dates was the more likely.

When Unruh put his house up for sale in 1855, the property included a stable, which later maps show as located in the northwest corner of the property covering Well 2. It is likely that the cistern was abandoned by that time. The artifacts within its fill are consistent with that scenario. Whether or not Well 1 continued to be used until it was filled sometime after 1910 is not known. Both wells were filled over relatively short periods of time.

The earlier assemblage, the artifacts from Well 2, includes a range of household items including food refuse, ceramics, bottle glass, glass tableware, chimney glass, personal items, buttons, toys, as well as nails and windowpane glass. The artifacts are most likely refuse from Charles Unruh's household that was deposited between 1848 and 1855. The artifacts in general appear to reflect a household of relative, but not extreme, wealth. Of the white earthenware and porcelain ceramics, a greater number were decorated than plain, indicating consumer choice of the more expensive of the available wares of the day. From the entire assemblage, a total of 414 of these sherds were decorated, while 310 were undecorated. Considering only the artifacts from the lower four feet of fill, 256 were decorated and 159 were plain. Nevertheless, only 121 (14.70%) of the ceramic sherds were porcelain, the most expensive of available wares. The assemblage also included a large number of glass tumbler and tableware fragments. The unusually large number of tumblers suggests a special function. Large quantities of tumblers are usually associated with a tavern or public house or a boarding house; however, the historic records provide no evidence that the property was used as such. The large number of tableware fragments may simply reflect the large size of the household, which included at least the seven members of the Unruh family and one boarder. The glass tableware fragments included bowls, jugs or pitchers, plates, wine glasses, goblets, one vase, and a cup. The assemblage also included a total of 100 fragments of chimney lamp glass.

The artifacts in Well 1 were deposited after 1910 and likely before 1940 when duraglas was invented. Again, the artifacts represent miscellaneous household refuse. The owners during this time period include the Kennedys (from 1893 until 1918), the Chamber of Commerce (from 1918 until 1923), the Bowton family (from 1923 until 1928), and the Crocker household (1928 until 1936).

The artifacts in Well 1 were mixed in with massive deposits of furnace or stove waste that consisted of coal, ash, and slag. Large quantities of oyster shells were also deposited in the well, as well as numerous nails and other mostly unidentifiable metal fragments. The household refuse consisted primarily of glass bottle fragments, a great many of which were beer or ale bottles (almost 20% of the total bottle fragments). Also in the refuse were ceramic sherds, miscellaneous personal items, clothing-related items, toys, food refuse, and hardware. The glass bottle fragments included a variety of container types, reflecting the growing availability of glass containers and the diversification of its use as containers for a expanding variety of products. Very few (only four) glass tableware fragments were included in the assemblage.

The materials found in the cistern reflect the relative affluence of the Unruh family. A diversity of household goods and the preference for more expensive decorated serving wares are indicative of a household with a modicum of disposable income. The materials also reflect the various members of the household who differed in age and gender. While little else is known of the Unruh family, this sample of their household goods and the house that Charles B. Unruh built leave us a partial record of their lives in Alexandria.

The materials found in the well, on the other hand, can not be securely associated with a single household. Nonetheless, the materials represent a random sample of household goods in use during the first decades of the 20th century. Again, the assemblage reflects household members of varying ages and genders. The predominance of container glass also reflects the growing use of glass as the container of choice for a variety of increasingly available consumer goods.

The household items found in both features are secondary refuse deposits and may not be accurate and complete representations of the total material culture universe of either household. Nevertheless, the presence of certain items such as toys, beads, fan slats, liquor and ale bottles, and pipe fragments give us a tangible reminder of the lives of the men, women, and children who likely lived in the Elliot House during the middle of the 19th century and again during the early decades of the 20th century.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeological investigations in the yard of the Elliot House resulted in the identification of one archaeological site that was designated 44AX0192. The site consists of a number of features relating mostly to various improvements and alterations to the house itself and to the use of the yard area. Fill containing 19th and 20th century artifacts covered all or most of the yard west and north of the house. Two shaft features, one well and one cistern, were also discovered. The construction of these features likely dates to the construction of the Elliot House or earlier. The cistern was likely abandoned and filled between 1848 and 1855, and it contained miscellaneous household refuse most likely from the household of Charles Unruh. The well was filled sometime after 1910 and contained miscellaneous household refuse mixed in a large volume of furnace waste and oyster shells. Both shaft features were completely excavated.

Because the shaft features and smaller features were completely excavated and no other evidence of undisturbed subsurface deposits was found, no further archaeological work is recommended at the Elliot House.

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PLATES

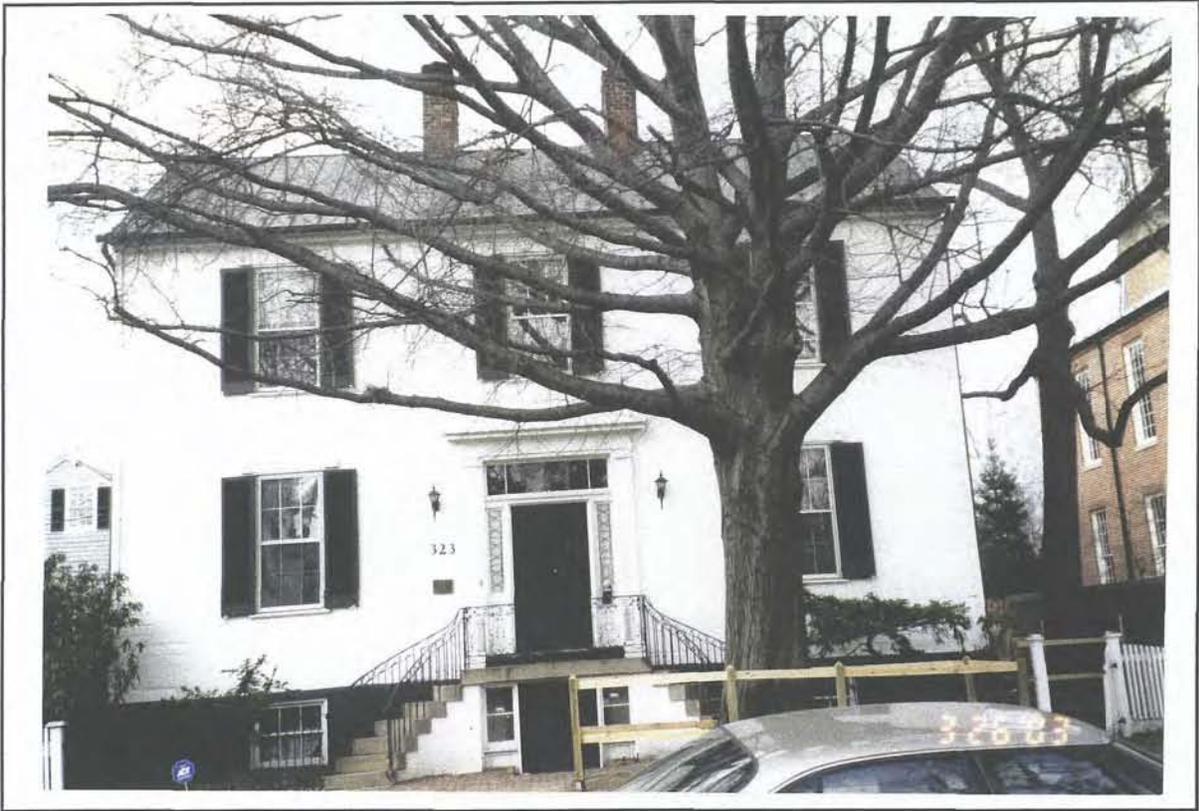


PLATE 1
Front Façade of the Elliot House on South Fairfax Street, View to the West



PLATE 2
Yard North of the Elliot House, Former Location of an Alley



PLATE 3
Yard West of and Behind the Elliot House Prior to Archaeological Investigations; Old Presbyterian Meeting House is in Background



PLATE 4
Remains of Two Additions on the Rear of the Elliot House, View to Southwest



PLATE 46
Feature 24, Concrete and Brick Post Support, View to North



PLATE 47
Feature 25, Partially Exposed Trench, View to East



PLATE 5
Remains of Westernmost Addition and the Northwest Corner
of the Project Area



PLATE 6
Brick Pavers in Westernmost Addition



PLATE 7
Mechanical Scraping of South Portion of Rear Yard



PLATE 8
South Portion of Rear Yard after Scraping



PLATE 9
Water Screening Fill from Wells 1 and 2



PLATE 10
Well 1 After Removal of Overburden, View to Southwest

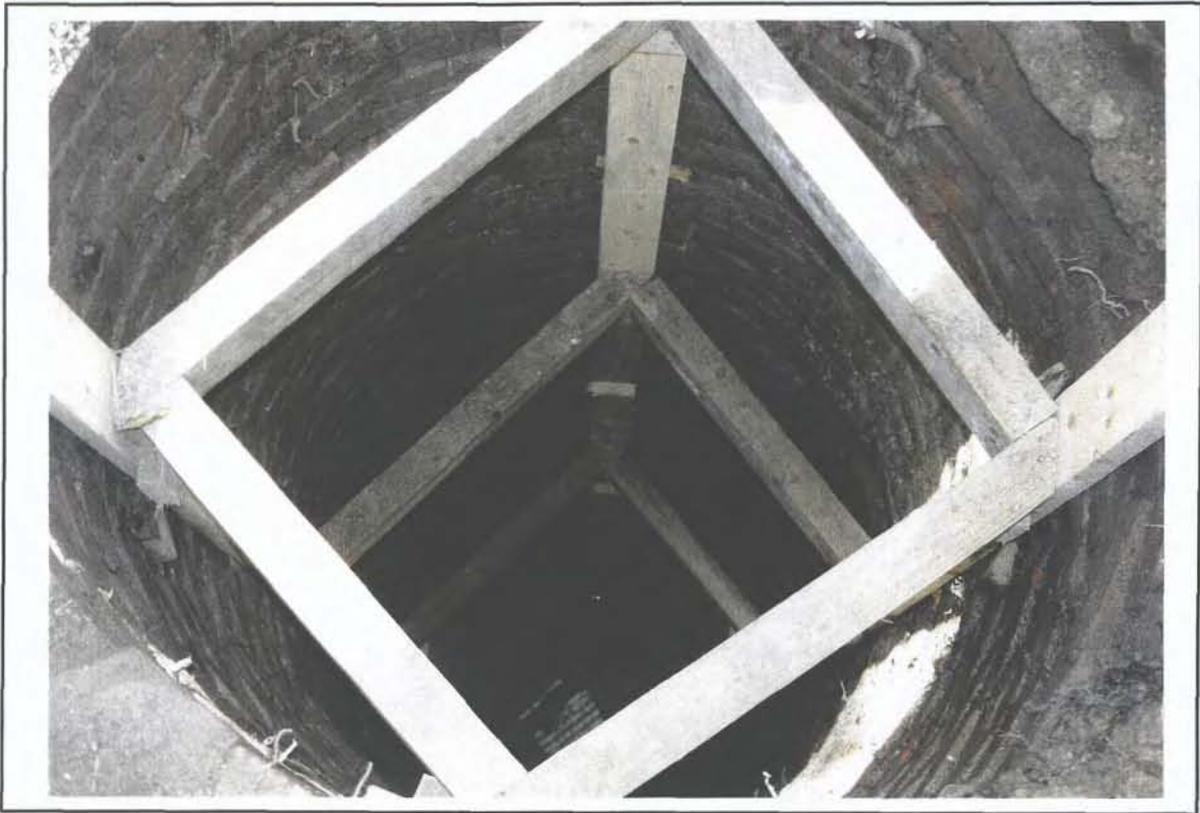


PLATE 11
Well 1 After Excavation with Scaffolding Installed for Safety



PLATE 12
Terra Cotta Pipe Entering Well 1

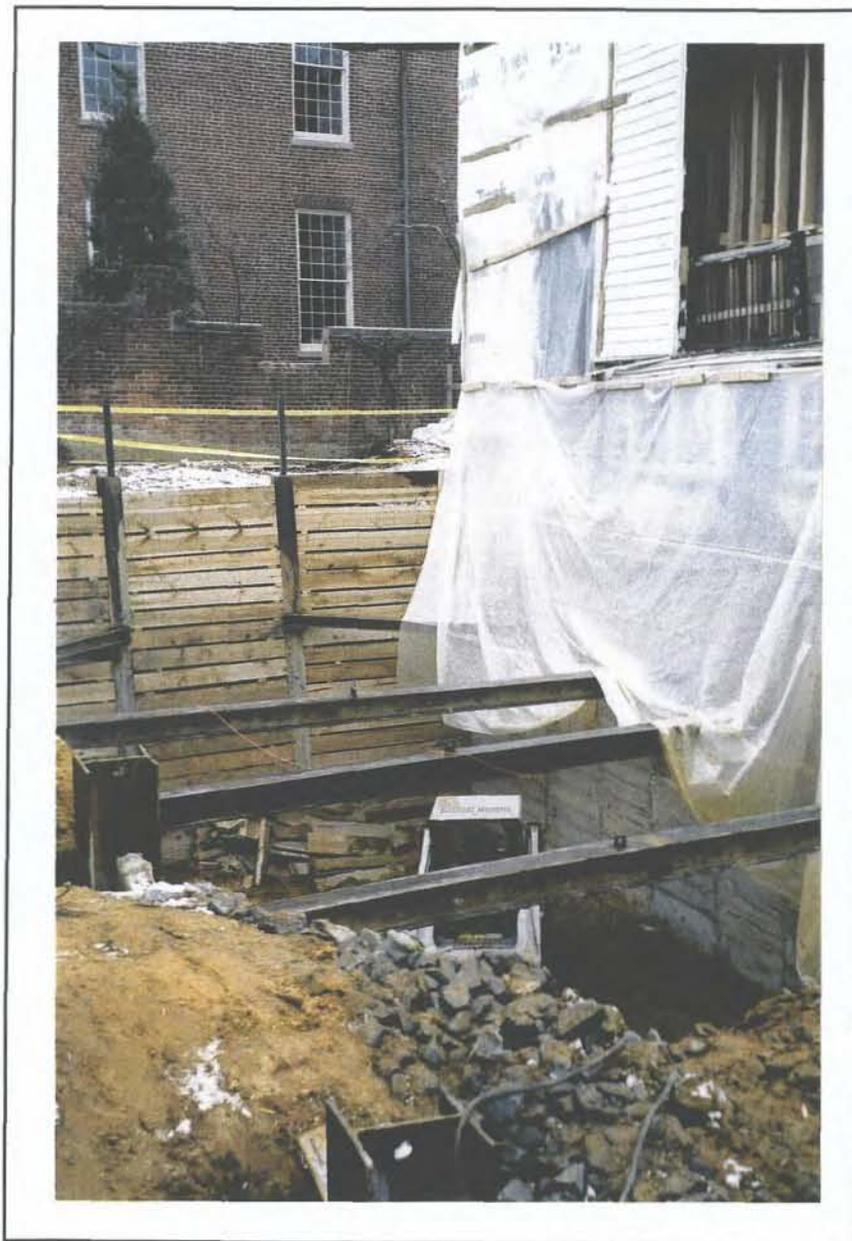


PLATE 13
During Construction After Completion of Archaeological
Investigations, Deep Excavation of Subterranean Portion of the
Planned Addition to the Rear of Elliot House (on right), View to
North

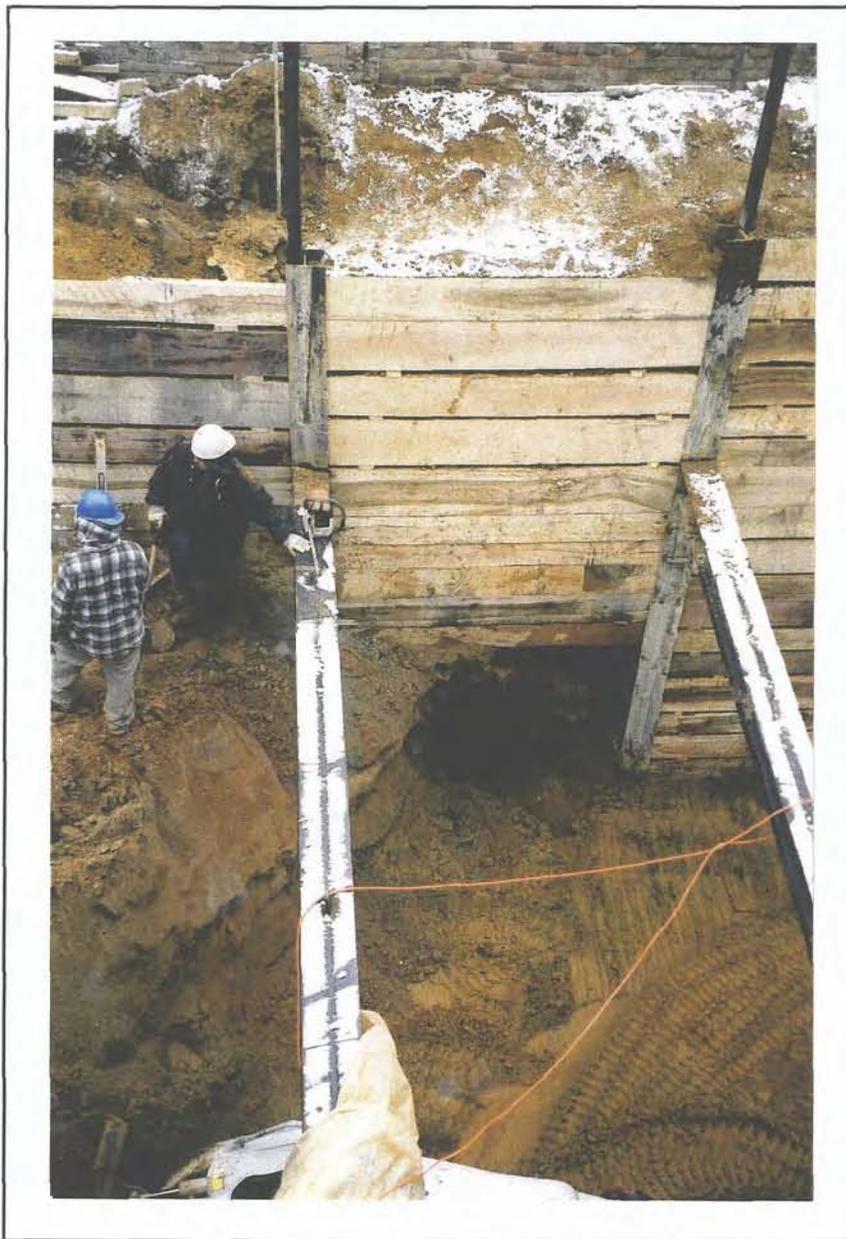


PLATE 14
Construction Pit Bisecting Well 1, View to West

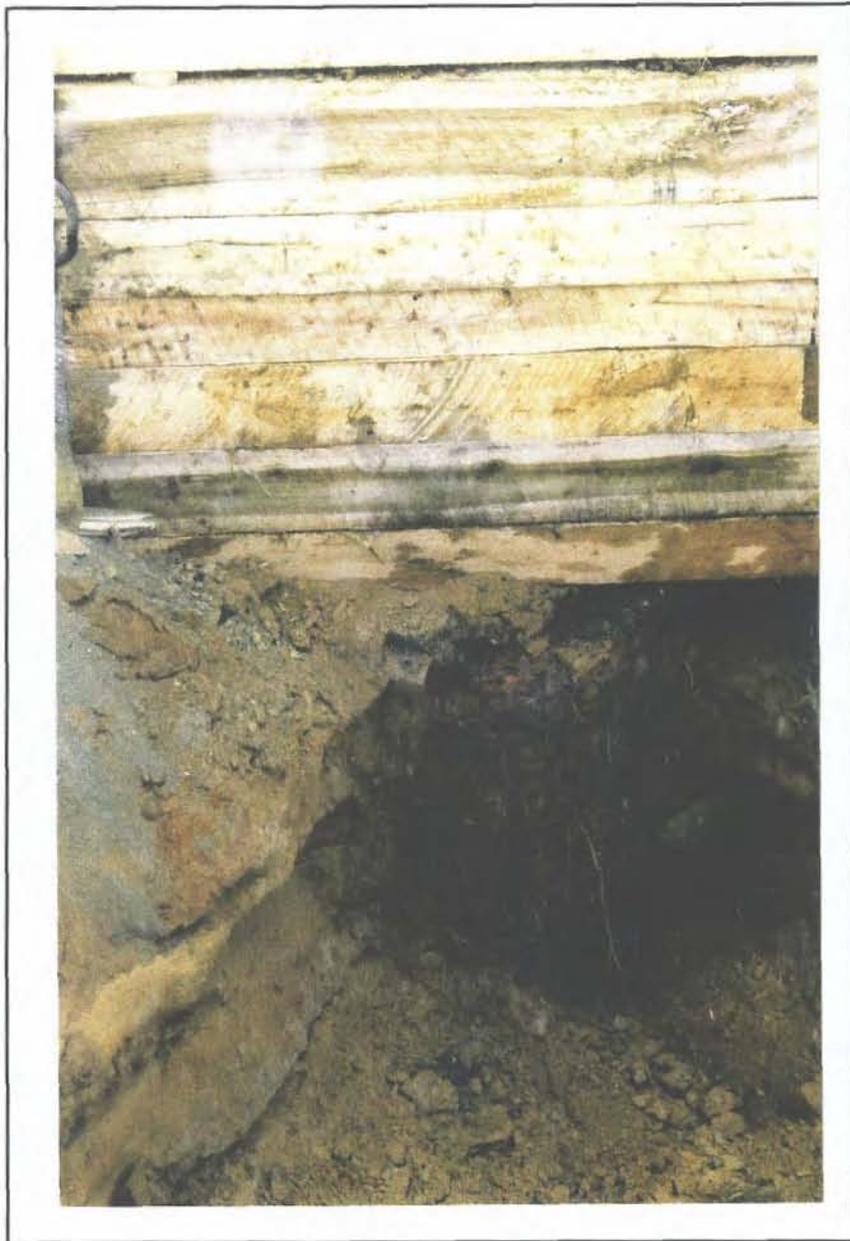


PLATE 15
Construction Excavation Exposing Exterior of
Brick Lining of Well 1

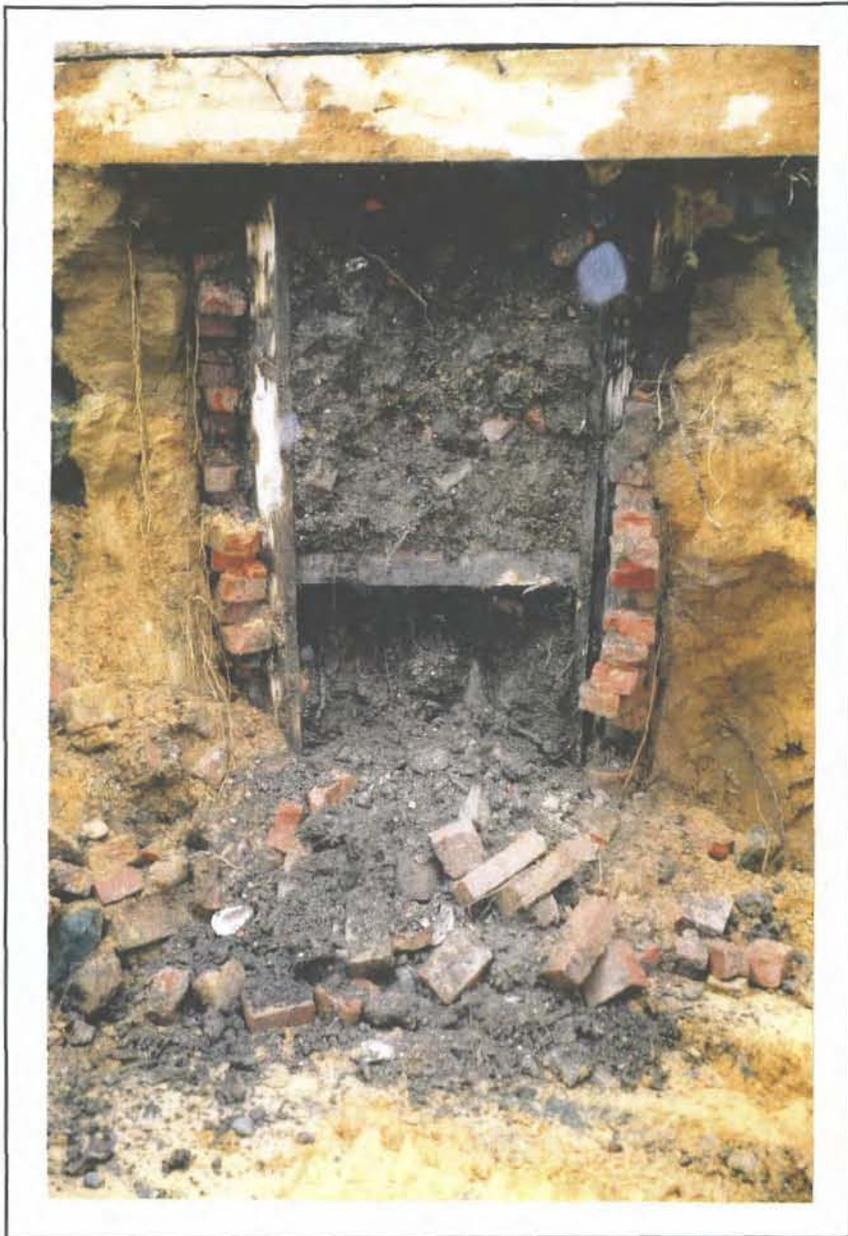


PLATE 16
Construction Pit Bisecting Well 1, Showing Brick Lining,
Modern Support Scaffolding, and Recent Fill



PLATE 17
Bottom of Well 1 in Construction Pit, Showing Brick Lining
and Wooden Planks (on right) Beneath the Lowest
Course of Bricks



PLATE 18
Close-up of Bottom of Well 1, Showing Brick Lining and
Wooden Planks (on right) Beneath the Lowest Course of Bricks



PLATE 19
Feature 5, Fill Overlying Well 2 Bisected by Foundation
of Westernmost Addition, View to West



PLATE 20
Feature 5 Bisected by Foundation of Westernmost Addition,
View to North



PLATE 21
Mechanical and Hand Stripping of Fill Overlying Well 2,
View to South

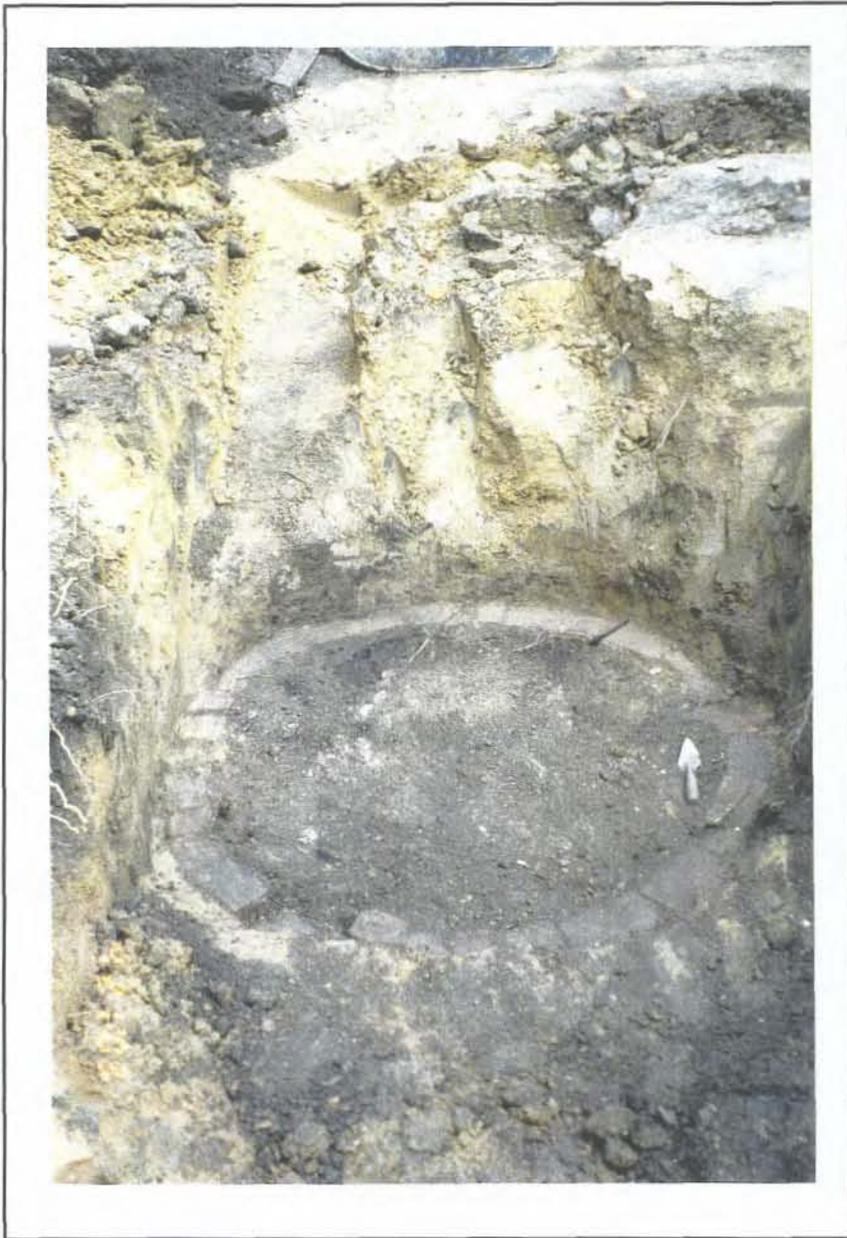


PLATE 22
Well 2 After Removal of Overburden, View to North

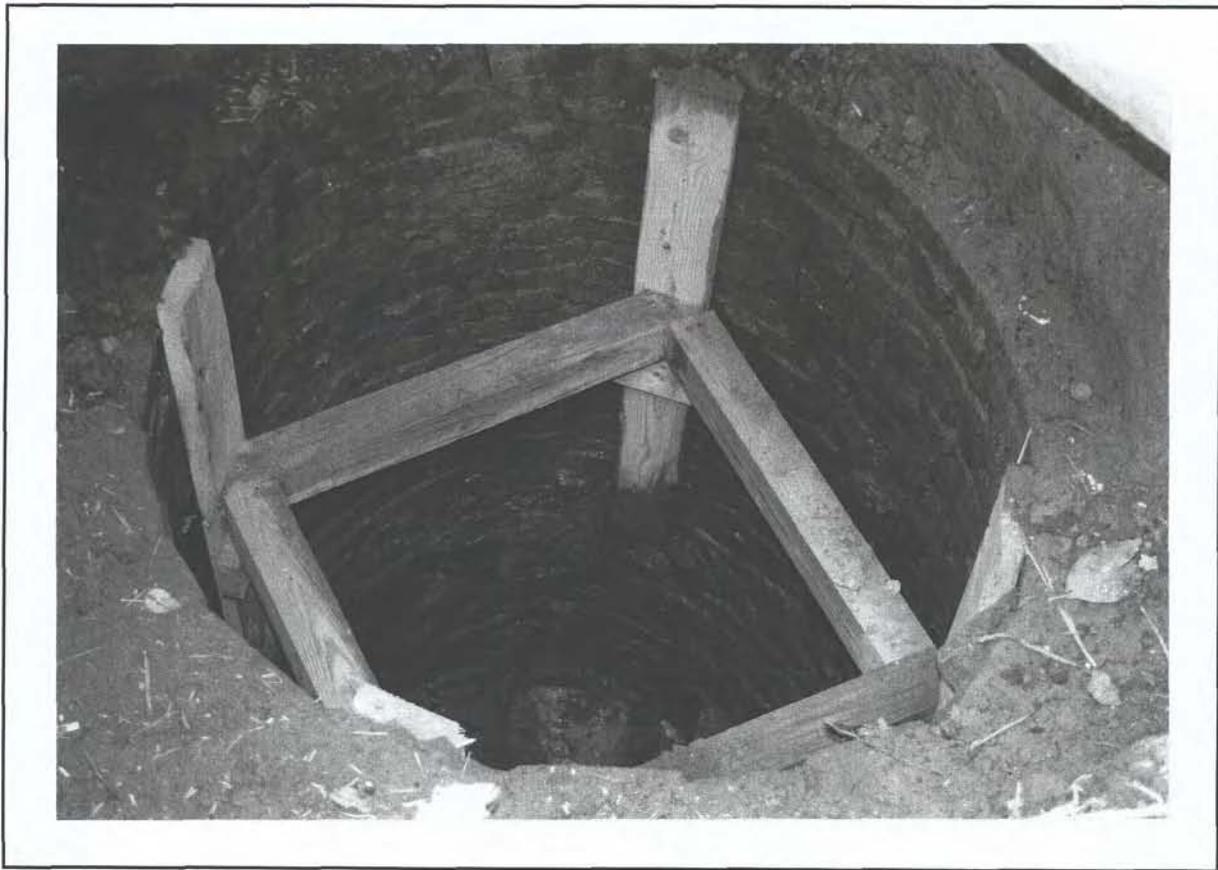


PLATE 23
Well 2 After Excavation



PLATE 24
Feature 1 with Addition Foundation in Background, View to South



PLATE 25
Feature 1 After Excavation of Test Trench, View to Southeast



PLATE 26
Feature 2, Probable Planting or Post Hole, View to North



PLATE 27
Feature 3, Probable Planting or Post Hole, View to North

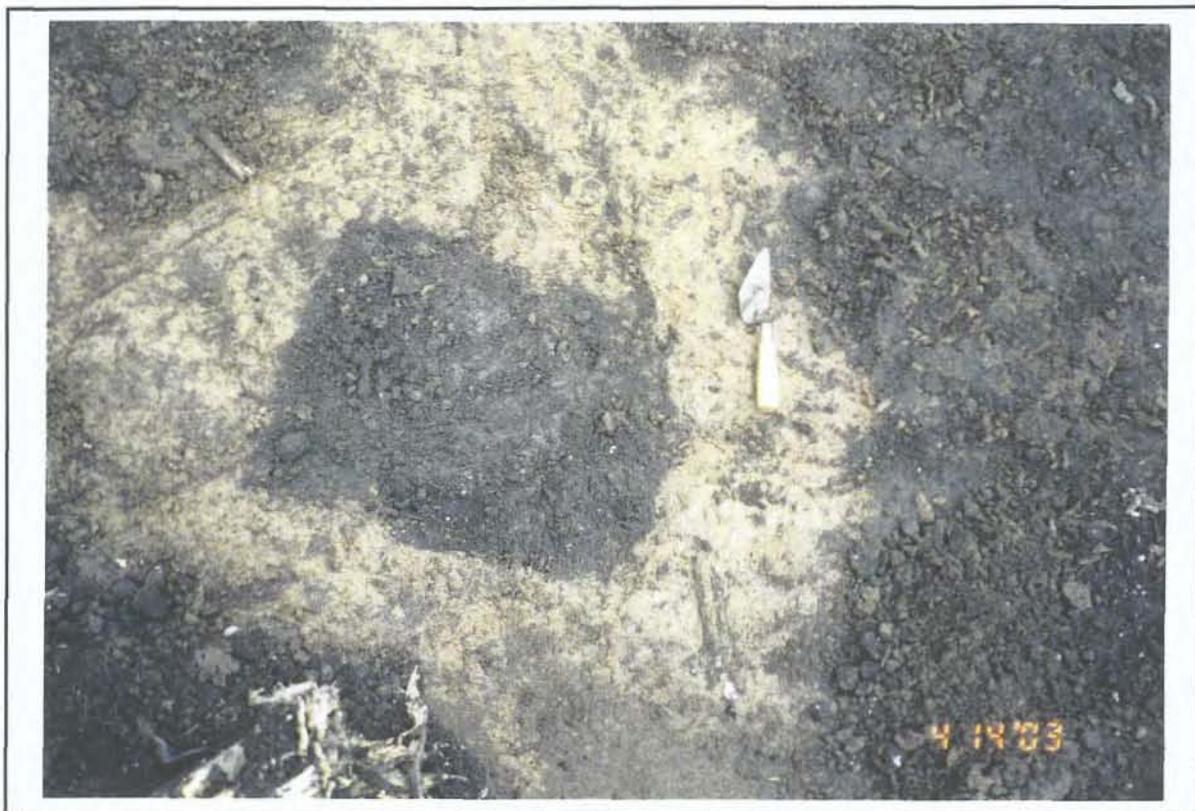


PLATE 28
Feature 4, Probable Planting or Post Hole, View to North



PLATE 29
Feature 7, Probable Planting or Post Hole, View to North



PLATE 30
Feature 8, Probable Planting or Post Hole, View to North



PLATE 31
Feature 10, Probable Planting or Post Hole, View to North



PLATE 32
Feature 11 Probable Planting or Post Hole, View to South



PLATE 33
Feature 12, Probable Planting or Post Hole, View to North



PLATE 34
Feature 13, Probable Planting or Post Hole, View to South



PLATE 35
Feature 14, Probable Planting or Post Hole, View to South



PLATE 36
Features along Wall North of Elliot House, Showing
Features 4, 7, 8, 9, and 10, View to West



PLATE 37
Feature 9, View to West



PLATE 38
Feature 15, Possible Pit for Stove Waste, View to West

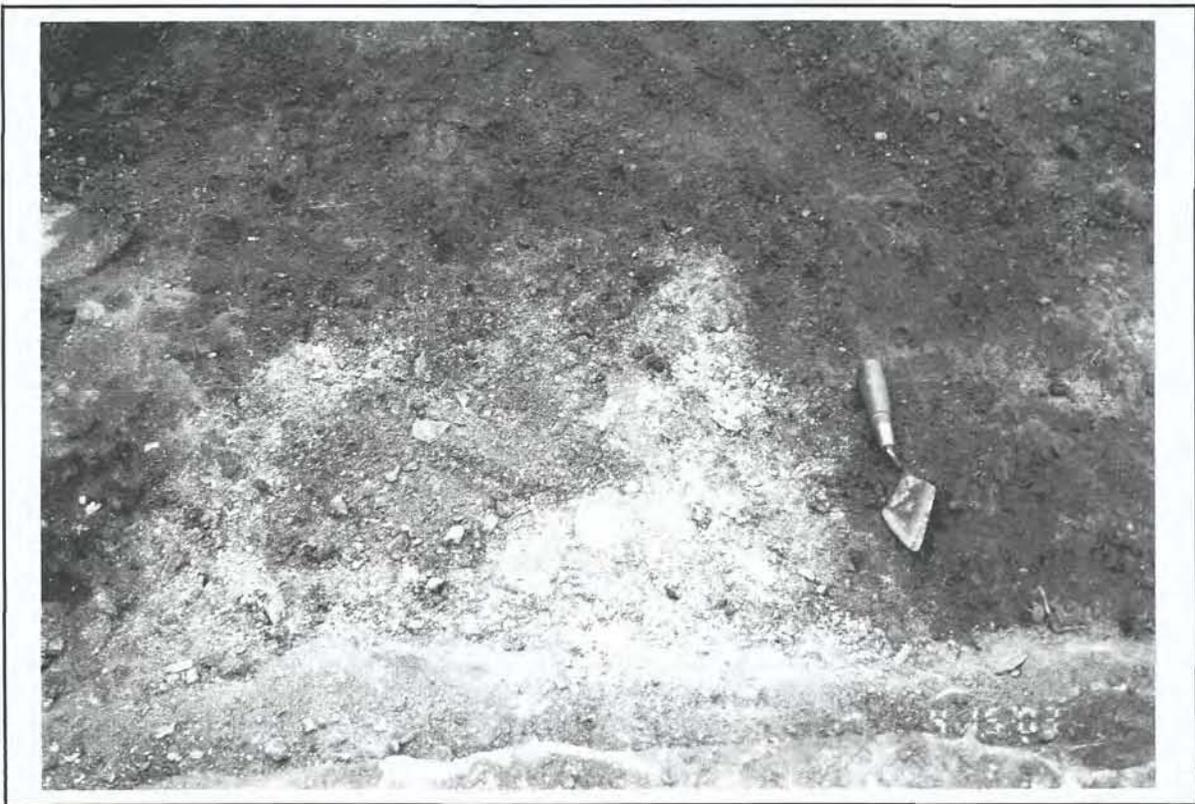


PLATE 39
Feature 16, Possible Pit of Stove Waste, View to South



PLATE 40
Feature 17, View to East

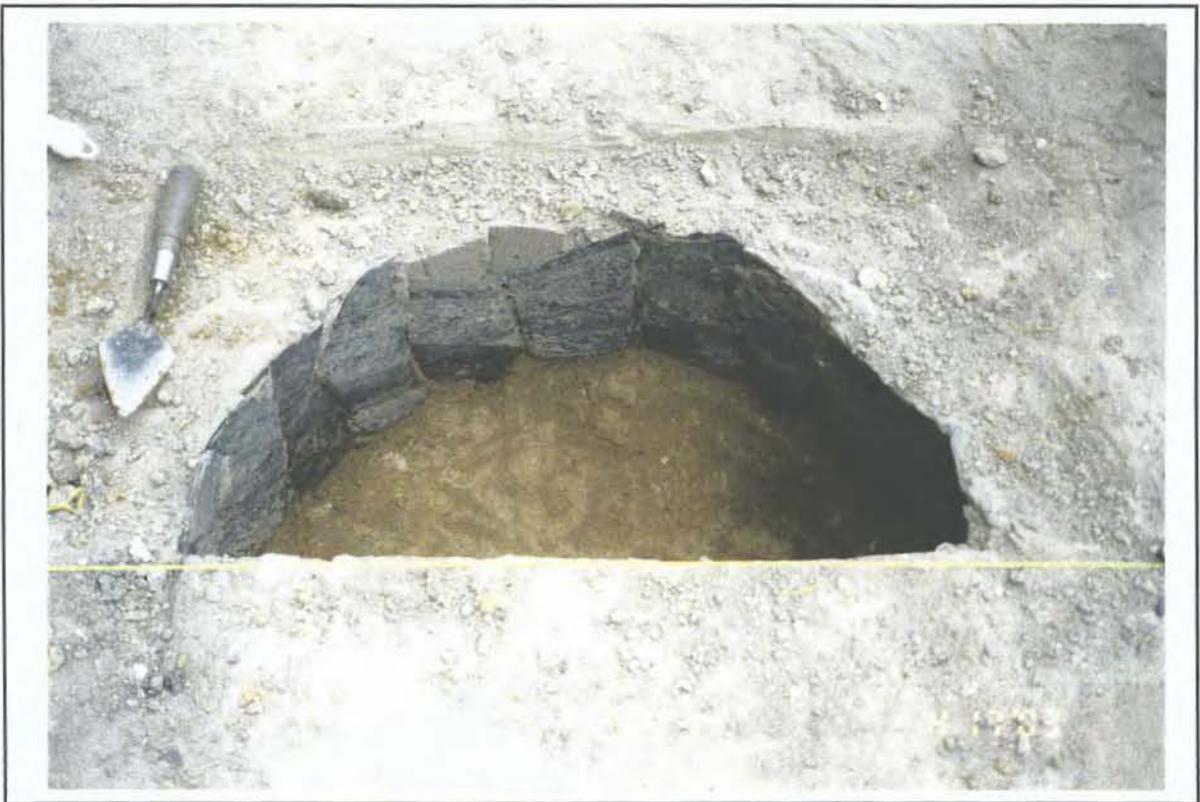


PLATE 41
Feature 17 After Bisection, Showing Edge Lined with Slate Slabs,
View to South

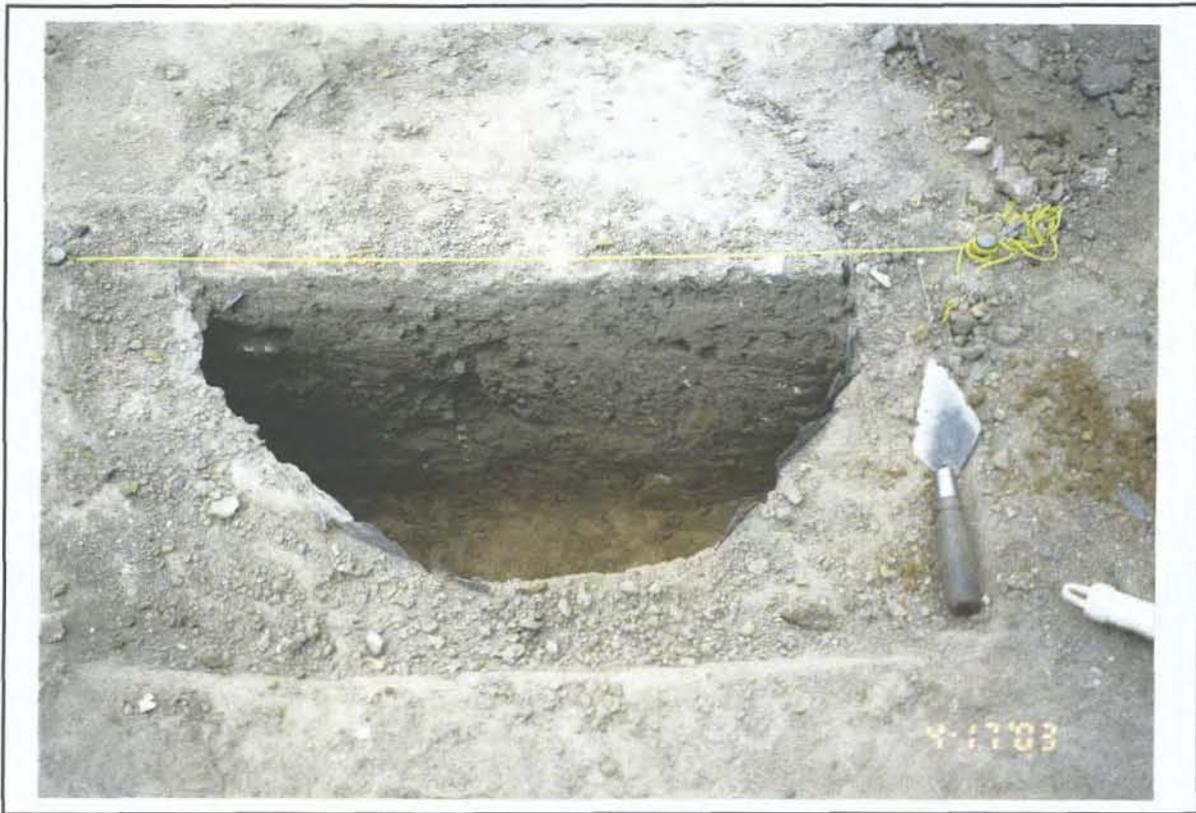


PLATE 42
Feature 17 After Bisection, View to North

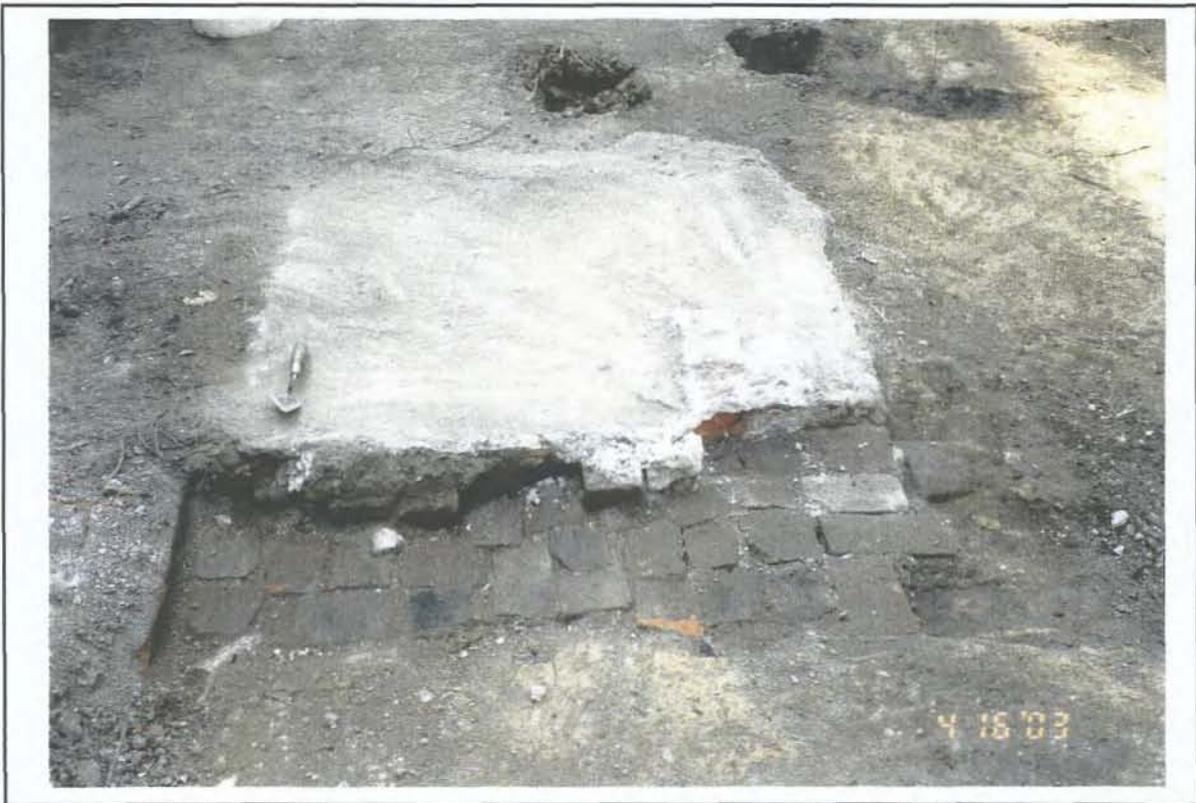


PLATE 43
Feature 19, Concrete Slab on Bricks Overlying Brick Pavers,
View to South



PLATE 44
Feature 20, Brick Pier or Paving Remnant, View to South



PLATE 45
Features 22 (Trench) and 23 Pit, View to West with Well 1 in Background

APPENDIX I

**SCOPE OF WORK FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATIONS AT ELLIOT HOUSE**

ALEXANDRIA



ARCHAEOLOGY

**Scope of Work
for a
Archaeological Evaluation and
Resource Management Plan for
323 S. Fairfax Street, Alexandria, Virginia**

December 18, 2001

This scope of work is for a Archaeological Evaluation and Resource Management Plan for the property located at 323 S. Fairfax Street in Alexandria Virginia. This work is being done in anticipation of the construction of a building annex to the Old Presbyterian Meeting House, built circa 1775 and is required by the City of Alexandria, Virginia, in accordance with the City's Archaeological Protection Ordinance. The property is very significant historically in containing a house ("Elliott House") built by Charles Unruh in 1844 and being immediately adjacent to the Meeting House cemetery. The house and a detached garage will remain, but a rear addition to the house will be demolished. The planned building will be partially above and partially below ground, essentially impacting the entire area to the south and west of the house. There is the possibility that cultural resources from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries may be present including human burials.

This project will consist of monitoring of all development activities that cause ground disturbance and scraping and examining the surface of the ground where the building is to be built. Removal of any human remains identified will be undertaken under a separate contract. The archaeologists hired to conduct this investigation must have documented experience in identifying grave locations in the field. Any significant artifacts will be retained and analyzed. A report and Resource Management Plan will be produced. Final payment for this investigation will not be made until the final report has been received and approved by the City Archaeologist. Project details are as follows:

Archaeological Evaluation: The project will consist of both monitoring of ground disturbing work by the developer and an archaeological investigation. Monitoring will be done for any ground disturbing activity on the property such as vegetation and tree removal, removal of foundations of the rear addition, trenching to install new or for removal of existing utility lines, etc. The archaeologist will stop any of this work when necessary, investigate the location in question, and cause the area to be avoided or approve the work to continue. All features will be recorded as to description and location.

In addition, the surface of the area to the north and west of the house will be stripped to the

natural soil surface and scraped by hand to identify and record the location of any features including grave shafts. The procedure will be as follows: Using a backhoe equipped with a flat-lipped bucket, under the direction of an archaeologist, the topsoil will be scraped off in the proposed construction areas. The backhoe will scrape slowly, with the bottom of the bucket nearly parallel to the ground surface to create as flat a surface as possible. Any fill soil will be removed in this manner until intact natural subsoil is reached. The exposed soil will then be hand shoveled and troweled to identify soil discolorations and texture variations indicating grave shaft locations. If burial shafts or vaults are identified, they will be photographed, drawn as features and located on a base map that shows the entire property. No human remains will be disturbed during this investigation. Any artifacts recovered are to be retained, washed and cataloged.

Resource Management Plan: If the archaeological investigation indicates that significant archaeological resources or any human burials are present on the site the contractor will produce a Resource Management Plan. This will include a map showing all features discovered and any proposed units to be dug or preservation actions to be taken. In addition there will be brief text describing the work completed and recommendations for additional work. If the developer wants to retain the archaeological firm to conduct further work, the firm will produce the final report after all the archaeological work has been completed. However, if the firm is not retained, a full technical report will then be produced.

If no significant finds are made, a brief report will be written that will include a short history of the property, description and results of the fieldwork, artifact analysis and interpretation.

All aspects of the research will conform to the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* dated January 1996 and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*. Miss Utility will be informed before excavations are made. OSHA regulations will be adhered to. The following is a summary of tasks to be completed:

1. Meet with Alexandria Archaeology to finalize the field excavation strategy and collect documentary information.
2. Monitor all ground disturbing activities on the property. Conduct a field investigation involving the scraping of the areas to the north and west of the house for identification of features, including grave shafts.
3. Process all artifacts from significant contexts.
4. Write and submit a site report, including a Resource Management Plan if warranted. Final payment for services will be made on receipt of the approved final report and copies by the City Archaeologist.
5. Submit copies of all field notes and records, in addition to all artifacts if the property owner donates them to the City, to Alexandria Archaeology.

APPENDIX II
SCOPE OF WORK FOR THE EXCAVATION OF THE
WELLS AT THE ELLIOT HOUSE

**SCOPE OF WORK FOR THE EXCAVATION OF TWO WELLS AT
THE ELLIOT HOUSE, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**

By

Christine Jirikowic

June 2003

Prepared by:
Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc.
126 East High Street
Woodstock, Virginia 22664

Prepared for:
Old Presbyterian Meeting House
318 South Royal Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

SCOPE OF WORK FOR WELL EXCAVATIONS AT THE ELLIOT HOUSE, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

Introduction

The following presents a Scope of Work for data recovery excavation at two wells on the Elliot House property at 323 South Fairfax Street, Alexandria, Virginia. The work proposed herein will comply with the *City of Alexandria Archeological Standards* and is based upon discussions with Alexandria Archaeology personnel.

Background

A Phase I archeological investigation of the Elliot House property was undertaken by Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc. in May of 2003. This work revealed the presence of two wells in addition to mixed contexts and several other features. The wells were determined to have the potential to reveal significant information about 19th century life in Alexandria and Phase III data recovery excavations were deemed necessary.

Excavation Strategy

Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc. (TAA), will direct the excavation of the two wells uncovered during previous excavations at the Elliot House. The fill in both wells will be excavated in one-foot levels, which will be described using standard procedures and assigned an identifying level number. All artifacts and samples from each level of each well will be identified by that number. Soil samples will be taken from each one-foot level: at least five liters of soil will be reserved for flotation and two to three one-quart zip-lock bags of soil will be collected for pollen and phytolith analysis. All other fill will be water-screened, and the artifacts recovered will be collected in appropriately labeled bags. The uppermost three feet of fill in both wells will be excavated manually by TAA personnel. The remainder of the fill in both wells will be removed by personnel provided by the construction contractor under the supervision of the TAA Field Supervisor and following the above procedures. The contractor will oversee the shoring of the wells as the fill is removed. Each well will be excavated to a total depth of 18 feet below the modern ground surface.

TAA personnel will monitor the artifacts recovered from each level, conducting field identification of datable items when possible. If and when it becomes apparent that a particular one-foot level of fill contains artifacts deposited within a narrow time frame (i.e., the depositional context is good), additional soil samples will be reserved from that level for possible further analysis.

Analysis

All artifacts from all levels will be washed, sorted, and identified as to material, type, function, and date of manufacture when possible. Artifacts from the well fill will also be examined in terms of their depositional contexts (by level) in order to determine whether

particular portions of the fill can be identified with particular periods of time when the well was used as a receptacle for refuse. Depending on the success of this analysis -- i.e., if particular levels of fill can be identified with particular periods of time -- further analysis of the artifacts will ensue.

>From tax records for the Elliot House parcel and the adjacent parcels on Wolfe Street we know that the construction of one or both wells on the Fairfax and Wolfe Street lot may have pre-dated the construction of the Elliot House in 1842. Tax records from 1820 state that gardens were on both the corner lot and the adjacent Wolfe Street lot. One or more wells could have been excavated to provide water for those gardens. Thomas Smith purchased the Wolfe Street lot in 1828 and immediately built a house. In 1832, he purchased the adjacent Elliot House lot and could have excavated a well on that lot to serve the occupants of the house on the Wolfe Street property. Beginning in 1831, the tax records also show various persons in residence on the corner lot, but apparently living in ephemeral dwellings. Any of these persons could have also used the well as a source for water or, if it was no longer in use, as a refuse receptacle. Finally, the Elliot House was constructed in 1842 by Charles Unruh, and he could have excavated one of the wells to provide water for his own household.

Analysis of the contents of the wells should answer some basic questions about the use of these wells over time. The examination of the lowest (earliest) refuse deposits should reveal generally at what time the wells were no longer used as a source of water and had become receptacles for household refuse. While we may never be able to pinpoint the construction dates for the wells themselves, we should be able to determine a time before which they were constructed. General analysis of the contents should also reveal the span of time during which the disused wells were used as trash receptacles, from the earliest time to the most recent. As mentioned above, analysis of the artifacts by context may also reveal that certain segments of the fill are identifiable with particular time periods and thereby identifiable with known occupants of the lot, the adjacent house, and/or the Elliot House. If this is the case, those assemblages associated with particular occupants or periods of occupancy can be examined in terms of the information they might offer regarding ethnicity, socio-economic status, food ways, gender, consumer patterns, etc. How this could be done will depend entirely on the depositional contexts of the artifacts and the nature of the artifacts recovered (what kinds of artifacts, their conditions, how precisely they can be identified, etc.).

If warranted by the artifact assemblage, selected artifacts from the well contexts will undergo professional conservation. The number and types of artifacts which will undergo conservation will be determined after the well excavations are complete and after consultation with Alexandria Archeology.

Personnel

The principal investigator on the project will be Joan M. Walker, PhD. The field supervisor will be Tammy Bryant, M.A. The field crew will be drawn from TAA staff.

APPENDIX III
CHAIN OF TITLE
ELLIOT HOUSE

1889, 20 May Abram P. Fardon	Frank G. Swaine	Lot (72+ 62')	\$2,000.00	Deed
(Alexandria County, Virginia Deeds 21:541).				
1893, 2 December Frank G. Swaine Louisa Swaine	George B. Kennedy	Lot	\$2,700.00	Deed
(Alexandria County, Virginia Deeds 31:348).				
1918, 18 October George B. Kennedy Loren A. Kennedy	Julian Y. Williams	Lot	\$800.00	Deed
(Alexandria County, Virginia Deeds 67:270).				
1918, 21 December Julian Y. Williams Ruth S. Williams	Alexandria Chamber of Commerce	Lot		Deed
(Alexandria County, Virginia Deeds 67:511).				
1923, 12 July Alexandria Chamber of Commerce	Reese C. Bowton	Lot		Deed
(Alexandria, Virginia Deeds 77:98).				
1928, 20 June Reese C. Bowton Mary E. Bowton	Paul D. Crocker	Lot		Deed
(Alexandria, Virginia Deeds 95:4).				
1936, 14 November Gardner L. Boothe (trustee)	William Niller Houston W. Niller	Lot	\$13,300.00	Deed
(Alexandria, Virginia Deeds 132:131).				
1940, 1 July Houston W. Niller	Welly Hopkins Alice Hopkins	Lot		Deed
(Alexandria, Virginia Deeds 163:503).				
1960, 13 May Welly Hopkins Alice Hopkins	Jean R. Elliot	Lot		Deed
(Alexandria, Virginia Deeds 512:527).				

1979, 29 February

Jean R. Elliott

Henry W. Anderson Lot

Gift?

Deed

(Alexandria, Virginia Deeds 934:228).

APPENDIX IV

**ALEXANDRIA LAND TAX RECORDS FOR THE ELLIOT HOUSE LOT
1826-1845**

Tax Records for the Elliot House Parcel and Adjacent Lots on Wolfe Street, 1826 - 1845

Year	Owner	Location*	Property	Occupant	Value	Tithables	Furnishings	Stories
1826	Jno. Muncaster	W & F	Lot	Vacant	800			
	James R. Lowe est.	W	Lot	Vacant	400			
1827	Bank of Alex. 1/3 & Bank of Pot. 2/3	F & W	Lot	Vacant	700			
	Jas. R. Lowe estate	W	Lot	Vacant	300			
1828	Bank of Alex. 1/3 & Bank of Pot. 2/3	W & F	Lot	Vacant	500			
	Thomas Smith	W	unfinished H & L		600			
1829	Banks of Alex & Pot	W & F	Lot	Vacant	500			
	Thomas Smith	W	H & L	self	1100	3		2
1830	Banks of Alex & Pot	F & W	Lot	Vacant	600			
	Thomas Smith (carpenter)	W	H & L	self	1100	2	150	2
1831	Banks of Alex & Pot	F & W	Lot	Vacant	600			
	John Pomeroy (col'd)**					1		1
	James Butler (col'd)					1		1
	Thomas Smith	W	H & L	self	1100	2	150	2
1832	Bank of Potomac & Alex & Thomas Smith (property is Chargeable to Thos. Smith, Carpenter)	W & F	Lot	Vacant	600			
	James Butler (col'd)					1		1
	John Pomeroy (col'd)					1		1
	Thomas Smith	W	H & L	self	1100	2	150	2
1833	Thomas Smith	F & W	Lot	garden	500			
	James Butler (col'd)					1		1
	John Pomeroy (col'd)					1		1
	Thomas Smith	W	H & L	self	1200	3	150	2

Year	Owner	Location	Property	Occupant	Value	Tithables	Furnishings	Stories
1834	Thomas Smith	W & F	corner lot & H	self	1700	3	150	2
	John Hollen							1
	Thomas Smith	W	H & L	widow	800			2
1835	Thomas Smith	W	H & L	self	1700	1	150	2
	Thomas Smith	W	H & L		700			2
	Mary Smith							
1836	Thomas Smith	F & W	H & L	sale	1700			
	Thomas Smith	W	H & L	Mrs. Smith	700			2
1837	Thomas Smith (carpenter)	F & W	H & L	Unru	1700			
	Thomas Smith (carpenter)	W	H & L	Widow Smith	700			1
	Charles Unru						130	2
1838	Thomas Smith	W	2H & L	John Craven	1700			
	John Craven					1		2
[The corner lot was not listed for this year]								
1839	Thomas Smith	W & F	Lot		700			
	Thomas Smith	W	H & L	Plant	1700			
	Jos. K Plant					1		2
	Charles Stewart					1		1
1840	Thomas Smith, carpenter	F & W	Lot	vacant	700			
	Thomas Smith, carpenter	W	2 H & L	Plant	1700			
	Joseph Plant					1		2
	William Chambers					1		
	Walter Nicholson					1		1
1841	Thomas Smith, carpenter	F & W	Lot	vacant	700			
	Thomas Smith, carpenter	W	2 H & L	tenants	1700			
	Henry Grymes					1		2

Year	Owner	Location	Property	Occupant	Value	Tithables	Furnishings	Stories
1842	Charles Unrough	W & F	H & L	self	1600	1	150	2
	Thomas Smith	W	H & L		1700			
	George Dearbourne					1	100	2
	Henry Grimes					1		2
1843	Charles Unrough	W & F	H & L	self	1800	1	150	2
	Thomas Smith (carpenter)	W	2 H & L		1800			
	Geo. Dearbourne					1	100	2
	J (?) Devaughn					1		2
1844	Charles Unrough	F & W	H & L	self	1800	2	150	2
	Thomas Smith	W	2 H & L		1900			
	George Dearbourne					1	100	2
	Samuel Devaughn					1		1
1845	Charles Unrough	F & W	H & L	self	2000	2	150	2
	Thomas Smith	W	2 H & L		1900			
	Henry Miffleton					1	150	2
	Samuel Devaughn					1	100	1

* "W & F" indicates Wolfe and Fairfax Streets (Elliot House parcel); "W" indicates Wolfe Street parcels

** Names listed under the owner's name but without property information indicate they are in residence on the property, but are not owners

APPENDIX V
ARTIFACT INVENTORY
ELLIOT HOUSE
44AX0192

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
ELLIOT HOUSE, 44AX0192

PHASE I/II

Uppermost Fill Along North Wall

Miscellaneous

- 2 bone fragments
- 190.7 grams oyster shell fragments

STP 1, Level 1

Ceramics

- 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated, chamber pot rim (?) (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
- 1 white salt glazed stoneware sherd, barley pattern, plate (1740-1765, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green rouletting
- 2 whiteware sherds, blue transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, red transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 1 unidentified sherd, unidentified brown decoration

Glass

- 1 amber blackglass square/rectangular bottle sherd, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd
- 1 potash windowpane sherd, crown glass (pre-1853)
- 1 potash windowpane sherd (pre-1864)
- 2 soda windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 1 lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present)

Metal

- 3 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 4 bone fragments
- 35.3 grams oyster shell fragments
- 11.5 grams mortar fragments

STP 1, Level 2

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, brown hand painted
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified blue decoration (?)
- 1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed
- 1 black basalt (?) sherd, molded decoration

Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, freeblown (?)
- 3 clear lamp chimney sherds, sheared lip, freeblown
- 2 potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)

Metal

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

Miscellaneous

- 3.5 grams oyster shell fragments

Prehistoric

- 1 quartzite flake, partial

STP 1, Level 3

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 black basalt (?) sherds, molded decoration

Glass

- 1 olive amber bottle sherd, opalized
- 1 aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd
- 1 soda/lime soda windowpane sherd, opalized
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, curved

Miscellaneous

- .3 grams oyster shell fragments
- 2 bone fragments
- 2.2 grams brick fragments

Prehistoric

- 1 quartzite flake, partial

STP 2, Level 1

Ceramics

- 2 redware sherds, unglazed interior and exterior, base to hollow vessel
- 2 soft paste porcelain sherds, undecorated
- 2 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue shell edge decoration (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, red transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified brown decoration

Glass

- 1 olive amber cylindrical bottle sherd
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd
- 2 potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 2 soda/lime soda windowpane sherds, stained

Metal

- 11 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post-1790)
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- 1 brass 4-hole sew through button, recessed center – 1.5 cm diameter

Miscellaneous

- 3.4 grams mortar/plaster fragments
- 5.8 gram clam shell fragments
- 1 slate pencil fragment
- 4 bone fragments
- 65.5 grams oyster shell fragments
- 11 grams brick fragments

STP 2, Level 2

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, plate or saucer
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, toy tea pot or cup
- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 8 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, yellow and brown annular decoration with green rouletting, hollow vessel (1790-1820, South 1977; 1790-1839, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 3 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

- 4 whiteware sherds, blue transfer printed, 2 from flat vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherds, black transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, red transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 whiteware sherd, gray annular decoration with polychrome finger trailing, hollow vessel
- 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior and exterior, base to hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied refined stoneware sherd, copper luster on exterior, white slipped interior, base to hollow vessel (post-1845, Magid 1990)
- 3 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, salt glazed
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed, base to hollow vessel, probably bottle
- 1 gray and red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed

Glass

- 1 olive amber blackglass (?) cylindrical bottle sherd, degraded
- 1 green cylindrical beer (?) bottle sherd, contact mold (1830-1880)
- 1 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 1 aqua bottle sherd
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, duraglas, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
- 4 potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 1 lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present)

Metal

- 16 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 18 bone fragments
- 346.5 grams oyster shell fragments
- 6.5 grams mortar fragments
- 257.7 grams brick fragments
- 1 coral fragment

STP 2, Level 3

Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied stoneware (?) sherd, salt glazed
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, 1 burned/stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 soda/potash windowpane sherd (pre-1864)
- 3 soda windowpane sherds (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 unidentified nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 1 coral fragment
- 4 bone fragments

STP 3, Level 1

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified green decoration

- 2 whiteware sherds, blue transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, brown transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherds, black transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed
- 1 refined redware sherd, molded decoration (1800-1840, Magid 1990)
- 1 gray bodied stoneware sherd, incised line with cobalt, hollow vessel, Rhenish stoneware

Metal

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

Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment
- 34.5 grams oyster shell fragments
- 1 coral fragment

STP 3, Level 2

Ceramics

- 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 6 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, blue transfer printed, plate (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed, hollow serving vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, brown annular decoration (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1835-1870+, Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, blue dendritic decoration, hollow vessel (1830-1940, Miller 1992; 1840-1900, Magid 1990)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green decoration, possibly shell edge

Glass

- 2 clear tableware sherds, tree branch pattern, curved, pressed (post-1850s)
- 2 potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)

Miscellaneous

- 1 coral fragment
- 1 bone fragment

STP 3, Level 3

Ceramics

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

Glass

- 1 green square/rectangular bottle sherd, opalized
- 1 soda/lime soda windowpane sherd, stained

Metal

- 2 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 2 bone fragments

STP 4, Level 2

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

3 whiteware sherds, green hand painted line, plate or saucer
1 whiteware sherd, unidentified black decoration
1 hard paste porcelain sherd, molded decoration, handle
1 refined white earthenware sherd, yellow glaze or decoration
1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed
2 redware sherds, black glazed interior and exterior

Glass

2 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, opalized
3 potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
1 soda/potash (?) windowpane sherd, degraded
1 unidentified clear sherd, curved

Metal

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

Miscellaneous

3 bone fragments

STP 4, Level 3

Ceramics

1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, blue hand painted line, hollow vessel
1 refined white earthenware sherd, yellow glaze or decoration

Glass

1 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd

Miscellaneous

2 bone fragments

STP 5, Level 1

Ceramics

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

Glass

1 unidentified cobalt sherd
2 potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
2 soda windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
1 unidentified clear sherd, curved, stained

Metal

1 cut 5d nail, machine headed (post-1830)

Miscellaneous

6 bone fragments

STP 5, Level 2/3

Glass

1 peacock square/rectangular bottle sherd, worn
3 aqua square/rectangular bottle sherds, stained
13 potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
8 soda windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
2 soda/lime soda windowpane sherds
2 unidentified clear sherds, curved, stained
1 unidentified clear sherd, degraded

Metal

7 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
3 cut nail fragments, unidentified head (post-1790)
1 wrought nail fragment, rose head

Miscellaneous

3 bone fragments
116.3 grams oyster shell fragments
1 cinder, discarded

Trench Through Feature 1, Sand

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, red transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, possibly spatter
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed

Glass

- 2 potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 1 lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present)
- 1 soda/lime soda windowpane sherd, stained

Metal

- 8 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 5 bone fragments

Trench Through Feature 5, West of Western Extension Wall

Ceramics

- 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated, probably saucer (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 2 hard paste porcelain sherds, gilt rim band, saucer
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, overglaze enameled shadow, stained
- 1 soft paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, base to hollow vessel
- 1 soft paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, flat vessel
- 3 whiteware sherds, undecorated, 1 from flat vessel, 1 base to hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, chamber pot rim (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, brown annular (?) decoration, flat vessel
- 1 whiteware sherd, brown rim band
- 1 whiteware sherd, flow blue decoration, hollow multi-sided vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1835-1870+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherds, blue transfer printed, flat vessel, geometric border motif (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 7 whiteware sherds, green transfer printed, floral pattern, flat vessels (at least two), partial green printed maker's mark and pattern name, lion and unicorn with "No. 106/COT.."
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed, multi-sided bowl, blue printed maker's mark and pattern name – urn with "MARINO" in banner below, with "T....." and "Longton"
- 1 pearlware sherd, green hand painted, saucer
- 1 pearlware sherd, green hand painted, hollow vessel with molded body

Glass

- 1 potash windowpane sherd (pre-1864)
- 1 soda windowpane sherd (pre-1864)
- 1 lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present)

Miscellaneous

- 2 bone fragments

Trench Through Feature 5, Above Well 2

Metal

- 1 strap iron fragment

Miscellaneous

- 2 bone fragments

Feature 5, 2 Foot by 2 Foot Unit Outside of Wall, Level 1

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated
- 1 opaque porcelain sherd, paneled hollow vessel (post 1880, Magid 1990)
- 5 whiteware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessel rim (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 whiteware sherd, black transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 unidentified sherd, burned
- 2 redware sherds, unglazed
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior and exterior, incised line at rim, hollow vessel

Glass

- 1 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, etched
- 1 aqua bottle sherd
- 1 very pale aqua bottle sherd
- 7 clear cylindrical bottle or tableware sherds, pressed
- 21 potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 2 soda windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 3 lime soda windowpane sherds (1864-present)
- 2 clear light bulb element or glass applicator vial sherds, freeblown
- 14 unidentified clear sherds

Metal

- 1 unidentified brass wire fragment, possibly part of a buckle
- 24 unidentified nail fragments
- 5 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post-1790)

Miscellaneous

- 32.2 grams brick fragments
- 75.7 grams oyster shell fragments
- 1 coal fragment
- 1 black plastic comb tooth
- 21 bone fragments
- 1 turtle carapace (?) fragment, drilled holes and incision, possibly for use as a domino
- 1 clinker, discarded

Prehistoric

- 1 chalcedony/jasper flake, with bedding cortex, worked on one side

Test Unit 1, Feature 5, Level 2

Ceramics

- 1 4-hole sew through porcelain button – 1.5 cm diameter
- 2 terra cotta sherds, unglazed, flower pot
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown salt glazed exterior, unglazed interior, base to hollow vessel
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, base to hollow vessel, incise "X" on base
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, unidentified gilt decoration on rim, small plate, possibly toy
- 7 opaque porcelain sherds, undecorated (post-1880, Magid 1990)
- 2 opaque porcelain sherds, 1 with molded body, flat vessel (post-1880, Magid 1990)
- 1 soft paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, flat vessel
- 3 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted, sprig type floral motif, saucers (2) (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 American Rockingham/Bennington sherds, undecorated (1812-1900+, Miller 1992;

- 1845-1900+, Magid 1990)
- 2 ironstone sherds, undecorated, chamber pot (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
 - 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated, saucer (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
 - 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated, partial black printed unidentified maker's mark –
 "...CHINA"
 ...KHUR..
EY."
 - 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated, partial green printed unidentified maker's
 - 1 whiteware sherd, polychrome hand painted, broad floral motif (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
 - 1 whiteware sherd, yellow glazed interior and exterior
 - 6 whiteware sherds, undecorated, 1 handle (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
 - 4 whiteware sherds, green transfer printed, small floral motif (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
 - 2 whiteware sherds, green transfer printed, small floral motif, flat vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
 - 1 whiteware sherd, green transfer printed, small floral motif, plate (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
 - 1 whiteware sherd, green transfer printed, small floral motif, oval hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
 - 1 whiteware sherd, green transfer printed, small floral motif, tureen type lid (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992) – green printed wreath with flowers, "No. 106" on wreath interior with "Nov 19 1939" below in banner
 - 5 whiteware sherds, green transfer printed, small floral motif, platter (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992) – 1 sherd with unidentifiable stamping, 2 sherds with green printed maker's mark and pattern name –
 lion and unicorn with crest and "DIEU ET MON DROIT" in banner below and "No. 106 19N 1839" and "COTERIE" below
 - 1 whiteware sherd, brown transfer print with purple luster hand painting, saucer
 - 1 whiteware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
 - 3 whiteware sherds, blue transfer printed, 1 saucer, 1 flat vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
 - 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue decoration
 - 3 whiteware sherds, flow blue decoration, flat vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1835-1870+, Miller 1992)
 - 1 whiteware sherd, flow blue decoration, oriental motif, platter (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1835-1870+, Miller 1992)
 - 1 whiteware sherd, flow blue decoration, multi-sided hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1835-1870+, Miller 1992)
 - 2 whiteware (?) sherds, spring molded and lavender hand painted flowers on rim, plate
- Glass
- 1 4-hole sew through white milk glass button - .9 cm diameter
 - 4 amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, kick-up, refired pontil, contact mold (1833-1860)
 - 2 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, kick-up, graphite pontil (1850s)
 - 2 citron cylindrical vial sherds, refired pontil, freeblown (pre-1860)
 - 1 aqua medicinal bottle sherd, double collared lip
 - 1 peacock square/rectangular bottle sherd, opalized
 - 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, stained
 - 1 aqua small cylindrical bottle sherd
 - 1 aqua oval bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
 - 1 pale aqua oval bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
 - 1 aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd, opalized
 - 1 very pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
 - 1 very pale green oval bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)

- 2 clear cylindrical bottle sherds, crown cap closure, semi-automatic bottle machine (1911-1930)
- 1 clear cylindrical/oval bottle sherd, stained
- 1 clear cylindrical jam jar sherd, sure seal closure, pressed (post-1909)
- 1 cobalt square/rectangular tableware sherd, bamboo type pattern, blown pattern mold (modern?)
- 29 soda windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 15 potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 75 soda/potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 5 unidentified clear sherds, curved, freeblown
- 5 unidentified clear sherds, curved

Metal

- 10 unidentified nail fragments
- 26 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 1 ferrous metal screw cap
- 1 ferrous metal pipe elbow
- 4 ferrous metal wire fragments
- 1 aluminum foil fragment

Miscellaneous

- 84.2 grams oyster shell fragments
- 40 bone fragments
- 1 fish scale
- 59 grams brick fragments

Prehistoric

- 2 jasper pebble fragments, with cortex

Feature 5, Clean up

Metal

- 2 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post-1790)
- 2 cut nail fragments, machine headed (post-1830)

Feature 17, Level 1

Ceramics

- 5 kaolin pipe bowl fragments, undecorated
- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated, flat vessel burned
- 1 refined white earthenware spall
- 1 unidentified sherd, burned
- 1 white salt glazed stoneware sherd, undecorated (1720-1805, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated
- 5 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 12 pearlware sherds, undecorated, 3 from flat vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue rim band
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, black hand painted
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed, flat vessel (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, polychrome finger trailed (1790-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 5 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified green decoration
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified red decoration
- 1 whiteware sherd, single black hand painted line
- 9 whiteware sherds, blue transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, black transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 1 buff paste earthenware sherd, brown glazed

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed
- 1 redware sherd, white and brown slipped and clear glazed interior, unglazed exterior
- 1 redware sherd, white slipped and clear glazed interior

Glass

- 1 amber blackglass liquor bottle sherd, opalized
- 1 amber blackglass square/rectangular bottle sherd, worn
- 1 very pale aqua blackglass square/rectangular bottle sherd
- 5 potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 6 soda windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 6 soda/potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 5 soda/lime soda windowpane sherds, stained
- 2 unidentified sheet glass sherds, degraded
- 2 unidentified opalescent sherds
- 3 unidentified clear sherds

Metal

- 29 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post-1790)
- 17 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 26 bone fragments
- 72.7 grams brick fragments
- 14.6 grams oyster shell fragments
- 28 coral fragments
- 3 coal fragments, discarded

Feature 17, Level 2

Ceramics

- 3 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior and exterior
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior

Glass

- 1 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd

Metal

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

Miscellaneous

- 4 bone fragments
- 1 coral fragment
- .9 grams oyster shell fragments
- 1 slate pencil fragment
- 2 coal fragments, discarded

Feature 25, Near Southwest Corner of House, Uncovering Rocks

Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment, rouletted decoration

PHASE III

WELL 1

General

Miscellaneous

- slag/cinder sample

1-2 Feet Below Surface

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, green shell edged decoration (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 American Rockingham/Bennington sherd, undecorated (1812-1900+, Miller 1992; 1845-1900+, Magid 1990)
- 1 whiteware sherd, yellow wash exterior and interior

- 3 whiteware sherds, blue transfer printed, rim (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed, landscape design, plate (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed, landscape design at bottom of cup (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherds, green transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, green transfer printed, lid (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, green transfer printed with embossed decoration (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, green transfer printed, serving dish? (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 5 whiteware sherds, green transfer printed, platter? (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, polychrome hand painted broad floral motif (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, polychrome hand painted, sprig type (fine line) floral motif (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, flow blue decoration (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1835-1870+, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, interior and exterior gilt rim decoration, bowl
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, base (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, blue and white annular slip decoration (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
- 3 ironstone sherds, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated, base, unidentified Lion and Unicorn maker's mark - "Real China
Ironstone" (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, architectural
- 1 soft paste porcelain sherd, purple sprig molded decoration
- 1 soft paste porcelain, undecorated
- 1 soft paste porcelain, embossed design, hollow vessel
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, handle, salt glazed
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, cobalt blue decoration, hollow vessel, base, salt glazed
- 1 red bodied stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior, drain pipe?
- 5 redware sherds, unglazed, flower pot?
- 3 redware sherds, brown glazed interior and exterior
- 3 redware sherds, white slip with floral rouletting, cup
- 1 unidentified ceramic sherd

Miscellaneous

- 1 1/2 quarts slag (discarded)
- 2 ferrous metal tableware handles
- 1 ferrous metal table spoon bowl
- 1 ferrous metal drawer handle
- 2 ferrous metal hinges
- 1 ferrous metal pipe fragment
- 4 ferrous metal spring fragments
- 1 ferrous metal spike
- 16 ferrous metal cut or wrought nail fragments
- 18 ferrous metal wire nail fragments
- 2 unidentified ferrous metal conglomerates

2-3 Feet Below Surface

Ceramics

- 1 porcelain doll limb fragment, pink wash?
- 5 ironstone sherds, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, architectural?
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, blue glaze
- 1 soft paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, handle
- 20 redware sherds, unglazed, flower pot?
- 2 redware sherds, unglazed, flower pot?

Glass

- 4 7 up green cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (1934-present)
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 1 peacock cylindrical bottle sherd, worn
- 1 cornflower cylindrical bottle sherd, worn
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, opalized
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, stained
- 1 pale green cylindrical bottle sherd
- 1 entire clear square 8 oz. medicinal bottle, embossed "DR. J.A. McARTHUR'S/SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES/CHEMICALLY PURE:", tooled single banded collared lip, Arbogast mold (post-1893)
- 1 entire clear rectangular 3-4 oz. medicinal bottle, embossed "O.O." on base, rolled lip, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
- 1 clear rectangular paneled medicinal or extract bottle sherd, heat melted
- 1 clear oval bottle sherd, embossed "1" in diamond and "7" on base, automatic bottle machine (1915-1929)
- 5 clear cylindrical bottle sherds, shadow mold seams, duraglas, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
- 4 clear cylindrical packers jar sherds, embossed "..LEIS.." on shoulder, conventional screw threaded closure, automatic bottle machine (1924-present)
- 7 clear cylindrical packers jar sherds, embossed "..ED 48" on heel, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 clear stemmed goblet base sherd, freeblown
- 6 soda windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 7 lime soda windowpane sherds (1864-present)
- 5 soda/lime soda windowpane sherds, stained
- 2 unidentified cobalt sherds, heat melted
- 1 unidentified amber sherd, heat melted
- 3 unidentified clear sherds, heat melted
- 6 unidentified clear sherds

Metal

- 5 copper/brass ornamental frame (?) fragments
- 1 copper/brass ring
- 1 unidentified metal cap screw
- 1 copper/brass guide or hanger
- 1 copper/brass wire fragment
- 1 copper/brass hook (?) fragment
- 1 copper/brass nail, 3 cm long

Miscellaneous

- 1 gallon oyster shell (curated) - from sample
- 1 shell button - 1 cm diameter
- 1 black celluloid button top - 2.7 cm diameter
- 1 tortoise celluloid hair comb - 19 cm long
- 1 amber celluloid hair pin - 7.5 cm long
- 1 tortoise celluloid hair barette - 5.5 cm oval
- 1 hand painted celluloid doll face

1 wooden pencil fragment with lead
1.6 grams - brick fragment
96 bone fragments, 10% calcined, 12 cut/butchered
1 clear weather thermometer fragment
1 mortar fragment, 19.7 grams
7 coal fragments, 8.8 grams
flotation sample - screen sample

3-4 Feet Below Surface

Ceramics

1 porcelain doll arm - 1.7 cm long
1 porcelain doll arm - 1.8 cm long
1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
6 redware sherds, unglazed, flower pot?

Glass

1 entire cylindrical quart whiskey bottle, embossed "B" on base, tapered collared lip, Owen's scar, automatic bottle machine (1907-1918)
7 clear oval/rectangular pint whiskey bottle sherds, embossed "THE PURDUE FREDERICK CO./NEW YORK" around PF CO. monogram, rolled, reinforced lip, chilled iron mold (1890-1918)
1 amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)
1 orange amber cylindrical bottle sherd, opalized
2 aqua square battery jar sherds, ground lip, chilled iron mold (1880-1910)
1 aqua oval (?) bottle sherd
1 pale aqua bottle sherd
1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (circa 1880)
1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
3 clear square/rectangular bottle sherds, opalized
1 clear tumbler (?) rim sherd, pressed
5 potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
2 soda/lime soda windowpane sherds, stained
3 unidentified cobalt sherds, heat melted
7 unidentified clear sherds, heat melted

Metal

1 copper/brass belt buckle, machine made - 3.7 cm wide, 5.7 cm long
1 unidentified metal spring fragment, burned
1 copper/brass mechanical pencil with lead - 5.7 cm long
1 copper/brass wire mesh fragment, thimble shaped
1 copper/brass wire metal clasp or frame fragment
1 copper/brass medicinal (?) metal tube fragment

Miscellaneous

1 gallon oyster shell (curated), 4.5 gallons (discarded) - from sample
1 brick fragment, 2.4 grams
1 tortoise celluloid comb tooth
1 clam/bivalve shell spat
2 oyster shell fragments
89 bone fragments, 50% calcined, 2 cut/butchered
1 graphite hose end fitting from large hose - 12.5 cm long and 8 cm diameter
1 red celluloid lid rim fragment

4-5 Feet Below Surface

Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment
- 1 porcelain doll limb fragment
- 1 porcelain doll with torso, head, matching limbs with hand painted red boots, stamped with #6262 on back - 8 cm long
- 1 porcelain sherd, burned
- 7 redware sherds, unglazed, flower pot

Glass

- 1 entire olive amber cylindrical pint ale/beer bottle, applied tapered lip, turn mold (1887-1918)
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, worn
- 1 cobalt small cylindrical bottle sherd, opalized
- 1 pale aqua cylindrical vial sherd, embossed "MUNN..", stained
- 1 entire aqua canning jar lid, embossed "MADE BY/HAZEL ATLAS GLASS CO.", 7.5 cm diameter, pressed (1902-1923)
- 4 clear selenium cylindrical quart canning jar sherds, embossed "SA"[fety] "VALVE" PATD MAY 21 1895", automatic bottle machine (1911-1930)
- 9 clear tubular relish/olive jar sherds, shadow mold seam, partially heat melted, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 8 clear cylindrical medicinal type bottle sherds, tooled tapered collared lip, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
- 1 clear cylindrical quart bottle sherd, opalized
- 1 clear square (?) bottle sherd, heat melted
- 1 clear stemmed goblet base rim sherds, pressed
- 1 lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present)
- 3 potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 1 soda/potash windowpane sherd (pre-1864)
- 10 unidentified cobalt sherds, heat melted
- 6 unidentified amber sherds, heat melted
- 4 unidentified clear sherds
- 6 unidentified clear sherds, heat melted

Metal

- 5 ferrous metal spring fragments
- 1 ferrous metal hinge fragment
- 13 clock fragments?, burned
- 1 copper/brass door spring?
- 1 copper/brass ornamental fragment
- 7 ferrous metal cylindrical can fragments?
- 15 sheet metal fragments
- 2 ferrous metal snap fragments
- 1 ferrous metal strap slide guide
- 1 wire fragment
- 3 ferrous metal strip fragments
- 3 lead strip fragments
- 3 ferrous metal screws
- 35 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 34 unidentified ferrous metal nails
- 128 ferrous metal wire nail fragments
- 117 ferrous metal cut or wrought nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 2 quarts slag (discarded)
- 1 gallon oyster shell (curated), 3 gallons (discarded) – from sample
- 1 tortoise celluloid comb fragment
- 1 small bone knob, carved rings, .5 cm diameter, 1.2 cm long, hollow interior

- 1 small barnacle shell
- 4 small clam/bivalve shell fragments
- 1 small oyster shell fragment, degraded
- 79 bird bone fragments, 65% burned and calcined, 6 cut/butchered
- flotation sample - screen sample

5-6 Feet Below Surface

Ceramics

- 1 earthenware marble - 1.5 cm diameter
- 1 whiteware sherd, purple luster decoration
- 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 4 redware sherds, unglazed, flower pot?
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior

Glass

- 1 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, opalized
- 1 green blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 1 entire clear oval pint whiskey or tonic bottle, embossed arrow on base, tooled tapered lip, chilled iron mold (1890-1918)
- 1 cylindrical orange amber bottle sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
- 1 entire cylindrical pint ale/beer bottle, applied tapered lip, kick up, three section contact mold (1833-1880)
- 1 entire cylindrical pint ale/beer bottle, applied tapered lip, kick up, three section contact mold (1833-1880)
- 6 amber blackglass cylindrical pint ale/beer bottle sherds, embossed "B/21" on base, applied crown lip, chilled iron mold (1898-1918)
- 1 entire olive amber blackglass cylindrical pint ale/beer bottle, embossed "A B 5" on base, applied crown lip, chilled iron mold (1898-1918)
- 1 entire green cylindrical pint ale/beer bottle, embossed "N & CO./1893" on base, applied tapered lip, chilled iron mold (1893)
- 10 green cylindrical pint ale/beer bottle sherds, embossed "B/3" on base, applied tapered lip, kick up, three section contact mold (1833-1880)
- 1 entire clear cylindrical half pine ale/beer/tonic bottle, tooled tapered lip, chilled iron mold (1890-1918)
- 1 entire amber rectangular 10 oz medicinal bottle, embossed 6 or 9 on base, flared lip, shoulder air vents, opalized (1880-1930)
- 1 entire aqua oval medicinal bottle, embossed "LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S/VEGETABLE COMPOUND", tooled single banded collared lip, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
- 1 entire clear manganese cylindrical 3 oz. shoe polish bottle, embossed "21" on base, rolled lip, shoulder air vents, semi-automatic bottle machine (1910-1915)
- 1 entire clear rectangular 3-4 oz bottle, embossed "HOLMES' FRAGRANT/FROSATILLA/ELMIRA, N.Y. U.S.A." on three sides, slightly flared lip, shoulder air vents, chilled iron mold (1883-1930)
- 1 entire clear rectangular 5 oz. perfumer bottle, embossed "LARKIN CO./BUFFALO", rolled shoulder air vents, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
- 5 clear tubular olive jar sherds, flared lip, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 25 clear manganese cylindrical quart canning jar sherds, lightning ground lip, opalized (1880-1910)
- 1 entire aqua cylindrical quart canning jar, embossed "HAZEL-ATLAS/EZ/SEAL", lightning seal closure, chilled iron mold (1904-1923)
- 2 aqua canning jar sherds, embossed "MADE BY/HAZEL ATLAS GLASS CO.", lightning closure, pressed (post-1902)
- 1 entire aqua canning jar lid, embossed "PATD JAN 5/JUNE 5 77/PAT APP 25 82", lightning closure, pressed (post-1882)
- 2 clear manganese cylindrical pint milk bottle sherds, embossed "1 PT/MINIBORYA FARM DAIARY/MFD monogram", "B.P. 17/REGISTERED" on reverse heel, diary seal closure (circa 1899-1915)

2 aqua square battery jar sherds, ground lip (1880-1910)
 1 pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, opalized
 1 aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd, degraded
 1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (circa-1880)
 1 clear small square bottle sherd, partially heat melted
 1 clear square/rectangular bottle sherd, opalized
 13 clear manganese oval nurser (?), graduated scale, opalized (1880-1915)
 5 clear manganese cylindrical bottle sherds, opalized (1880-1915)
 1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1915)
 1 clear manganese square bottle sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1915)
 1 white milk glass globular tableware sherd, unidentified pattern, pressed
 1 entire oval lime soda small photograph glass (?) (1864-present)
 1 lime soda photograph glass (?) sherd (1864-present)
 3 potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
 10 soda/lime soda windowpane sherds, stained
 10 unidentified cobalt sherds, heat melted
 4 unidentified amber sherds, heat melted
 13 unidentified clear sherds, heat melted
 1 unidentified aqua sherd, heat melted

Metal

58 ferrous metal cut or wrought nail fragments
 83 ferrous metal wire nail fragments
 1 ferrous metal spike
 1 ferrous metal bottle cap
 5 ferrous metal sheet metal fragments
 3 ferrous metal can fragments
 1 ferrous metal tableware handle fragment, burned
 1 brass/copper ornamental drawer pull plate (?), 6 cm long, stamped
 1 pot metal small spoked wheel (clock mechanism?)
 38 wire screen fragments

Miscellaneous

2 1/2 quarts slag (discarded)
 1 clam/bivalve shell spat
 81 bone fragments, 50% burned and calcined, 4 cut/butchered

6-7 Feet Below Surface

Ceramics

1 kaolin pipe stem and bowl fragment with spur, embossed design
 1 redware pipe stem fragment
 6 porcelain doll head sherds with shoulder plate (1 sherd burned), hand painted yellow hair and face
 1 porcelain doll arm
 1 porcelain doll limb fragment
 1 hard paste porcelain toy plate, undecorated
 2 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
 1 pearlware sherd, blue shell edged decoration (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
 1 American Rockingham/Bennington sherd, undecorated (1812-1900+, Miller 1992; 1845-1900+, Magid 1990)
 2 whiteware sherds, blue transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
 1 whiteware sherd, black transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)

- 8 ironstone sherds, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 3 hard paste porcelain sherds, undecorated
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, base
- 2 hard paste porcelain sherds, undecorated
- 1 redware sherd, black interior and exterior glaze

Glass

- 1 entire amber blackglass cylindrical pint ale/beer bottle, embossed B/LL or 77 on base, applied crown lip, chilled iron mold (post-1898)
- 1 entire amber blackglass cylindrical pint ale/beer bottle, embossed "K" on base, applied crown lip, chilled iron mold (post-1898)
- 1 entire honey amber cylindrical pint, ale/beer bottle, embossed "A B 2" on base, tooled crown lip, chilled iron mold (post-1898)
- 1 entire honey amber cylindrical pint, ale/beer bottle, embossed "B B 5" on base, applied crown lip, chilled iron mold (post-1898)
- 1 entire honey amber cylindrical pint, ale/beer bottle, embossed "A B 5" on base, applied crown lip, chilled iron mold (post-1898)
- 1 honey amber ale/beer bottle sherd, embossed A.." on base, applied crown lip, chilled iron mold (post-1898)
- 1 entire green cylindrical pint ale/beer bottle, embossed "CB & CO" on base, tooled tapered lip, chilled iron mold (1890-1918)
- 1 entire green cylindrical pint ale/beer bottle, embossed "102" on base, crown cap, semi-automatic bottle machine (post-1910)
- 1 orange amber beer (?) bottle sherd, crown (?) cap closure
- 1 olive amber whiskey bottle sherd, opalized
- 1 entire cobalt medicinal bottle, embossed "JOHN WYETH & BRO", "PATD MAY 16TH 1899" on base, shoulder air vents, chilled iron mold (post-1899)
- 1 entire aqua medicinal bottle, embossed "LYDIA PINKHAM'S/VEGETABLE COMPOUND", C/66" on base, tooled single banded collared lip, chilled iron mold (1889-1930)
- 1 entire clear rectangular/oval druggist bottle, embossed "ESTABLISHED/1824/B. SCHMIDT/DRUGGIST/WOODSTOCK, VA", shoulder vents, rolled lip, chilled iron mold
- 1 entire clear half pint medicinal bottle, rolled lip, chilled iron mold (1890-1930)
- 1 clear selenium rectangular medicinal bottle sherd, heel clamp mark, semi-automatic bottle machine (1911-1930)
- 2 clear manganese rectangular medicinal bottle sherds, embossed "O.O" on base, heel clamp mark, semi-automatic bottle machine (1911-1915)
- 1 entire aqua tall cylindrical olive oil bottle, tooled single banded collared lip, turn mold (post-1887)
- 1 clear tubular olive bottle sherd, embossed "10" on base, shadow mold seams, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 entire clear olive oil bottle, cap seal closure, turn mold (post-1887)
- 1 entire clear manganese rectangular 3 oz. extract bottle, embossed "O.O" on base, shoulder air vents, tooled single banded collared lip, chilled iron mold (1890-1915)
- 1 entire clear selenium extract bottle, embossed "O.O." on base, shoulder air vents, tooled single banded collared lip, chilled iron mold (1911-1930)
- 1 entire clear rectangular 3 oz. extract bottle, embossed "O.O" on base, shoulder air vents, tooled single banded collared lip, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
- 1 aqua extract bottle sherd, tooled single banded collared lip (1890-1930)
- 26 aqua square half gallon battery jar sherds, embossed "MONARCH/WATER LINE", with graduated scale on edge, ground lip, chilled iron mold (1880-1910)
- 9 aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, shoulder air vent, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
- 3 aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 3 aqua oval bottle sherds, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, unidentified embossing, opalized

- 3 aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, opalized
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, opalized
- 1 pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, opalized
- 1 light aqua bottle sherd
- 2 clear bottle sherds, tooled wide single banded collared lip (1890-1930)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle sherds, shadow mold seam, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 2 clear tubular vial sherds, single banded collared lip, paste mold (post-1887)
- 1 clear oval bottle sherd, vertical ribbing
- 1 clear (?) bottle sherd, heavily opalized
- 1 clear manganese bottle or tableware sherd, cylindrical/curved, opalized (1880-1915)
- 2 clear tumbler sherds, paneled, pressed (post-1848)
- 1 clear/frosted tableware or lamp globe (?) sherd, pressed
- 2 soda windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 13 potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 13 lime soda windowpane sherds (1864-present)
- 25 soda/lime soda windowpane sherds, stained
- 2 unidentified clear sherds
- 1 unidentified clear and amber sherd, heat melted
- 1 unidentified white opalescent sherd, heat melted
- 6 unidentified clear sherds, heat melted
- 1 emerald green bead sherd, wound - .7 cm diameter
- 1 black jet glass bead sherd, wound - 1.5 cm diameter

Metal

- 1 lead bottle cap, illegible
- 2 ferrous metal bottle caps
- 1 ferrous metal drill bit
- 2 ferrous metal screws
- 1 brass handle
- 1 copper/brass slide guide and black cotton garter fragment
- 5 copper/brass garter snap fragments
- 1 copper/brass garter guide
- 1 copper/brass snap fragment
- 1 copper/brass fabric adornment, pineapple/shell fan pattern - 3.5 by 4 cm
- 2 copper/brass hinges
- 6 unidentified copper/brass sheet metal fragments
- 1 small metal strap riveted to fabric fragment
- 56 cut or wrought nail fragments
- 129 wire nail fragments (1890-present)
- 6 unidentified nail fragments
- 19 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 30 wire screen fragments
- 41 ferrous metal sheet fragments
- 5 ferrous metal purse clasp?, burnt
- 3 unidentified metal fragments

Miscellaneous

- 4 quarts slag (discarded)
- 1 wood fragment
- 1 leather fragment with grommet
- 2 brown leather boot fragments with 7 copper/brass eyelets
- 2 bone tooth brush fragments, embossed "RED CROSS HYGENIC/CH. LOOEN/MAKER" - 16 cm long
- 1 orange plastic toothbrush handle fragment, embossed "L.F." in triangle/"TRADEMARK" - 9 cm long
- 1 bone tooth brush fragment, bristle section

2 black rubber comb teeth
 5 bone ornamental handle fragments, carved dots
 17 bone fan slat fragments
 1 wood pencil fragment with lead (post 1856)
 1 slate pencil fragment
 1 bone weaving spacer (?) fragment
 1 white tubular plastic fragment
 1 clear plastic strap fragment with buckle holes
 1 white plastic strap/loop fragment
 1/2 quart oyster shell fragments
 297 bone fragments
 112 bird bone fragments, 50% burned/calced, 4 cut/butchered
 flotation sample - screen sample

7-8 Feet Below Surface

Ceramics

2 kaolin pipe stem fragments
 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment
 1 earthenware marble - 1.5 cm diameter
 1 pearlware sherd, brown rim band
 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green and brown decoration
 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
 1 American Rockingham/Bennington sherd, undecorated (1812-1900+, Miller 1992;
 1845-1900+, Magid 1990)
 1 whiteware sherd, over glaze enameled decoration
 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
 6 soft paste porcelain sherds, undecorated, saucer
 34 redware sherds, unglazed
 1 entire porcelain electrical plug in frame - 3.3 cm diameter

Glass

1 entire olive amber blackglass cylindrical pint ale/beer bottle, embossed "B 31" on base,
 applied crown lip, chilled iron mold (1898-1918)
 1 entire honey amber blackglass cylindrical pint ale/beer bottle, embossed "B B" on base,
 applied crown lip, chilled iron mold (1898-1918)
 1 entire green cylindrical pint ale/beer bottle, crown cap closure, chilled iron mold (1898-
 1918)
 29 honey amber blackglass cylindrical pint ale/beer bottle, embossed "A B 6" on base,
 chilled iron mold (1898-1918)
 1 peacock cylindrical bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
 16 aqua square half gallon battery jar sherds, ground lip, chilled iron mold (1880-1910)
 1 entire aqua cylindrical 3 oz. shoe polish bottle, rolled lip, Arborgast mold (post-1893)
 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, stained
 1 aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd, stained
 1 very pale aqua square/rectangular paneled bottle sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
 1 entire clear tapered cylindrical pickle/relish jar, shadow mold seam, cork seal closure,
 Owen's scar, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
 1 entire clear rectangular 6 oz. medicinal bottle, shoulder vents, single banded collared
 lip, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
 3 clear rectangular bottle sherds, shoulder air vents, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
 1 clear square/rectangular bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
 5 clear selenium bottle sherds, single banded collared lip, automatic bottle machine
 (1911-1930)
 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
 1 clear square/rectangular paneled bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
 1 clear bottle sherd, single banded collared lip
 1 clear tubular pickle or olive jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)

- 4 potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 2 soda windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 14 lime soda windowpane sherds (1864-present)
- 19 soda/lime soda windowpane sherds, stained
- 1 unidentified clear sherd
- 10 unidentified clear sherds, heat melted
- 1 unidentified pale aqua sherd, heat melted
- 1 clear oval bowl sherd, dot and circle pattern, ribbed sides, plain rim band, pressed
- 4 clear manganese tumbler sherds, plain, pressed (1880-1915)
- 2 entire white milk glass 2-hole sew through buttons, pressed – 1.5 cm diameter

Metal

- 1 ferrous metal spike fragment
- 1 ferrous metal ring
- 5 ferrous metal screws
- 213 ferrous metal cut or wrought nail fragments
- 206 ferrous metal wire nail fragments
- 102 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 63 sheet metal fragments
- 8 ferrous metal band/strap fragments
- 1 ferrous metal conglomerate
- 17 oval/rectangular can fragments
- 1 ferrous metal staple
- 1 ferrous metal light bulb base fragment
- 1 ferrous metal and cotton (?) shoe polish applicator – 7 cm long
- 2 ferrous metal crown cap fragments (post 1898)
- 7 entire white enameled copper/brass lady's boot eyelets
- 1 entire brown enameled copper/brass man's boot eyelet
- 1 ferrous metal boot/shoe nail fragment
- 1 brass door hinge fragment
- 1 copper/brass clock part?
- 1 copper/brass safety pin fragment
- 1 ferrous metal galoshes snap
- 1 entire ferrous metal slide guide for clothing strap
- 1 entire copper/brass fabric adornment, pineapple/shell pattern – 3. cm long, 4 cm wide
- 2 copper/brass two-piece domed electrical ceiling/lamp collar, ornamental lip, stamped – 7 cm diameter
- 2 copper/brass two-piece domed electrical ceiling/lamp collar, ornamental lip, stamped – .4 cm diameter
- 1 copper/brass cone shaped electrical ceiling lamp fixture, crushed
- 1 entire copper/brass thumb tack
- 1 copper/brass fabric or book clasp fragment, hinged
- 1 ferrous metal pipe fragment
- 6 wire screen fragments

Miscellaneous

- 1 1/2 quarts slag (discarded)
- 1 gallon oyster shell (curated) – from sample
- 1 cork bottle stopper fragment
- 1 bone toothbrush handle fragment
- 23 tan leather lady's top boot fragments, machine stitched
- 1 tan leather lady's boot stacked heel fragment
- 41 brown leather man's top boot fragments, machine stitched
- 2 brown leather man's stacked heel fragments
- 1 brown leather man's sole fragment
- 1 slate pencil fragment
- 3 clam shell/bivalves spat fragments
- 1 acorn barnacle

417 bone fragments, 10% burned/calced, 8 cut/butchered
2 fish bone/scale fragments

8-9 Feet Below Surface

Glass

1 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, degraded
1 green cylindrical liquor or beer bottle sherd, worn
1 entire dark honey amber cylindrical pint beer/ale bottle, embossed "A B I" on base, applied crown lip, chilled iron mold (1898-1918)
3 dark honey amber cylindrical pint beer/ale bottle sherds, applied crown lip, chilled iron mold (1898-1918)
1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, worn
1 entire aqua cylindrical 1/4 pint packer's jar sherds, ground screw threaded closure, Arborgast mold (1893-1910)
1 aqua cylindrical medicinal vial sherd, embossed [P]"ERKN"[s], opalized
1 very pale aqua bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
2 light aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, opalized
2 aqua rectangular/oval bottle sherds, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
1 pale aqua small cylindrical bottle sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
1 unidentified pale aqua sherd
3 clear rectangular pharmacy bottle sherds, shoulder air vents, rolled lip, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, stained
1 clear manganese cylindrical sure seal jam jar sherd, pressed (1909-1915)
3 clear globular (?) lamp chimney sherds
2 potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
7 soda windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
26 lime soda windowpane sherds (1864-present)
2 soda/lime soda windowpane sherds, stained
1 unidentified clear sherd
5 unidentified clear sherds, heat melted

Metal

2 copper/brass fabric or book clasp fragments, hinged
2 burned metal strip fragments
1 ferrous metal spike fragment
12 sheet metal fragments
9 sheet metal strip fragments
46 ferrous metal wire nail fragments
61 ferrous metal cut or wrought nail fragments
3 ferrous metal pot or can heel fragments
3 unidentified ferrous metal conglomerates
22 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
1 copper strip with punched hole

Miscellaneous

1 1/2 quarts slag (discarded)
1 gallon oyster shell (curated), 3 gallons (discarded) – from sample
2 bone toothbrush fragments, tip end and portion of bristle section
2 brown leather men's boot or shoe fragments, five eyes
1 light brown leather boot fragment
2 brown leather boot or shoe lace fragments
1 marine coral fragment
97 bone fragments, 5 cut/butchered
21.2 grams brick fragment
flotation sample - screen sample

9-10 Feet Below Surface

Ceramics

- 3 kaolin pipe stem fragments
- 1 pearlware sherd, green shell edged (1780-1830, South; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, green transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed
- 1 whiteware sherd, black rim band, burned
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated
- 1 soft paste porcelain sherd, unidentified green decoration
- 15 redware sherds, unglazed, flower pot?

Glass

- 1 entire amber blackglass cylindrical pint ale/beer bottle, embossed "A B 2" on base, applied crown lip, chilled iron mold (1898-1918)
- 1 entire amber blackglass cylindrical pint ale/beer bottle, embossed "A B 3" on base, applied crown lip, chilled iron mold (1898-1918)
- 1 peacock bottle sherd, heat melted
- 1 aqua rectangular medicinal bottle sherd, embossed "..CO" in front panel, snap case base, contact mold (1850s-1880)
- 5 aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, three section contact mold (1833-1880)
- 2 light aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 2 aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, worn
- 1 very pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
- 1 entire clear rectangular 6-8 oz. laxative bottle, embossed "CALIFORNIA/FIG SYRUP CO.", "SAN FRANCISCO, CAL./LOUISVILLE, K" on sides, shoulder vents, single banded collared lip, chilled iron mold
- 1 entire clear vial, single banded collared lip, 5 cm long, turn mold (post-1887)
- 1 clear tubular vial or tube fragment, plain lip, blown
- 13 lime soda windowpane sherds (1864-present)
- 2 potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 2 soda/lime soda windowpane sherds
- 3 unidentified clear sherds
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, heat melted

Metal

- 2 1/8 quarts slag/cinders
- 1 copper/brass garter hook, 3.9 cm long
- 1 copper/brass drawer pull ring, small shank - 2 cm diameter
- 1 lead valve screw fragment
- 1 ferrous metal bottle cap fragment
- 41 ferrous metal cut or wrought nail fragments
- 16 ferrous metal wire nail fragments
- 14 unidentified ferrous metal nail fragments
- 1 unidentified flat ferrous metal fragment
- 12 ferrous metal sheet metal fragments
- 62 unidentified ferrous metal fragments

Miscellaneous

- 1 gallon oyster shell (curated), 5.25 gallons (discarded) - all collected
- 6.1 grams brick fragment
- 1 tortoise celluloid comb, 9 cm long, 4 cm wide, half of teeth missing
- 1 tortoise celluloid comb tooth
- 1 black leather men's boot or shoe fragment with three eyes
- 1 brain coral fragment
- 3 stag horn (?) coral fragments
- 7 acorn barnacles
- 2 fish bone fragments

69 bone fragments, 5 cut/butchered
1 brick fragment, 5.9 grams
flotation sample - screen sample

Prehistoric

1 jasper possible core fragment with cortex

10-11 Feet Below Surface

Ceramics

1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment
2 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
2 pearlware sherds, blue shell edge decoration (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
2 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, polychrome broad floral motif (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue decoration
5 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 ironstone sherd, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, base
1 soft paste porcelain sherd, undecorated
8 redware fragments, unglazed, flower pot?

Glass

1 olive amber cylindrical bottle glass sherd, worn

Metal

1 ferrous metal spike, bent
1 ferrous metal pipe fragment
4 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
1 wood fragment with attached wire nail
31 ferrous metal wire nail fragments
50 ferrous metal cut or wrought nail fragments

Miscellaneous

1 quart slag (discarded)
1 white plastic electrical part fragment
1 coral fragment
1 gallon oyster shell (curated), 4 gallons (discarded) - all collected

Prehistoric

1 pot sherd, sand tempered, highly fired, smoothed (almost burnished), Potomac Creek

11-12 Feet Below Surface

Ceramics

2 earthenware marbles - 1.5 cm diameter
1 white salt glazed stoneware sherd, (1720-1805, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, green shell edge decoration (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
4 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
2 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, brown transfer printed, rim (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, violet transfer printed (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, red transfer printed (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, red transfer printed interior and exterior (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)

- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed, rim (1820-1900, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed, embossed edge (1820-1900, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, brown interior rim band
- 1 whiteware sherd, yellow glazed exterior
- 6 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, handle, hollow vessel
- 1 soft paste porcelain sherd, blue transfer printed
- 2 soft paste porcelain sherds, undecorated
- 1 soft paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, base
- 2 soft paste porcelain sherds, water worn
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed
- 8 redware sherds, unglazed, flower pot?

Metal

- 2 ferrous metal spikes
- 4 ferrous metal can fragments
- 4 ferrous metal screws
- 1 ferrous metal can or stove pipe fragment
- 22 ferrous metal wire nail fragments
- 43 ferrous metal cut or wrought nail fragments
- 1 unidentified lead fragment
- 2 ferrous metal pipe fragments
- 1 ferrous metal pipe fragment - 11 cm diameter
- 1 wood fragment
- 1 copper fragment

Miscellaneous

- 3 1/2 quart slag (discarded)
- 1 gallon oyster shell (curated), 3 gallons (discarded) – all collected flotation sample - screen sample

12-13 Feet Below Surface

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, embossed decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, green transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, black transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, brown annular decoration (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1835-1870+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 soft paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, rim
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, cobalt decoration
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed, flower pot?

Metal

- 1 ferrous metal safety pin fragment
- 3 sheet metal fragments
- 3 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 2 ferrous metal unidentified cylindrical fragments
- 1 ferrous metal unidentified nail
- 7 ferrous metal wire nail fragments

8 ferrous metal cut or wrought nail fragments

Miscellaneous

2 1/2 quarts slag (discarded)
1 gallon oyster shell (curated) – all collected
4 bone fragments
1 burned white plastic fragments
1 white plastic electrical part fragment

13-14 Feet Below Surface

Glass

1 amber glass sherd

Miscellaneous

2 quarts slag (discarded)
7 ferrous metal wire nail fragments
2 calcified bone fragments

14-15 Feet Below Surface

Ceramics

1 porcelain doll leg, hole in top, 2.2cm long
1 porcelain doll leg, hand painted black boot, 2.8cm long

Miscellaneous

3 quarts slag (discarded)
1 plastic circular electrical part
8 ferrous metal wire nail fragments
2 calcified bone fragments

15-16 Feet Below Surface

Miscellaneous

1 quart slag/cinders
6 ferrous metal wire nail fragments
2 unidentified ferrous metal nails

16-17 Feet Below Surface

Ceramics

13 hard paste porcelain sherds (mend), undecorated, cup

Metal

11 ferrous metal wire nail fragments
1 spring fragment

Miscellaneous

1 pint slag (discarded)
1 bone fragment

17-18 Feet Below Surface

Ceramics

1 refined redware sherd (Jackfield?), black glazed interior and exterior (1740-1780, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, maker's mark -
 "...AD...
 ...RDSHI...
 ENGL." (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, stained
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, cylindrical electrical part
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior

Glass

- 1 lime soda windowpane sherd

Miscellaneous

- 2 quarts slag (discarded)
- 1 composite pipe end joint with copper valve
- 1 ferrous metal spike
- 7 wire nail fragments
- 11 cut or wrought nail fragments
- 1 ferrous metal button with copper plating, possible embossed anchor - 2 cm diameter
- 12 bone fragments
- 5 individual oyster shells
- 1 peach pit fragment
- 1 unknown vial, ferrous metal case
- 1 unknown ferrous metal fragment

Sample Below 18 feet

Glass

- 1 amber square/rectangular/oval bottle sherd, opalized
- 1 peacock cylindrical bottle glass sherd, automatic bottle machine, post-1910
- 1 very pale aqua cylindrical chilled iron mold bottle glass sherd, 1880-1930
- 1 soda/potash windowpane sherd, pre-1864
- 1 lime-soda windowpane sherd, 1864-present
- 1 soda/lime-soda windowpane sherd, stained

Metal

- 1 unidentified nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 3 bone fragments
- 1 peach pit
- 3 wood fragments
- 1 leather fragment

WELL 2

0-1 Foot Below Surface

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 9 American Rockingham/Bennington sherds, undecorated (1812-1900+, Miller 1992; 1845-1900+, Magid 1990)
- 5 yellowware sherds, undecorated (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
- 7 whiteware sherds, green transfer printed, flat vessel (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, brown transfer printed, flat vessel, maker's mark - "Schuylkill Water Works", CM American Cities & Scenery (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 7 whiteware sherds, blue transfer printed (1820-1900+, South; 1830-1865+, Miller)
- 3 whiteware sherds, flow blue decoration (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1835-1870)
- 1 whiteware sherd, polychrome hand painted decoration (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, spring molded and lavender hand painted flowers on rim
- 4 whiteware sherds, undecorated, rim, chamber pot? (1820-1900+, South; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue decoration

- 14 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, possible brown annular decoration
- 2 refined earthenware sherds, undecorated, burned
- 2 ironstone sherds, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, handle
- 7 hard paste porcelain sherds, undecorated
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, gilt rim decoration
- 4 soft paste porcelain sherds, undecorated
- 2 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, cobalt blue decoration, salt glazed
- 2 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, undecorated, salt glazed
- 5 redware sherds, unglazed interior and exterior
- 1 redware sherd, glazed interior and exterior
- 3 redware sherds, brown glazed interior and unglazed exterior

Glass

- 1 amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, three section contact mold (1833-1880)
- 1 pale aqua bottle sherd, short tapered lip
- 2 clear large globular frosted bowl or lamp shade sherds, unidentified large cut pattern, freeblown
- 2 unidentified white milk glass globular sherds
- 1 potash windowpane sherd (pre-1864)
- 5 potash crown glass windowpane sherds (pre-1853)
- 24 soda windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 22 soda/potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 3 unidentified clear sherds

Metal

- 5 cut or wrought 6d nails
- 8 wrought 7d nails
- 10 cut or wrought 10d nails
- 170 unidentified nail fragments
- 1 cut or wrought 20d spike
- 1 cut or wrought spike fragments
- 1 entire nickel (?) sail boat cleat - 11 cm long, machine made
- 7 unidentified ferrous metal band/strip fragments
- 2 cast iron band fragments
- 1 lead sheet fragment
- 1 lead sheet fragment, cut
- 1 unidentified ferrous sheet metal fragment
- 1 unidentified cast iron fragment
- 4 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 1 cast iron stove fire wall fragment

Miscellaneous

- 11.4 grams brick fragments
- 251 bone fragments
- 2 oyster shell fragments, deteriorated
- 1 clam/bivalve shell fragment, worn
- 2 coral fragments
- 27 cinders
- 10 stove slag fragments
- 20 coal fragments
- flotation sample - heavy fraction
- flotation sample - screen sample

1-2 Feet Below Surface

Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment
- 9 American Rockingham/Bennington sherds, undecorated (1812-1900+, Miller 1992; 1845-1900+, Magid 1990)
- 3 yellowware sherds, undecorated (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green decoration (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, hand painted sprig type (fine line) floral motif (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 4 pearlware sherds, hand painted broad floral motif, hollow vessel (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 9 pearlware sherds, hand painted broad floral motif (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, brown annular decoration (1790-1820, South 1977; 1790-1839, Miller 1992)
- 4 whiteware sherds, brown transfer printed, flat vessel (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, brown transfer printed with polychrome hand painted floral motif
- 1 whiteware sherd, red transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, black transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 17 whiteware sherds, green transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 17 whiteware sherds, blue transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds (mend), blue transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 6 whiteware sherds (mend), blue transfer printed, landscape scene, entire plate (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue annular? decoration, (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, yellow wash, handle
- 2 whiteware sherds, yellow wash
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified green decoration
- 1 whiteware sherd, polychrome hand painted with red spatter decoration (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+ Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue spatter decoration (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+ Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue shell edge (1820-1900, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, over glazed enamel decoration
- 3 whiteware sherds, flow blue decoration (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1835-1870+, Miller 1992)
- 7 whiteware sherds, gilt rim decoration interior and exterior, hollow vessel (1900-1948 (1900-1963) East Liverpool, OH, USA Semi-Porcelain)mark - "Warrented
18 Carat Gold
Vitreous
Edwin M. Knowles
China Co.
27-3-12
Patented"
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, spout or handle attachment (1820-1900+, South; Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherds, undecorated, base (1820-1900+, South; Miller 1992)
- 26 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South; Miller 1992)

- 8 opaque porcelain sherds, green exterior, cup (post-1880, Magid 1990)
- 6 opaque porcelain sherds, gilt rim decoration, plate (post-1880, Magid 1990)
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, under glaze blue hand painted decoration
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, under glaze blue decoration, cross-hatch border
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, polychrome over glazed enameled decoration
- 13 hard paste porcelain sherds, yellow painted exterior, hollow vessel, Japanese, maker's mark - "OKWAN...

HAN..."

- 11 hard paste porcelain sherds, undecorated
- 4 hard paste porcelain sherds, undecorated
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, base
- 2 soft paste porcelain sherds, overglaze enameled with purple luster
- 2 soft paste porcelain sherds, overglaze enameled, saucer
- 3 soft paste porcelain sherds, overglaze enameled, hollow vessel
- 2 soft paste porcelain sherds, blue over glaze enameled
- 10 soft paste porcelain sherds, purple sprig molded decoration, handled cup?
- 7 soft paste porcelain sherds, undecorated, hollow vessel
- 7 soft paste porcelain sherds, undecorated
- 1 soft paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, handle
- 4 ironstone sherds, undecorated, rim (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 2 ironstone sherds, undecorated, rim, chamber pot? (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 2 ironstone sherds, undecorated, chamber pot? (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 5 ironstone sherds, undecorated, base (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 14 ironstone sherds, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 22 redware sherds, unglazed, flower pot?
- 3 redware sherds, unglazed
- 9 redware sherds, brown glazed interior and exterior
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior with white trailed slip
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior with black trailed slip decoration, base
- 2 redware sherds, brown glazed interior
- 1 refined redware sherd, copper luster glaze interior and exterior
- 1 refined redware sherd, black glaze interior and exterior
- 3 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, salt glazed
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, handle fragment
- 2 stoneware sherds, cobalt blue decoration, hollow vessel
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior
- 2 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, white slip decoration with clear glaze exterior and brown slip exterior
- 1 stoneware drain pipe sherd
- 3 unidentified ceramic sherds
- 3 unidentified ceramic sherds, burned/stained
- 1 porcelain doll leg, small doll with black boot - 2.7cm long

Glass

- 2 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, kick up, opalized
- 3 amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, three section contact mold (1833-1880)
- 1 light aqua oval historic type flask sherd, blown pattern mold (1820-1850)
- 1 green cylindrical bottle sherd, worn
- 1 pale aqua cylindrical vial type bottle sherd, embossed ..IV.. or ..IW..., blown pattern mold (1750-1850)
- 1 entire light aqua cylindrical 2-3 oz medicinal bottle sherd, flared lip, open pontil, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 2 pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, rough pontil, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 6 pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 1 pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, opalized
- 13 clear frosted large globular bowl or lamp shade sherds, unidentified large cut pattern,

freeblown

- 19 clear cup plate sherds, sandwich type, beaded rim, pressed (1836-1840s)
- 17 clear tumbler sherds, paneled, pressed (post-1848)
- 1 clear small wine glass sherd, paneled, pressed
- 1 frosted white milk glass vase sherd, flared lip
- 1 potash mirror sherd (pre-1864)
- 1 entire cobalt faceted bead, trade type, white core, drawn - .5 cm diameter
- 2 entire white milk glass 4-hole sew through buttons, pressed - 1.5 cm diameter
- 5 clear globular lamp chimney sherds, freeblown
- 4 clear tubular lamp chimney sherds, opalized
- 8 very pale aqua bottle or lamp chimney sherds, cylindrical/curved, freeblown
- 12 soda windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 16 potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 66 soda/potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 1 unidentified green sherd, heat melted
- 3 unidentified clear sherds, heat melted
- 32 unidentified clear sherds

Metal

- 1 brass tack - 1.2 cm diameter
- 1 copper/brass shoe eyelet
- 1 ferrous metal screw fragment
- 42 ferrous metal wire nail fragments
- 147 ferrous metal cut or wrought nail fragments
- 2 unidentified ferrous metal nail fragments
- 1 ferrous metal cut nail - 14 cm long
- 5 sheet metal fragments
- 1 ferrous metal hammer head
- 1 ferrous metal maul
- 1 bailing wire, burned
- 2 wire fragments
- 1 fine copper wire
- 1 metal rod
- 1 ferrous metal utencil handle, white enameled
- 1 copper/brass mechanical fitting
- 1 ferrous metal rod or wire
- 1 ferrous metal pipe joint - 3.3 cm diameter
- 1 ferrous metal pipe tubing
- 14 ferrous metal pipe tubing fragments - 1.0 cm diameter
- 3 copper/brass light bulb bases
- 1 ferrous metal pipe end cap - 12 cm diameter
- 4 ferrous metal strap fragments - 4 cm wide
- 17 unidentified ferrous metal conglomerates
- 3 ferrous metal strap or band fragments - 2.5 cm width
- 1 ferrous metal strip - 1 cm width
- 1 copper/brass cork screw
- 2 unidentified copper/brass fragments

Miscellaneous

- 1 quart oyster shell (curated)
- 1 small land snail shell fragment
- 183 bone fragments
- flotation sample - heavy fraction
- flotation sample - screen sample

2-3 Feet Below Surface

Ceramics

- 2 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)

- 1 pearlware sherd, polychrome finger trailed with green rouletting (1790-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, polychrome hand painted, rim (1820-1900+, South 1977, 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, black transfer printed (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 5 whiteware sherds, brown transfer printed, flat vessel (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 5 whiteware sherds, green transfer printed, flat vessel (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, green scalloped shell edged (1820-1900, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, blue scalloped shell edged (1820-1900, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherds, blue transfer printed, cup (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 4 whiteware sherds, blue transfer printed, flat vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 11 whiteware sherds, blue transfer printed, pitcher? (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 5 whiteware sherds, blue transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 12 whiteware sherds, blue transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed, rim (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 4 whiteware sherds, blue transfer printed, flat vessel, willow pattern (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 16 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, handle (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, gilt decoration on rim, saucer
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, gilt decoration on rim, cup
- 7 hard paste porcelain sherds, undecorated
- 1 soft paste porcelain sherd, rim
- 3 refined earthenware sherds, hand painted, burned
- 2 refined earthenware sherds, undecorated
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior
- 13 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, cobalt blue decoration, hollow vessel, stamped -
"....C. MILBURN"
ALEX.
1
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior

Glass

- 3 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, applied brandy lip, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 2 pale green small cylindrical medicinal bottle sherds, flared lip, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 2 pale aqua small cylindrical medicinal bottle sherds, open pontil, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 7 very pale aqua small cylindrical bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 3 aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 3 aqua square/rectangular bottle sherds, opalized
- 3 clear frosted large globular bowl or lamp chimney shad sherds, unidentified large cut pattern, freeblown
- 9 clear cup plate sherds, unidentified Sandwich type, beaded rim, pressed (1836-1840s)
- 67 clear tumbler sherds, paneled, pressed (post-1848)

- 1 clear small wine glass sherd, paneled, pressed
- 1 clear bottle or tumbler sherd, plain, cylindrical/curved, stained
- 8 clear frosted globular lamp chimney sherd, freeblown
- 2 clear tubular lamp chimney sherds, freeblown
- 26 soda windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 6 potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 66 soda/potash windowpane sherds, cylinder (pre-1864)
- 14 unidentified clear sherds
- 1 entire cobalt faceted bead, trade bead type, white core, drawn - .5 cm diameter
- 2 entire white milk glass 4-hole sew through buttons, .5 cm diameter
- 1 entire white milk glass 4-hole sew through button - 1.5 cm diameter
- 1 entire white milk glass 2-hole sew through button - .7 cm diameter
- 3 entire white milk glass 2-hole sew through buttons, purple dot and swirl pattern - .7 cm diameter
- 49 coffee beans
- 17 egg shell fragments
- 11 fish bone fragments
- 159 bird and land mammal bone fragments
- 1 unidentified shell fragment

Metal

- 2 cut or wrought nail fragments
- 1 cut nail fragment, machine headed (post-1830)
- 1 cut or wrought 12d nail, pulled
- 1 cut or wrought 12d nail
- 1 cast iron burned out stove bottom with cinders adhering
- 8 unidentified ferrous metal fragments

Miscellaneous

- 2 bone 5-hole sew through buttons - 1.7 cm diameter
- 1 bone 5-hole sew through button - 1.6 cm diameter
- 1 bone die
- 2 bone toothbrush heads
- 1 unidentified burned artifact
- 6 charcoal fragments
- 1 stove slag fragment
- flotation sample - heavy fraction

3-4 Feet Below Surface

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain marble, 6 brown hand painted lines around center - 2.2 cm diameter
- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment
- 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment, fluted
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, toy cup
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, toy vessel
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, handle to toy vessel
- 2 whiteware sherds (mend), blue transfer printed decoration, romantic pattern, geometric border motif, 9 inch plate, blue printed pattern name ("Doria"; Coysh and Henrywood 1982:113), maker's mark ("John Ridgeway & Co."; 1840-1855; Coysh and Henrywood 1982:302) and registration mark (July 20, 1844, Parcel 4) on reverse.
- 4 whiteware sherds (mend), mulberry transfer printed, scenic view, floral border motif, scalloped rim with beading, 7 inch plate, mulberry printed pattern name ("At Richmond, Virginia") and maker's mark ("Jackson Warranted") possibly Job and John Jackson, Church Yard Works, Burslem, Staffordshire, 1831-1835; Coysh and Henrywood 1982:197).
- 9 whiteware sherds (mend), blue transfer printed, willow pattern, blue printed

- “WARRANTED STAFFORSHIRE” in banner on reverse, circa 7-8 inch plate (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds (mend), blue transfer printed, willow pattern, circa 6-7 inch plate (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 7 whiteware sherds, blue transfer printed, willow pattern (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed, willow pattern, soup plate (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 15 whiteware sherds, blue transfer printed, handled paneled pitcher, blue printed pattern name (“Pompeii”) and maker’s mark (“J & G Alcock”; 1839-1846, Coysh and Henrywood 1982:18).
- 24 whiteware sherds, blue transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, blue transfer printed, floral/sunburst motif, flat vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 5 whiteware sherds, brown transfer printed, 2 with floral border motif (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992) (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, green transfer printed, widely scattered floral motif (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, black transfer printed, scalloped rim (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 4 whiteware sherds, blue shell edge, plate (1820-1900, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue scalloped shell edge, plate (1820-1900, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, green scalloped shell edge (1820-1900, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, polychrome hand painted, sprig type (fine line) floral motif (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, polychrome hand painted (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified polychrome decoration
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue interior rim band, hollow vessel
- 39 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, stained, flat vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 15 ironstone sherds, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated, base to hollow vessel (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 2 ironstone sherds (mend), undecorated, black printed lion and unicorn with crest and “IRONSTONE CHINA” below, large saucer (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 ironstone sherd, molded decoration, leaf motif, handle (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 2 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 5 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 5 pearlware sherds, undecorated, molded wide horizontal ridges, hollow vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified polychrome decoration
- 2 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 4 hard paste porcelain sherds (mend), gilt hand painted, handled cup
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel, possibly cup
- 2 hard paste porcelain sherds, undecorated, 1 rim
- 1 soft paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, flat vessel

- 5 bone china sherds, undecorated
- 3 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, salt glazed, 1 base
- 1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed
- 2 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds (mend), brown slipped/matte glazed, miniature jar
- 1 refined redware sherd, brown glazed (1800-1840, Magid 1990)
- 1 redware/agaware sherd, black glazed, Buckley (?)
- 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 2 olive amber blackglass tapered cylindrical champagne/wine bottle sherds, applied band lip, freeblown (1820-1850)
- 2 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, degraded
- 15 aqua octagonal medicinal bottle sherds, embossed "DR. WISTAR'S/BASALM OF/WILD CHERRY/PHILA.A/.,B.B", applied short tapered collared lip, open pontil, blown pattern mold (1830s-1860)
- 12 pale aqua cylindrical medicinal bottle sherds, flared lip, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 3 light aqua cylindrical medicinal bottle sherds, everted lip, rough pontil, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 3 aqua cylindrical medicinal bottle sherds, everted lip, rough pontil, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 5 very pale aqua cylindrical medicinal bottle sherds, flared lip, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 3 cobalt/opalescent rounded jug or pitcher sherds
- 18 white opalescent lining jug or pitcher sherds
- 13 clear cup plate sherds, unidentified Sandwich type, beaded rim, early pressed (1836-1840s)
- 6 clear tumbler sherds, plain, refired pontil, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 1 clear tumbler sherd, rayed-stamped base over rough pontil mark, blown pattern mold (1750-1850)
- 18 clear tumbler sherds, plain, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 25 clear five sided paneled tumbler sherds, pressed (post-1848)
- 34 clear paneled tumbler sherds, pressed (post-1848)
- 3 clear five sided handled whiskey glass sherd, pressed (post-1848)
- 9 clear small wine glass sherds, pressed
- 57 clear frosted globular lamp chimney sherds, flared lip, freeblown
- 8 clear tubular lamp chimney sherds, fire polished lip, freeblown
- 2 entire cobalt faceted beads, traded bead type, white core, drawn - .5 cm diameter
- 5 entire white milk glass 4-hole sew through buttons - 1 cm diameter
- 1 1/2 white milk glass 2-hole sew through buttons, purple dot and swirl pattern, .7 cm diameter
- 1 entire white milk glass 2-hole sew through button - .8 cm diameter
- 68 soda/potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 5 potash windowpane sherds, stained (pre-1864)
- 1 soda windowpane sherd, stained (pre-1864)
- 73 unidentified clear sherds

Metal

- 1 copper 2d nail, round head
- 2 cut or wrought 6d nails
- 1 cut or wrought 708d nail
- 1 wrought 9d nail
- 1 cut or wrought nail fragment
- 25 unidentified nail fragments
- 1 ferrous metal and lead container lid (?)
- 19 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 1 ferrous metal strip fragment

Miscellaneous

- 534 bone fragments
- 1 bone fragment, verdigrised from copper contact
- 3 bone fragments, burned

27 fish scales
20 egg shell fragments
3 wood fragments
6 tooth fragments
3 coral fragments
1 granite whetstone
1 honey chert gunflint fragment
1 bone bobbin cap, seven drilled holes – 2 cm diameter
1 bone 5-hole sew through button – 1 cm diameter
1 bone 5-hole sew through button – 1.6 cm diameter
1 bone 4-hole sew through button – 1.7 cm diameter
1 bone 1-hole sew through button – 1.3 cm diameter
1 gray stone marble – 1.8 cm diameter
1 gray stone marble – 1.7 cm diameter
1 slate pencil fragment
3 brick fragments, 5.4 grams
177 cinders
flotation sample - heavy fraction

Prehistoric

1 jasper flake, partial
2 jasper pebbles, flakes removed
3 jasper pebbles

4-5 Feet Below Surface

Ceramics

1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment, embossed design
1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment
5 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, hand painted blue interior rim band, exterior hand painted polychrome floral motif (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
7 pearlware sherds, brown and yellow annular decoration, hollow vessel (1790-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, mocha decoration (1795-1890, South 1977; 1799-1830, Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, brown annular decoration (1790-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
3 pearlware sherds, blue shell edged decoration, 10" plate (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
7 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed interior and exterior, cup (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, rim, chamber pot/wash basin? (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
6 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
1 yellowware sherd, blue and white annular decoration with blue dendritic pattern (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
5 yellowware sherds, undecorated (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, mulberry transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, mulberry transfer printed interior and exterior (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, red transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
2 whiteware sherds, brown transfer printed, scalloped rim (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
4 whiteware sherds, black transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller

- 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, green hand painted decoration (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
 - 1 whiteware sherd, polychrome hand painted decoration (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
 - 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed, willow pattern? (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
 - 9 whiteware sherds, blue transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
 - 2 whiteware sherds, blue transfer printed interior and exterior (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
 - 11 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
 - 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, base (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
 - 1 refined white earthenware sherd, hand painted brown interior rim band, exterior hand painted polychrome floral motif
 - 1 unidentified sherd, yellow hand painted decoration, burned
 - 2 soft paste porcelain sherds, undecorated 1 soft paste porcelain sherd, polychrome over glazed enameled floral motif
 - 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, gilt rim decoration 3 hard paste porcelain sherds, undecorated
 - 6 redware sherds, unglazed
 - 1 redware sherd, clear glazed interior
 - 3 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, clear glazed interior and exterior
 - 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, exterior blue cobalt decoration, rim, hollow vessel

Glass

- 1 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, worn
- 15 aqua cylindrical quart jar sherds, sheared lip, open pontil, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 1 dark aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 3 pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, opalized
- 1 pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 61 pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, thin, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle sherds, worn
- 1 pale aqua cylindrical/curved tumbler or lamp chimney sherd, plain fire polished lip, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 14 cobalt jug or pitcher sherds, freeblown
- 4 opalescent lining for jug or pitcher sherds
- 3 clear magnesia stemmed wine glass sherds, plain fire polished lip, rough pontil, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 10 clear five sided tumbler sherds, paneled, pressed (post-1848)
- 2 clear/frosted rounded lamp chimney/globe sherds
- 14 clear tubular lamp chimney sherds, fire polished lip, freeblown
- 1 unidentified white milk glass sherd
- 17 soda/potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 10 potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 3 soda windowpane sherds (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 ferrous metal pocket knife with tortoise shell handle casing, heavily rusted
- 23 cut or wrought nail fragments
- 35 unidentified nail fragments
- 1 unidentified copper/brass fragment

Miscellaneous

- 0.6 grams mortar
- 4 marine shell fragments, .8 grams
- 304 bone fragments, 11 cut/butchered
- 135 cinders

flotation sample - heavy fraction
flotation sample - screen sample

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface edged fragment, mid-late stage

5-6 Feet Below Surface

Ceramics

- 2 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 creamware sherd, annular decoration (1780-1815, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 white salt glazed stoneware sherd, scratch blue decoration (1765-1775, South 1977)
- 3 pearlware sherds, blue shell edge decoration (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, chamber pot rim? (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated, handle (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 pearlware sherds, polychrome floral motif decoration, saucer (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue hand painted decoration (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green decoration
- 12 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, polychrome hand painted floral motif, base (1790-1820, South 1977, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, finger trailed decoration
- 2 pearlware sherds, blue transfer print (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, mocha decoration (1795-1890, South 1977; 1799-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 refined redware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior (1800-1840, Magid 1990)
- 1 whiteware sherd, green transfer printed interior and exterior (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherds, black transfer printed (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 4 whiteware sherds, brown transfer printed (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherds (mend), blue transfer printed, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, blue transfer printed, rim (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 5 whiteware sherds, blue transfer printed interior and exterior, rim, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, violet transfer printed (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, green hand painted decoration
- 1 whiteware sherd, polychrome hand painted decoration (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, black rim band
- 10 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed, rim
- 5 soft paste porcelain sherds, rim
- 6 porcelain sherds, cup
- 5 hard paste porcelain sherds, polychrome over glazed enameled, saucer
- 1 redware sherd, white and brown slipped and clear glazed interior, unglazed exterior
- 1 redware sherd, green glazed interior
- 1 refined earthenware, green hand painted decoration, burned
- 2 refined earthenware sherds, undecorated
- 1 unidentified sherd, burned

Glass

- 8 olive amber blackglass squat cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, applied brandy lip, freeblown (pre-1833)
- 1 amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 1 olive amber blackglass square/multi-sided liquor bottle sherd, degraded
- 7 aqua cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, applied tapered lip, kick up, open pontil, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 1 honey amber cylindrical bottle sherd, opalized
- 5 aqua tall cylindrical bottle sherds, rough pontil, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 5 aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 10 dark aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 3 dark aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, thin, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 6 dark aqua medicinal type cylindrical bottle sherds, flared lip (?), freeblown (pre-1860)
- 12 light aqua small medicinal type bottle sherds, open pontil, thin, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 57 very pale aqua cylindrical small medicinal type bottle sherds, flared (?) lip, thin, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 2 pale aqua small cylindrical bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 1 pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 1 pale aqua bottle sherd
- 62 aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 9 aqua cylindrical tumbler or lamp chimney sherds, plain fire polished lip, freeblown
- 15 cobalt rounded handled pitcher or jug sherds, opalescent lining, freeblown
- 1 cobalt rounded handled pitcher or jug handle
- 2 cobalt jog or pitcher sherds, freeblown
- 1 clear cup base sherd, rayed base, pressed
- 2 clear goblet or tableware stem sherds, knobbed, pressed
- 1 clear magnesia six sided paneled tumbler sherd, pressed (1848-1860)
- 12 clear six sided tumbler paneled tumbler sherd, pressed (post-1848)
- 28 clear tumbler sherds, paneled, pressed (post-1848)
- 10 potash mirror sherds (pre-1864)
- 1 entire white milk glass 5-hole sew through button - 1.2 cm diameter
- 1 entire white milk glass 3-hole sew through button - 1 cm diameter
- 1 entire white milk glass 4-hole sew through button - 1 cm diameter
- 1 clear oval eye glass lens, heavily opalized
- 2 unidentified clear sherds
- 3 potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 5 soda windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 1 soda/potash windowpane sherd (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 brass 5-hole sew through button - 1.2 cm diameter
- 1 brass button, wire eye attachment, unidentified back stamping - 1.8 cm diameter
- 1 copper 3d nail, degraded
- 14 unidentified nail fragments
- 98 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 1 stainless steel wire fragment, possibly part of paper clip
- 1 unidentified lead fragment, melted

Miscellaneous

- 1 bone 1-hole sew through button - 1.5 cm diameter
- 1 bone 1-hole sew through button - 1 cm diameter
- 2 bone 5-hole sew through buttons - 1.6 cm diameter
- 1 earthenware marble - 1.5 cm diameter
- 4 slate pencil fragments
- 3 thin, veneer type wood fragments
- 6 wood fragments
- 1 brain coral fragment
- 1 elk horn coral fragment

5 oyster shell fragments, 184.5 grams
717 bone fragments, 21 cut/butchered
26 cinder fragments
flotation sample - light fraction
flotation sample - heavy fraction

Sample Below 6 Feet

Glass

1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)

Miscellaneous

1 oyster shell fragment, 2.9 grams

APPENDIX VI
PLATES OF SELECTED ARTIFACTS FROM THE ELLIOT HOUSE

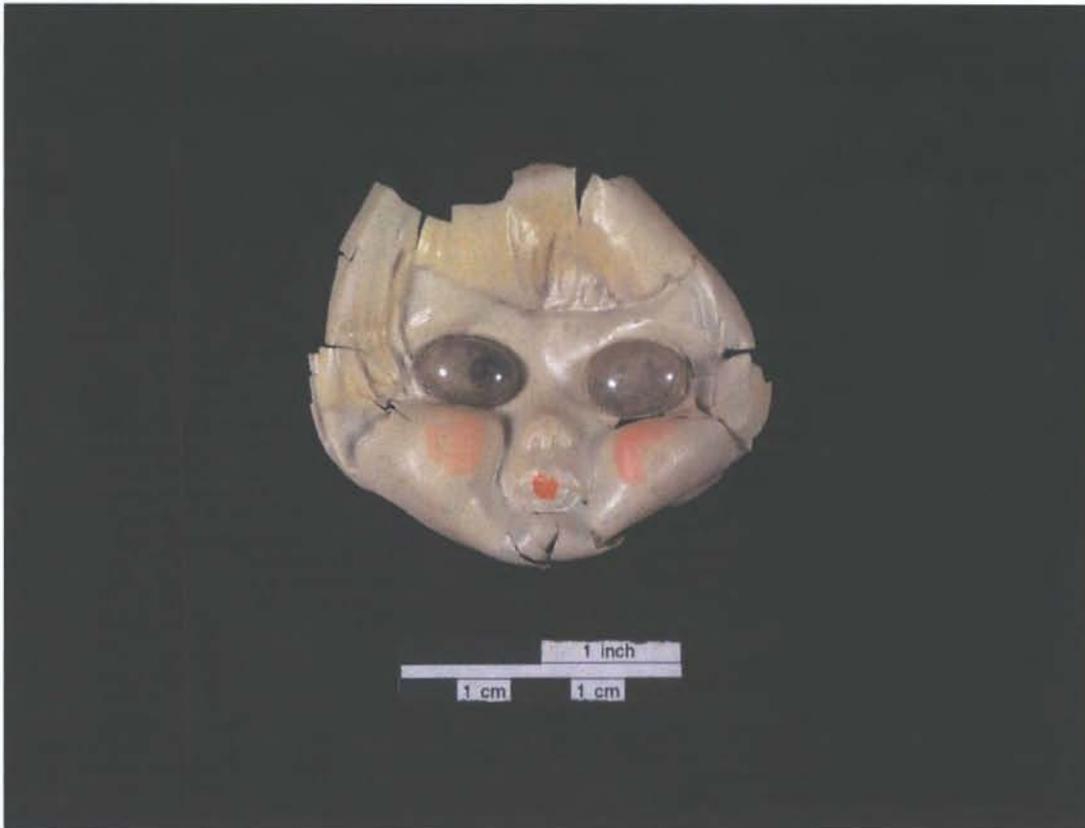


PLATE 1
Hand Painted Celluloid Doll Face (Well 1, 2-3 Feet Below Surface)



PLATE 2
Hand Painted Porcelain Doll (Well 1, 4-5 Feet Below Surface)

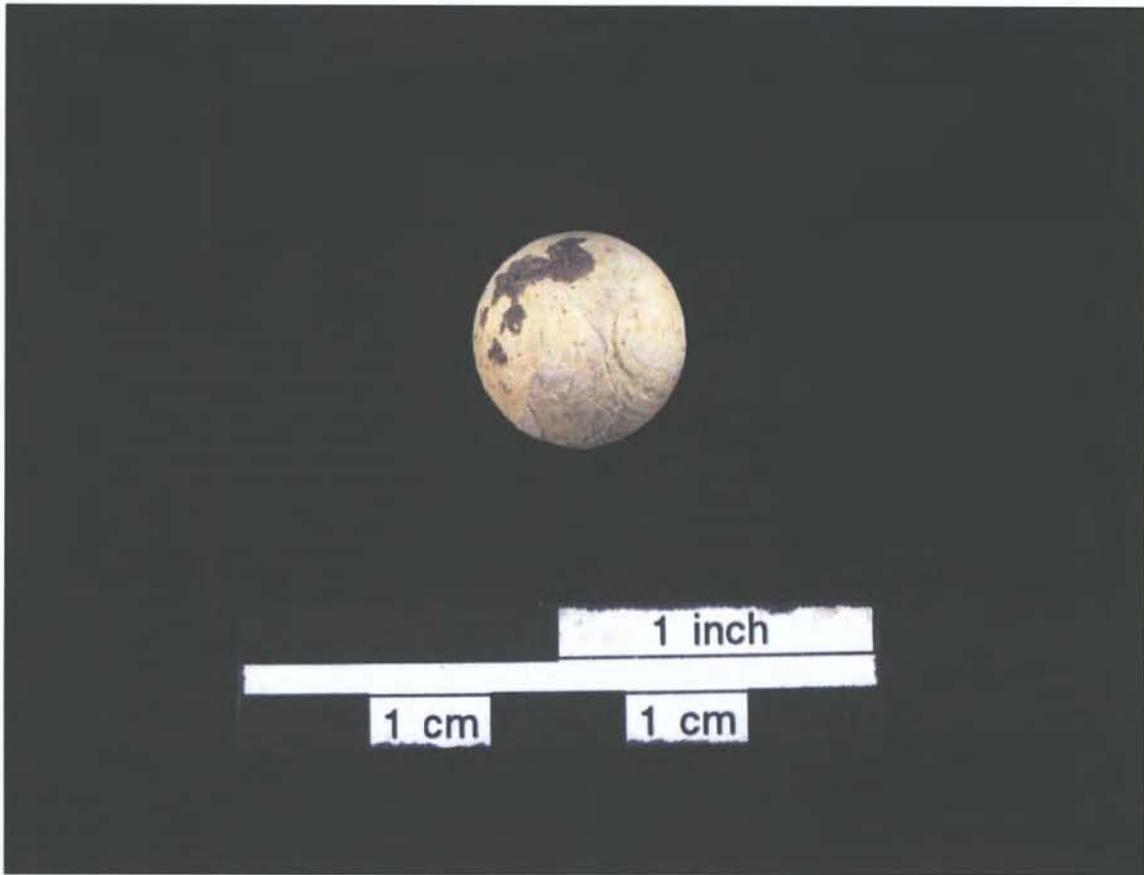


PLATE 3
Earthenware Marble (Well 1, 5-6 Feet Below Surface)



PLATE 4
Black Jet Glass Bead and Emerald Glass Bead (Well 1, 6-7 Feet Below Surface)



PLATE 5

Copper/Brass Fabric Adornment (upper left); Bone Toothbrush Fragments (upper center and bottom); Bone Fan Slat Fragments (upper right); Plastic Toothbrush Handle (center); (Well 1, 6-7 Feet Below Surface)



PLATE 6

Medicinal Bottle Embossed "DR. J.A. McARTHUR'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES/CHEMICALLY PURE" (Well 1, 2-3 Feet Below Surface)



PLATE 7

Whiskey Bottle Fragments, Embossed "THE PURDUE FREDERICK CO./NEW YORK" (1890-1918) (Well 1, 3-4 Feet Below Surface)



PLATE 8

Bottle Embossed "HOLMES' FRAGRANT/FROSTILLA /ELMIRA, N.Y. U.S.A." (1883-1930) (Well 1, 5-6 Feet Below Surface)

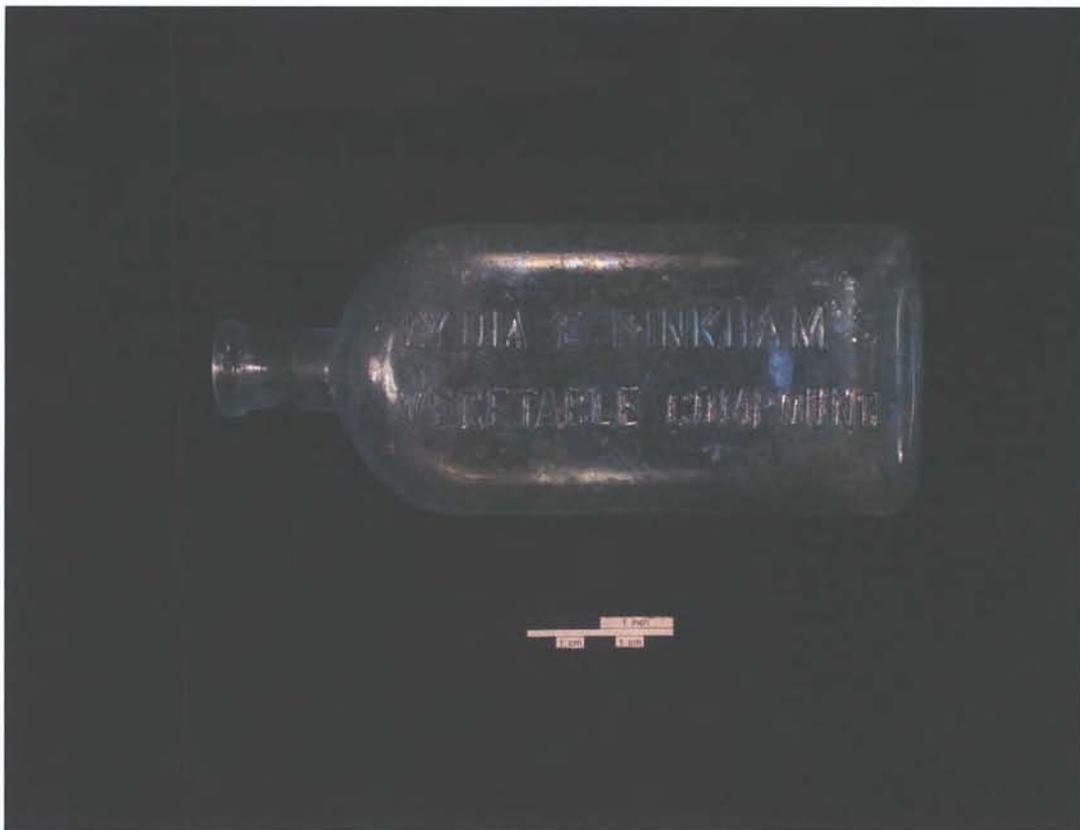


PLATE 9

**Medicinal Bottle Embossed "LYDIA PINKHAM'S / VEGETABLE COMPOUND"
(Well 1, 6-7 Feet Below Surface)**

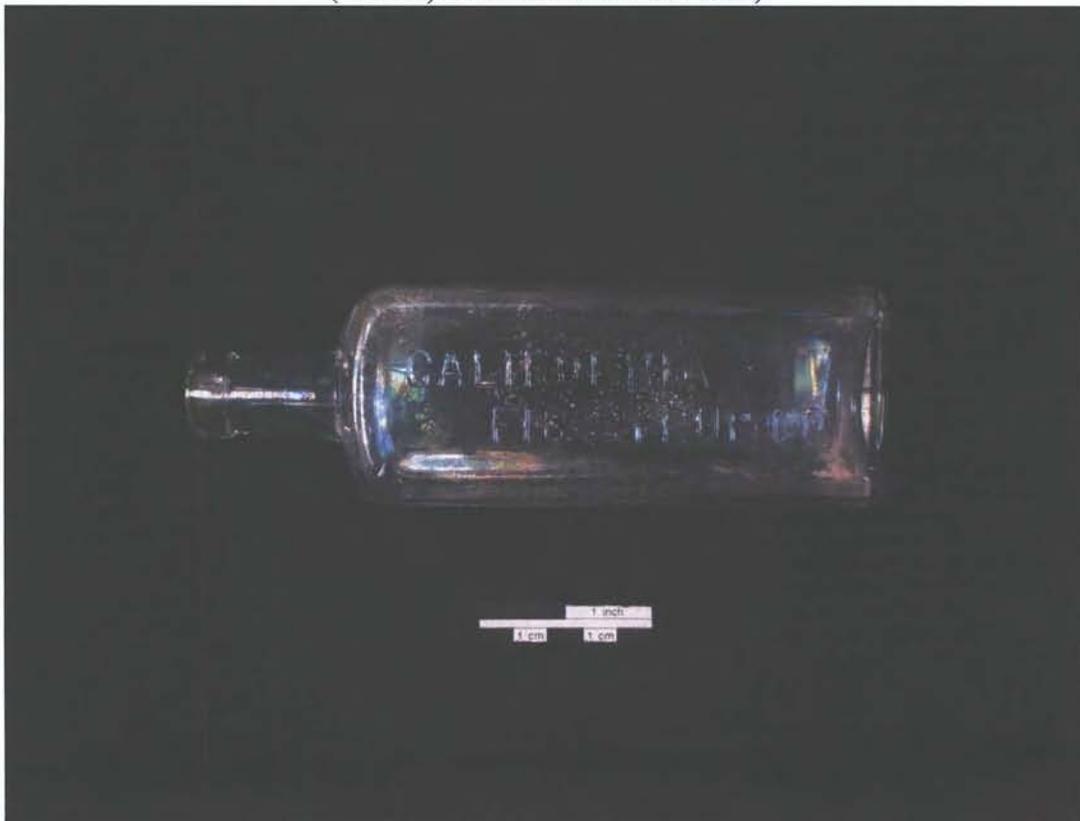


PLATE 10

**Laxative Bottle Embossed "CALIFORNIA / FIG SYRUP CO. / SAN FRANCISCO,
CAL. / LOUISVILLE, K" (Well 1, 9-10 Feet Below Surface)**

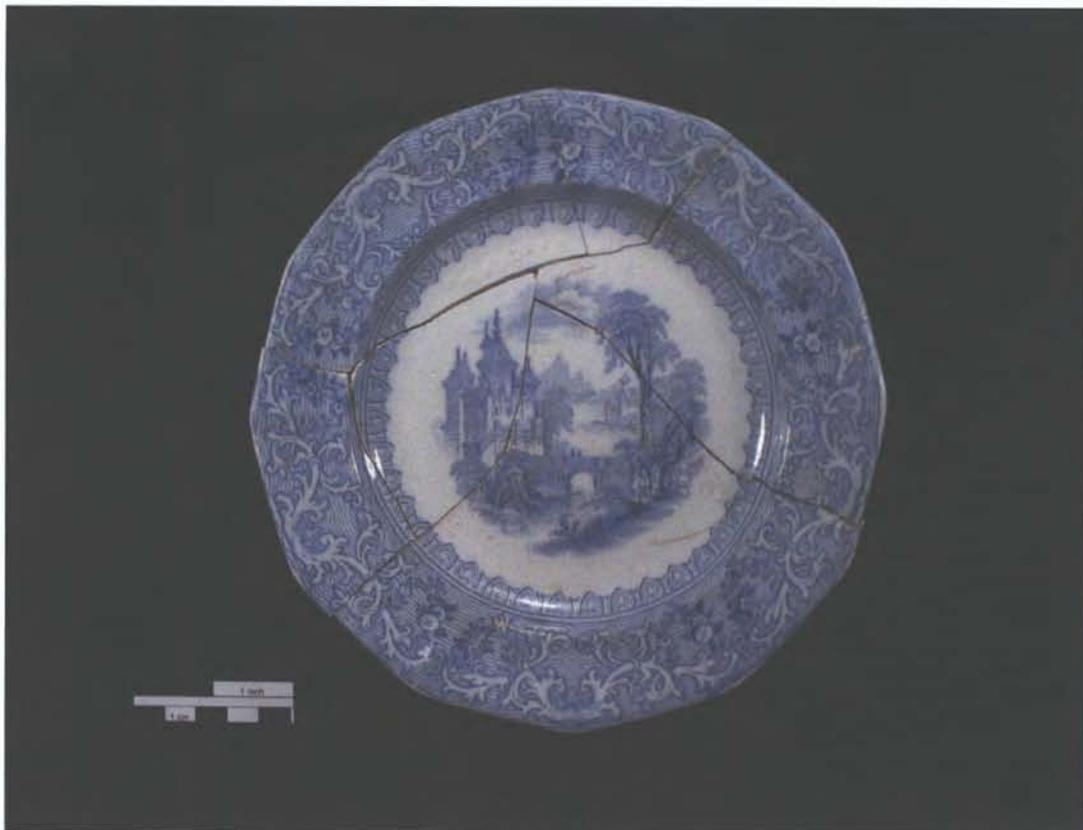


PLATE 11

Blue Transfer Print Whiteware Plate (Well 2, 1-2 Feet Below Surface)

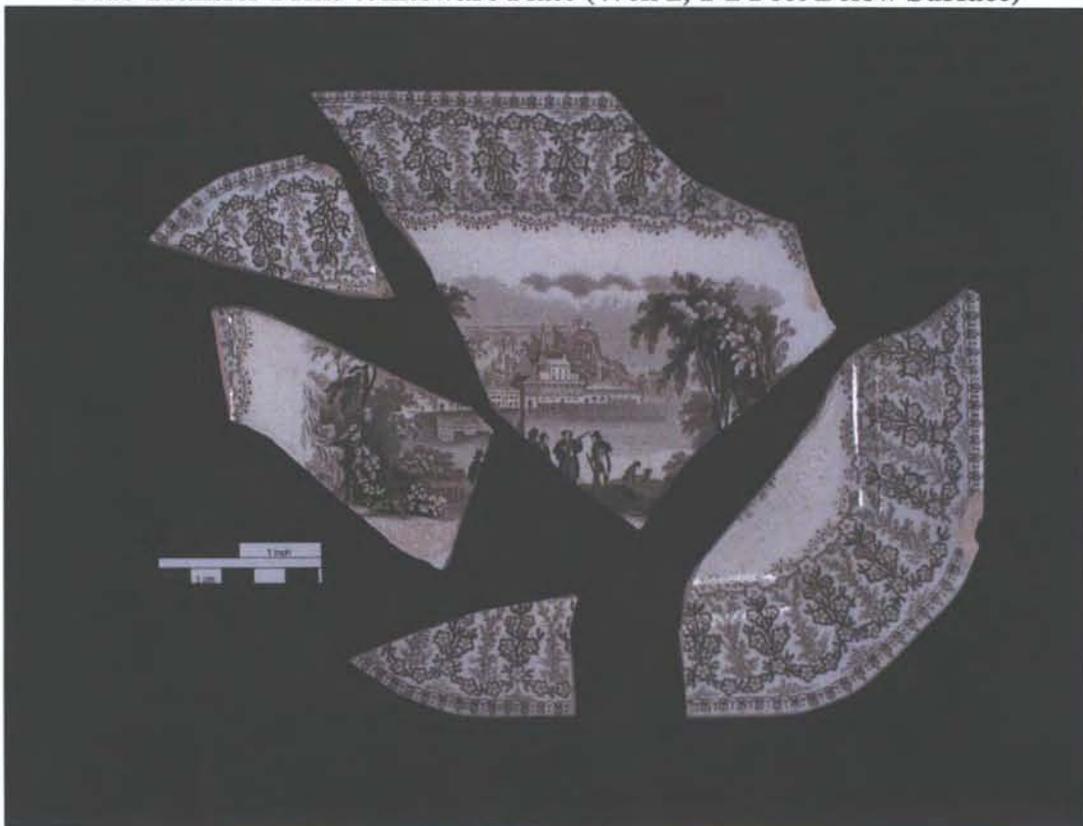


PLATE 12

Brown Transfer Print Whiteware Platter (Well 2, 1-2 Feet Below Surface)

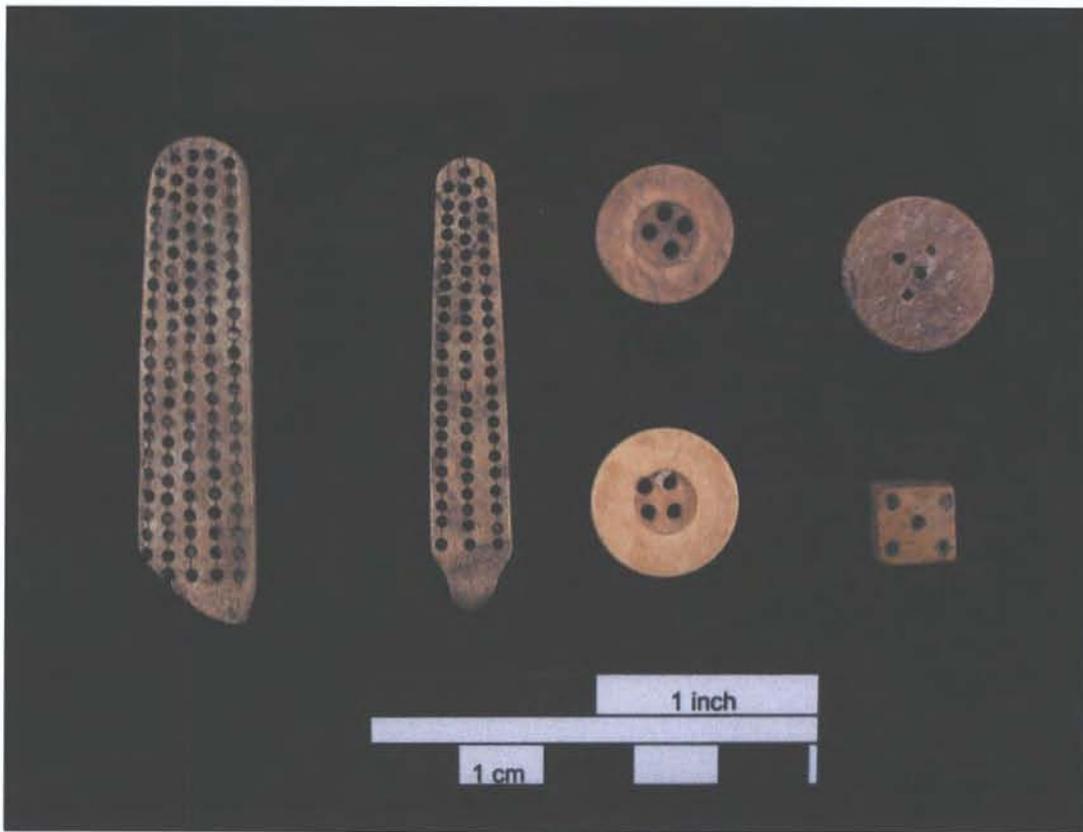


PLATE 13

Bone Toothbrush Heads, Bone Buttons, and Bone Die (Well 2, 2-3 Feet Below Surface)

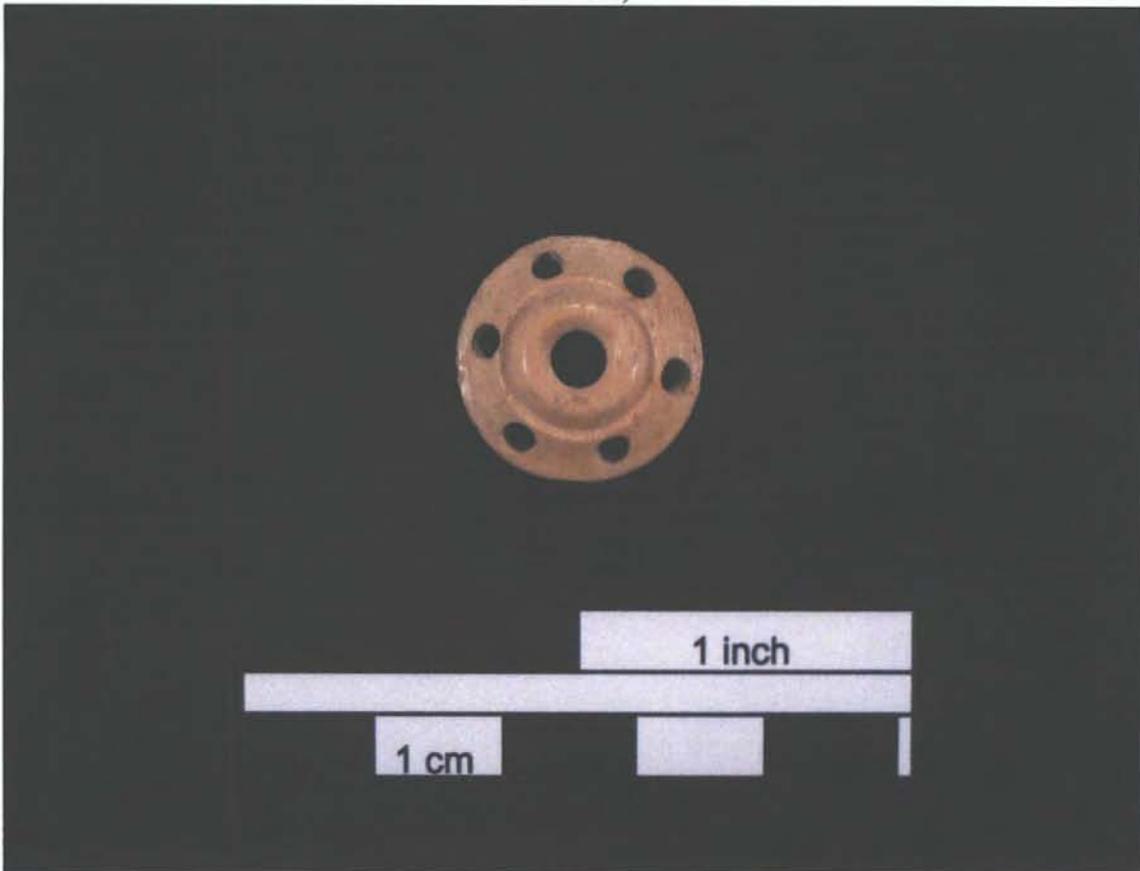


PLATE 14

Bone Bobbin Cap (Well 2, 3-4 Feet Below Surface)



PLATE 15

Stone Marbles (left and right) and Painted Porcelain Marble (center) (Well 2, 3-4 Feet Below Surface)



PLATE 16

Miscellaneous Clear Pressed Glass Tableware Fragments (Well 2, 1-2 Feet Below Surface)



PLATE 17

Blue Transfer Printed Whiteware Pitcher Fragments (Well 2, 2-3 Feet Below Surface)

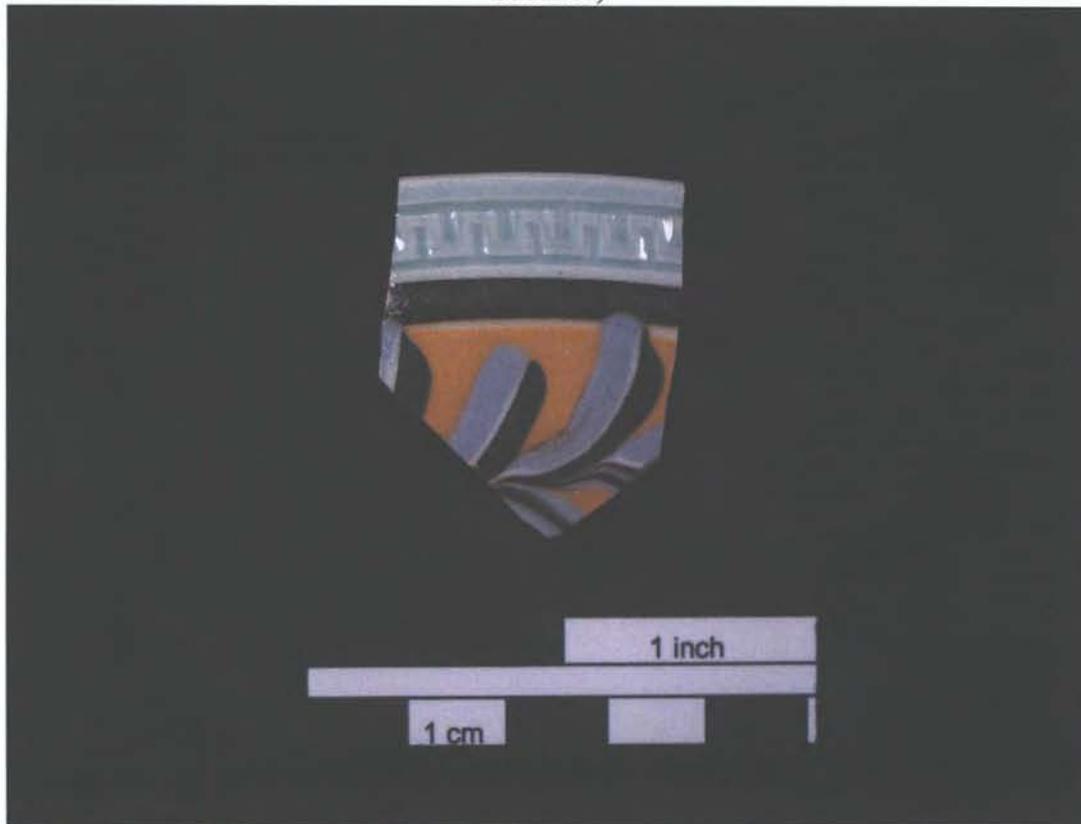


PLATE 18

Pearlware Sherd with Finger Trailed Decoration and Green Rouletting (Well 2, 2-3 Feet Below Surface)

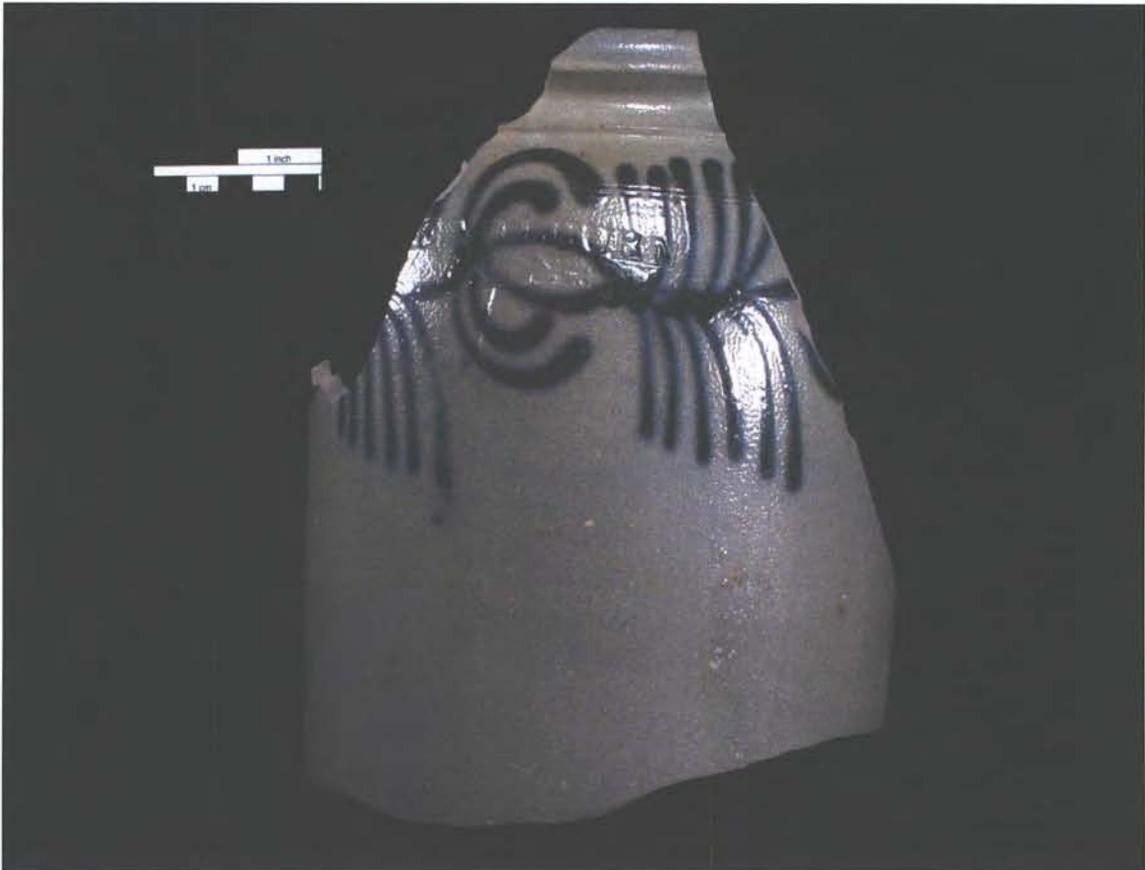


PLATE 19

**Gray Salt Glazed Stoneware Fragment with Cobalt Blue Decoration and Stamped
"...C. MILBURN / ALEX." (Well 2, 2-3 Feet Below Surface)**



PLATE 20

**Miscellaneous Willow Pattern Transfer Print Whiteware Plate Fragments (Well 2,
3-4 Feet Below Surface)**



PLATE 21

Blue Transfer Print Whiteware Plate with Registration Mark Dated 1844 (Well 2, 3-4 Feet Below Surface)



PLATE 22

Mulberry Transfer Print Whiteware Plate (Well 2, 2-3 Feet Below Surface)