

**Cultural Resource Assessment
2915 King Street
Alexandria, Virginia**

**Prepared for Robinson and Thayer, Inc.
Fairfax, Virginia**

June 1989

**Engineering-Science, Inc.
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ES ENGINEERING-SCIENCE

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I. INTRODUCTION

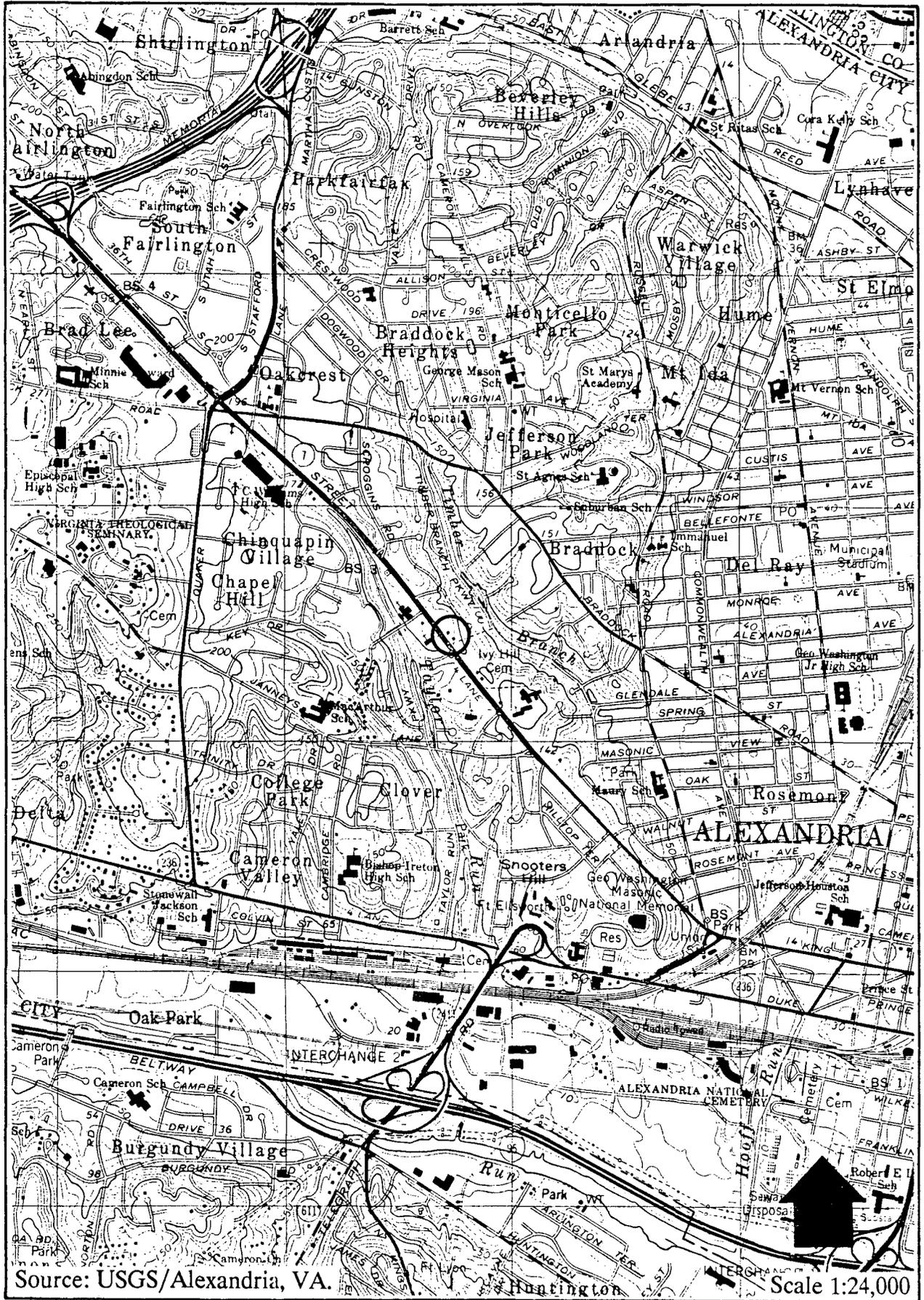
A Phase I archaeological investigation was conducted at 2915 King Street in the City of Alexandria (Figure 1). This study involved archaeological subsurface testing, an architectural study of the standing structures and documentary background research. This work was undertaken at the request of Robinson & Thayer, Inc. in order to meet the requirements of the City of Alexandria in regards to their policies on historic structures and sites. The City of Alexandria was consulted during this project.

Engineering Science, Inc. conducted this work during May 1989. Edward Otter was the Project Archaeologist and Elizabeth A. Crowell, Ph.D was the Technical Director.

A. Environmental Setting

2915 King Street is located in the City of Alexandria, Virginia. Alexandria is situated near the northern extent of the estuarine portion of the Potomac River. The project area is approximately two miles inland from the Potomac with their closest stream being Timber Branch to the north.

The regional climate is continental along this portion of the Coastal Plain with well defined seasons. Meteorological systems generally flow west to east with summer and fall dominated by tropical air masses originating in the Gulf of Mexico and moving northward, while winter is characterized by cold, dry air streaming out of central Canada. Seasonal extremes are ameliorated to some degree by the presence of the nearby Chesapeake Bay and the Gulf Stream off the Atlantic Coast.



2915 King Street

Figure 1
Project Location Map

II. PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

A. Prehistoric Period

Human inhabitants have lived in Northern Virginia for over 11,000 years. Through this period many places were occupied and presently over 700 sites are known. The prehistoric period has been divided into three major periods: Paleo-Indian dating from at least 9,000 B.C. to 8,000 B.C, Archaic Period 8,000 B.C. to 3,000 B.C. and the Woodland Period dating from about 3,000 B.C. to 1650 A.D.

1. Paleo-Indian Period

Northern Virginia during the Paleo-Indian period was a different place from what we know today. The last major glaciers well to the north still were large enough that temperatures were cooler than the present. The forests of the region were probably a mix of coniferous pines and firs with some oak. It is also likely that a large part of the area was grassy, an open forest situation. The characteristic tool of the Paleo-Indian period is the Clovis point, a large blade with a characteristic flute up the base of the point. Two other projectile point styles are also found. These are the Dalton and Hardaway points. Other tools found in camps include scrapers, burins and wedges. The primary focus of the Paleo-Indian people is thought to have been on hunting.

2. Archaic Period

During the Archaic period the regional climate was becoming more like that of the present day. Oaks were taking over the forest and closing the grasslands. Temperatures were warming.

Three general phases are accepted for the Archaic Period. These have been termed Early Archaic (8000 B.C. - 7000 B.C.), Middle Archaic (7000 B.C. - 4000 B.C.), and Late Archaic (4000 B.C. - 1000 B.C.). The Early Archaic is recognized by the presence of Kirk and Palmer projectile points. Middle Archaic points include the bifurcate based points as well as Stanley and Holmes types. Late Archaic projectile points include the broadspear varieties such as the Savannah River and Perkiomen types.

In general the Archaic period appears to have been a continuation of cultural patterns from the Paleo-Indian period. There also appears to have been a significant increase in population through the period with the number of sites of the Late Archaic being one of the highest of the prehistoric era.

3. Woodland Period

The Woodland Period is recognized by the presence of ceramics in the sites. This is a major innovation over the Archaic period. Again, point styles change but ceramics are a more reliable means of identifying cultural and chronological affiliations of Woodland sites.

Like the Archaic, the Woodland Period is divided into an Early (1000 B.C. - 500 B.C.), Middle (500 B.C. - 900 A.D.) and Late phase (900 A.D. - 1650 A.D.). The late phase ends with the disruption of aboriginal culture by the influx of Europeans. It is during the Woodland period that settlements become more permanent and agriculture comes into use. Towards the end of the Woodland

period an incipient chiefdom level of society existed in Virginia and widespread trade of goods such as shell beads is known to have occurred.

4. Site Types and Locations

A very general model for predicting site locations from the various time periods is "high ground with low slope overlooking water". Sites can also be found in locations other than these, especially special function sites such as quarries or fisheries.

Sites of the Paleo-Indian period are not commonly found in this area of Northern Virginia. Sites of this period can range in size and complexity from hunting stations with a few chips of stone to larger settlements of longer duration which would provide a large diversity of tool types and quantities of debitage. Sites of the Paleo-Indian period would not be expected at 2915 King Street.

Archaic sites are more common. Late Archaic sites can be quite numerous and occur in most locations that fit the above description. Archaic sites manifest themselves in the same way as Paleo-Indian sites. They are, however, much more common and Archaic sites, especially Late Archaic sites might be expected at 2915 King Street because of the abundance of these sites and the geographic setting of the project area. Most likely these would remain today as small to moderate sized lithic scatters with few diagnostic tools.

During the Woodland Period, as settlements become more stable, sites appear in more specific locations. Large settlements tend to be located in locations in which a number of different environmental variables come together to produce a varied local setting. Small foray or exploitative camps are found in less ecologically rich areas, such as on rises overlooking small streams or springs. The types of Woodland sites likely to be found on the property would be one the small foray camps. Larger villages were closer to major streams.

B. Historic Period

The earliest period of European involvement in Fairfax and Arlington Counties can be termed the Exploration and Frontier period. During this period Europeans had already landed on the Continent and were colonizing. Captain John Smith explored the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River in 1608. He mapped the area he visited and included details such as the locations of Indian Villages. His written account is one of the few glimpses we have of Indian life during this period.

The Virginia colonies were not on good terms with the Indian populations from the outset. Wars continued to restrict the expansion of settlements and on occasion caused the Europeans to abandon some areas they had settled. In 1646 a treaty between the Virginians and the Indians allowed for an expansion of the colonies. Warring continued, however, complicated by hostilities between Maryland and Virginia (Henry et al 1986). A treaty in 1681 finally ended the hostilities and the few remaining Indians moved up the Potomac River and westward.

1. Early Colonial Settlement

The earliest patents in the area now called Fairfax County and Arlington were made in the 1650s. It is uncertain if they were occupied because of the Indian hostilities. It is believed that the earliest settlements were occupied by slaves or

indentured servants and that land owners did not begin to occupy their lands until after 1690 (Sweig 1974:12). Land speculation increased in the 1720s. Large tracts of land were patented and the quantity of patents increased (Sweig 1974:15). Most patents were, however, between 200 and 500 acres. The earliest residents of the area which would become the city of Alexandria were present by at least 1703.

Tobacco warehouses were established at the mouth of Great Hunting Creek (the future site of Alexandria) in 1730. Merchants soon followed. Apparently enough was happening in Fairfax County to permit the creation of a new parish (Truro Parish) in 1732. Fairfax County was established from Truro Parish in 1742.

2. Expanding Colonial Settlement

Expanding English settlements relied upon the established tobacco based agricultural system. As the settlements moved up the Potomac River they took this system with them. This tobacco based economy allowed Alexandria to prosper and it soon became the most important port on the Potomac River.

Alexandria's success was based on the quality of its port and because of the success of the tobacco plantations. The persons that held the oldest land patents owned the most slaves and these were the same men that controlled the county politically (Sweig 1974:31). In 1752, the County Courthouse was moved to Alexandria. During the French and Indian War, Alexandria served to land supplies and men for the war effort which was profitable for the town merchants (Preisser 1977:54).

The Revolution placed Fairfax County into the national spotlight by virtue of its prominent citizens such as George Mason and George Washington. These men were instrumental in the formation of the National Government and the new State Government. As the eighteenth century came to an end George Washington died, the Fairfax County Courthouse was moved out of Alexandria and the newly formed District of Columbia annexed a portion of the county, including the City of Alexandria.

3. Early Diversified Agriculture

While Alexandria was part of the District of Columbia it remained the economic center of Fairfax County (and that portion of the District of Columbia on the west side of the Potomac River. Embargoes prior to the war of 1812 hurt the tobacco trade and economic problems are seen in the division of the large estates. A shift was underway to grow a greater variety of crops. There was also migration out of the are to the western frontier in Kentucky and Ohio, which was significant in the population decrease in Fairfax County at this time (Artemel 1978:).

The worn out soils in the county can also be blamed for the economic problems of this period (Hickin 1974). New agricultural methods were tried and some improvement was noted. Alexandria lost its prominence to the port at Georgetown. Arlington County was receded from the District of Columbia in 1849. Interior lands became more developed and road systems were improved. The situation in Fairfax County was improving just prior to the Civil War.

During the Civil War most of Fairfax County was a no mans land which saw excursions from both armies. Arlington County was mostly behind the defensive works of Washington. There was a large influx of northern troops into the area as

part of the defensive network of the District of Columbia. Apparently the war caused Fairfax County to be stripped of trees, buildings and supplies. After the war there were many claims against the Federal Government for damages.

4. Agrarian to Urban Change

Reconstruction after the Civil War in Fairfax and Arlington Counties was based on a broad agricultural base and on the Federal City providing jobs. The rural character of the area continued at least to the opening of World War I. At that time the military presence in the area was increased. Goods and men were stored in the region for defense of the Capital. This necessitated an increase in the quality of the roads and rail lines. The introduction of the automobile made access to the growing city of Washington an easier trip. Economic growth was evident.

The expansion of the population and economy of the region has continued from the early part of the century to the present. Today growth is rampant and the rural character of the county is quickly disappearing.

III. METHODS

A. Archival Study

A chain of ownership back in time was made beginning with the present owner. The most recent deeds are in the Alexandria Courthouse. Deeds prior to 1929, when the City of Alexandria annexed the area containing the property, are found in the Arlington County Courthouse. Documents prior to 1800, when the District of Columbia annexed the area containing the property, are found in the Fairfax County Courthouse.

Along with the deed research historic maps were examined for possible structures on the property. County atlases from the late 1800s, City atlases from the twentieth century, Civil War maps and more recent topographic maps often contain information about houses. During the deed research an effort was made to locate plat maps to help define boundaries and possibly locate structures. Reference was found to a May 29, 1872 plat which would be useful in understanding boundary changes during that period but that map could not be found.

Wills, probate records, chancery court records, newspaper ads and other forms of historic documents can sometimes provide further information. When these forms of records are found to exist they are examined.

B. Architectural Assessment

The initial assessment of the architectural significance of this house is based upon the site visit. The house is sited upon an approximately 2 acre parcel in a primarily twentieth century, residential neighborhood. The site has one house, located in roughly the center of the property, and one small outbuilding. Both structures are wood frame construction although they are now clad in vinyl siding.

The house is a two story, vinyl-sided, Colonial Revival structure which is L-shaped in plan. The facade is defined by a two-story, balustraded portico supported by wooden piers. (The portico makes a clear stylistic reference to Mount Vernon.) The roofline of the end gable roof extends to cover the portico underneath which is a flagstone-covered porch. The symmetrical facade has a central door with fanlight and flanking 9/9 light double hung wooden sash windows. The second story has 6/6 light double hung sash windows. The porch is covered in flagstone. The corners of the south-facing facade are delineated by pilasters. There are single end chimneys on the east and west elevations.

There have been numerous additions to the east and north elevations, all of which appear to have constructed in the past thirty years. One story additions now fill the juncture between the two legs of the original house. These later additions have the same siding as the original house and tin-covered shed roofs. The rear elevation has had a one story porch (now enclosed) added which extends the full width of the house including the later constructions. With enclosure, sliding aluminum sash windows were added.

The interior also has Colonial Revival detailing including an elliptical-arched doorway with keystone to the living room, paneled wainscoting, fireplace surrounds, and chair railings in the living room, library, and central hall. Bull's-eye modillions are found on the window surrounds in the rear room and in the second story windows. The kitchen, built at the juncture of the two legs of the original house,

seems to date from the post-World War II era. The basement interior reveals a brick foundation covered in concrete stucco with some concrete block and brick piers. There is one anomalous bark-covered tree used as pier under the library. There are relatively few interior modifications excluding the later additions.

There is one outbuilding located northwest of the house. The one-story structure is roughly T-shaped in plan and is sheathed in the same siding as the house. The southern leg appears to be the older section although both portions have undergone extensive modification. The older section has a gable roof with loft openings located under the gable ends, suggesting it may have been once used as a small barn. However, any other evidence of historic function has been obscured by its conversion to apartment use. The interior of the northern section was inaccessible, it also has a gable roof, replacement windows, and new vinyl siding.

Based upon this site inspection, it appears that this house and outbuilding date from the early twentieth century. Its stylistic detailing is typical of the Colonial Revival as it is found in suburban housing from this period. Although it is possible that this is actually a nineteenth century house, greatly modified in the early part of this century, it does not seem likely. Any evidence of an earlier structure was completely obscured during alteration. In any event, the multiple additions and modifications would raise issues of integrity. These have resulted in the loss of historic fabric and an alteration of the original architectural massing. The architectural merit of these structures is questionable.

C. Archaeological Study

1. Field Methods

The archaeological testing performed at 2915 King Street consisted of the excavation of a series of shovel test pits. Nineteen shovel tests were placed across the site in a regular grid pattern at 20 meter intervals (Figure 2). Shovel test twenty was placed midway between four shovel tests in an area where nineteenth century ceramics were recovered.

Shovel tests measured about as big around as a round shovel (about 30 centimeters) and were dug to subsoil. Profile drawings were made of each shovel test to scale.

All material was screened through quarter inch mesh hardware cloth in order to recover artifacts. All recovered artifacts were bagged according to the provenience and the bags were numbered accordingly. A bag inventory was then created. This material has been used to identify the periods of occupation at the site.

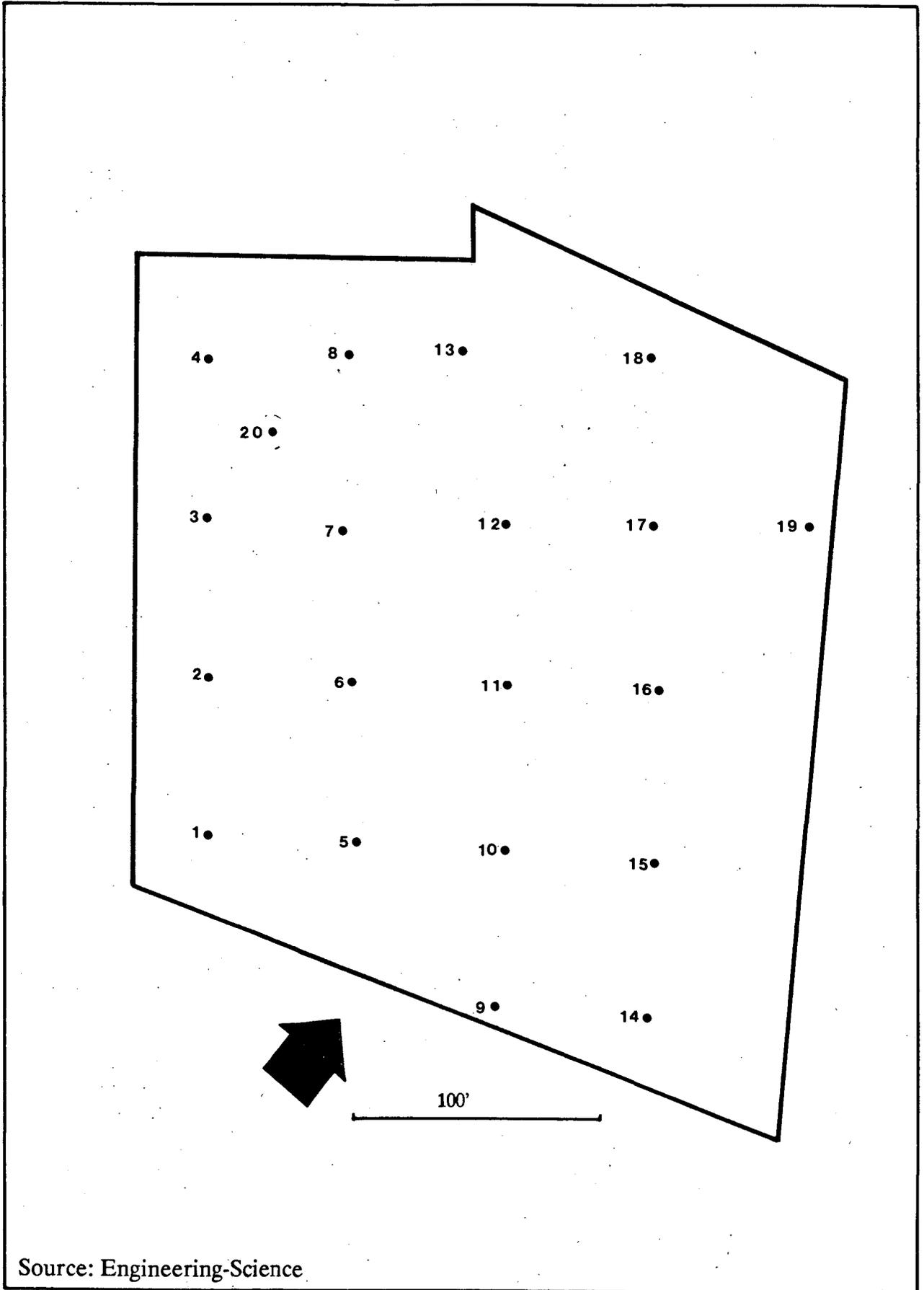
2. Laboratory Methods

Upon their arrival in the laboratory all artifacts were cleaned. Historic artifacts were washed and brushed. Prehistoric artifacts were gently rinsed under running water.

The artifacts were dried on mesh screens and inventoried directly into the computer using Microsoft Word. The artifacts were then stored in resealable polyethylene bags according to provenience with the prehistoric artifacts placed in separate bags. Each bag was labeled with the site name and bag number. Acid free

tags with complete provenience information was included in each bag. Bags were placed in order by bag number in archival quality boxes for storage and easy retrieval.

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Source: Engineering-Science

2915 King Street

Figure 2
Location of Shovel Tests

IV. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The Ansberrys (present owners) purchased the property in 1980 from Irvin and Frances Hufford (Alex. Deed book 623 f 85). The Huffords purchased from John R. Eddington in 1940 (Alex. Deed book 166 f 229) a portion of the property that Eddington had purchased from Fred and Amelia Helbig in 1911 (Alex. Deed book 131 f. 59). The Helbigs owned the property for only two years, having bought the land from Frederick and Nannie Curtler in 1909 (Alex. Deed book 122 f 156). The Curtlers purchased the property from D. N. Rust in 1889 (Arl Deed book J4 f 323). Rust acquired the property at public auction from John Dise (Dix) Mills in 1879 (Arl. Deed book D4 f 497) and was one of several adjacent pieces of land owned by Rust. John Mills purchased the property from Frances A. Mills in 1871 (Arl Deed book C4 f 141). Frances Mills had purchased the property from James Green in 1868 (Arl Deed book C4 f 345). This was part of larger landholdings of Green. Green acquired the property from Hezekiah Smoot and Smoot had acquired the ground from a number of different people in 1839 (Arl deed book C4 f 345). Ultimately, the land appears to have come from the land owned by Charles Alexander who inherited the property from his father originally coming from the land granted to Robert Alexander.

Throughout the early part of the nineteenth century the land around the project area was bought, assembled, re-divided and sold at least three times by Mills, Green and Smoot. By 1857, when Ivy Hill Cemetery was established, a single parcel of over eight acres had been created which persisted until about 1911.. It is this parcel which contained the present tract of land.

Historic maps indicate a house in the general location of 2915 King Street as early as 1865 (Figure 3 & 4). However, at that time the property consisted of over eight acres of land. The current parcel is not the full eight acres and the placement of the house on that lot is unknown. The property of John D. Mills is seen on the map from 1876 (Figure 5). Curtlers residence is seen on the 1889 and 1900 maps (Figure 6 and Figure 7). Topographic maps issued in 1896 (surveyed for 1885 - 95) do not show structures in the area (Figure 8). The 1898 maps do show structures in the area (Figure 9). The 1909 plat (Figure 10) shows Helbigs land in two parcels. In 1909, a six room frame house was on the smaller lot and a seven room frame house was on the larger lot. The southeastern corner of the larger parcel corresponds to the present tract. Figure 11 and Figure 12 show the post 1935 divisions of the land.

Architecturally, the present house shows no indication of age older than about 1910. The house has been severely modified during this century and it is conceivable that an earlier house exists under or within the twentieth century work.

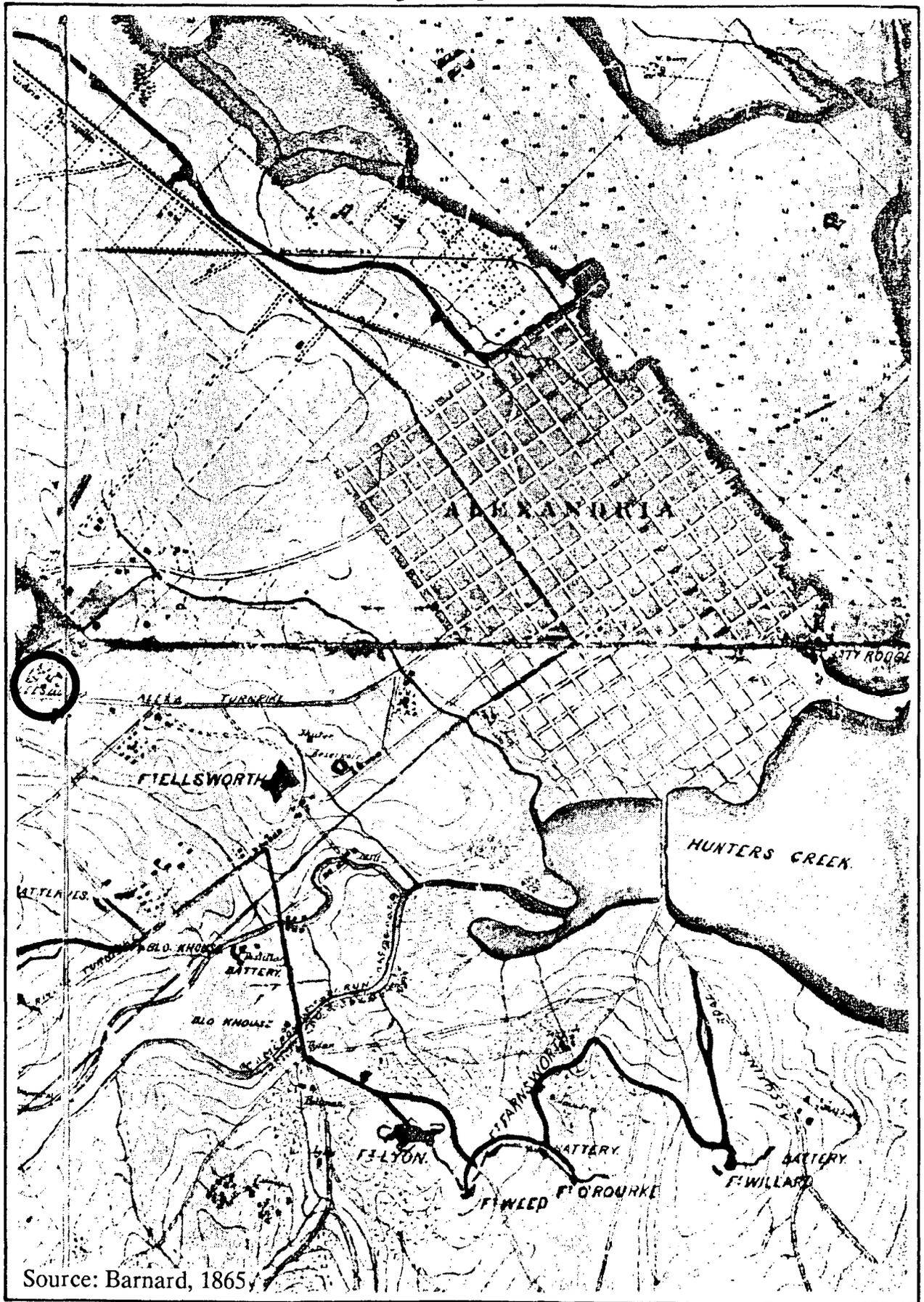
Archaeological Testing

Shovel Tests

As previously stated, the testing strategy at 2915 King Street was to place a series of shovel tests across the property. A total of 20 tests were dug, with most of the tests being on a regular grid of 20 meters. One shovel test was placed in between the regular grid tests because of materials found in that area (Figure 1).

Shovel Test 1 was placed thirty meters north and thirty meters west of the south east corner of the property. Three strata of soil were identified in the test.

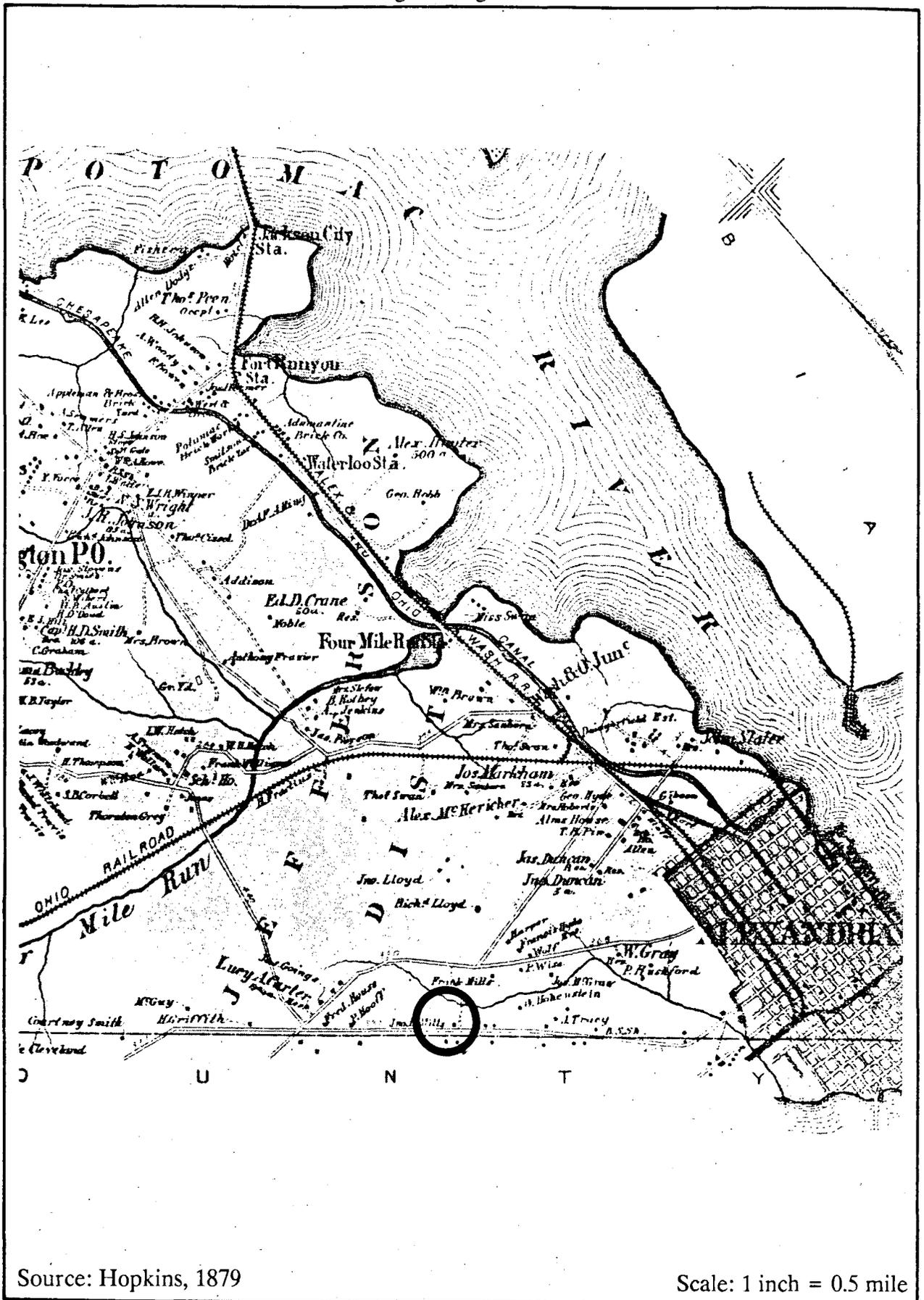




Source: Barnard, 1865

2915 King Street

Figure 4
Map of Site Area in 1865

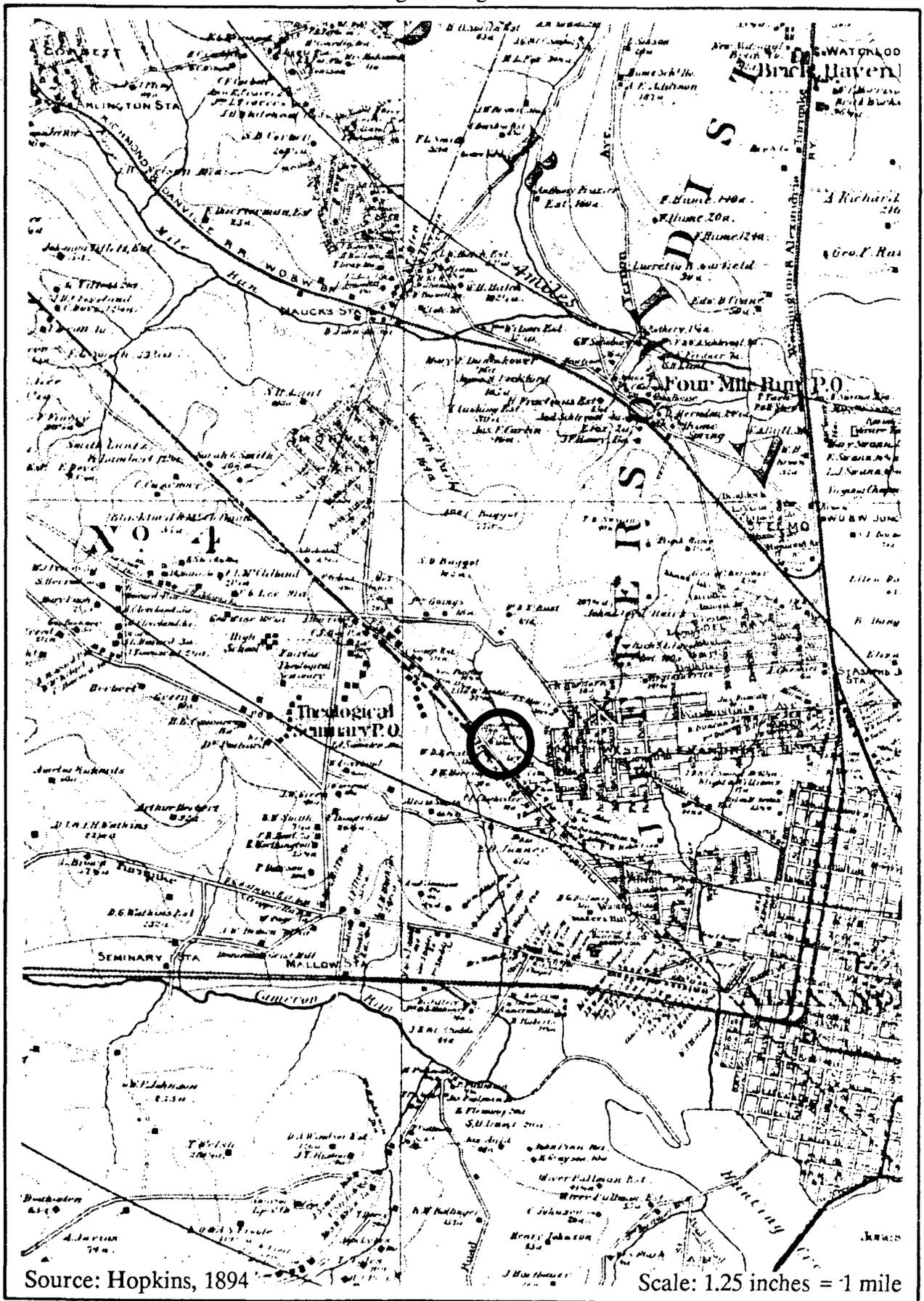


Source: Hopkins, 1879

Scale: 1 inch = 0.5 mile

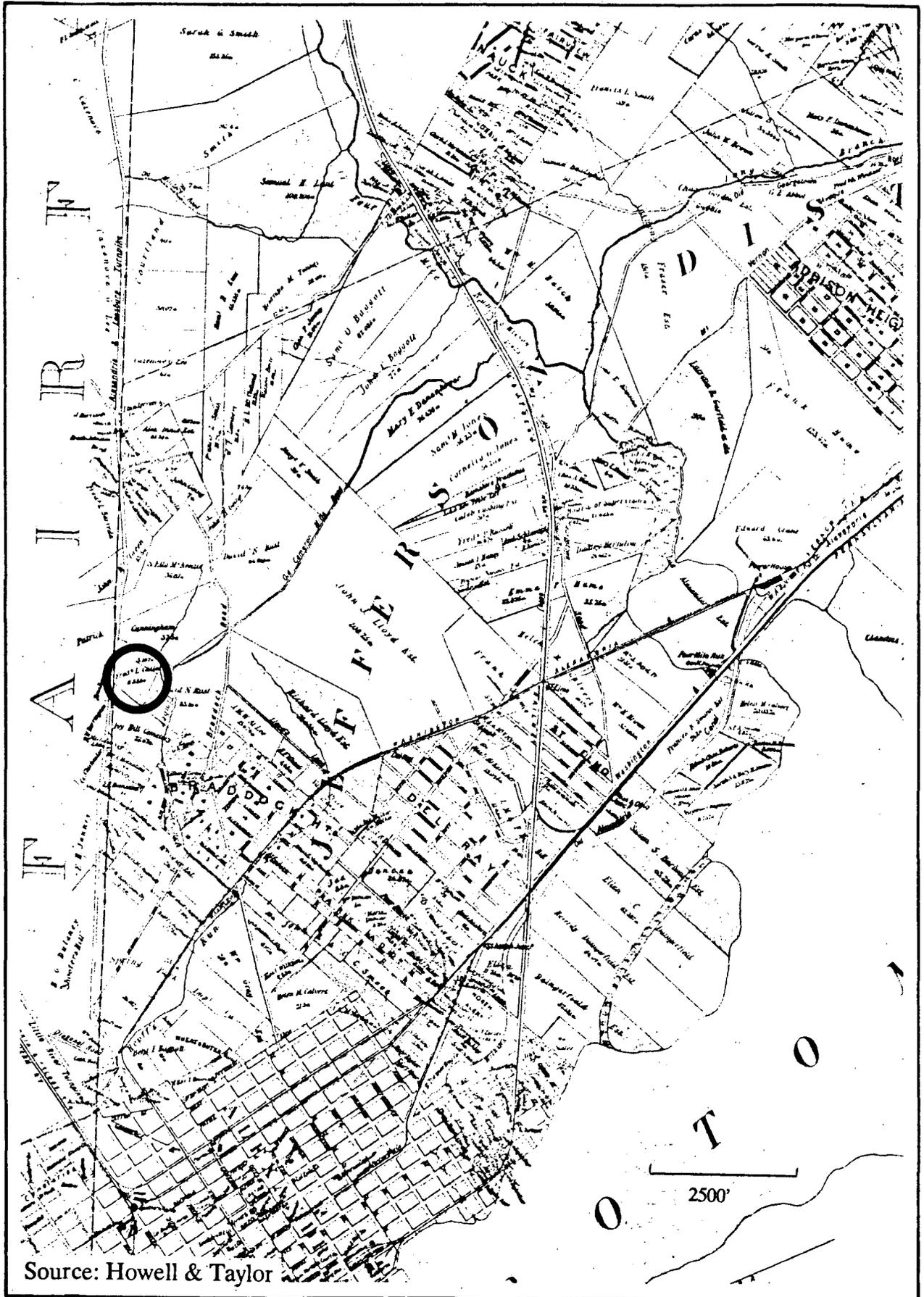
2915 King Street

Figure 5
Map of Site Area in 1879



2915 King Street

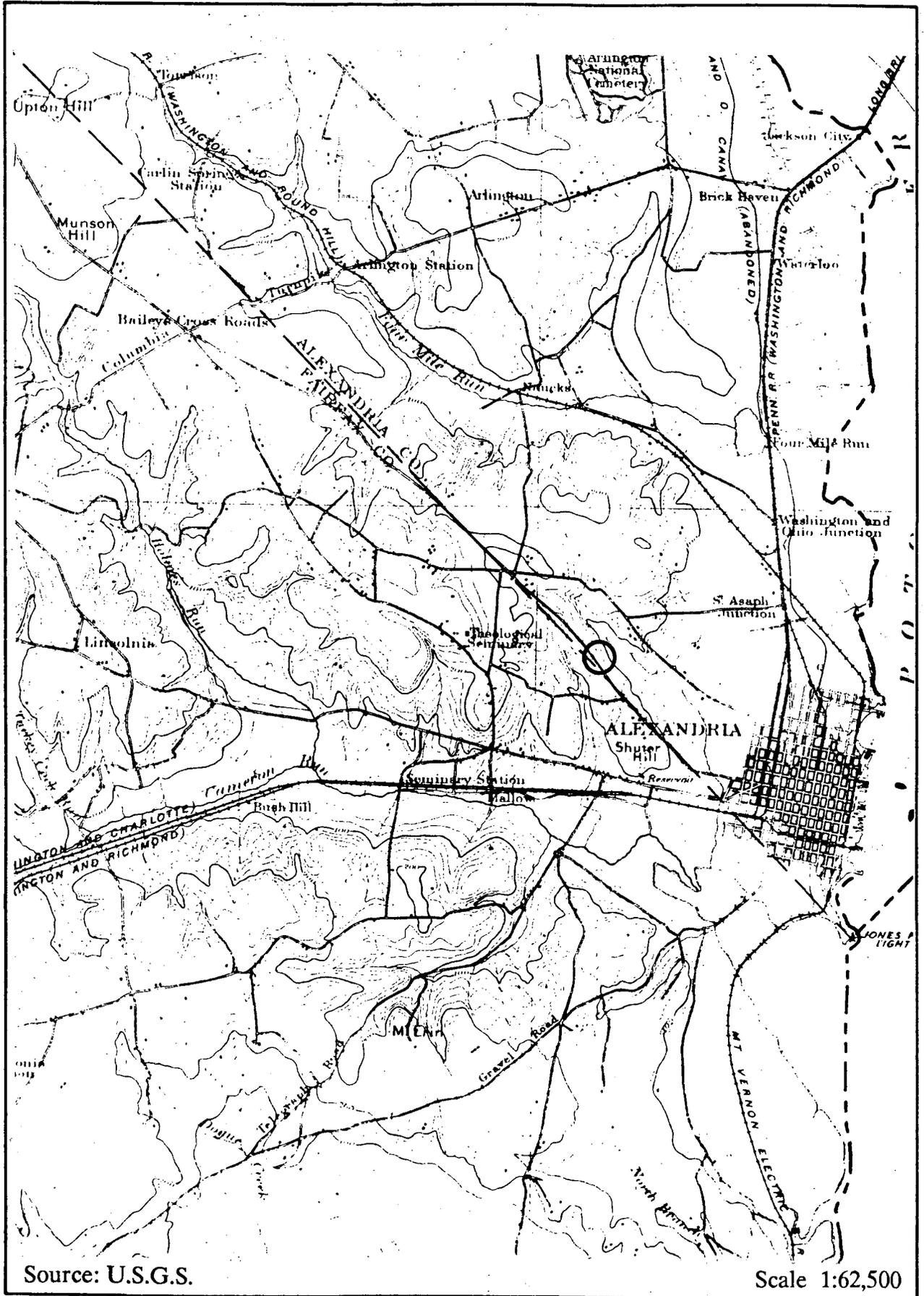
Figure 6
Map of Site Area in 1894



Source: Howell & Taylor

2915 King Street

Figure 7
Strums Map of 1900



2915 King Street

Figure 8
U.S.G.S. Topographic Map of 1896

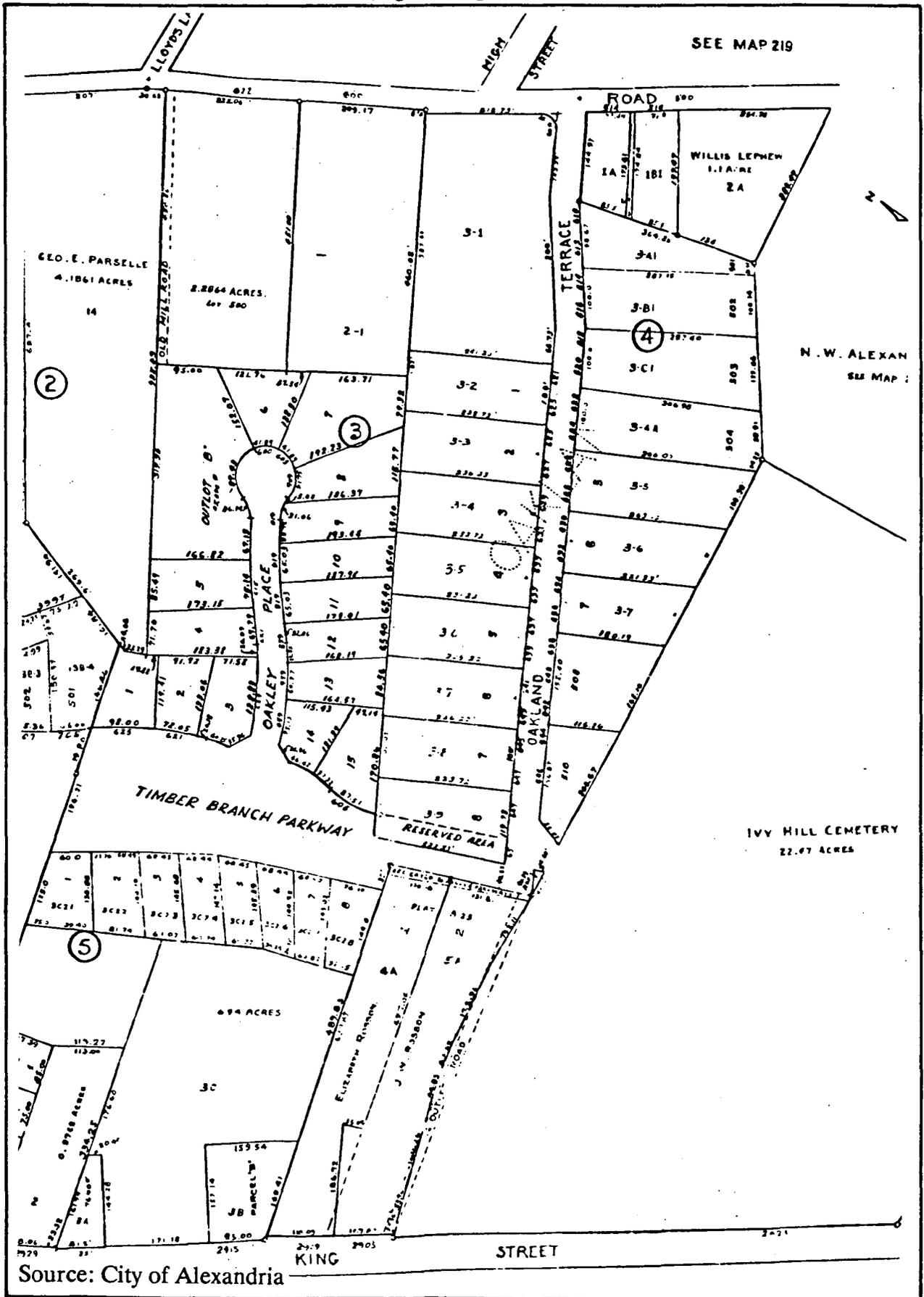


Source: U.S.G.S.

Scale 1:62,500

2915 King Street

Figure 9
U.S.G.S. Topographic Map of 1898



2915 King Street

Figure 12
Alexandria Real Estate Map of 1964

These consist of a ten centimeter humus, a 32 centimeter layer which has been interpreted as a plow zone, and subsoil. A two inch staple, a piece of bottle glass and one brick fragment were recovered from this shovel test. A total of four pieces of coal were found but not saved.

The stratigraphy seen in Shovel Test 1 is essentially unchanged in Shovel Test 2. There was a greater quantity of artifacts which included two pieces of bottle glass, two pieces of ceramics, one brick fragment and eight pieces of coal.

In Shovel Test 3 the same basic stratigraphy was seen as in the first two tests. However, the humus level was thicker and the second level was thinner. One piece of glass, one piece of brick, 10 pieces of coal and one nail were recovered.

The stratigraphy in Shovel Test 4 again showed the same basic layering as the previous tests. One piece of brick, one piece of melted glass and eight pieces of iron were recovered.

Shovel Test 5 showed a different stratigraphy due to its proximity to the standing house. A layer of fill had been placed around the house; a common method of controlling drainage to prevent wet basements. The upper 21 centimeters of soil was a mottled clay fill. Below this was a humus layer and what appeared to be subsoil was the lowest level. Recovered from the test were three pieces of bottle glass, one piece of window glass, three pieces of brick, one ceramic sherd and one cut nail.

The most complex stratigraphy encountered was found in Shovel Test 6. A series of strata were found which relate to filling and other activities around the house. The upper two strata are interpreted as fill. The third stratum is an old humus level with signs of burning on top. Below this was a wet silt with pebbles and the lowest level was subsoil. Artifacts recovered from this test come from the top stratum (one nail and one piece of window glass) and from the third level (two pieces of whiteware ceramics, 1 piece of bottle glass, one piece of window glass, one nail and 16 pieces of brick). While the standing structure is frame at least part of the foundation is made of brick so the quantity of brick found in this unit is not surprising.

There were two strata found in Shovel Test 7. The upper stratum was a brown silt loam of 21 centimeters and subsoil was below that. There was one piece of iron, two pieces of brick, one piece of annular whiteware and six pieces of coal in this test.

Shovel Test 8 contained the three level stratigraphy seen in the first three shovel tests. Recovered artifacts include one piece of annular pearlware, three pieces of brick, one wire nail, one oyster shell, and one piece of bottle glass.

In Shovel Test 9 three strata were defined along the same lines as Test 8. Four pieces of window glass, one nail, one piece of ceramics and two brick fragments were recovered.

Shovel Test 10 produced a relatively large quantity of materials within the same basic three level stratigraphy. Artifacts found include two pieces of ironstone, one piece of milk glass, four pieces of bottle glass, eight pieces of window glass, three wire nails, two cut nails, four brick fragments, two pieces of concrete and 24 pieces of shell plaster. It seems that the area around this test was either a refuse

disposal area or the site of a structure. The artifacts do not indicate anything older than the twentieth century.

In Shovel Test 11 the basic three level stratigraphy is present. The artifacts that were found include one piece of bottle glass and eight pieces of coal

Like most of the other tests, Shovel Test 12 contains three layers. A humus, old plow zone and subsoil. This test was close to a sewer line and a standing dwelling (a converted garage). A wire nail, four pieces of brick, one piece of bottle glass, one piece of window glass and a piece of prehistoric quartz debitage were recovered.

Shovel Test 13 was moved about three meters to the south to avoid placing it in soil disturbed by a sewer line. There were four strata encountered. The upper 12 centimeters was a brown humus. Below this was a clay fill probably associated with the construction of the sewer line. Below this fill were a silt clay which contained some artifacts and subsoil. The artifacts which were recovered from this test were a single piece of pearlware (very small) and a piece of bottle glass.

Two strata were found in Shovel Test 14. The upper layer was a brown silt. Below this was subsoil. Five pieces of coal, one nail and two brick fragments were recovered.

Shovel Test 15 contained the more common three level stratigraphy. Recovered from this test were two pieces of bottle glass, one piece of window glass and one piece of clinker.

In Shovel Test 16 the three level stratigraphy was present. One piece of coal, two pieces of milk glass, two pieces of window glass, and one other piece of clear glass were recovered.

Three layers of soil were seen in Shovel Test 17. Recovered from this test were glass, brick, metal and oyster shell.

Shovel Test 18 also contained three layers of soil.

Shovel Test 19 was a shallow unit. The upper humus level was 15 centimeters deep. This was directly on top of the subsoil. Artifacts recovered from this test include one piece of creamware, one piece of window glass, one wire nail and one cut nail.

Shovel Test 20 was placed midway between Shovel Tests 7, 8, 12, and 13. This test was dug because of the ceramics found in Shovel Tests 12 and 13. The usual three level stratigraphy was present. Artifacts which were recovered include four pieces of coal, one piece of bottle glass and one prehistoric quartz flake.

V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The archaeological testing failed to find significant remains which predate the twentieth century. The oldest material recovered was a prehistoric quartz flake and a second piece of debitage. Historic materials which were recovered include one small piece of creamware, a piece of pearlware, a piece of annular ware, glass bottle fragments and lamp fragments, nails and coal. Coal was the most common artifact found at the site. A few pieces of ceramics have manufacture dates as early as the late eighteenth century (Hume 1982). However the number of artifacts from this early period are too few to be interpreted as an indication of a habitation from this period.

Based upon the architectural and archaeological evidence, it seems that the house located at 2915 King Street was built in the twentieth century. This was probably the first structure built on this piece of ground.

Recommendations

Archival and archaeological studies at 2915 King Street indicate no historic occupation of the site prior to the twentieth century. It seems that a small prehistoric site may be present but all prehistoric materials were found in apparently disturbed context. No further work is recommended.

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U.S.G.S.

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1:29,000

1896 Washington Sheet Topographic Map. Scale 1:62,500

1898 Washington and Vicinity Topographic Map. Scale 1:62,500.

Works Projects Administration

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number 665-31-3-276, Volume 2.

APPENDIX A
List of Personnel

Project Manager: Edward Otter, M.A.

Ed Otter has over 12 years experience in archaeology of the Middle Atlantic region. His experience covers prehistoric and historic sites in Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, and Pennsylvania. His responsibilities have been to design and direct archaeological and archival research projects, to supervise the analysis of information and artifacts and to oversee the production of technical reports.

Technical Director: Elizabeth A. Crowell, Ph.D.

Elizabeth A. Crowell, Ph.D., has more than twelve years experience in archaeology in the Middle-Atlantic, Southeastern, and Southwestern United States. Dr. Crowell received her Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in Historical Archaeology. The study of gravestones and cemeteries is one of her specialties and she is the author of numerous publications and papers on this and other subjects in historical archaeology. Her responsibilities have included the design, direction, and management of large-scale archaeological projects, field and laboratory supervision, analysis, interpretation, and report writing. Dr. Crowell is currently Chief of the Archaeological Studies Group at Engineering-Science, Inc.

Supervisory Archaeologist: Philippe D. LeTourneau

Architectural Historian: Frances Alexander

Graphics: Robert Chase

APPENDIX B
Artifact Inventory

2915 KING STREET
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

STP 1
(Bag 1)

1 Aqua bottle glass body fragment
1 Large iron staple
1 Brick

STP 2
Stratum 2
(Bag 2)

1 Transfer printed pearlware body sherd, interior
blue decoration, flat ware
1 Sponged whiteware body sherd, interior red and
blue decoration, flat ware
1 Aqua bottle base, blown
1 Clear bottle glass body fragment
1 Brick
1 Charcoal
8 Pieces of coal

STP 3
(Bag 3)

1 Thin aqua glass fragment
1 Cut nail
1 Unrecognizable nail
1 Brick
1 Piece of coal

STP 4
Stratum 1
(Bag 4)

1 Clear molten glass
1 Brick
8 Unrecognizable flat iron fragments

STP 5
(Bag 5)

1	Undecorated semi-porcelain rim sherd, hollow ware
1	Flower pot body sherd
1	Deep aqua bottle base, possible 2-piece mold
1	Clear bottle glass body fragment, blown, embossed "..Y.."
1	Clear bottle glass body fragment
1	Window glass
1	Cut nail
3	Brick

STP 6
Stratum 1
(Bag 6)

1	Window glass
1	Wire nail

STP 6
Stratum 3
(Bag 22)

3	Undecorated whiteware body sherds, flat ware
1	Transfer printed whiteware rim sherd, hollow ware, spall
1	Aqua bottle glass body fragment
4	Window glass
1	Unrecognizable nail
16	Brick

STP 7
(Bag 7)

1	Annular whiteware body sherd, exterior brown band, hollow ware
2	Brick
1	Unidentified flat iron fragment
1	Piece of coal

STP 8
Stratum 1
(Bag 8)

1	Annular pearlware body sherd, blue and brown exterior bands, hollow ware
2	Brick
1	Oyster shell

**STP 8
Stratum 2
(Bag 18)**

1	Olive green wine bottle body fragment
1	Wire nail
2	Unrecognizable nails
1	Brick

**STP 9
(Bag 9)**

2	Molded ironstone rim sherd, hollow ware, scalloped exterior design
4	Window glass
1	Unrecognizable nail
2	Brick

**STP 10
Stratum 1
(Bag 10)**

1	Undecorated ironstone rim sherd, hollow ware
1	Undecorated ironstone body sherd, flat ware
1	Flower pot body sherd
1	Possibly burned flower pot sherd
3	Solarized bottle glass body fragments
2	Clear vessel glass fragments, thin
1	Press molded milk glass vessel fragment
8	Window glass
3	Wire nails
2	Cut nails
3	Unrecognizable nails
2	Brick
3	Cement
2	Concrete
21	Shell plaster
1	Piece of coal
5	Pieces of clinker

**STP 10
Stratum 2
(Bag 17)**

1	Aqua bottle glass body fragment
2	Brick
3	Shell plaster

**STP 11
(Bag 11)**

1	Clear bottle glass body fragment, molded
3	Diabase, possible road gravel
8	Pieces of coal
2	Pieces of clinker

**STP 12
Stratum 1
(Bag 12)**

1	Clear bottle glass body fragment
1	Wire nail
2	Unrecognizable nails
1	Unidentified flat iron fragment
2	Brick
2	Possible brick fragments, rounded
1	Oyster shell

**STP 12
Stratum 1
(Bag 21)**

1	Window glass
2	Brick
1	White quartz core fragment

**STP 13
(Bag 13)**

1	Undecorated pearlware base sherd, very small
1	Deep aqua bottle glass body fragment

**STP 14
(Bag 14)**

1	Possible hand wrought nail
2	Brick

**STP 15
Stratum 1
(Bag 15)**

1	Olive green wine bottle body fragment
1	Clear bottle glass body fragment
1	Aqua vial base, post bottom, very small
1	Window glass
1	Piece of clinker

STP 16
(Bag 16)

1	Thin vessel or lamp chimney glass, clear
2	Milk glass vessel fragments
2	Window glass
1	Unrecognizable nail
1	Piece of coal

STP 19
Stratum 1
(Bag 19)

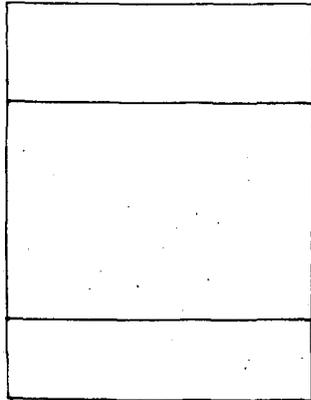
1	Undecorated creamware body sherd, very small
1	Window glass
1	Wire nail
1	Cut nail

STP 20
(Bag 20)

1	Olive green wine bottle body fragment, very small
1	Piece of coal
1	Piece of clinker
1	Almost whole white quartz flake

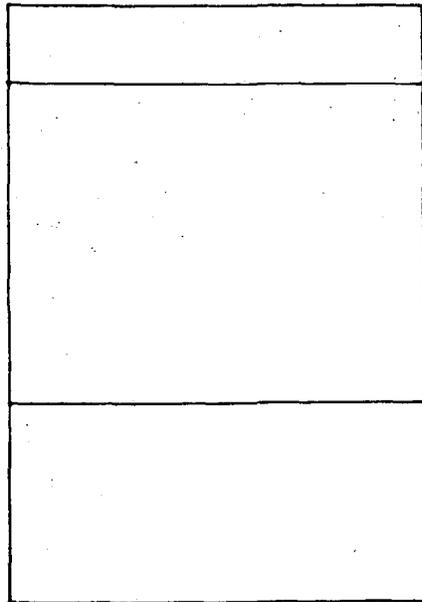
APPENDIX C
Shovel Test Profiles

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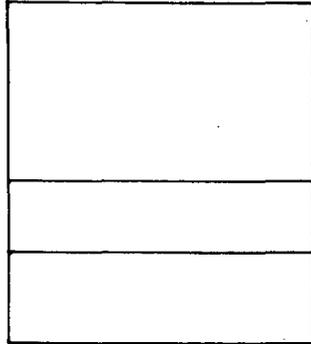
STP 1

- A. (0-10 cm)
10YR 3/3 dark brown clayey silt loam
- B. (10-32 cm)
5YR 5/5 yellowish brown clayey silt loam
- C. (32-40 cm)
10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam



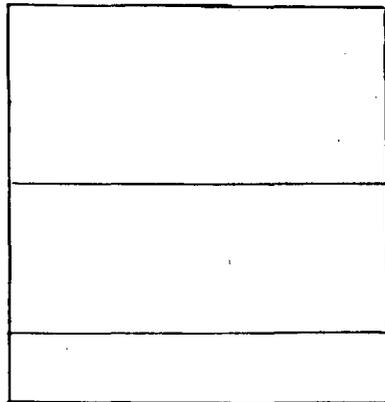
STP 2

- A. (0-8 cm)
10YR 3/2 very dark brown silt loam
- B. (8-40 cm)
10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silt loam
- C. (40-60 cm)
10YR 6/8 brownish yellow clay loam



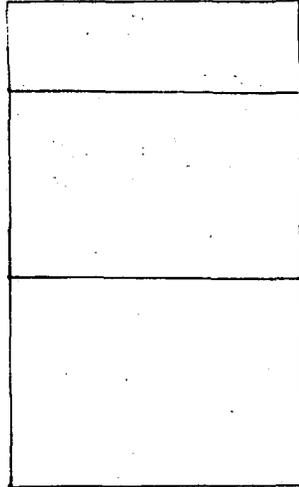
STP 3

- A. (0-18 cm)
10YR 5/3 brown silt loam
- B. (18-25 cm)
10YR 5/8 yellowish brown clayey silt loam
- C. (25-34 cm)
10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay loam with lots of pebbles



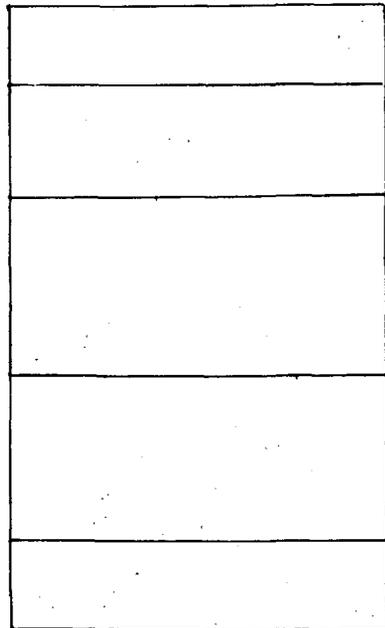
STP 4

- A. (0-18 cm)
10YR 5/3 brown silt loam
- B. (18-33 cm)
10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silt clay
- C. (33-40 cm)
7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow clay with pebbles



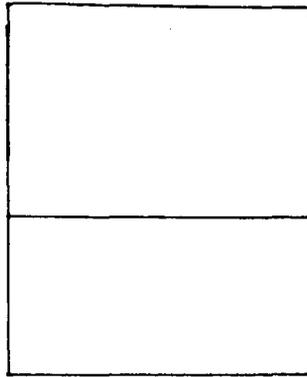
STP 5

- A. (0-21 cm) fill
mottled 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown
and 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown silty clay
- B. (21-40 cm)
10YR 3/3 brown silty loam (buried humus)
- C. (40-49 cm)
10YR 5/4 yellowish brown clay with lots of pebbles



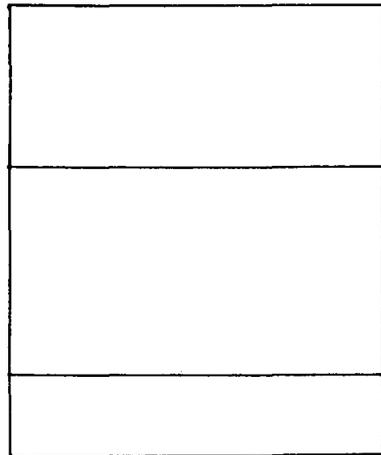
STP 6

- A. (0-8 cm)
10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown sandy silt
- B. (8-19 cm)
7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow sand with gravel
- C. (19-37 cm)
10YR 5/3 brown silt loam
- D. (37-54 cm)
2.5YR 5/4 light olive brown wet silt with pebbles
- E. (54-63 cm)
7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silty clay



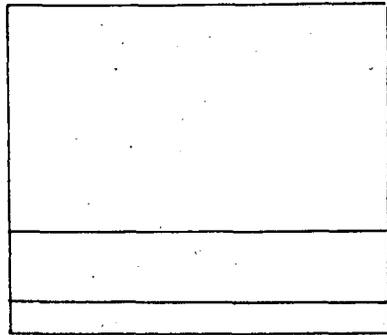
STP 7

- A. (0-21 cm)
10YR 5/3 brown silty loam
- B. (21-37 cm)
10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam



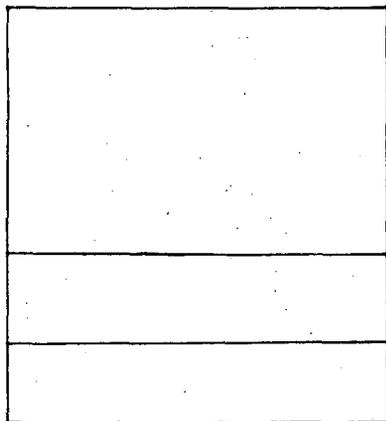
STP 8

- A. (0-16 cm)
10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam
- B. (16-37 cm)
10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty loam
- C. (37-45 cm)
7.5YR 5/8 strong brown silty clay



STP 9

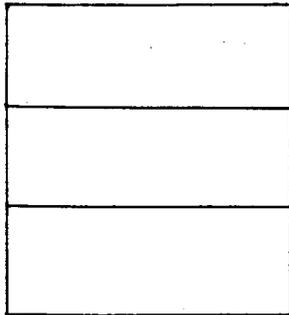
- A. (0-23 cm)
10YR 4/3 brown/dark brown silt loam
- B. (23-30 cm)
10YR 5/8 yellowish brown silt
- C. (30-33 cm)
7.5YR 5/8 strong brown clay loam



STP 10

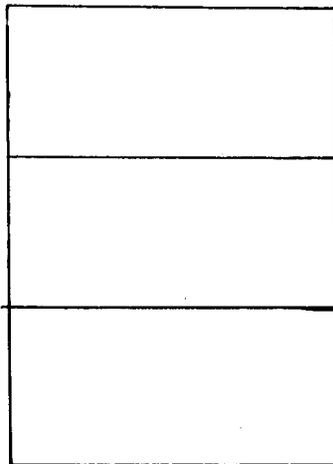
- A. (0-25 cm)
10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy silt loam
- B. (25-34 cm)
10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty loam
- C. (34-42 cm)
7.5YR 5/8 strong brown silty clay loam

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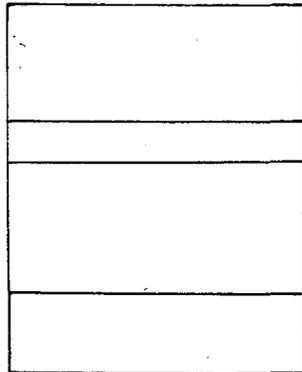
STP 11

- A. (0-10 cm)
10YR 3/3 brown silty loam
- B. (10-20 cm)
10YR 5/3 brown clayey silt loam
- C. 20-31 cm
10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay loam



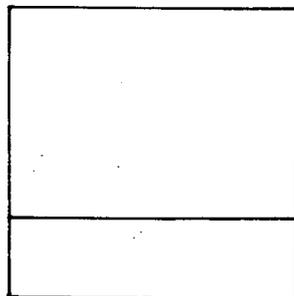
STP 12

- A. (0-15 cm)
10YR 5/3 brown silty loam
- B. (15-30 cm)
10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty loam
- C. (30-42 cm)
7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silty clay loam



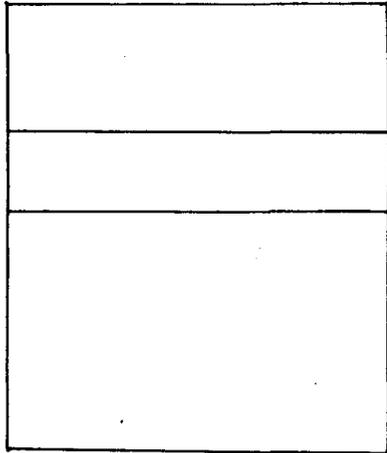
STP 13

- A. (0-12 cm)
10YR 5/3 brown silt loam
- B. (12-16 cm)
7.5YR 5/8 strong brown clay fill or disturbance
- C. (16-29 cm)
10YR 5/8 yellowish brown silty clay loam
- D. (29-37 cm)
7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silty clay loam



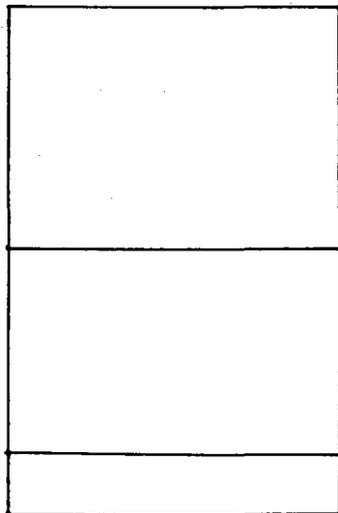
STP 14

- A. (0-21 cm)
10YR 3/3 brown clayey silt loam
- B. (21-29 cm)
10YR 5/8 yellowish brown clay loam



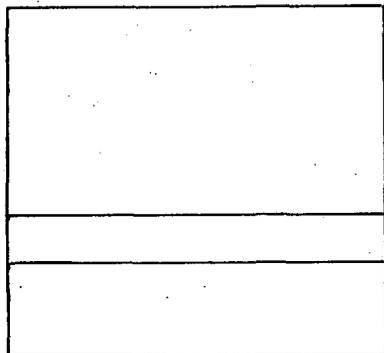
STP 15

- A. (0-24 cm)
10YR 5/3 brown silt loam
- B. (24-32 cm)
10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silt loam
- C. (32-45 cm)
10YR 5/8 yellowish brown silty clay loam



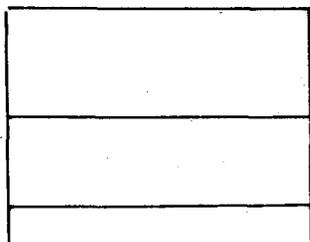
STP 16

- A. (0-24 cm)
10YR 4/3 brown/dark brown clayey silt loam
- B. (24-45 cm)
10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay loam
- C. (45-51 cm)
10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay loam



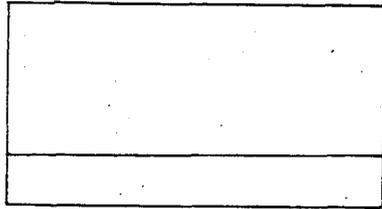
STP 17

- A. (0-21 cm)
10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam
- B. (21-26 cm)
10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty loam
- C. (26-35 cm)
7.5YR 5/8 strong brown clay loam



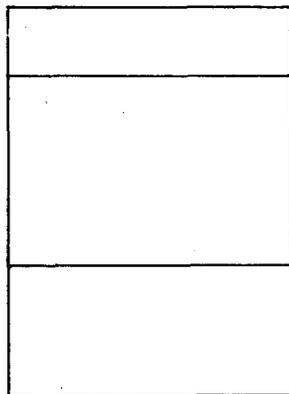
STP 18

- A. (0-11 cm)
10YR 5/3 brown clayey silt loam
- B. (11-20 cm)
10YR 5/8 yellowish brown clayey silt loam
- C/ (20-24 cm)
7.5YR 5/6 strong brown clay loam



- A. (0-15 cm)
10YR 5/3 brown silt loam
- B. (15-20 cm)
7.5YR 5/8 strong brown silty clay loam

STP 19



- A. (0-7 cm)
10YR 3/3 brown silt loam
- B. (7-26 cm)
10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clayey silt loam
- C. (26-37 cm)
10YR 5/8 strong brown clay loam

STP 20

