

**ARCHEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF THE
KING STREET PROPERTIES IN ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA:
PHASE I/II ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AND
PHASE III DATA RECOVERY OF SITE 44AX0202**



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ABSTRACT

A Phase I archeological investigation of the 0.61-acre King Street Property located between King Street and Dechantel Street in Alexandria, Virginia and Phase II investigations and Phase III data recovery of site 44AX0202 on the King Street Properties were conducted between May and July 2006 by Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia, for DSF Long King I LLC of Alexandria, Virginia.

The Documentary Study conducted for the King Street Properties had indicated that the study property was a part of a larger parcel owned by Francis Peyton in the late 18th and early 19th centuries and that the property was possibly associated during these years with the adjacent Virginia House Tavern. After 1850 Edward Home, a slave dealer, purchased the plot and likely built there a frame dwelling and brick slave jail before selling the property later that same year. For much of the remainder of the 19th century the properties were owned by Henry Bontz, a local butcher.

The Phase I and II investigations consisted of the excavation of nine exploratory backhoe trenches, the excavation of two test units and additional excavations associated with some of the numerous cultural features identified during the work. Deep fill horizons were found overlying subsoil across the entire project area; beneath these late 19th and early 20th century fills were 32 cultural features associated with the 19th century occupations of the project area. The contexts and cultural materials associated with these 19th century occupations of the project area were designated as site 44AX0202.

Site 44AX0202 was interpreted as the archeological manifestation of various domestic and other possible uses of the property in the 19th and possibly 18th century. The site was considered potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places due to the information that it might provide concerning lifeways on the periphery of the City of Alexandria in the 19th century and perhaps earlier times. Phase III data recovery for 44AX0202 was recommended as these resources would be impacted by the planned development.

In the Phase III Data Recovery, 19th century features located on opposite ends of the project area were investigated further with the mechanized excavation of large areas along with additional test unit excavation and the sampling of features.

Early to mid 19th century features included a cobble walkway or drain, several postholes, two wooden box conduits or drains, two bored log pipes, and an associated collection barrel in a barrel pit. These latter features were thought to most likely represent examples of 19th century plumbing installations for the transportation of drinking water from an off site well and general drainage, possibly associated with the 19th century Virginia House tavern. Some mid 19th century features may be associated with Civil War era military activity in the area although no conclusive evidence for this was found.

Late 19th century features included a buried barrel thought to possibly represent a shallow barrel privy, several pits that may have also been formerly used for barrel privies, postholes, and a refuse pit.

The archeological and historical evidence gathered from this work supports the interpretation of ephemeral use of the project area, possibly associated with the Virginia House tavern in the first half of the 19th century and primary occupations at the site from circa 1851 into the 20th century.

The earliest occupants may have been Edward Home, the slave dealer, his family and perhaps confined slaves awaiting sale. This phase of the property history was however very brief and may be poorly documented in the archeological record. Subsequent occupants of Site 44AX0202 appear to have been various tenants throughout the 19th and into the 20th century. Based on analysis of the material culture associated with these tenants they were likely impoverished or of low socioeconomic standing.

Finally, archeological monitoring of construction at the site was required by proffer conditions to locate any deep shaft features, such as deep well or privy shafts, that might contribute additional significant research data to site. The monitoring of the project area was conducted in August of 2007. Only one additional feature was located: a well that contained mixed late 19th / 20th century fill deposits. Although the well lacked intact 19th century deposits, it most likely dated to the occupation and use of Site 44AX0202. The construction methods are similar to other 19th century wells. Land tax records and an *Alexandria Gazette* newspaper advertisement in 1851 indicate that Home constructed a frame dwelling, a brick "negro jail," a cultivated garden, a *water pump*, and several outbuildings on the property. The *water pump* is likely the well (and pump) located during the archeological work and suggested by the documentary evidence.

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the combined results of the Documentary Study and Phase I-III archeological investigations of the 0.61-acre King Street Property, located between King Street and Dechantel Street in Alexandria, Virginia (Exhibits 1 and 2). One new archeological site, 44AX0202, was identified during the investigations undertaken between May and July 2006. Additionally, monitoring of construction within the project area was required by the City of Alexandria under conditions of a special use permit. The purpose of this monitoring, which was conducted in August 2007, was to locate and document any additional sub-surface cultural features. One feature, a well with mixed fill deposits from the late 19th -early 20th century was identified and is discussed as an addendum to this report (Appendix I).

The work described in this report was conducted by Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia, for DSF Long King I, LLC of Alexandria, Virginia. Christine Jirikowic, Ph.D. and John P. Mullen, M.A. served as Principal Investigators on this project and supervised the fieldwork with the assistance of Tammy Bryant, M.A. Joshua Cronin, Edward Johnson, Jarod Hutson, M.S., Johnna Flahive, M.A., Matthew Humbrecht, Annie McQuillan, Jennifer Rakos-Simonson, Jeremy Smith, and Wade Flagg served as Field Technicians. Edward Johnson supervised the archeological monitoring and excavation of the well, with the assistance of intern Jason Gray. Tammy Bryant, M.A., served as Laboratory Supervisor, and was assisted by Kelsey Woodman M.A. in conducting the artifact analysis. The background material was prepared by Joan Walker, Ph.D., Johnna Flahive, M.A., and Boyd Sipe.

Fieldwork and report contents conformed to the guidelines set forth by the 1996 *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* as well as the *Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* as well as the "Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation" (Dickenson 1983). All artifacts, research data and field data resulting from this project are currently on repository at the WSSI offices in Gainesville, Virginia; however, the final repository will be with Alexandria Archaeology in Alexandria, Virginia.

The Scope of Work prepared by Alexandria Archaeology noted that the property was felt to have a high potential for yielding cultural resources associated with structures and activities from the 19th century occupation of the project area. Documentary research indicated that at least one dwelling and a slave jail were present on the property by 1851. The Scope of Work is presented as Appendix II.

The purpose of the Phase I survey was to locate any cultural resources within the impact area and to provide a preliminary assessment of their potential significance in terms of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. If a particular resource was felt to possess the potential to contribute to the knowledge of local, regional or national prehistory or history, Phase II work would be recommended. The Phase II investigation focused on the evaluation of the resources identified, and the Phase III investigations were designed to mitigate the impact of planned construction to the site.



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Vicinity Map
King Street
WSSI #21397.03
Scale: 1" = 1500'





USGS Quad Map
Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 1994
King Street
WSSI #21397.03
Scale: 1" = 1500'

Latitude: 38°48'22" N
Longitude: 77°03'24" W
Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 02070010
Stream Class: II
Name of Watershed: Hooff Run

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ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project setting at the time of the study consisted of one standing and two partially demolished historic residential buildings along the south side of King Street and the gravel parking lot immediately in the rear of these buildings. Rubble, mostly bricks, from the demolition of one of the structures was piled in the center of the project area (Plates 1 and 2). A 2004 aerial photograph shows the buildings were still extant and the rear lot was a partially paved/ gravel parking lot (Exhibit 3).

The Scope of Work did not call for the architectural study of the buildings and access to them was limited by both safety issues and ongoing litigation during the project. None of the buildings were studied in detail by the various architectural historians who examined them prior to the beginning of this project.

Building 1 had been completely demolished prior to the beginning of fieldwork. This evidently early 20th century frame and brick building had been constructed as a single family dwelling. Prior to demolition, it measured approximately 37 feet by 50 feet (11.3 by 15.2 m) and was located along the eastern boundary of the project area.

Building 2 -4 represents the attached mid 19th century row houses at 1520-1524 King St, that have been recorded as 100-0195, 100-0196, and 100-0197 (Plates 3-5). The entire complex measured approximately 38 by 50 feet (11.6 by 15.2 m). A narrow covered walkway divided the westernmost building from the eastern buildings. A modern standing seam metal side gable roof covers the main portion of the structure and catslide roofs covered the rear additions. An interior brick chimney was present on the east and west.

Shortly before the beginning of this project, the buildings were in use as retail and office space. Architectural historians noted modern modifications to the faces of the buildings including the installation of a storefront window and reworked brick. Both mid 19th century hand fired and water treated brick (introduced in the 1880s and no longer used after 1910) were noted in the façade. Generally, it was felt that the buildings likely dated to the mid 1800s. There was disagreement concerning the rear additions on each building; however, as various architectural historians did not agree on a date for these structures. These may be 20th century shed additions or early catslide kitchens, possibly dating to the earliest years of the buildings.

Building 5 was partially demolished prior to the beginning of fieldwork (Plate 6). It was evidently an early 20th century frame building that had likely been constructed as a single or multiple family dwelling. Prior to destruction, it measured approximately 30 feet by 50 feet (10.4 by 15.2 m) and was located along the western boundary of the project area. By the end of these investigations, only the façade remained (Plate 7).



PLATE 1
Overview of Project Area,
View to North



PLATE 2
Overview of Project Area,
View to South



PLATE 3
Buildings 2 (100-0195)
East Elevation



PLATE 4
Buildings 2 (100-0195), 3(100-0196), and 4 (100-0197),
North Elevations



PLATE 5
Buildings 2 (100-0195), 3 (100-0196), and 4 (100-0197),
South Elevations



PLATE 6
Remnants of Building 5,
View to North



PLATE 7
Preserved Façade of Building 5,
View to North



2004 Natural Color Imagery
King Street Documentary Study
WSSI #21397.01
Scale: 1" = 50'

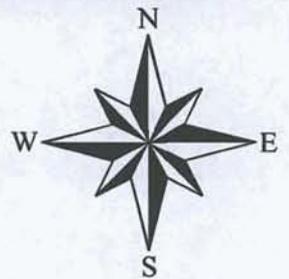


Photo Source: City of Alexandria, 2004

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Exhibit 3

PALEOENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

Little paleoenvironmental work has taken place in the project area vicinity. Generalizing from discussions by Carbone (1976), Gardner (1982, 1987) and Johnson (1986), although the project area was never directly affected by the Pleistocene glaciation, the climatic change was severe enough to alter the floral and faunal communities. At the time for which the first human artifacts can be documented for the region, circa 9500-9000 B.C., the floral communities were in a rapid state of transition, shifting from an open conifer dominated parkland dotted with mosaics of coniferous and deciduous communities to a deciduous domination accompanied by a reduction of open and edge areas. The continued warming during the Holocene led initially to a deciduous domination in the uplands, particularly that of an oak-hickory forest. By the hot and dry Xerothermic of circa 4000-2000 B.C., a mixed southern hardwood-conifer community had developed in the area. Following the return to cooler and wetter conditions (with various short term perturbations), the interfingering of the oak-hickory and southeastern oak-pine community became characteristic. In terms of the faunal communities, extinctions and extirpations marked the end of the Pleistocene, while changes in the structure and distribution of communities characterize the Holocene.

During the peak of the last Wisconsin maximum, the Potomac in front of Alexandria was a deeply incised fast flowing and non-tidal stream. Beginning circa 18,000 years before present, sea level began to rise rapidly with the influx of water from the melting glaciers. This rise continued to be rapid until circa 3000 B.C., resulting in the inundation of the Susquehanna River channel and the creation of the Chesapeake Bay as well as drowning the Potomac to Little Falls. Sea level rise continues to the present day with continuing drowning and erosion of the shoreline.

Euroamerican utilization of the area, which began in the first quarter to the middle of the 18th century, centered on widespread deforestation and cultivation, resulting in the subsequent erosion of the top soil, much of which would have worked its way into the streams as the uplands deflated. During the 19th century, the continued land abuse, with the on-going logging and cultivation practices, would have perpetuated this cycle. While erosion and deflation continues to varying degrees as modern-day construction projects proceed, large developments have provided a certain stability to the landscape as land use patterns have shifted from agricultural to residential.

HISTORIC CONTEXT AND PROPERTY HISTORY

Introduction

An archival and documentary study of .61 acres located near the corner of King Street and Peyton Street in Alexandria, Virginia was conducted prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The properties considered in this study are those located at 1514, 1516, 1518, 1520, 1522, 1524, 1600, and 1602 King Street, and at 1602 Dechantel Street. The Dechantel Street parcel is located south of and adjacent to the King Street properties. These parcels are all within the current corporate limits of the City of Alexandria, but were outside the city limits for all of the 18th century and most of the 19th century. Prior to 1789, the properties discussed here were a part of Fairfax County, Virginia. In circa 1789, this part of Fairfax County was ceded to the Federal government to form Alexandria County of the District of Columbia until circa 1847 when it was ceded back to Virginia. This land, however, was not returned to Fairfax County, but instead became Alexandria County. With the exception of some acreage surrounding the incorporated City of Alexandria, including the properties discussed in this report, the remainder of Alexandria County became what is today Arlington County.

Locating Alexandria County records pertaining to the properties discussed here for the early part of the 19th century proved to be a significant challenge, requiring review and comparison of Alexandria, Arlington, Fairfax, and District of Columbia records. This process was complicated by the fact that D.C. land tax records, which would seemingly offer valuable details on the structures and improvements on the properties from 1790-1846, are not available in D.C., Alexandria, Richmond, or Arlington repositories, and no Fairfax records that were reviewed could be *definitively* determined to match the subject property. Documents pertaining to the latter part of the 19th century are incomplete and inconsistent for Alexandria County. There have been no maps located that show any structures on the property until 1877, though records indicate that some were present earlier. These records, however, do not note the exact location of buildings.

Despite these documentary limitations, our examination of available land tax records, deeds, wills, census listings, city directories, agriculture and slave schedules, newspaper articles, maps, and numerous other sources illuminates considerable detail about the community and activities/developments which took place on the land over time.

Below is a brief synopsis of our findings, followed by a more detailed discussion.

The sources consulted here do not provide any evidence of buildings or occupation on the properties at 1518-1524 King Street until the 1850s and not until the latter part of the 19th century for those at 1514 and 1516 King Street. The parcels at 1514-1524 are discussed here in detail, until 1863 when 1514 and 1516 King Street were divided from the other parcels and sold. After this date, they are discussed in a separate document. The lots at 1600 and 1602 King Street, and 1602 Dechantel, appear to have remained mostly agricultural and a part of Hooff's Meadow until the late 19th century and therefore are not discussed in any detail in this report.

Activities occurring during the early part of the 19th century on the adjacent property to the east, where the Virginia House Hotel was situated, are also explored as part of this study. There are no records that suggest any *specific* events related to activity at the Virginia House took place on the neighboring yard, although at that time Francis Peyton owned both the Virginia House property and the subject properties.

Francis Peyton, the first documented owner of the subject property, died in 1836 owning a number of different properties on the outskirts of Alexandria, including the parcels that would eventually become 1514-1524 King Street and the adjacent Virginia House lot. Peyton's estate was subdivided in 1842 among his heirs. After some inner-family conveyances, Lucien Peyton (Francis Peyton's son) came to own both the Virginia House lot and those subject to this study in 1845. There are no buildings mentioned in any historical documents up until this time.

In 1850, Lucien Peyton leased the parcel adjacent to the Virginia House to Edward Home, a D.C. slave dealer who relocated to Alexandria after the District banned the sale of slaves. Tax records indicate there were no new buildings constructed on the property just prior to this lease. Home then purchased the plot in 1851. Land tax records and *Alexandria Gazette* newspaper reports indicate that Home made some significant improvements to the land—including a frame dwelling, a brick "negro jail," a cultivated garden, a water pump, and several outbuildings—before selling the property later that same year.

The buyer, brickmaker David Windsor, owned the King Street parcel for only a few weeks before conveying it to Henry Bontz, a butcher, in December 1851. Land tax records for 1857 indicate that Bontz had subdivided the parcel into five parcels prior to this year. The original parcel was 108 feet fronting on King Street. Records also suggest he made some improvements to the property, paying taxes on buildings valued at \$1500. Henry Bontz still owned the lots at 1520-1524 King Street, after the Civil War, but he does not appear regularly in land tax records for the next 20 years in Alexandria County. He re-appears in 1885 and, for this year, the buildings on his lots are valued at \$700, suggesting they had deteriorated or been partially destroyed.

By 1863, other changes to the property had been made, according to deeds. Henry Bontz sold the eastern portion of the parcel, 1514 and 1516 King Street, with 56 feet fronting on King Street to Elizabeth Tyler, trustee for William Richardson. The deed mentions a four-foot alley present on the property that divided 1514 and 1516 King Street from 1518, 1520, 1522, and 1524 King Street. The parcels at 1600 and 1602 King Street, and 1602 Dechantel remained a part of Hooff's Meadow according to deed descriptions.

During the Civil War years, there is no evidence of any military activity taking place specifically on the properties examined here. There is, however, evidence that the Old Dominion Rifles, 6th Battalion Virginia Volunteers (later part of the 17th Regiment Virginia Volunteers) occupied the adjacent property to the east of 1514 King Street, though no specific descriptions of their activities here have been located at this time. According to some sources they utilized this property, and the property across King Street from those discussed, as a cattle yard.

Following the Civil War, the properties appear to have been residential—situated in an area which experienced tremendous growth during the late 19th century. In the 20th century, the properties studied here on King Street and on Dechantel Street became a mix of both residential and business.

Early Land Grants

Under the Virginia Company of London, chartered by King James I in 1606 to settle that part of the New World on the Chesapeake Bay, three ships--the *Susan Constant*, the *Godspeed*, and the *Discovery* --under the command of Captains Newport, Gosnold, and John Smith sailed from England shortly after Christmas in 1606 (Kelso 1995:6). Reaching Cape Henry in the lower Chesapeake Bay on 26 April 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 (Weinert and Arthur 1989:1-3). After exploring further up the James River, the selected location for the colony was on Jamestown Island, 60 miles up the James River from Fort Monroe (Kelso 1995:7).

Four parishes: James City, Charles City, Henrico and Kikotan were established in the colony in 1617. The original parishes were later changed and divided into eight counties. The area lying between the Rappahannock and the Potomac Rivers was formerly known as the Indian District of Chicacoan. This area between the two rivers later became known as the Northern Neck of Virginia. Northumberland County, created from the Indian District of Chicacoan in 1645, is the parent county of the City of Alexandria. Beginning with Northumberland County in 1645, the ancestral counties of Alexandria were: Northumberland County (1645-1651), Lancaster County (1651-1653), Westmoreland County (1653-1664), Stafford County (1664-1730/31), Prince William County (1730/31-1742), and Fairfax County 1742-1791. The City of Alexandria became part of the District of Columbia, the newly created seat of government, in 1791. Subsequently, Alexandria was detached from the District of Columbia in 1846, when this part of the District of Columbia on the west side of the Potomac River was returned to the Commonwealth of Virginia (Hiden 80:1, 3, 10-12; Hening 1820:303; Hening 1819:207-208).

Prior to 1692, most lands in Virginia Colony were granted by the Governor of the colony, and are known as Virginia Land Grants. The Northern Neck of Virginia, located between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers, was given in 1649 by King Charles II to seven loyal supporters during his exile and prior to his being crowned King of England in 1660. The original Northern Neck grant was to expire in the year of 1690. During the period of 1660-1690, little attention to the Northern Neck grant was given by King Charles' supporters, or their descendants. By marriage, Thomas, 5th Lord Fairfax, gained sole ownership of the Northern Neck in 1690; this was confirmed by the Privy Council on 15 December 1692. Under the Fairfax proprietorships, agents were appointed to rent the Northern Neck lands for nominal quit rents, usually 2 shillings sterling per acre (Kilmer and Sweig 1975:1-2, 7, 9).

Sir William Berkeley, then the Governor of Virginia, granted to Robert Howson 6,000 acres of land in the freshes of the Potomac River on 21 October 1669 for the transportation of one hundred and twenty persons into the Colony. The survey notes for the Virginia Land Grant to Robert Howson (Howsing) describes the property as being in the freshes of the Potomack River "on the west side above the dividing branch beginning at a red Oak standing by a small branch or run of water next opposite to a small Island commonly called and known by the name of my Lords Island ..." (Virginia Land Patents 6:262). Approximately three weeks later, Robert Howson of Stafford County, Virginia, transferred the 6,000 acres to John Alexander, also of Stafford County, for the consideration of 6000 pounds of tobacco (Prince William County, Virginia Land Causes 1789-1793:220).

John Alexander of Stafford County died testate in 1677, leaving all of his estate, except 700 acres given to his daughter, Elizabeth Holmes, to his two sons Robert and Philip Alexander, to be equally divided (Prince William County, Virginia Land Causes 1789-1793:221). By an agreement dated 6 February 1690, Robert Alexander confirmed one-half of the 6,000 acres on Little Hunting Creek (except the 700 acres), to his brother Philip Alexander (Stafford County, Virginia Order Book 1692-1693:193a-194a). On 19 February 1693/94, Philip Alexander assigned his share of the estate, excepting 500 acres reserved for his own use, back to his brother Robert Alexander (Prince William County, Virginia Land Causes 1789-1793:217).

Philip Alexander died in Stafford County, Virginia, in 1705, leaving his estate to his son Philip Alexander II (Stafford County, Virginia Wills Z:269-272).

Alexandria in the 18th Century

The beginning of Alexandria, originally known as the tobacco warehouse at Bel Haven, was created by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in 1730. To "prevent frauds in his Majesties Customs" in the staple tobacco trade, the Virginia Assembly appointed Inspectors for the public tobacco warehouses to be located at waterfront ports in the various counties. Under one inspection, two tobacco warehouses were appointed in Prince William County, one at Quantico on Robert Brent's land, and other at Great Hunting Creek on Broadwater's land (Hening 1820:268). During the following session of

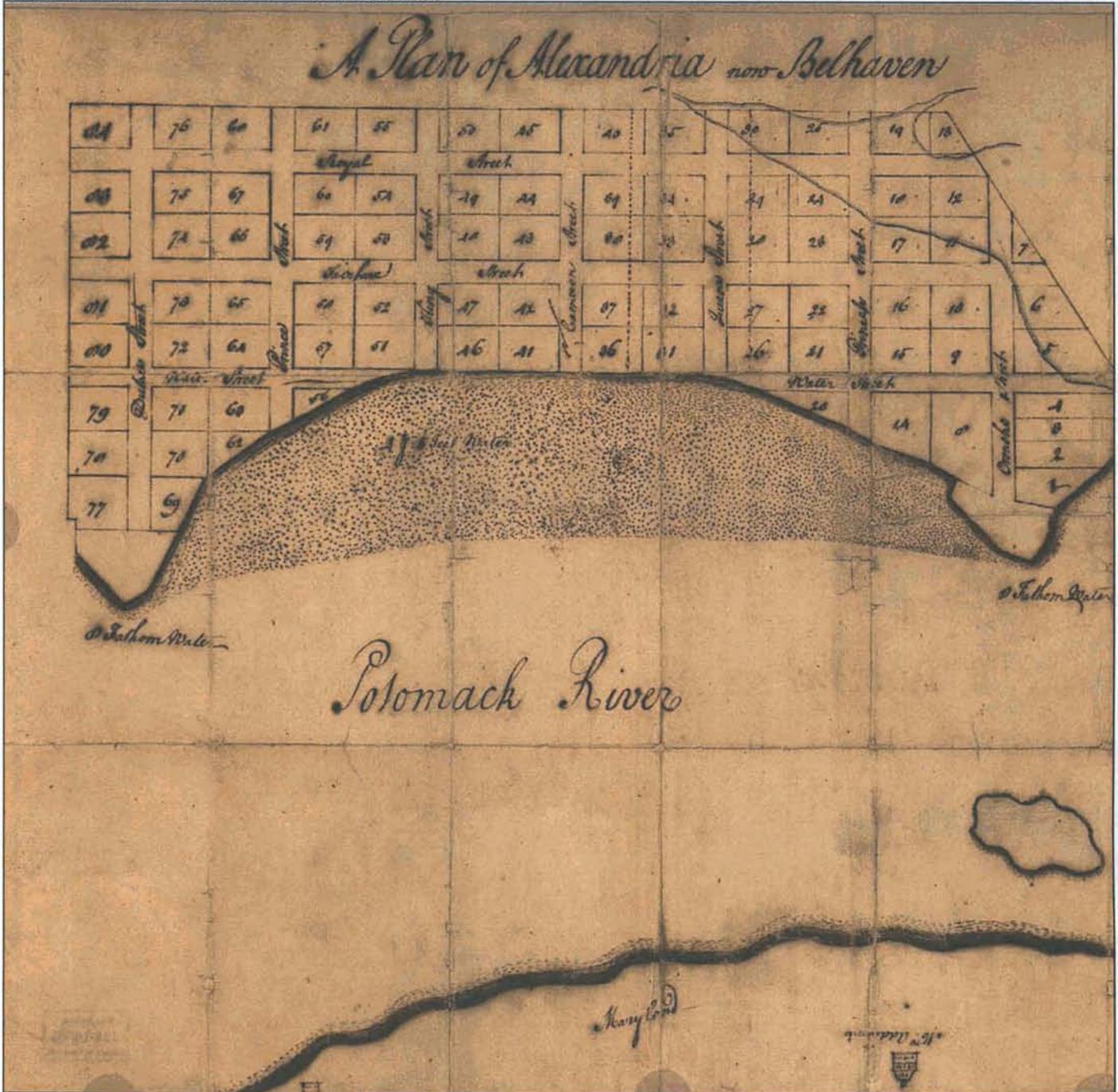
the Virginia Council, Francis Awbry, Benjamin Strother, and Cadwallad Dade [sic] were appointed inspectors at Quantico and Hunting Creek (McIlwaine 1930:236, 239).

By an Act of the General Assembly in 1748, a town at Hunting Creek warehouse on the Potomac River was established on 60 acres of land owned by Philip Alexander, John Alexander, and Hugh West, both to benefit trade and navigation and to be to the advantage of the "frontier inhabitants". The sixty acres of land were directed to be taken above the mouth of Great Hunting Creek and laid out by the surveyor to the first branch above the warehouses, and extend down the meanders of the Potomac to Middle Point (Jones Point). The lots of the town were directed to be laid out along streets "not exceeding half an acre of ground in each lot setting apart portions of land for a market place and public landing, to be sold by public sale or auction, the proceeds of which were to be paid to Philip Alexander, John Alexander and Hugh West". Purchasers of each lot were required to erect one house of brick, stone, or wood, "well framed", with a brick or stone chimney, in the dimensions of twenty feet square, or "proportionably thereto" if the purchaser had two contiguous lots (Winfree 1971:443-446).

A survey of the town of Alexandria was undertaken by John Washington in 1749 (Exhibit 4). The shoreline in this portion of Alexandria in 1749 extended to Water Street. Historically, the waterfront area of Alexandria was under the Potomac River until the early 1780s when the waterfront was filled in. By 1798, Alexandria's town limits extended west about 14 blocks, terminating at West Street (Exhibit 5). The project properties are outside the Old Town Historic District of Alexandria, placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1966, and are not included on the 1798 map. At this time, they were a part of Alexandria County and the District of Columbia.

Travelers in the 18th century, traversing the Leesburg Turnpike from the west, would have discovered a quiet rural community at the bottom of what is today called Shutters Hill, just before entering the city limits of Alexandria. This pastoral area was sparsely populated with only a few scattered dwellings on the landscape. Here the streets were not paved with cobblestone as in other parts of Alexandria during the late 18th century; the upper end of King Street was, essentially, a country road (Miller 1987a).

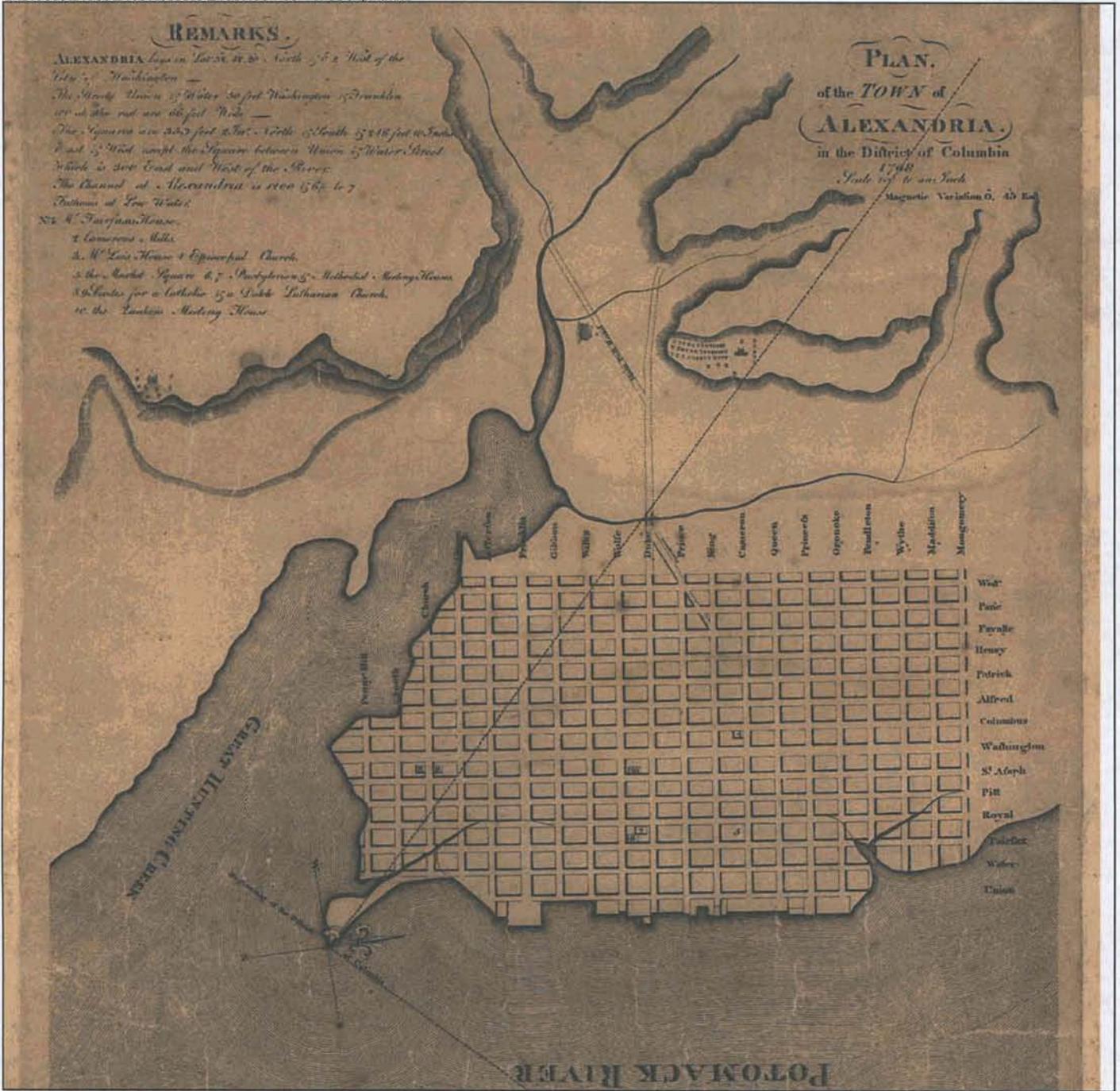
Though this area of Alexandria County did not develop at the same rate economically, politically and socially as inner Alexandria, the developments and improvements made in town affected the people living on the outskirts. Likewise, people living in the county participated in local affairs and had significant influence on the development of the economy, political system and social issues of Alexandria, despite their seemingly isolated residences in the county. Francis Peyton, who served as a public official for Alexandria in many capacities, was one such person. His influence is illustrated through legislative petitions he signed that addressed the economic concerns of the time.



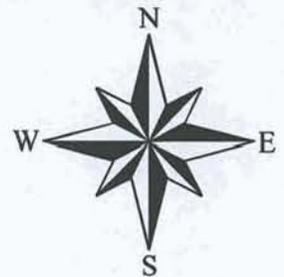
1749 Plan of Alexandria by George Washington
King Street
WSSI #21397.03
Not to Scale



Map Source: "A Plan of Alexandria, Now Belhaven".
George Washington, 1749. Library of Congress Geography
and Map Division Washington, D.C. Original Scale: Unknown.



1798 Plan of the Town of Alexandria by George Gilpin
 King Street
 WSSI #21397.03
 Not to Scale



Map Source: "Plan of the Town of Alexandria in the District of Columbia". 1798 George Gilpin. Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. Original Scale: 1 inch = 800 feet

On November 15, 1786, legislative petitioners, including Francis Peyton, protested against the establishment of new tobacco inspections. According to the document,

Only about 1,500 hogsheads of tobacco have come to town annually since the peace with England. New inspectors must be paid by Commonwealth or their salaries taken from present inspectors, who receive only £60 per annum. Place proposed for new inspection is in uninhabited part of town, while proprietors of present inspection are willing to build new warehouses if necessary. Because one set of Inspectors has heretofore been adequate to the inspection of all the Tobacco brought to the said town of Alexandria and in the opinion of your memorialists will continue to for some years to come, to be adequate to that business [Pippenger 1994:17].

During the last two decades of the 18th century, tobacco farming became less economically stable, forcing Virginians to adapt and plant other types of crops including wheat and grains. This transition is illustrated in other legislative petitions submitted to the legislature.

In 1788, the legislature established an inspection of flour and bread and began to regulate the inspections more carefully because these crops were becoming more reliable as commerce. Francis Peyton signed a petition that attempted to remedy the inspection processes. "Particularly as they respect deficient weight of flour & bread brought to market for sale, an enormity common to at least one sixth part of all the flour brought to this market" (Pippenger 1994:28).

During the 1790s, due in part to turmoil in Europe associated with the French Revolution and the beginning of the Napoleonic Wars, Alexandria prospered as a major port for the exportation of American wheat. In 1791, the total value of the town's exports was \$381,000.00 and four years later it had grown to \$948,000.00 (MacKay III 1995:55). By 1795, the City of Alexandria had closed its tobacco warehouses. A petition submitted to the legislature by a number of individuals, including Francis Peyton, states,

Discontinuance of tobacco warehouses at Alexandria and return of them to the petitioners, proprietors of the same. They own the lot on which houses stand, and have spent large sums of money in the improvement of them, and the present amount of business done at Alexandria does not justify the maintenance any longer of an inspection for tobacco there, especially as two other warehouses are in the county. *Affidavit from Thoms. Graffort and Jacob Cox, former inspectors, that the tobacco inspected for the last two years amounted to only 391 hogsheads* [Pippenger 1995:46].

As the economy transitioned from one based on tobacco to other products, the population in Alexandria and the county increased; people moved in from outlying areas to the west and into the town of Alexandria to work as merchants, hotel proprietors, and cooks in local restaurants. Over the last decade of the 18th century, the population almost doubled

compared to earlier decades, rising from 2,746 in 1790 to 4,971 by 1800 (MacKay III 1995:55). As more people moved into the area, landowners like Francis Peyton leased several lots as they continued to acquire others.

Francis Peyton, Early Land Owner

A Colonel in the Continental Army during the American Revolution, Francis Peyton acquired multiple tracts of land after the war; these tracts encompassed the neighborhood surrounding the study properties. Though it is uncertain when Francis acquired the properties on King Street that are the subject of the current study or when he moved to this area, land tax records suggest he acquired several parcels in Alexandria from 1787 through 1800 (Fairfax County, Virginia Land Tax Records 1787-1800).

By the turn of the 19th century, buildings had been constructed on several of Peyton's properties. The relatively simultaneous construction of buildings on several of Francis Peyton's properties both reflects Alexandria's growth and illustrates an increase in his own personal wealth and stature. His properties at 919, 921, and 923 King Street were reportedly built just after 1797 (Hogarth 1985:70). In 1805, he apparently sold the lot at 919 King Street to William Gore "to comprehend the brick house now erected by William Gore" (ibid).

The census of the second ward of Alexandria, taken in January and February of 1808, lists Francis Peyton as head of household, living with eight other "white persons". Peyton appears to be the only white male over 16 years old; the other people noted in the census were probably his wife, Sarah (Foushee) Peyton and the first seven of his 10 children. His children, including those who may not have been included in this census, were Francis, Cornelia, Lucien, Laura, John S., William Henry, Craven E., Thomas West, Alfred, James B. and Lavania Peyton. The census also noted that the Peyton family had five slaves living with them for a total of 14 people in the household. His home was two stories high according to the census and he had two buckets for water in case of a fire, one for each story in his house. These records do not indicate where the Peyton family lived at the time.

Early Development of the Western Portion of Alexandria

At the upper end of King Street in the beginning of the 19th century, small neighborhoods began to develop and new settlement shaped the character of the area. During this time, the western portion of Alexandria was becoming more developed and businesses, including tanneries and leather processing factories, slaughterhouses, shoe factories, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, and butcheries, were being established. In 1803, Alexandria enacted an ordinance banning this type of work from within the city limits because the nature of work performed at these types of places created a perpetual stench that lingered in the air and presented health hazards (Seifert and Culhane 2000:1; Hills 1993:60-70). As businesses were forced into the periphery, the people involved in these industries often established their homes nearby. The time was also ripe for land

speculation and tax records indicate that Francis Peyton probably acquired several acres of land at the west end of King Street during this period.

In the 1819 land tax records, Francis Peyton's "country seat", consisting of 70 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres on Stump Hill west of the project area, was assessed at \$1.26 per acre with \$88.67 for buildings and improvements. Another tract of land near his country seat contained 11 acres and was assessed at \$3.33 per acre. A third tract, acquired from a person named "Terrett" (likely William H Terrett), was also described as being located near Stump Hill; this tract was assessed at \$1.67 per acre. In this year, Francis' property near Spring Garden, consisting of 15 acres and including buildings and improvements, was valued at \$150.00 (Fairfax, Virginia Land Tax Records). This 15 acre parcel may contain the subject properties on King Street examined in this report.

Spring Garden, an entertainment complex situated a few blocks south of the project area, was one of the only developed neighborhoods in the area at that time and may have been used as a location reference by the assessor. It should be noted that most land records for the District of Columbia, of which the properties were a part for the first half of the 19th century, have not been located. Because the project area properties discussed here should be a part of the tax records of the District, it is uncertain whether or not the land noted near Spring Garden in the Fairfax records contains the parcels discussed here. Although the Fairfax County land tax records may not include the project area properties, they do offer an idea to the land holdings Francis Peyton owned and indicate the development and improvements he made to his properties over the next decade. It is possible he did the same with his other properties even if confirmation of this could not be obtained from the records.

The 1820 census records for the District of Columbia, including Alexandria County, enumerate Francis Peyton as the head of a household with 18 other people living with him. He had four "white" children, both male and female, under the age of 10 years old, two between the ages of 10 and 16 years, one male child between 16 and 18 years, and four young adults between the ages of 16 and 26 years old. He also had four slaves, both male and female, under the age of 14, and two between 14 and 26 years old. These numbers indicate a significant increase in household size compared to the previous years.

In 1823, the land tax records indicate that Francis Peyton was a resident of Alexandria and that he paid taxes on four different properties. One of these was "near Spring Garden", now assessed at \$2,250.00; the tax records also included three tracts of land that made up his county seat "near Thompson & Lockwood" (Stump Hill) assessed at \$2,110.00, \$155.00, and \$668.75 in value. The property near Spring Garden was assessed at \$2,250.00 and probably included his main dwelling house and several outbuildings and spanned an entire city block at the upper end of King Street. As mentioned earlier, it is likely the properties described as being near Spring Garden included some or all of the properties subject to this documentary study which lie directly across King Street from the Peyton estate.

Also on Francis Peyton's estate but adjacent to and east of the study area, stood a tavern and hotel called the Virginia House, that may be included in the above mentioned tax records. The activities that transpired on the adjoined lot of land may have carried over onto the parcels subject to this documentary study, and vice versa. According to Alexandria city historian T. Michael Miller (Personal communication 2006), the Virginia House Hotel opened around 1823 at the intersection of Peyton Street and King Street extended. Little specific information has been located at this time on the property or that conclusively dates the establishment of the Virginia House prior to the 1850's, however, the business was likely similar to other taverns in the area.

The Virginia House may have served as a place where people in Alexandria could meet with others from outlying counties to discuss political affairs, share local news, and conduct business. Like Catt's Tavern west of town on Duke Street or John Klein's Shuter's Hill Brewery on Shuter's Hill, the Virginia House Hotel may have been frequented by locals and farmers from surrounding areas. According to *A Seaport Saga* (Smith and Miller 2001), small farm owners could hire field hands at these types of establishments on the west side of Alexandria. City dwellers from the core of Alexandria could contract laborers, such as porters or house servants and livestock auctions may also have taken place here considering the nearby location of open land, specifically Hooff's Meadow, a six acre meadow a few hundred feet from the hotel and tavern, which also formed the western boarder of the property discussed in this report (Smith and Miller 2001).

Eli Legg, known to have been a slave merchant in Alexandria, may have been one of the earliest tavern keepers at the Virginia House. Dealers in enslaved persons advertised in the Alexandria Gazette for auctions held at otherwise unnamed taverns where Legg was the proprietor. In 1817, Mathew Hobson offered to pay the highest price for slaves at Eli Legg's tavern on upper King Street, according to the Alexandria Gazette on March 20, and November 13 of that year. On March 31, 1820, William Beckham reportedly paid "cash for Negroes" at Legg's Tavern on upper King Street (Compiled by Mike Miller 2002). William Beckham & Brown also advertised for "young Negroes" in 1821 at Mr. Legg's Tavern on upper King Street. In 1822, I.S. Graves and another slaver named Ballard advertised their desire to purchase 30 to 40 enslaved persons at Eli Legg's Tavern on King Street. Also in that year James Brown and William Beckham offered "liberal prices in "cash for young Negroes" at Legg's Tavern.

Samuel Hunter, another slave dealer, offered "cash for Negroes" at Legg's Tavern on upper King Street on February 3, August 17, and November 23, 1824. There are several other instances where slavers in Alexandria sold and purchased slaves at taverns Eli Legg operated, as advertised in the Alexandria Gazette. At least 12 ads were published by slavers interested in buying and selling slaves at his tavern on St. Asaph Street at the Indian Queen Tavern, and others in 1810, 1822, 1825, 1826, 1828, that were not described as being situated at the "upper end of King street extended." Some records allude to the idea that Legg provided slave pens because many slave dealers had 30 or 40 slaves at one time with them (Cromwell and Hills 1989:111).

The various fragmentary descriptions and possible uses of the Virginia House suggest the main building and property were able to accommodate large numbers of people. The property was still owned by Francis Peyton at that time; therefore parcel boundaries between this property and those subject to this documentary study may not have been defined or acknowledged by the hotel proprietor or visitors.

If the Virginia House is the establishment referred to in the following advertisement, the combined use of Peyton's properties along the upper end of King Street by hotel proprietors and visitors is illustrated. An advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette posted by Francis Peyton in May of 1830 states that, "Peyton will lease the tavern at the upper end of King St. which is occupied by Eli Legg; the house is large with excellent stable and a paved yard which would contain 100 wagons in the centre; included a fountain of fine water brought in by pipes from a neighboring spring" (Transcription Miller 1987:283).

The establishment of the Virginia House also suggests the entire city block in the western end of town was developing. In 1828, some properties nearby those subject to this documentary study were being developed and streets were laid in for the first time, according to deeds. On January 2nd of that year Peyton and his wife, Sarah, conveyed property previously leased to John Sheffield described as

a piece of land situate near the Town of Alexandria, fronting on a new street laid out by the said Francis Peyton through his land extending from King Street to the Stone Bridge on Duke Street the said lot to contain on the New Street twenty feet in front and running back at right angles from said Street Westwardly one hundred feet being the same lot on which the said John Sheffield has lately erected a Two Story Brick House... yielding and paying for the same to the said Francis Peyton his heirs and assigns the annual rent of thirty dollars or one dollar and fifty cents per foot forever the first rent to become due on the twenty fifth day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty two [Alexandria, Virginia Deed Book L2:464].

Francis Peyton was apparently living at the upper end of King Street at the time of his death in 1836. His obituary was published in the Alexandria Gazette [AG] August 30, 1836, read:

On Sunday night Col. FRANCIS PEYTON, in the 72nd year of his age. The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend his funeral which will move from his late residence at the upper end of King Street this morning at 10 o'clock. Col. Peyton was one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of Alexandria, having been a resident here for the last fifty years.- Throughout his life he was distinguished for his activity and vigor of body and mind. As a magistrate and citizen he enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens and his death will be long lamented by his friends and family.

While there are few land records available for most of Francis Peyton's land holdings in Alexandria County while it was a part of the District (1790-1847), his will and a subsequent Chancery Court case filed among his heirs includes a sketch map of his land holdings in the western end of Alexandria. This map includes the subject property on King Street (Arlington County, Virginia Land Book A:120).

In 1842 the Chancery Court case filed among his heirs was settled, and William Henry Peyton was given Lot 44, which was bounded by King Street on the north and Hooff's Meadow to the west and eventually became 1514-1524 King Street (Arlington County, Virginia Land Book A:120). In 1845 William conveyed this parcel to his brother Lucien Peyton, who had received the adjacent parcel of land on which the Virginia House stood, at the corner of King and Peyton streets, labeled Lot 27 (Alexandria, Virginia Deed Book E3:292). The property William Henry conveyed to Lucien is described as follows:

property or lot of ground situated and lying and being in the District of Columbia and County of Alexandria known and designated by the Commissioners as Lot No (44) forty four on plat B of the division of the Estate of Francis Peyton deceased, said lot being part of William Henry Petyons proportion of his fathers Estate and allotted to said William Henry Peyton by the Commissioners appointed to divide the Estate of Francis Peyton deceased, said lot is adjoining the lot set apart to Lucien Peyton by said Commissioners at the division of his fathers Estate running West on King Street extended to Hoff's meadow one hundred and eight feet thence with Hoof's line South to M^{rs} Foys line thence with M^{rs} Foys line to Lucien Peytons line thence with said Peytons line to the beginning. Together with all and singular the heriditaments and appurtenances [Alexandria, Virginia Deed Book E3:292].

This is the first description found in deeds that specifically describes the boundaries of our property (Exhibit 6). Though the document states there were "heriditaments and appurtenances [sic]," this was likely standard language in deeds during this time and does not necessarily mean there were standing structures on the property.

Continued Development of the Western End of Alexandria

The first generation of landowners in the western end of town initially developed the rural area encompassing the subject properties, while the second generation of owners defined the character of the community as tenants and business owners. The land conveyed to Lucien Peyton in 1845 was situated on a city block in the western edge of Alexandria and surrounded by properties once owned by his father. This city block, which contained all of the parcels of land discussed in this report, was defined geographically by King Street extended on the north, Peyton Street on the east, Prince Street on the south, and Hooff's Meadow on the west.

At the approach of the mid 19th century, Alexandria, and particularly the west end of town, experienced a boom in growth. The Alexandria Gazette printed the results of the



 1845 - Lucien Peyton

1842 Plat on King Street
King Street
WSSI #21397.03
Scale: 1" = 60'



Map Source: 108' on King, 1842
Arlington County Land Book A: 120

1850 Deed: Alexandria, Virginia Deed Book M3:83

1850 census on December 11, which offers some indication of the demographics in the rural portion of Alexandria County. The census taker, Daniel Cawood, who was also the Assistant Marshal, visited 148 dwellings and met with 150 families in the county. There were reportedly 750 white people, 105 free black people, and 21 slaves totaling 1,221 people. Of the dwellings he visited he reports that 101 were farms, most of which were small market gardens. In this rural area rye, Indian corn, oats, Irish potatoes, barley, buckwheat, and various types of fruit in orchards were grown, as well as hay (Alexandria Gazette [AG] 11 December 1850).

In 1846, the legislature voted to retrocede the part of Virginia that had been ceded to the District of Columbia in 1790, including the plots of land subject to this study. The "Passage of provisional act by Legislature accepting the retrocession to Virginia of portion of the District of Columbia south of Potomac River" was recorded January 29, 1846, and was signed by Lucien Peyton. By 1847, the population of Alexandria County was reportedly 10,000, with 8,700 people residing within the town of Alexandria, while 1,300 resided in the rural areas.

During this year, Lucien Peyton signed a legislative petition asking for an increase in the compensation for the county commissioners, due to the increase in population and properties. The petition states, "In order to perform their duties they spend much time in country part of county; they were obliged to visit each piece of land and examine both land and improvements. They have finished work and have filed in Alexandria Court table of valuation." On January 11, 1848 Lucien Peyton was appointed Commissioner of the Revenue (Pippenger 1994:96, 98).

One year prior to this, Lucien Peyton served as a commissioner for Alexandria County and was the assessor of land at the upper end of King Street (extended) where his property was situated. In 1847, Lucien Peyton owned 1.5 acres on King and Peyton streets one half mile southwest of the courthouse. In this year, buildings on his property were valued at \$2333.38 and his lot was valued at \$2500. This property was the site of the Virginia House Tavern (and Hotel) and included the adjacent lots at 1514-1524 King Street. Tax records for the following two years do not indicate any changes in the assessment of Lucien Peyton's property (Alexandria County, Virginia Land Tax Records 1847-1850).

On the federal population census for 1850, Lucien is enumerated as the head of the household, living in the town of Alexandria and working as the Commissioner of Revenue for Alexandria County. According to these records, Lucien and his wife Margaret had eight children living with them ranging in age from three months to 13 years old. Margaret was from Illinois, and one of their children, Nannie, who was seven years old, was born in Missouri. Nannie's younger sibling, Lucien (Jr.) was four years old and had been born in Ohio. All other children were born in Virginia. (On this census sheet, Lucien was apparently living near Henry Bontz and his family, who later became owners of the subject property on King Street). Also in 1850, Lucien Peyton is annotated on the slave schedule as having in his household one black female slave who was 18 years old and one mulatto female slave who was 13 years old.

Although Lucien Peyton owned several slaves, in 1847 he served as a witness for three free black individuals living in Alexandria. In the Registration for Free Negroes, transcriptions include affidavits Lucien gave attesting to the validity of the claims of three individuals. William Henry Cole (Register No. 487) is described as “a bright mulatto, about 29 years old, 5 feet 9 inches tall, with a scar on the inner side of his thumb and a scar on his right arm caused by a burn. He was born free, as appears by evidence of Lucien Peyton” (Vol. 1 1779-1841:66). Margaret Lomax (Register No. 488) is described as “about 24 years old, 5 feet 1 ½ inches tall, of brownish-black color, who is slightly cross-eyed, but with no visible marks. She is the daughter of Ellen Lomax, and was born free, as appears evidence of Lucien Peyton” (Vol. 1 1779-1841:66). Delilah Lomax (Register No. 489) was around 22 years old, “5 feet 1 ½ inches tall, of brownish-black complexion, with no visible scars. She is the daughter of Ellen Lomax, and as born free as appears by evidence of Lucien Peyton [sic]” (Vol. 1 1779-1841:66). It is unknown whether there was a relationship between Lucien and any or all of these individuals.

New Land Owners in the Mid 19th Century

On Dec. 11, 1850, Lucien Peyton leased the portion of his property west of the Virginia House; formerly Lot 44, to a slave dealer from Washington D.C. named Edward Home. The property was leased for \$500 a year for the next two years. The property was described in the deed as follows:

a certain piece parcel or lot of ground situate lying and being in the County of Alexandria and State of Virginia on the South side of King street extended and beginning at the north east corner of Hooff's meadow and running east on King street extended one hundred & eight feet thence south with the line of the Wagon yard of the Virginia House two hundred feet thence west with the line of Monica Foy one hundred & forty feet thence north with the line of Hooff's meadow, one hundred & forty five feet to the beginning being the same lot marked by the Commisioners appointed to divide the real estate of the late Col. Francis Peyton as lot number forty four on Plat B ...and all Buildings and Appurtenances...[sic] [Alexandria, Virginia Deed Book M3:84].

This deed mentions “Buildings and Appurtenances” though, again, this was common language used in deeds during this time period and does not confirm there were buildings on the property (Exhibit 7).



1842 Plat on King Street
King Street
WSSI #21397.03
Scale: 1" = 60'

 1850 - Edward Home

AX DB M3:83
(from Lucien Peyton)



In the population census recorded in August of 1850, Edward Home, 37, was living with his wife Mary, 38, and their two children John W., who was 12 years old, and Alice A., who was nine years old and who had been born in Alabama. Edward, Mary, and their son John were all born in England. According to this 1850 census record, Edward Home worked as a "slave dealer." On this same census sheet there are two other slave dealers from Maryland living near him named John C. Cook and Hatch Cook. Both Edward Home and John Cook moved their business to Alexandria in 1850 when the District of Columbia passed a law forbidding the importation of slaves into the District for resale. John Cook was an associate with other major slavers who owned and operated a large slave pen on Duke Street called "Price, Birch & Co. Dealers in Slaves" (Miller 2002:4).

The following year, 1851, Edward Home and his family became the owners of the property they were leasing from Lucien Peyton (Alexandria, Virginia Deed Book M3:548). Later that year Home put his new property on auction and advertised it in the Alexandria Gazette on August 27, 1851:

A RARE CHANCE- A JAIL AT AUCTION- The undersigned will offer for sale on the premises at public auction ... Very desirable property at the upper end of King street, immediately west of the Virginia House. The lot is upwards of 100 feet front on King street, running back about 170 feet. The improvements consists of a story and a half FRAME DWELLING, containing seven rooms, a BRICK negro Jail immediately in the rear, recently built of the best material and covered with slate. The building is forty feet square. The Stable Buggy House and other buildings are of wood, now and in good order -There is also a pump of fine water in the yard; the garden is large and in good state of cultivation. To any one engaged or wanting to engage in the purchase of slaves for the Southern market, this property possesses superior advantages, being situated near the principal entrances to the town a few hundred yards from the Depot of the Orange and Alexandria Rail Road, and without the limit of incorporation.

The above property will be shown or any information given by letter to anyone desirous of purchasing by Mr. E. Home, who now occupies the premises. I am authorized to say that the purchaser can get a permanent and punctual tenant at \$250 a year [sic].

The location of Edward Home's property was ideal for local slavers because of its prime location on the western end of King Street that was a stage route and not far from railroad depot and the docks in Alexandria. The property was only a few blocks away from the newly constructed Orange and Alexandria Rail Road depot, as mentioned in the Gazette. The slave pen on Duke Street, called Price and Birch & Co. Dealers in Slaves, and a slave mart also on Duke Street, were all situated near the depot to the railroad that provided access to transportation linking Alexandria with other cities on the coast and in the South. Having access to the major routes of transportation, and the means to transport slaves, was essential for success in the slave business (Artemel 1989:27).

Ed Home's property was adjacent to the Virginia House Hotel and Tavern that was situated immediately to the east of Edward Home's parcel of land (Alexandria County, Virginia Land Tax Records 1847-1850). Slave traders frequently plied their wares at taverns and hotels and may have done so during the time Home owned the land next door, though this has not been confirmed in records.

In 1852, W. Legg was reportedly the tavern operator for the Virginia House (Miller Personal communication 2006), though this has not been confirmed in any historical documents. Lucien Peyton placed an advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette in November 1853 announcing an available lease at the hotel. He described it as:

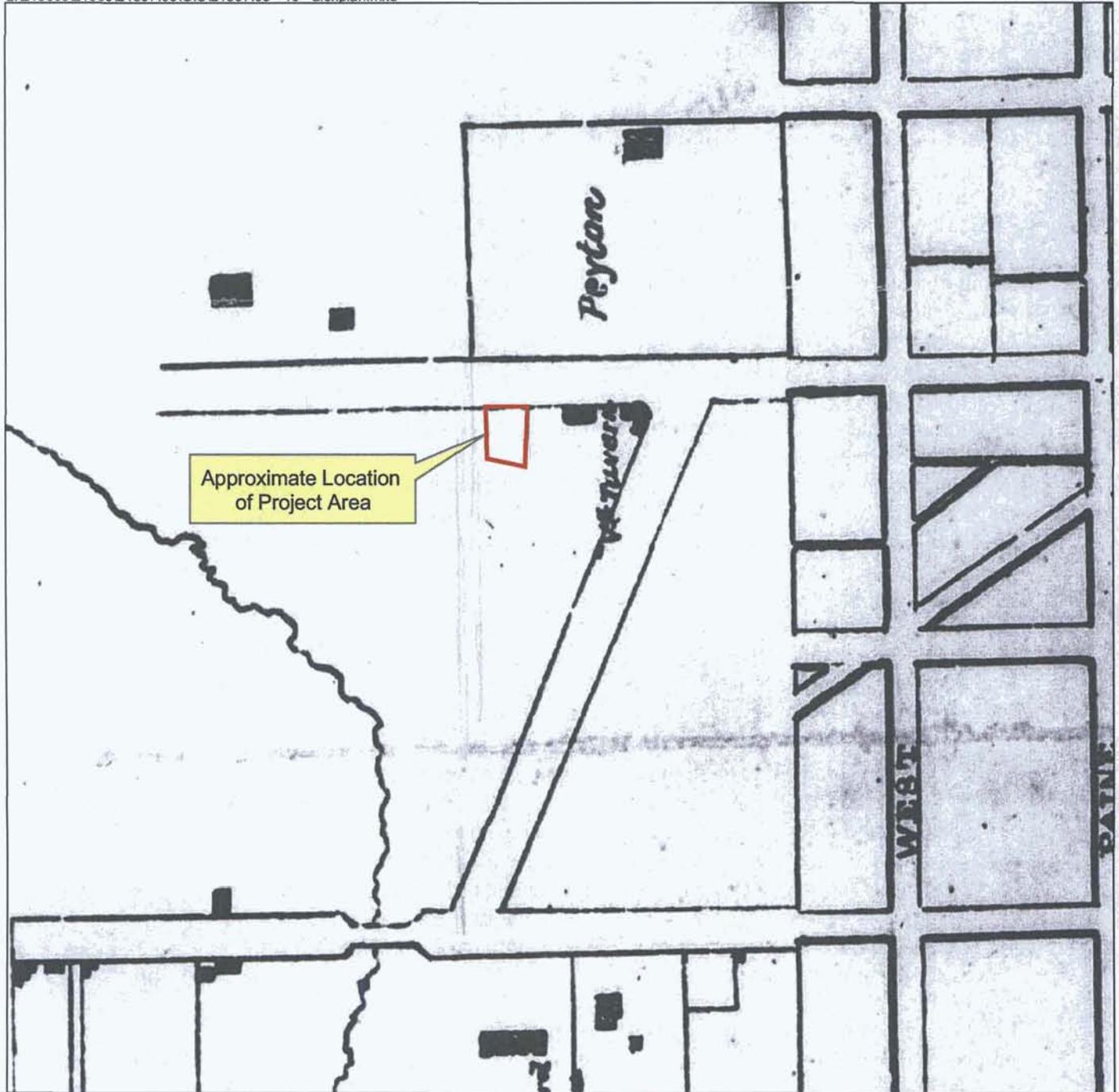
thoroughly repaired, having had a large addition-another story-constructed thereon. The facility contained about thirty bedrooms, many of them double... a large dining room, barroom, sitting room, and parlor. Besides the tavern house, there is on the premises a new stable, capable of accommodating 50 horses, a feed house, store house, and shedding for carriages. The lot attached contains near 2 acres with a pump of the best water in the city [AG 2 November 1853].

The Virginia House and another large building (perhaps the carriage house) are depicted on the 1862 Plan of Alexandria (reprinted from a circa 1852 map by the U.S. Sanitary Commission). The map does not show outbuildings or any structures within the current study area (Exhibit 8).

A description of slave related activity at the Virginia House may be lacking in historical documents, however, the information provided by Edward Home in his Alexandria Gazette advertisement suggests this type of business was conducted on the parcels of land examined here. The details in Edward Home's advertisement printed in the Alexandria Gazette in 1851 suggest the construction of the brick jail was probably a business investment for him.

Identified as a slave dealer in public records, Home moved to Alexandria after officials in Washington D.C. passed a law prohibiting the importation of slaves into the city for resale (Artemel 1989:37). Therefore, slavers such as Home, and his Washington neighbors Hatch Cook and John Cook had to relocate if they intended to remain in the slaving business. The notion that Edward Home purchased the property as a business investment is further supported by the fact that the parcel of land had a wood frame dwelling, and other wood buildings, made of lesser quality and less expensive materials than the brick and slate used to construct the jail.

Although it is uncertain when the dwelling house was built, the difference in the types of materials used to construct these two structures suggests the jail was far more valuable to Edward Home than the house. It also indicates the community Home was a part of, if only temporarily, was ripe for this type of business. Clearly, there were people in the neighborhood who were willing participants in the slave trade who might utilize a jail,



**1862 Plan of Alexandria Map
King Street
WSSI #21397.03
Not to Scale**

Map Source: Plan of Alexandria. Published by the United States Coast Survey, 1862. Library of Congress Geography and Map Divisions, Washington, D.C. Original Scale: 1 inch = 450 feet.

and Home provided the supplies for the obvious demand. With the sole exception of Edward Home, all of the land owners for the parcels discussed here owned slaves, including the next owner David A. Windsor, a brick maker who owned an "extensive brick and building business" with partner Charles Ford in the District (Federal Population Census 1860; Sprouse 1996:2165).

Within three months of the publication of the Gazette advertisement, on November 17, 1851, Edward and Mary Home sold their property on King Street to David A. Windsor, (Alexandria, Virginia Deed Book M3:549). It is unclear whether or not Home and his family remained on the property after this conveyance; however, there is one Edward Home listed in the City Directory for Washington and Georgetown for 1853, indicating he was running the Steamboat Hotel located between Pennsylvania Avenue and B Street. By 1860, he does not appear on either census for the District or Alexandria.

It is unlikely that David Windsor resided on the land discussed here, considering he only owned the property for one month. According to Historian Edith Sprouse, David A. Windsor was the son of Richard Windsor, an Alexandria citizen who married a woman named Mary Catherine Burke, the daughter of Levi and Jane E. Burke (Sprouse 1996:2164, 2165). It is uncertain where the young couple lived when they first married, however they appear to have moved around frequently throughout the 1850's and 1860's in Virginia and the District of Columbia, according to census records.

On December 19, 1851 Windsor conveyed the same land he acquired from Edward Home, to Henry Bontz, a butcher. Henry Bontz was the son of George Bontz, also a butcher, and contemporary of Francis Peyton. The property is described as follows:

a certain piece or parcel or lot of ground, situate, lying, and being in the County of Alexandria and State of Virginia, and on the south side of King Street extended and beginning at the north east corner of Hooff's Meadow and running east on King Street extended One hundred and eight feet then South with the Western line of the Wagon Yard of the Virginia House two hundred feet- thence Westwardly with the line of Minorca Foy, one hundred and forty feet -thence north with the line of Hooff's Meadow One hundred and forty five feet to the Beginning [Alexandria, Virginia Deed Book M3:605].

Land tax records show that in 1852 Henry Bontz, and his wife, Harriet, owned the properties described as on "King Street Extended," which was assessed at \$2000 as it had been when Edward and Mary Home owned in 1851. Still, no specific acreage is noted for the relevant parcels (Alexandria County, Virginia Land Tax Records 1852).

Henry Bontz married Harriet Scarce on June 1, 1840 (Pippenger 1994:53). It is uncertain where the newlyweds lived after they were married; however in 1849, Henry Bontz was the highest bidder at an auction where he acquired 2 acres of land in Alexandria near Wolf and Wilkes Streets (Fairfax County, Virginia Deed Book 67:237). The following year in 1850, Henry and Harriet Bontz owned real estate valued at \$3000 and \$4000 worth of personal property, and were included in the agricultural census. This census

indicated they owned four horses, six milk cows, one working oxen, and 12 hogs, all assessed together as being worth \$500 in livestock. In this census the Bontz family also reportedly had 83 bushels of Rye, 100 bushels of Indian corn, and 20 bushels of Oats.

The 1850 population census for the town of Alexandria has the 30 year old Bontz enumerated as the head of the household and was employed as a butcher. Harriet was 26 years old, and her place of birth was noted as New York. Her father, William B. Scarce, was also the proprietor of the Virginia House Hotel and Tavern around this time in 1857.

The Bontz household also had and two children who were attending school. One child was named Mary C. and was eight years old, while the other was Arylevinia (Ara Lavinia), who was 5 years old. A 22 year old woman named Mary F (probably Harriet's sister) was also residing with the couple. The Bontz family had four slaves living with them in Alexandria, one 16 year old mulatto boy, two "black" girls aged 12 and 13, and one male mulatto infant. The Bontz family owned \$3000 in real estate, according to this census. Some of the people living near the Bontz family, according to the census form, were labourers, a grave digger, a gardener, other butchers, brick makers, and merchants.

Butchers in the West End were somewhat geographically isolated from the center of activity in Alexandria due to the nature of their business; however they participated in public events and clearly had pride in their occupation. This is evidenced in the 1852 George Washington Birthday parade held in Alexandria, when Henry Bontz acted as the "Marshall of the local butchers" and marched in the parade (Miller 1987a:146).

According to land tax records, by 1857 the property on King Street was apparently subdivided into five lots. From 1857-1865, the assessment for buildings on the property had increased to \$1500, suggesting that Henry Bontz had added buildings or other improvements to the property (Alexandria County, Virginia Land Tax Records).

In 1859 and 1860, tragedy struck the Bontz family, when two of their children died. In 1859, their daughter was stillborn, and the following year another daughter, Betty died of dysentery at the age of 6 years old and 11 months (AG 1 September 1860; Sprouse 1996:172). In 1860, Henry was 41 years old and was still working as a butcher while living with his wife, Harriet, who was now 36 years old. Henry and Harriet had four children living with them who ranged in age from three to 18 years old. Their children were Mary C., A. V. (Ara Lavinia), Albert H., and Ella. The Bontz family also had a 60 year old mulatto woman living with them whose name was Nanty Hennings; it is unclear how she is related to the family. Historic maps and census records show the Bontz family was living along Seminary Road from the 1860s through the 1890s.

The Civil War Years

In 1861, Henry Bontz voted in the West End for secession. In this same year, Bontz had two slaves living with him, and four horses, two vehicles, seven cattle, 12 hogs, and one clock were listed in personal property tax records (Sprouse 1996:172). This description indicates that the western end of Alexandria was still sparsely populated and still somewhat agricultural. Hooff's Meadow was the largest open acreage on the city block

for animals to graze, and also contained a slaughter house on the premises, which Henry Bontz probably utilized as a butcher.

During the war in Alexandria Henry Bontz continued to pay taxes on the property on King Street, indicating he still owned the premises, though he sold one parcel in 1863 to Elizabeth Tyler, trustee for William Richardson. The property he conveyed to her is described as follows (Exhibit 9):

Beginning at a point on the South side of King street, at the Western line of the Wagon Yard of the Virginia House and running thence Westwardly, with King street, and binding thereon fixty six feet more or less to an alley about four feet in width; thence Southwardly, one hundred and seventy five feet more or less; thence in a South easterly direction, fifty six feet more or less to the western line of the said Wagon Yard, thence with said line to the Beginning, with the right of way over the said ally, in common with others, entitled thereon [sic]" [Alexandria, Virginia Deed Book W3:191].

In the 1860s the parcel of land where the Virginia House was situated, directly east of the study area, became the quarters for the Old Dominion Rifles, 6th Battalion Virginia Volunteers (Exhibit 10) (Wallace 1986:91, 99,100). What impact this occupation had on the study area is not known. No records were found that provide information concerning activities that specifically took place on the study area during the Civil War. If the jail constructed in 1850-1851 was still present during the occupation on the property next door it is possible this building was used in a similar manner as other buildings in Alexandria had been during the war. For example, the slave pen on Duke Street and the Alexandria City Jail were used by the military to detain prisoners of war (Miller 1987b:10; 12). Other buildings throughout the city were occupied as quarters for soldiers or laborers, and many buildings were destroyed and robbed for materials.

Maps covering the Civil War years do not offer a detailed view of the properties examined here, however they indicate the types of activities that took place in the area and show the development of the neighborhood by this time. McDowell's 1862 map shows several buildings in the project area vicinity but none appear to be clearly within the project area (Exhibit 11).

The 1863 Commissary map shows several stables in the central portion of the Virginia House lot and a sink (latrine) in the southwestern corner of that property (Exhibit 12). This map may not be completely accurate, as Prince Street is misidentified as Commerce Street. A schematic drawing of the stables obscures the portion of the map that should show details of the study property. Finally, the 1860s Army corps map also shows several buildings to the north and west of the project area but no buildings are shown within the study property and the Virginia House is omitted (Exhibit 13).



**1842 Plat with Deed Measurements
and 2006 Data Overlays
King Street
WSSI #21397.03
Scale: 1" = 60'**

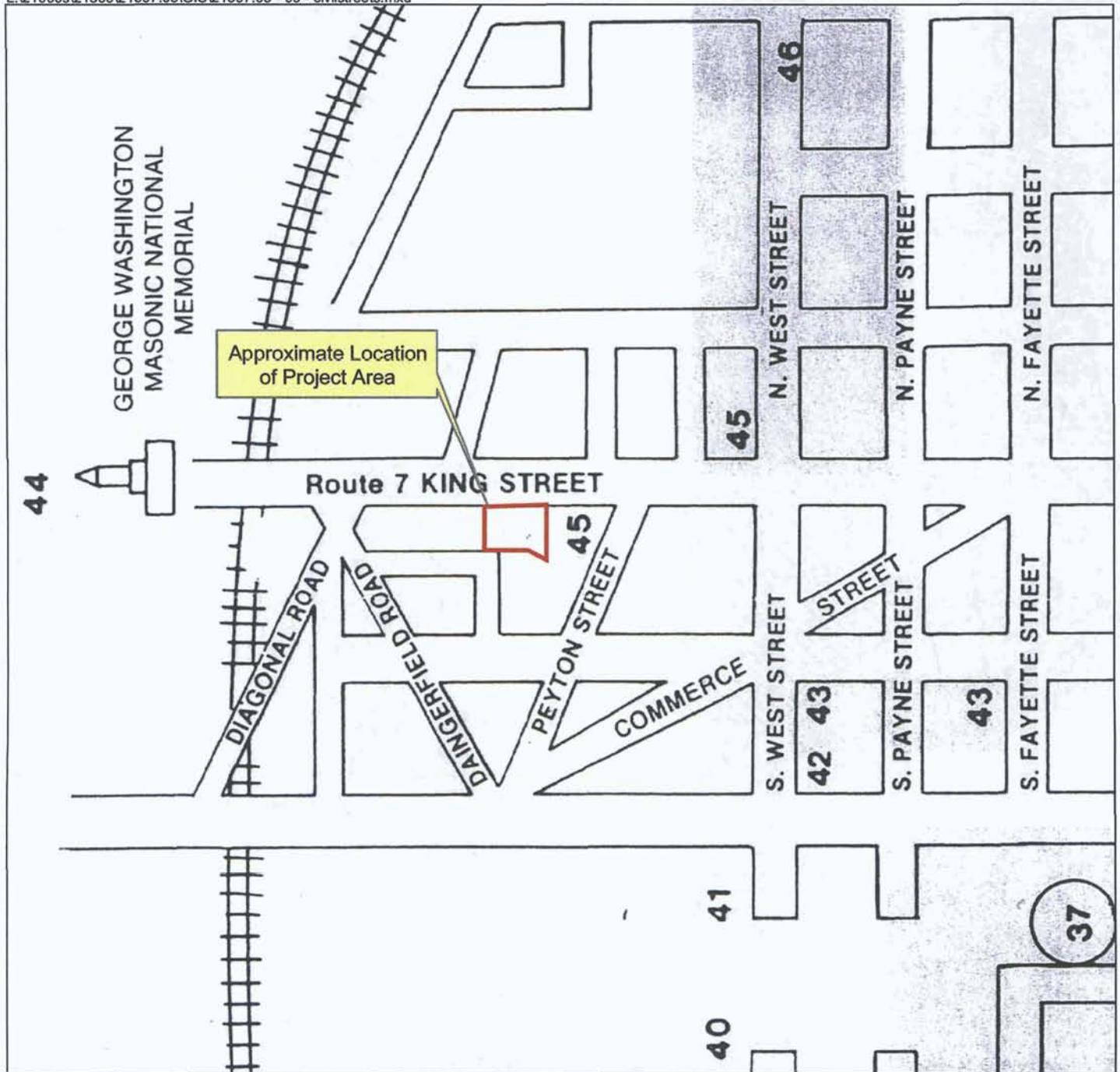
-  1863 - Henry Bontz and Eliza Talyor
-  1863 - 4 foot Alley - Property Division in Deed Description between Eliza Tyler and Henry Bontz
-  2006 Buildings

1842 Map Source: 108' on King, 1842
Arlington County Land Book A: 120

1863 Deed: Alexandria, Virginia Deed Book W3:191

1850 Deed: Alexandria, Virginia Deed Book M3:83

2006 Overlays - City of Alexandria GIS, 2006



Street Guide to Civil War Alexandria

King Street

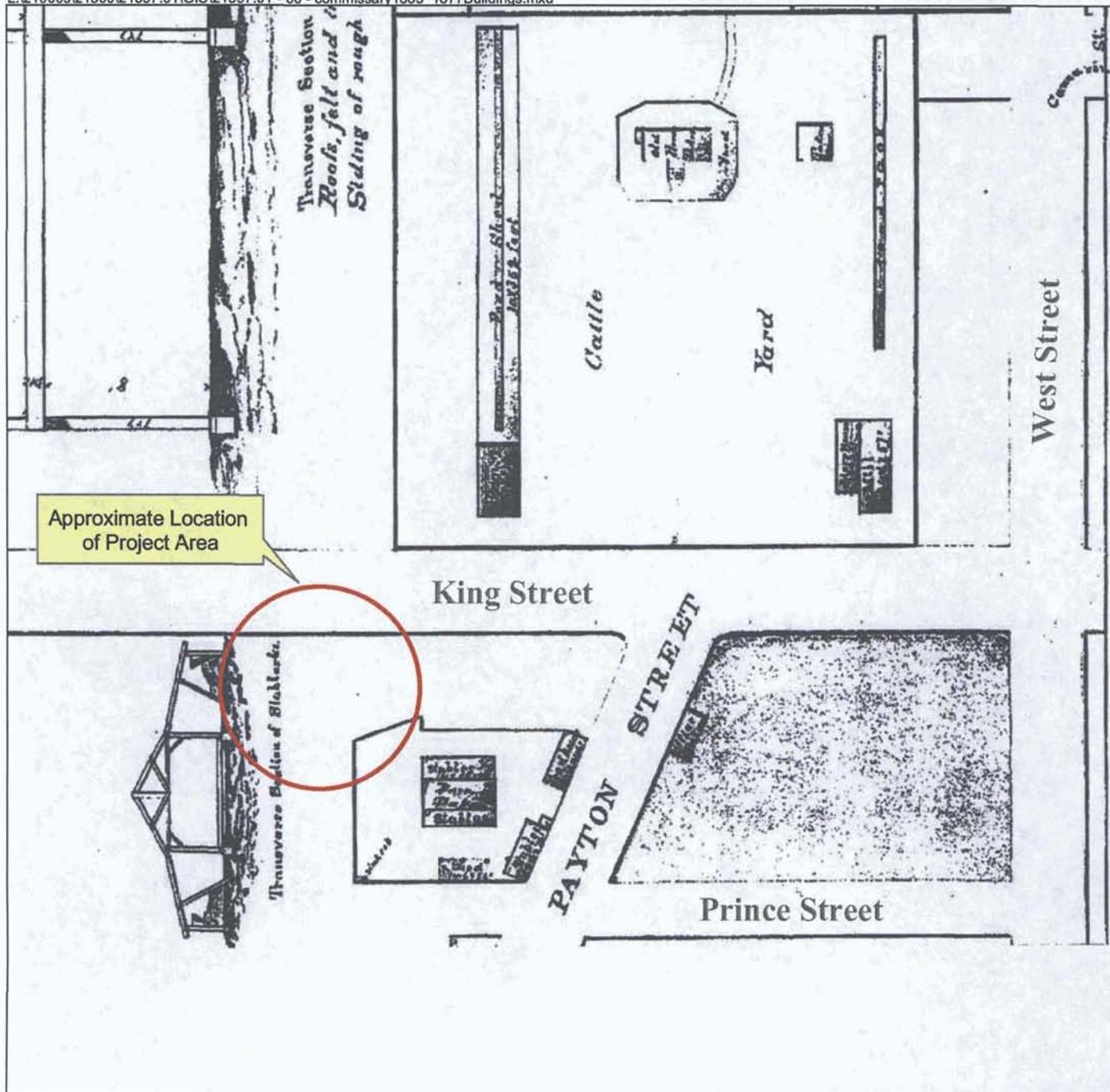
WSSI #21397.03

Not to Scale

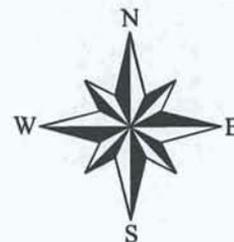
45 Quarters, Old Dominion Rifles,
6th Battalion Virginia Volunteers

Map Source: "A Street Guide to
Civil War Alexandria". 1995. Published
by Fort Ward Museum and Historical Site.

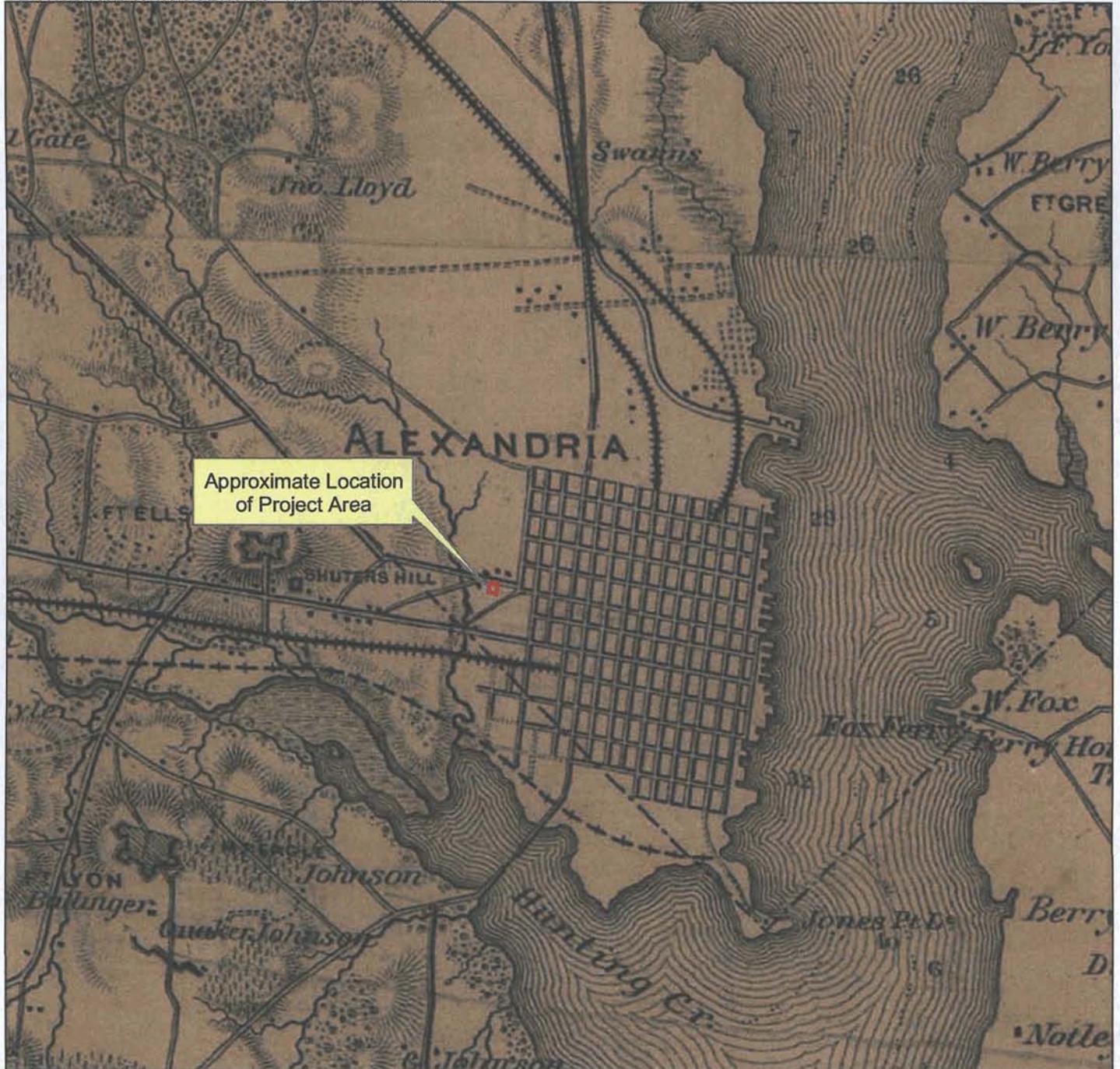




1863 Commissary Map
 King Street Documentary Study
 WSSI #21397.03
 Not to Scale



Map Source: Commissary Map, Alexandria, Virginia, 1863.
 War Department, Office of the Quartermaster General,
 U.S. National Archives and Records Administration.



Approximate Location
of Project Area

1862 McDowell Map
Northeast Virginia and Vicinity of Washington D.C.
King Street
WSSI #21397.03
Scale: 1" = 1/2 mile



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



**1860's United States Army Corps of Engineers Map
Alexandria, Arlington County and Fairfax County, VA
King Street
WSSI #21397.03
Scale: 1" = 1/4 mile**



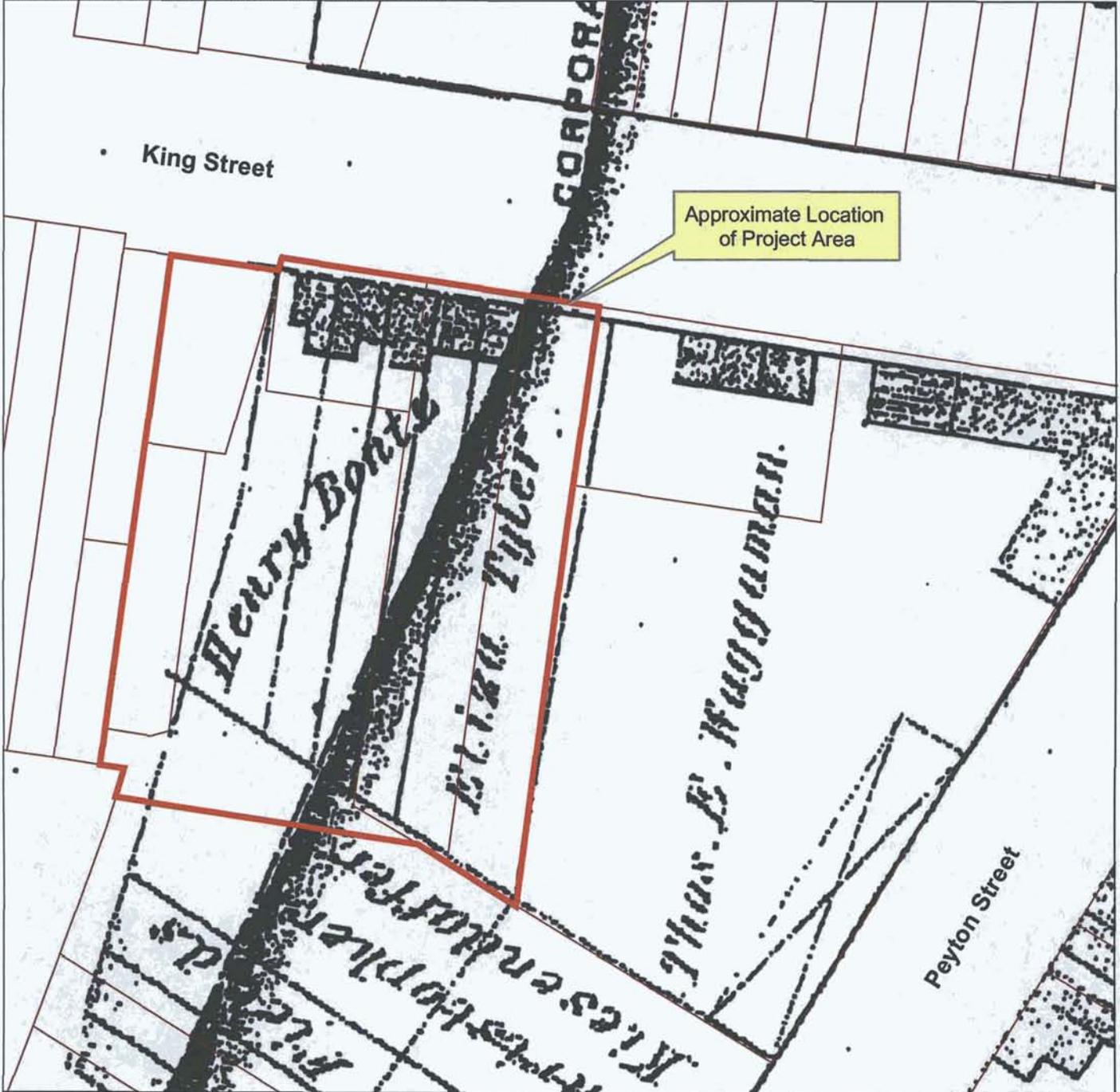
Map Source: "Detailed map of part of Virginia from Alexandria to the Potomac River above Washington, D.C." 1867, Army Corps of Topographical Engineers. Original Scale: Unknown.

Throughout the war years the Alexandria Gazette newspaper covered the devastation to the land in the West End neighborhoods, including a description of Francis Peyton's former estate and the Virginia House properties occupied by Union troops. An unknown Gazette reporter writes,

Aspen Grove, formerly one of the most beautiful residences in the city, has likewise suffered, being very much defaced. Nearly all the trees in front of the Mansion have been killed, the bark being rubbed or cut off, and the main building and outbuildings completely gutted, and so mutilated that will require a large outlay to repair the damage done. The Virginia House is in a shocking condition, being much defaced and very dirty. Most of the vacant stores at the upper end of King Street, are now occupied mostly by blacks, who have opened eating houses, and a good business in this line is being done [sic] [Miller 1987a:209].

In another article an unnamed reporter writes,

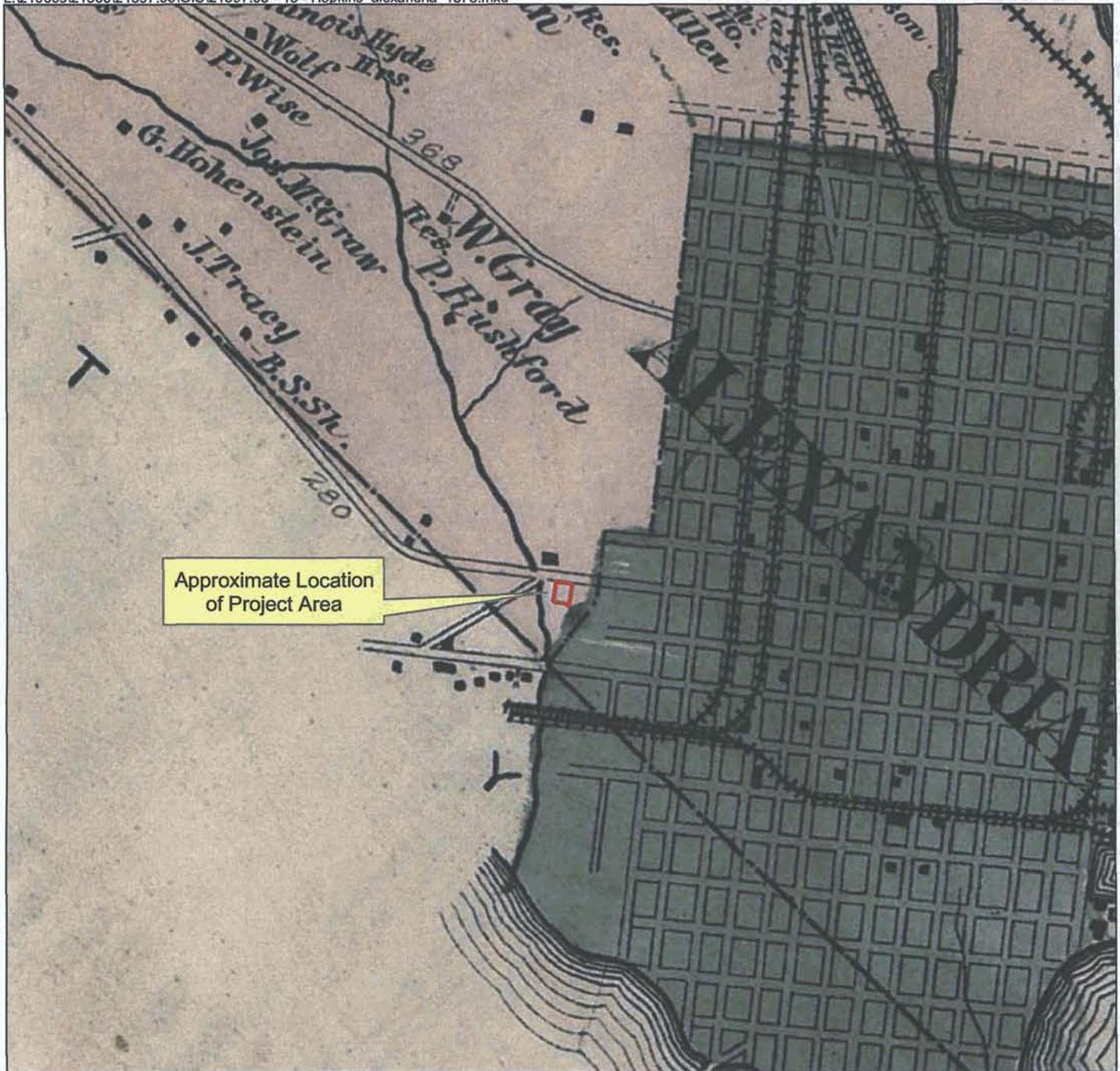
the traffic carried on by the colored population with the soldiers, many persons are engaged in the sale of this forbidden article, and large quantities of bad liquors are disposed of daily to the troops, and its effects are often visible in the streets. Duke Street is now the Principal thoroughfare for travel and transportation; the exceedingly rough condition of King Street rendering it difficult of passage. The Orange and Alexandria Depot is being fitted up with gas, and is to be used by the Federal Government for their purposes. Trains are kept constantly running on the road for some distance up. The residences of many of our citizens are closed, but some are being opened and reoccupied. Those of our population, who spend the summer and fall months in the surrounding country, are returning to their city homes. The lot of the Virginia House is now used as a cattle yard, where the cattle for the use of the Federal army are kept at night. Most of the cattle are very fine, and it is a sight to see them gathered in this yard at nights [Miller 1987a:209-210].



1877 Hopkins Map of Alexandria
King Street
WSSI #21397.03
Scale: 1" = 50'



Map Source: Hopkins Map of Alexandria, 1877.
Alexandria Library. Original Scale: unknown.



1878 Hopkins Map
Alexandria, VA
King Street
WSSI #21397.03
Scale: 1" = 1/4 mile



Map Source: "Alexandria County, Virginia. Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1878. By G.M. Hopkins in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington". Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington D.C. Original Scale: 2 Inches = 1 mile.

The Post War Years

During the next decade, Henry Bontz does not appear in any available land tax records for Alexandria. In 1877, Henry Bontz was included on G. M. Hopkins' *Map of Alexandria*, confirming that he still owned the properties at 1520, 1522, 1524, King Street and that several buildings were present fronting on King Street (Exhibit 14). Elizabeth Tyler is shown as the owner of the adjacent properties conveyed in 1863 on this map. Hopkins 1878 map shows the project area on the outskirts of the city but provides no additional details (Exhibit 15). Henry Bontz is placed on Hopkins' 1879 *Map of Fairfax County* at his home near the Theological Seminary so it is unlikely that he lived on King Street by this time.

In 1885, Henry Bontz re-appears in Alexandria land tax records as a citizen of Fairfax County now, though he apparently still owned the property on King Street. In the Alexandria City land tax records for 1885, the property described as "lot on king st. extended, situate ½ miles west of the courthouse." The land was assessed at \$700 for buildings on the property and \$1200 total for the land and structures, indicating a considerable depreciation in value of both buildings and land compared to previous years. At the end of the decade, Bontz's land was still assessed at the same rate as it was in 1885.

Harriet and Henry Bontz apparently resided on a 74 acre property near the Theological Seminary in Fairfax County, as reported in both of their obituaries, from at least the 1880s and likely earlier. Henry Bontz's obituary was published in the *Alexandria Gazette* on November 14, 1892. It stated, "Mr. Henry Bontz, a well-known citizen of Fairfax County, and who had many friends in this city, died at his home, west of the Theological Seminary, yesterday, aged 75 years. Mr. Bontz for many years conducted the butchering business here and was well and favorably known by all our older citizens."

Henry's will, written in 1891 includes a partial inventory of his estate. He left all of his real and personal estate to Harriet for the remainder of her life. Upon her death, his son Albert received "my farm known as Fair View" upon which I now reside and being situate in Falls Church Township, Fairfax County, Virginia together with all the stock wagons, carriages and farming utensils and implements upon the said farm... Excepting however from the said farm, the tenement and two acres of land adjoining now in the occupancy of my daughter Ora Lavinia Creed and her family... and not hereinbefore disposed of to my four daughters Mary Catherine Terrett, Ara Lavinia Creed, Ella Handy Brown and Harriet Beauregard Hansborough, to be equally divided between them" (Fairfax County, Virginia Will Book 682:38).

One year following Henry Bontz's death in 1892 his property was described in land tax records as a "lot on King Street extended" and was assessed at \$1000 total value, with \$700 for buildings.

The neighborhood around Henry Bontz's property was described in an Alexandria Gazette article printed December 31, 1892. The headline was "Building in Alexandria." This article describes the rate and quality of progress and construction that took place over the earlier few years. The report writes:

The steady increase in building in Alexandria, as has from time to time been commented on in the Gazette, is remarkable, which compared with the lethargy exhibited but a few years ago. Now people build houses here and in Washington and other places to sell and speculate on... 'Tis true most of the houses are of moderate dimensions, but they are stylish and fitted with modern conveniences, are attractive and in many cases are erected by people who occupied them... One hundred and sixty five thousand dollars were expended this year on the erection of new houses. The additions to Portner Brewery along will cost \$35,000... The suburbs are by no means what they were last year. What were then barren squares with rail fences in the north, northeast and northwest are dotted with cozy residences... Lots compared with other localities, are cheap in that section and are sure to attract builders. The building of an electric railway from this city to Washington so often talked about is sure to crystallize into a fact; it is a demand of the times, and when that shall have been accomplished..... Alexandria will take a spurt which will be marvelous to the enthusiastic as well as to the conservative. The Auditor this year issued 127 permits for the erection of buildings, and with the steady increase of our population this number is bound to be greatly exceeded during next year. We all feel that our old city has taken on new life, and we are overjoyed to see it. We have waited long and patiently for the turn in the tide, been held in derision by those of other places and humbugged and deceived by those who made stupendous promises and fulfilled none.

Early 20th Century

In 1900, Henry Bontz's daughters conveyed their interest and title to 7,335 square feet of the land (1400, 1520, 1522, and 1524 King Street) to Robert J. Thomas. In 1902, Gordon Thomas, Robert's son, became the owner and he conveyed the same square footage to John W. Creed in 1916 following a chancery court case between Robert J. Thomas' heirs. The Chancery Court Case was resolved in 1916 and the Complainant was Gordon Thomas and the defendants were Fanny Dixon, John H. Thomas, Mary Belle Pirtle, John Bashaw, Clairborne Pirtle, Mary Pirtley and Garvin Thomas. The land conveyed to John Creed is described as follows:

March 31, 1916

Beginning at "B" a stake in the south line of King Street extended where the same is intersected by the west line of the passageway through the building, and at the northeast corner of Lot No. 1; thence along the south side of King Street extended, South $75^{\circ} 45'$ East $36 \frac{8}{10}$ feet to "C", a stake; thence with the line of said lot South $11^{\circ} 28'$ West, $179 \frac{7}{10}$ feet to "D", a stake in a line of fence posts; thence north $53^{\circ} 7'$ West, 56 feet to "E", a stake on the south side of a fence post, a corner of Lot No. 1; thence with the line of Lot No. 1, North $17^{\circ} 14'$ East, $118 \frac{2}{10}$ feet to "G", the southeast corner of the brick addition, on the west side of the passageway; thence with the brick wall of the building along the west side of said passageway North $14^{\circ} 15'$ East, 40 feet to the place of beginning, and containing seven thousand three hundred and thirty five (7335) square feet of land, (Magnetic Variation $4^{\circ} 21'$ West)... the said lot of ground being part of a larger lot of ground which was conveyed to Henry Bontz by David A. Windsor by deed dated December 9, 1851, and recorded in Liber M No. 3, page 605, and which was devised by the said Henry Bontz to his four daughters, Mary C. Terrett, Lavinia Creed, Ella H. Brown and Harriet Hansborough by last will and testament duly admitted to probate as lot No. 2 on the plat made by Henry Crocker of his said survey of December 29, 1900 and the lot hereby conveyed being subject to the use of an alley four feet wide on the east side of said lot by the owners of the lot adjoining on the east and said lot being conveyed to said Robert J. Thomas by Mary C. Terrett et als by deed dated January 5 1901, and being known as No. 1520 and 1522 King Street Alexandria, Virginia [Alexandria, Virginia Deed Book 65:228].

According to an application for the Register of 100 Year Old Buildings Located Outside the Historic District in Alexandria, city ordinance #2180, submitted in 1977, the property at 1524 King Street was an extension on 1522, and therefore also considered a part of the same building as those at 1520 and 1522 King Street.

The Chancery Court Case among Robert J. Thomas' heirs includes the following information from depositions taken from neighbors of the properties at 1520, 1522, and the extension at 1524 King Street (and 1400 King Street).

Gordon Thomas responds to questions about the property:

My father has been dead for the past twelve or thirteen years: and in that time the properties have not been rented one third of the time all told, and for a considerable period they have not been rented at all, except on piece... the only tenants come from then obtainable were the lowest class of tenants... for a considerable time the premises have become dilapidated and have been pulled to pieces by trespassers until the structures thereon are mainly valuable only for the old brick in the walls, although the land itself is valuable because in the entire neighborhood ice buildings and residences have been erected... The premises I cannot get insured nor rented and taxes are accruing thereon, and this condition has practically existed for the last few years and I desire to avail myself of my privilege...

Gordon Thomas goes into more detail about the properties stating:

1520 and 1522 King Street are part of a dilapidated brick row that were old houses when I was a youngster, and old residents (a gentleman about seventy years old) states that they were old structures when he was a boy, and the walls of these were cracked and the plaster is falling off the woodwork is rotten and I have negotiated a sale of the land as soon as confirmed by the Court to the party owing the other part of the row who is going to erect two good houses on the three lots, as the present structures are absolutely of no practical use, and the last tenant in one of the Thomas houses was an Italian who was allowed to go in thinking that if anything possibly was gotten out of him for the rent it would be better than nothing and he has since voluntarily moved out and no insurance can be affected...

The parcels in this deed are described as:

Robert J. Thomas died seised and possessed of premises numbered 1400, 1520, 1522 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia, located on the south side of King Street, said No. 1520 and 1522 being between the old Corporation Line and Peyton Street, fronting 36.8 feet, more or less, on King Street and running back between 118.2 and 179.7 feet...[sic] [Alexandria, Virginia Chancery Court Case #519 Records March 30, 1916; Alexandria, Virginia Deed Book 65:228].

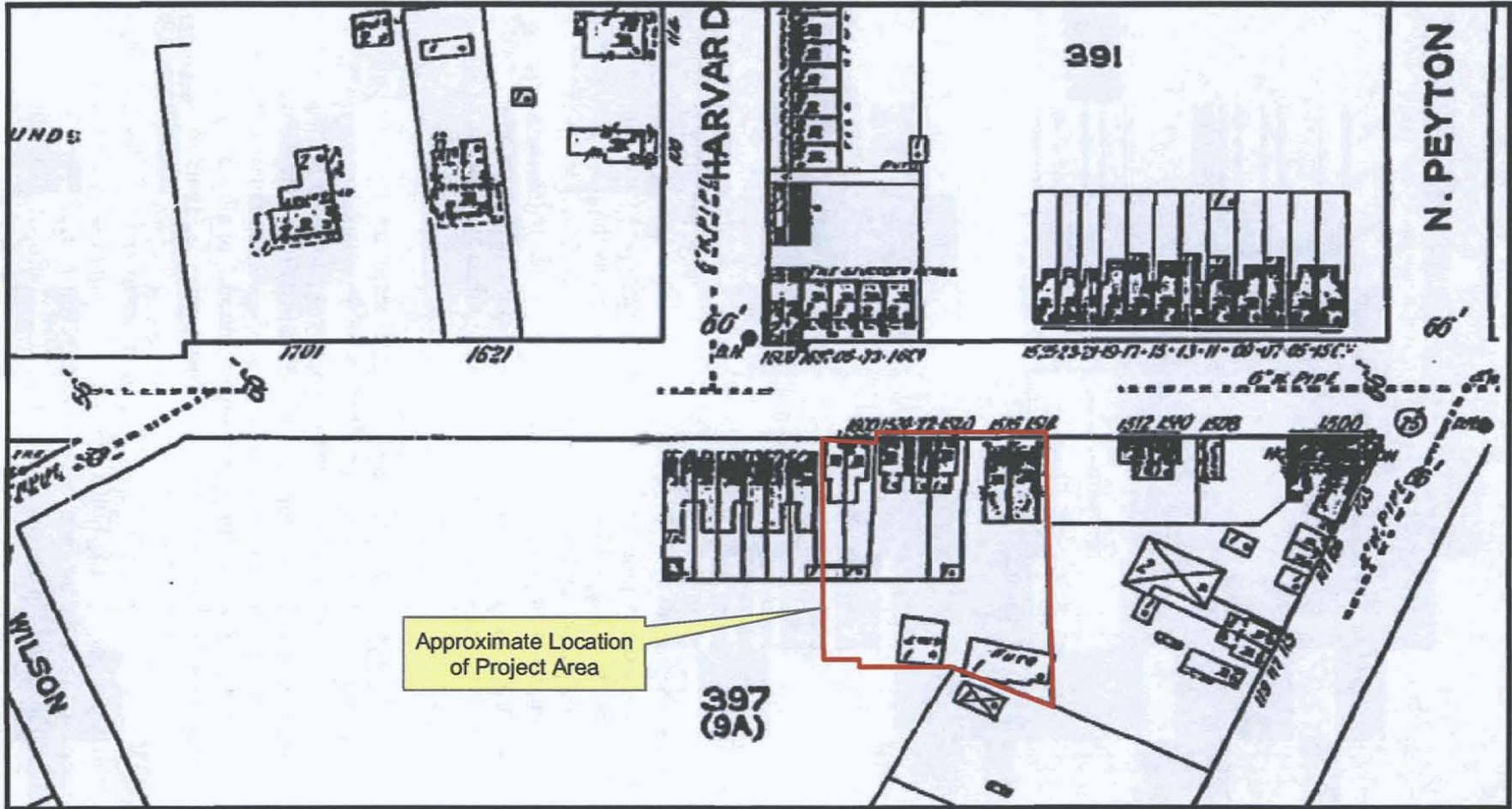
Later uses of these properties were not researched thoroughly, but include the following noted activities, alterations and improvements. The following information also illustrates the character of the west end of Alexandria at the beginning of the 20th century.

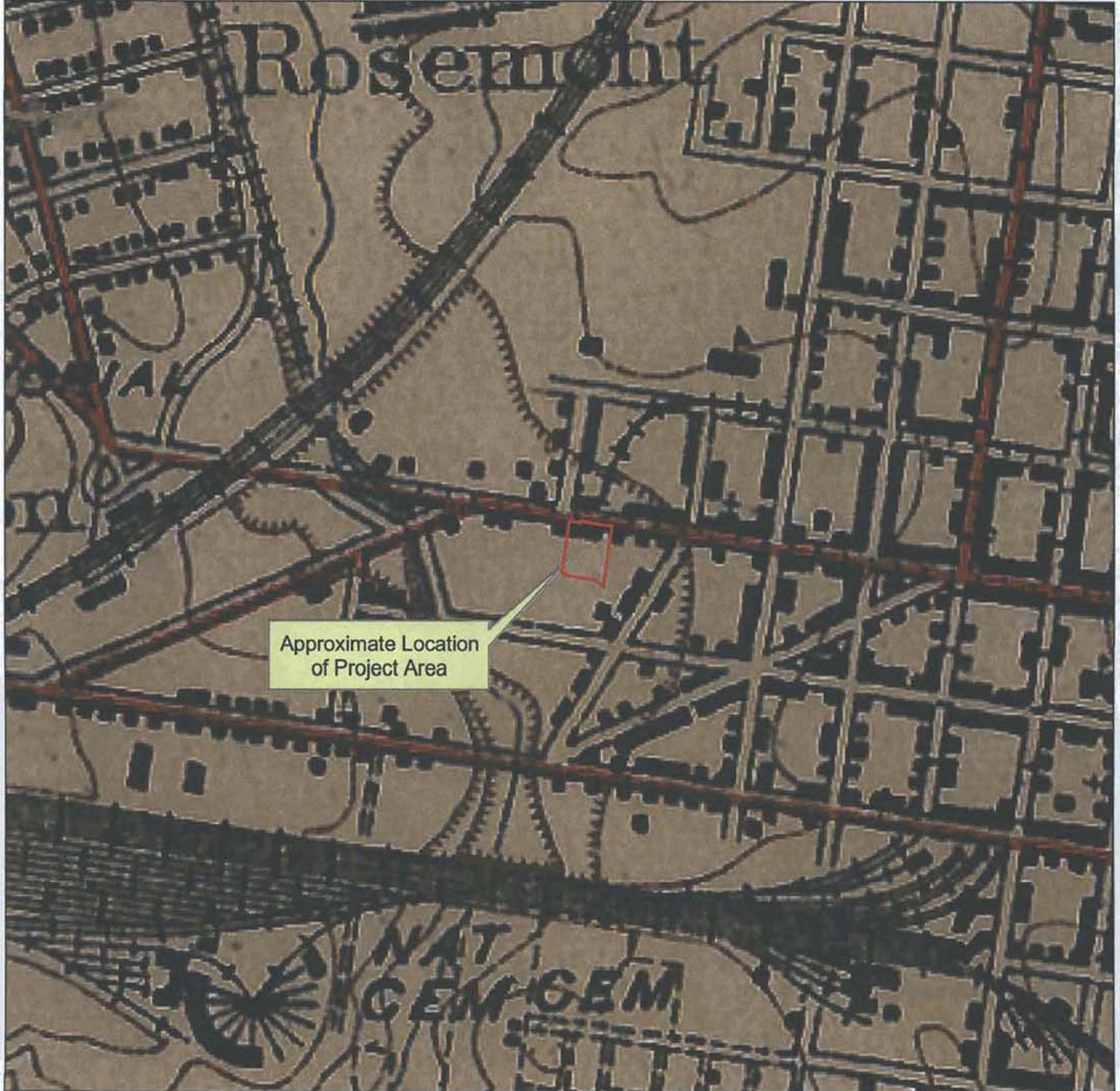
A Sanborn Company fire insurance map from 1921 shows the same configuration of buildings along King Street that was present in the study area prior to the demolition of several of these structures in the 21st century (Exhibit 16). A shed and garage are shown along the southern boundary of the project area.

It is likely that the study area was mostly residential at this time although no details have been located. According to historian T. Michael Miller, in 1927 a tornado tore through this city block, partially destroying the Hotel Jackson, formerly the Virginia House. By this time, the hotel apparently had been a hostelry for black travelers in the early 20th century and later for the “hired hands who brought cattle (drovers) and produce (wagoners) from the western counties, specifically Fairfax, Fauquier, and Loudoun. Rooms could be rented for fifteen cents and twenty-five cents” (Miller 2006, personal communication).

A 1929 USGS topographic map shows buildings within the study area along King Street but provides little additional information (Exhibit 17). The 1939 WPA Real Property Survey map indicates that the eastern and westernmost buildings within the project area were in use as single family residences at this time. The central buildings are identified as a business and dwelling and the surrounding area has mixed uses including residential, business, and industrial (Exhibit 18). No details of the study property are shown on the 1945 USGS map, although it can be seen that the city has expanded considerably to the north and west (Exhibit 19).

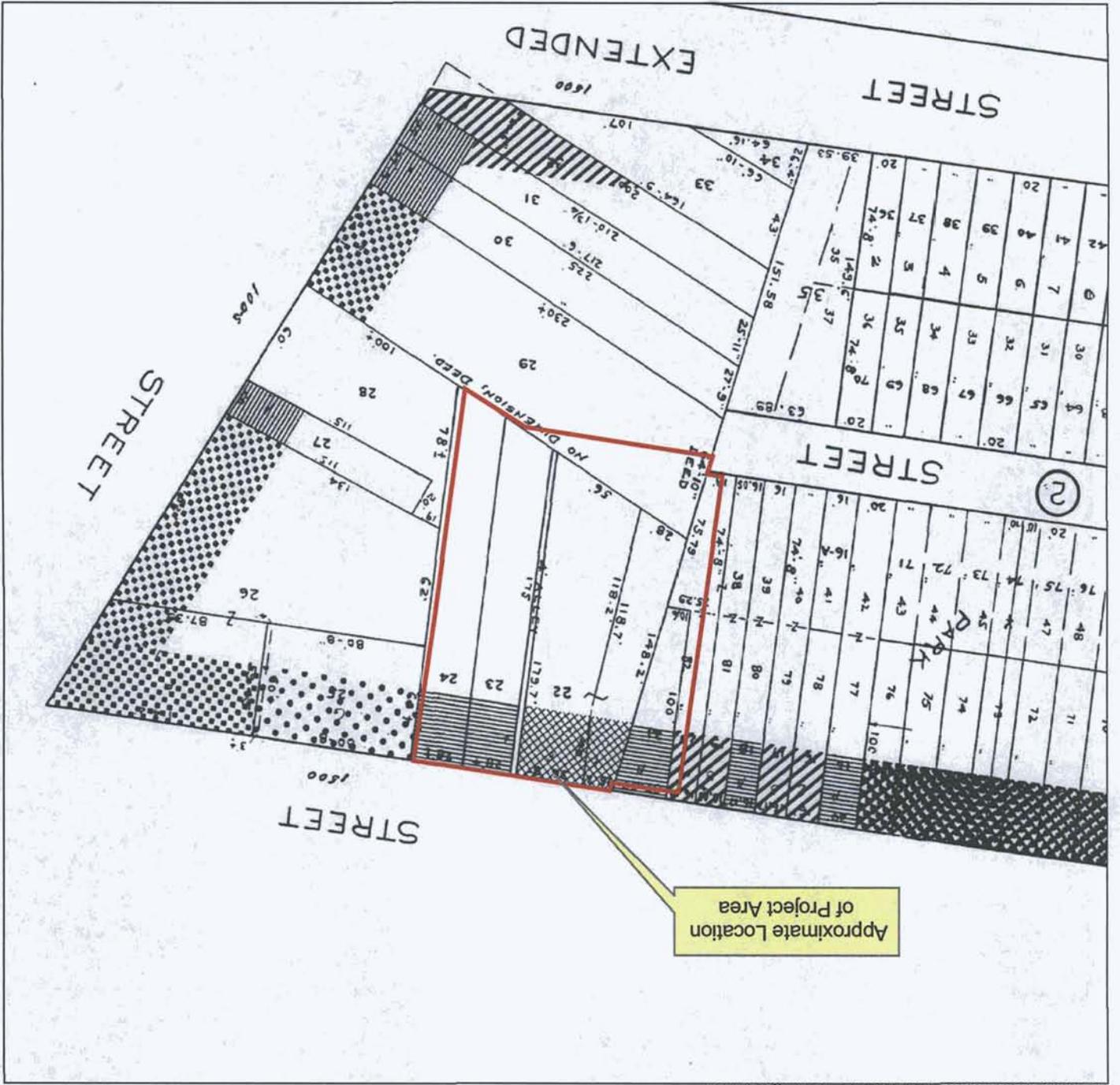
1921 Sanborn map of the King Street properties
King Street
WSSI #21397.03
Not to Scale





USGS Quad Map
DC Vicinity South, 1929
King Street
WSSI #21397.03
Scale: 1" = 1000'



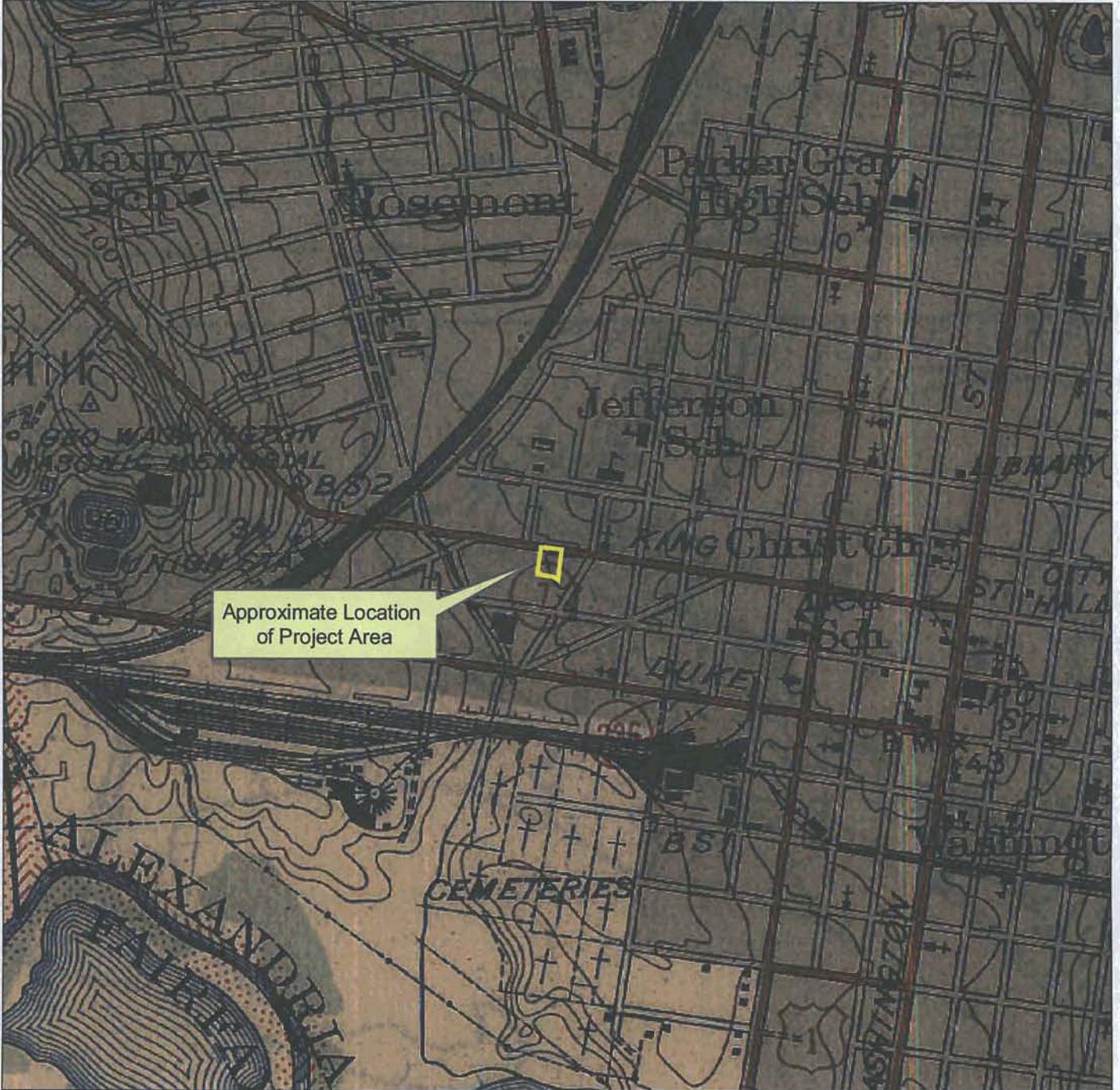


1939 Real Property Survey
WSSI #21397.03
King Street
Scale: 1" = 80'



-  SINGLE FAMILY
-  TWO-FOUR FAMILY
-  BUSINESS & DWELLING
-  BUSINESS
-  INDUSTRIAL
-  PARKING LOTS

Thunderbird Archeology
 A Division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.
 Map Source: Real Property
 Survey of Alexandria, Virginia
 WPA # 665-31-3-276, May 1939.
 Original Scale: Unknown.



USGS Quad Map
Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 1945
King Street
WSSI #21397.03
Scale: 1" = 1000'



Historic Technology of Bored Log Pipes and Log Water Pumps

The use and manufacture of bored log pipes and log pumps, alternately termed “log pipes”, “pipe logs”; and “pump logs”, seemingly regardless of their functionality as pumps or as pipes, dates to the 16th century or earlier. George Bauer Agricola of Saxony illustrated the manufacture and action of the bored log pumps employed at his mining operations in Bohemia in the mid-1500s. In North America, bored log pipes were used in the city of Boston's public water system, built in 1652 (Wegmann 1918:58). The use of log pipes appears to have been quite common in both rural and urban settings in colonial America by the 18th century (see Exhibits 20 and 21). Bored log pipes were used for wells on rural farmsteads and for both private and public water and sewage conveyance in cities. The logs were readily available in 18th and 19th century America and despite the labor intensive boring process, likely less expensive than metal or ceramic pipes in most areas. In the early 1830s, during Andrew Jackson's presidency, water was piped throughout the newly-rebuilt White House using bored logs.

It appears that manufacture of bored log pipes changed little from the Colonial era when craftsmen called pump-log borers made wooden pumps and pipes by drilling out logs lengthwise with an extendable cross-handled auger. As needed for the length of pipe, one or more extensions increased the length of the drill. Log pipes were normally joined by inserting a tapered end into a recessed end and sealing the joint with heated mutton fat (Tunis 1999:40).

Several 18th century U.S. Patent grants may represent contributions to the technology of log pumps and pipes, including Patent No. 130X granted to Theobald Bourke, Nov. 16, 1796 and U.S. Patent No. 222X granted to Mark Reeve Dec. 14, 1798. Although these patents are associated with pipes and pump for conveying water, due to the loss of records with the burning of the Patent Office in 1836, no additional information or drawings are available (U.S. Patent No. 130X, U.S. Patent No. 222X). U.S. Patent No. 28,400 was granted May 22, 1860 to G. M. Nye and A. T. Haviland of Elmira, New York for a Pump-Log Hollow Auger that used “four alternately and opposingly [sic] inclined cutters” (U.S. Patent No. 28,400).

Despite indications in the archival record of the ubiquity of 18th and 19th century bored log pipes and pumps, these devices are not well represented in the archeological record. This may be a function of preservation, as these wooden artifacts likely degrade quickly in drier soils. Replacement with metal pipes and pumps and subsequent disposal of the logs or a combination of these factors is also likely. One of the most thorough archeological studies of a log pump is found in William M. Jones' documentation of a 1960 archeological study of a late 18th century and early 19th century plantation and domestic site (DU78X) in Duval County, Florida (1985).

The log pump cylinder appeared in the form of a hollow log broken into two sections by the dragline that had exposed it. Placing the two jagged ends together...the cylinder totaled a length of 4.56 m with a diameter of 30.53 cm at the top and 20.51 cm at the bottom, and was made from a

cypress tree trunk...The log cylinder had been drilled throughout its length, with a 12.55 cm bore in the top section, and an 8.2 cm bore in the bottom section. A pine plug had been driven into the bore at this point. The water intake holes were 5.1 cm in diameter and were bored through the sides near the bottom of the cylinder...The outlet was a 10 cm hole bored through one side near the top of the cylinder where a pouring spout was likely placed. Directly opposite the outlet hole a flat place had been mortised in the outside wall and from which protruded two 'treenails', and several rusty wrought iron nails. The pump handle could have been anchored at this point [Jones 1985: 4-5].

Jones concluded that the pump was a suction type that had employed a moving piston and check valve housed in the upper bore and a foot valve in the lower bore (Jones 1985: 6-7).

A late 19th century fire well was discovered by Alexandria Archaeology in 2006. The well preserved pump was located in a water-filled circular dry-laid brick cylinder, 9 feet in diameter and 8 feet deep, located at the intersection of Gibbon and S. Pitt Streets, beneath the street and sidewalk (Shephard 2006). By the 19th century, many European and American cities, had designed various features for fire fighting into the municipal water systems, including removable plugs inserted into the mains. Early 20th century photographs of Alexandria document public pumps in the vicinity of King and Commerce Streets (see Exhibits 22 and 23).

Shephard described the fire well and log pump found in Alexandria as:

completely covered over with wide planks that rested on big timber supporting joists. In the center there was a hole cut in the planks and a large, telephone pole-like pump stood vertically. The upper part of the pump which would have stood above the street had been broken off and the 3 ½ foot-long pump handle and a foot long iron faucet valve handle had been inserted down into the hole in the top of the pump. The planks were removed and the pump lifted out. The bottom of the well was sampled and found to contain gray sand.

The pump was a solid wooden timber nine feet long and 1 foot in diameter. It had a 2 ½ inch hole bored through its length, aligned just off the center of the timber. The bottom of the timber was cut flat and the bore hole was plugged by a small piece of wood. Another hole, 2 inches in diameter, ran through the timber crosswise, about a foot up from the bottom. This was where the water was drawn in from the well. The top two feet of the pump consisted of a cone-shaped piece of wood with an iron collar at its bottom end and its narrow end at the top. It may be a separate piece of wood fitted over the upper end of the timber which had been cut to a narrower diameter to fit into this second piece. The two pieces now are tightly fit together and appear to be one (2006).

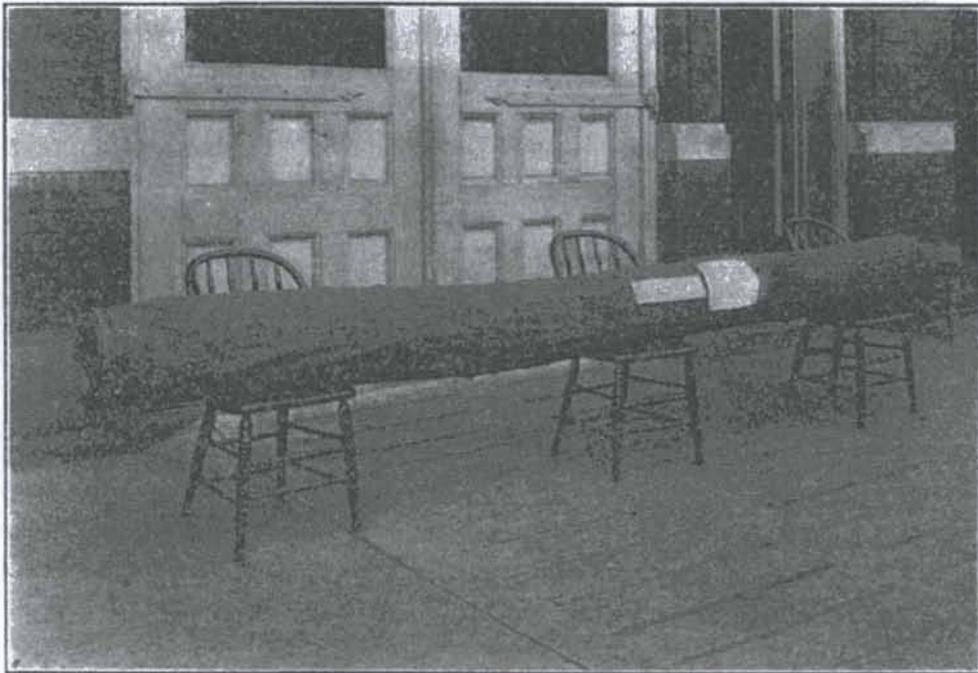


FIG. 5.—BORED HEMLOCK WATER PIPE, LAID ABOUT 1754.

Exhibit 20

Bored Hemlock (Log) Water Pipe, ca.1754

"Discussion" by Harry G. Payrow, "Historic Review of the Development of Sanitary Engineering in the United States During the Past One Hundred and Fifty Years: A Symposium," Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Volume 92 (1928), p. 1287. Used with permission of ASCE and EWRI

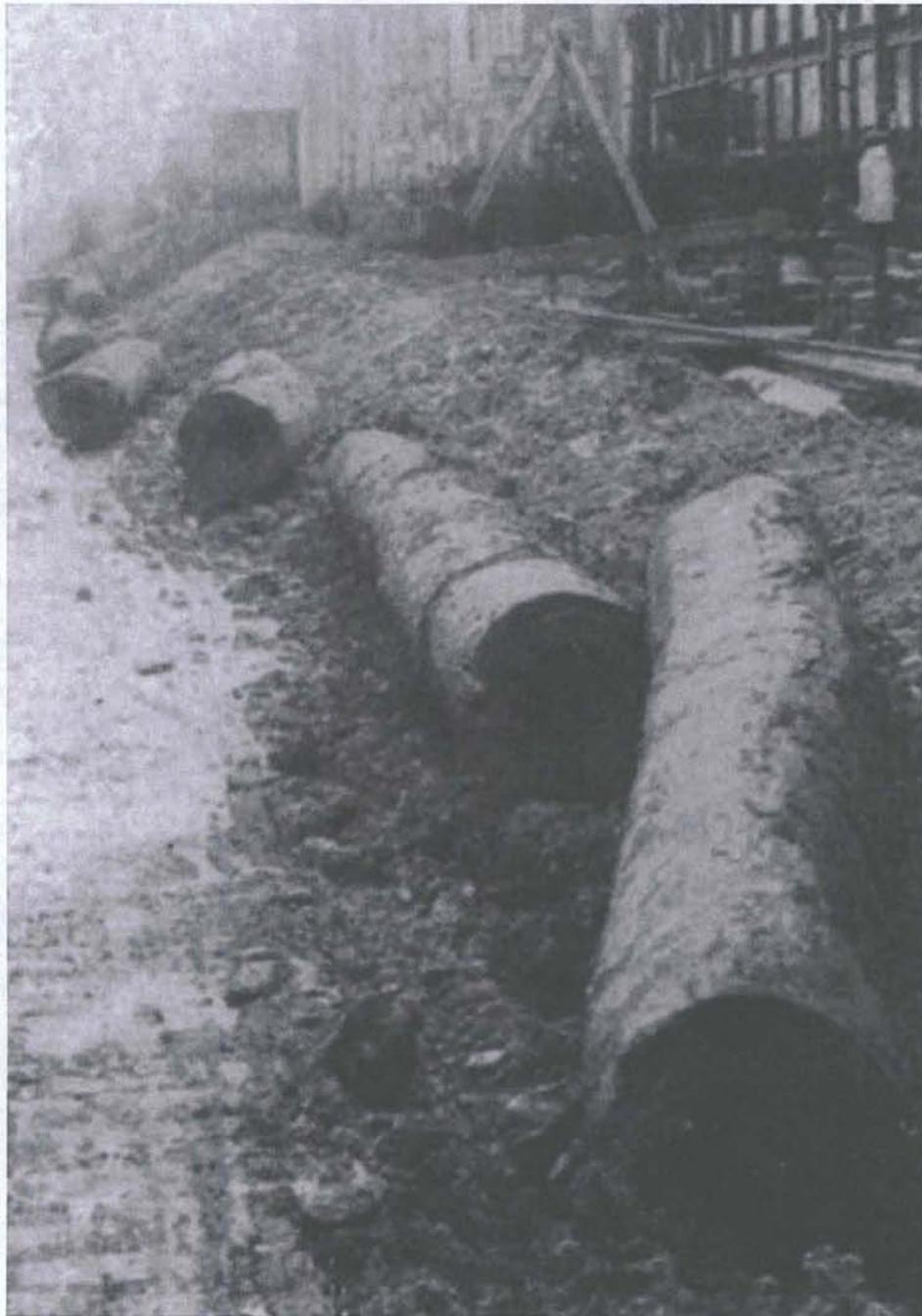


Exhibit 21

Bored Log Pipes Laid in Pennsylvania, ca. 1820
Cast Iron Pipe, Standard Specifications Dimensions and Weights (Burlington, New
Jersey: United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co., 1914).

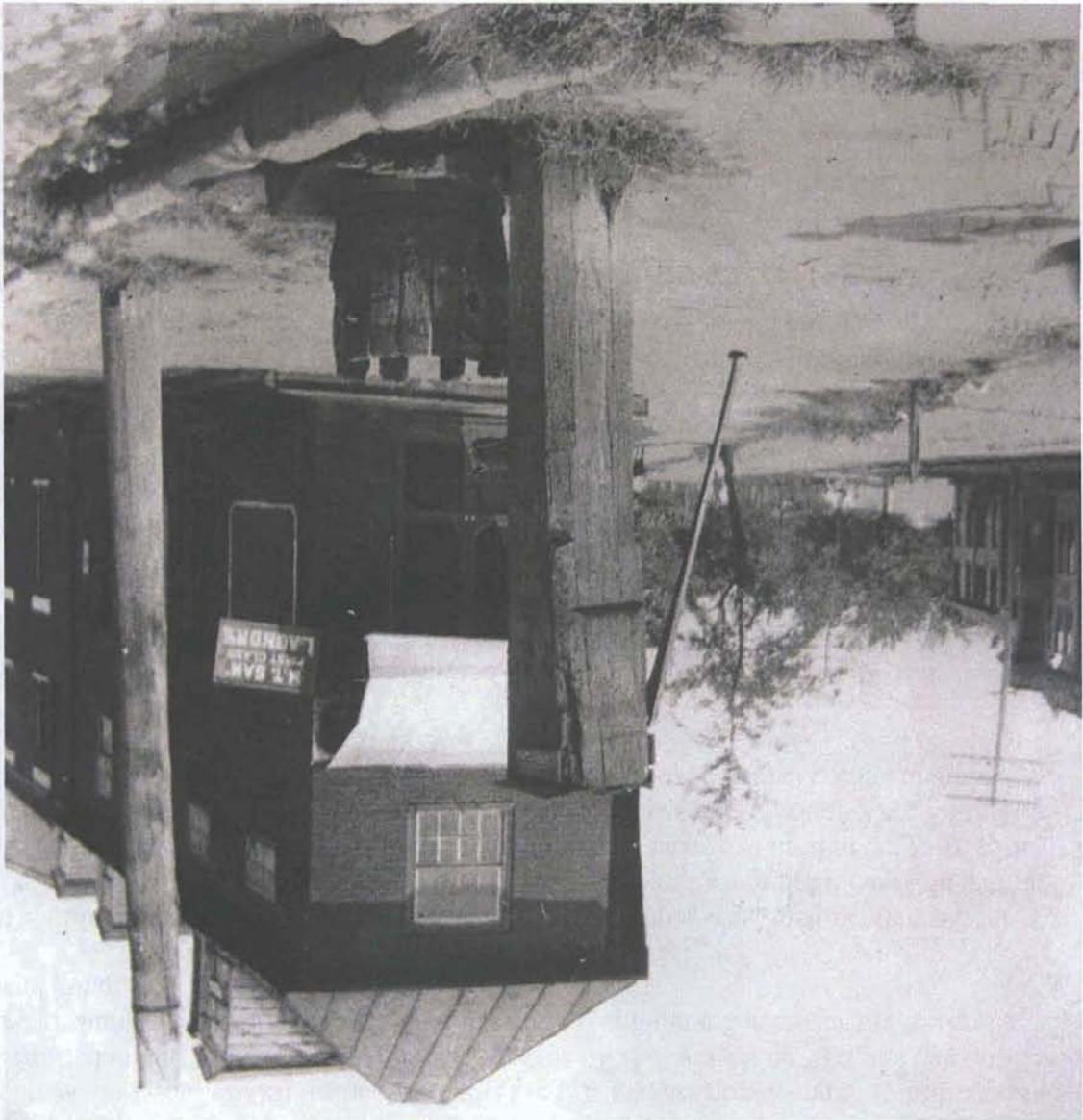


Exhibit 22

Log Pump at King and Commerce Streets in Alexandria, Virginia, ca. 1900
Source: VF Pumps and Fountains, Photo # 1087,
Alexandria Library, Special Collections

Another View of Log Pump at King and
Commerce Streets in Alexandria, Virginia, ca. 1900
Source: VF Pumps and Fountains, Photo # 1084,
Alexandria Library, Special Collections

Exhibit 23



By 1921, about 284 municipal wells or fire wells, many likely of this design, were in service in Alexandria, typically located on street corners at intersections in Old Town (Shephard 2006). Such wells were used for fire fighting and as community water sources. Shephard (2006) further notes that the fire well at Gibbon and S. Pitt Streets is identified on the 1896 Sanborn Company map as "T.H.," indicating "Triple Hydrant," and presumably meaning that the pump was fitted with three faucets for fire use and a hand pump.

In addition to the conveyance of water and waste, log pipes were historically used for other purposes, including the direction of natural hydrogen gas to lighthouses, in natural gas extraction, and in the salt industry. Bored out logs were also used in the early 20th century for underground electric and telephone conduits, some of which were recently discovered in Richmond, Virginia (Timothy A. Thompson, personal communication, 2007).

Although cast-iron pipe was manufactured in the United States in the early 19th century and was available as an import in the 1700s, it did not replace bored log pipe in most applications until the 20th century. The Alexandria Water Company, from its beginnings, appears to have used cast iron pipe exclusively, having 6.88 miles of iron pipe in service in 1851 (Harris et al 1988, see also Alexandria Water Company 1878). The city of Philadelphia installed cast-iron pipe in its water distribution system between 1804 and 1810 replacing spruce log pipe. The ferrous pipe was preferable for its greater longevity and capacity for maintaining higher water pressure, although according to Sewerhistory.org (2004), "When Philadelphia began using cast-iron pipe, it physically removed a lot of the wood log pipe. It was still in such good shape after being in the earth for 50-60 years that it was sold to the City of Burlington, N.J., in 1804 and was reinstalled there. That same wood pipe remained in service until 1887, when it was replaced with larger pipe" (Schladweiler 2002).

Historic Water and Sewer Services in Alexandria, Virginia and the Region

Most mid 19th century Americans, in urban and rural populations, utilized privies, cesspools, cisterns, and wells for domestic sanitation and water supply. Although municipal or private water supply systems (and more rarely sewer systems) existed in some cities and Americans were aware of European investments in water-carriage and sewerage, the wide acceptance and adoption of these systems was not to be until the end of the 19th or the early 20th century in most parts of the country (Ogle 1999:321). Until the mid-19th century, however, the water that Alexandrians used for washing, cooking and drinking came from hand-dug wells in the ground, and contained dirt, germs and many other impurities. Those residents without a well of their own went to public pumps which were scattered around town. It is theorized that American urbanites in the 18th and 19th centuries were put off by the scale of city wide sewer and water systems and by both the financial and social sacrifices required to mount such projects (Ogle 1999:339).

Interestingly, the construction of drainage systems appears to predate the establishment of public water or sewer systems in American cities. Ogle (1999:339) notes that

communities collectively identified poorly drained areas, often where muddy and impassable streets were problematic, and locations where stagnant water collected, believed responsible for miasmas that posed serious threats to public health and acted quickly to correct them, even in early Colonial times.

City officials actively encouraged citizens to drain wetlands and funnel standing water away from private lots. Residents were generally required to obtain a permit for and to finance the construction of short connector lines to the community drains but city officials often supervised the work (Ogle 1999: 336). The excavation of short drainage lines that eliminated those specific problems were first done by the local population in the vicinity of the problems and increasingly during the first half of the 19th century by municipal governments (Ogle 1999:339). The designs of drainage features varied and included excavated ditches, open-air wooden troughs, and brick, stone, or wood subterranean channels, called sewer drains. Mud, water, and often human waste drained into these conduits (Ogle 1999:335-336).

In the late 18th century some Alexandrians obtained their water from area streams or from the Potomac River, as evidenced by the quote: “part of the daily business (of women of the ‘lower orders’) is to carry water from the River in large Tubs on their heads” (Shephard 1988:3 cited Winsor Letter 1787). Public wells were increasingly used in the first half of the 19th century (Shephard 1988:3); however problems with contamination of the water, likely from nearby privies and drains, were linked to several deaths leading to the attachment of iron drinking ladles to the pumps as recommended by architect and engineer Benjamin Latrobe. Latrobe theorized that the water was contaminated by poisonous fumes from the sewage that were inhaled by those drinking directly from the pumps. Curiously, this is reported to have ended the crisis (Shephard 1988:5 cited Blake 1956:11).

Shephard (1988:1) described three basic types of structural features associated with historic water procurement that have been identified archeologically in the City of Alexandria: wells, reservoir cisterns, and filtration cisterns.

Privately owned wells were likely the most popular method of obtaining water for most of the affluent 19th century population of Alexandria (Shephard 1988:4) and the location of wells and cisterns on historic lot boundaries indicates that residents of Alexandria may have shared in the expense of construction and use of these features (Shephard 1988:3). Shephard's 1988 study describes the construction of the wells discovered in Alexandria to date as, “with few exceptions [was] stretcher laid brick forming a circular shaft with no mortar between the bricks,” several have contained wooden pumps at the bottom, and about 20% were lined with vertical wood planks exterior to the brick (1988:1-2). The average dimensions of these shafts as 15 feet in depth and about 4 feet in diameter, but noted variance in depth from 6.5 to 26 feet and in diameter from 2.5 to 7 feet (Shephard 1988:2).

Shephard also described reservoir and filtration cisterns found in Alexandria, as typically brick structures with brick floors and interior sealing. Filtration cisterns, evidently very

rare, differed in that an interior chamber filled with alternating layers of gravel, charcoal, and sand was used to filter the water (1988:2).

Although Shephard (1988) included no descriptions of any archeologically identified municipal or city wide water systems, such was in place in Alexandria by the mid 19th century. In 1852, the Alexandria Water Company was formed by a private partnership including Quaker teacher Benjamin Hallowell and pure water was pumped to private homes and businesses from a reservoir on Shuter's Hill (Harris et al 1988). This reservoir and much of the original cast iron piping are still in use today by the Virginia American Water Company (ibid). Municipal waterworks were rare in American cities prior to the 1870s (Ogle 1999:322). Water systems installed in the business districts of 19th century American cities were often financed by local government, in part as a system of fire protection. The late 19th century fire well previously discussed was likely linked to this early water system Residential users were; however, usually expected to bear the cost of the construction of water systems in other parts of the city and often declined or stubbornly resisted such services (Ogle 1999:328). Municipal authorities sometimes mandated subscription to city water or attempted to prohibit the use of wells, cisterns, or other tools of private water management (Ogle 1999:329).

Communal water supplies and short, privately owned sewer mains were often jointly constructed by neighboring property owners in 19th century urban America (Ogle 1999:326-327). Backyard wells, indoor and outdoor cisterns, and carters who hauled water door to door were commonly employed to provide water in the absence of or at a lower cost than subscription to municipal or privately owned water services (Ogle 1999:334). With a few exceptions, generally associated with privies and sewer systems, municipal authorities made little effort to regulate the use or design of household water installations until the widespread adoption of plumbing codes in the 1880s (Ogle 1999:333).

With the development of municipal water systems per capita water usage by urban Americans increased from about 5-15 gallons daily to volumes ranging from 75 to over 150 gallons per day. Much of the excess water usage was associated with the increased use of water closets, indoor toilets patented in England in the late 18th century, and in the United States in 1833 (Schladweiler 2002 2004).

By 1900, residents in the core areas of Alexandria had access to electric and water systems. In outlying areas access to these utilities would come even later in the 20th century. Although Alexandria Water Company supplied residents up to 1402 King Street as early as 1853, the study area properties did not receive the supply until sometime in the early 20th century (see Erickson 1988). If the buildings were rental properties within the study area, the landowners may not have been motivated to pay for indoor plumbing. Access to a municipal sewage system was available to some residents of Alexandria circa 1910 (Washington Herald 1910).

Before water closets came into wide use, the private backyard cesspool or privy was the dominant method of sewage disposal and continued to be used by many residents long

after municipal sewer systems became available in most American cities (Ogle 1999:334). The common cesspool was a watertight container or a leaching tank lined with un-mortared brick or stone. Drains, often brick or stoneware, sometimes connected the cesspool back to water conductors originating on a building's roof so that rain runoff would flush the cesspool (Ogle 1999:337). Leaching cesspools, the most popular design, were inexpensive in construction and maintenance, as wastes collected; the liquids seeped into the surrounding soils, resulting in pollution and less frequent need for cleaning out the tanks (Ogle 1999:340-341). Shephard (1988:2) described box privies found in Alexandria as wooden boxes set in the ground to collect waste from outhouses built above them. Barrel privies are a common variation on the box privy and as described by Shephard (1988:5), in Alexandria, consist of sometimes two or three stacked wooden barrels placed in an excavated pit. It is further noted that such features may be, in cases, converted from wells (Shephard 1988: 6).

Privy vaults were also often attached to flushing pipes and cesspools (Ogle 1999: 341). Based on his 1988 observations, Shephard noted that residents may have sometimes used shared neighborhood privies consisting of platform outhouses that were moved around lots over time (1988:5). Shaft type privies may have been uncommon in such areas prior to circa 1870 (Shephard 1988:5 cited Henley et al 1983:43).

One of the earliest municipal sewer systems in the United States, designed simply to convey wastes to nearest stream, was constructed circa 1810 for Washington D.C. (Schladweiler 2002 2004). Most early American sewer systems were of this type and used bored log pipes although brick, cut stone, slate, wooden conduits, and combinations of materials were also utilized, depending on the types and economy of locally available materials. The design of the early sewers was generally highly variable and determined based on a combination of cost, urban development patterns, accepted scientific theories, tradition, religious attitudes, prevailing public opinion on sanitation, the contemporary political environment, and many other factors" (Burian, et al 2000: 33). Many small sewers built after the 1850s in the United States were of cement mortar; with brick sometimes used in the mains. Wood stave pipe was long used in New York City's sewers and the trenches for all early sewer systems were dug by hand (Sewerhistory.org 2004). Early sewer pipes of all types were purposefully not sealed as it was generally believed that groundwater seepage benefited the action of the system (Sewerhistory.org 2004).

By the early 19th century, some municipalities prohibited residents from emptying vaults and cesspool wastes into public drains (Ogle 1999:337). An 1807 law in Alexandria required residents to keep their privies clean and in good repair (Shephard 1988: 8 cited Arnold 1983:47), an 1810 law forbade the digging of wells to be used as privies and ordered a cessation of such use of wells by 1817 (Shephard 1988:8 cited AG 19 May 1810), and an 1811 law mandated above ground storage boxes or buckets for all privies in the city (Shephard 1988: 8 cited Arnold 1983:28). Still, many citizens continued to drain cesspools and vaults into the city drains to avoid paying for regular calls by "the scavenger and his cleaning crew", city employees or private contractors that cleaned privies and cesspools, usually removing the waste in poorly sealed carts (Ogle 1999:337). Such scavengers were appointed in 1811 in Alexandria and made rounds each Friday,

collecting waste to be dumped outside town (Shephard 1988: 9 cited Arnold 1983:50). By 1874, these Alexandria scavengers only emptied privies by appointment and charged by the foot (Shephard 1988: 9 cited Arnold 1983:50).

Throughout the 19th century, cesspools and privies served as the “common method” of waste disposal for “country houses” and “inhabitants” of “villages and unsewered towns” (Bayles 1879:266-267). Baltimore, Maryland was one of the last large American cities to ban the use of cesspools and privies, with over 80,000 in use in the city in 1879) and install, beginning in 1906, a sewage collection system (Metcalf and Eddy 1914:15).

The principle of creating separate systems for receiving and conveying human wastes was developed as early as 1842 (Schladweiler 2002 2004). Prior to the enclosure of Tiber Creek/Washington City Canal in the early 1870s, Washington D.C. still used a combined storm drain and sewer system that emptied into the Washington City Canal, essentially an open sewer (Schladweiler 2002 2004). The District became the first city in the United States to install concrete sewer mains in 1885 (Schladweiler 2002 2004). Alexandria’s sewage system was developed after 1910 and in parts of Old Town continues to utilize a combined system.

PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

The following inventory of previously recorded architectural resources near the project area was established by using the Virginia Department of Historic Resources’ (DHR) online Data Sharing System as well as examining cultural resource files and reports at the Thunderbird Archeology office in Gainesville, Virginia.

No archeological sites have been previously recorded within the project area; however three historic properties within the project area (100-0195, 100-0196, and 100-0197), attached mid 19th century row houses at 1520-1524 King St, were added to the City’s list of 100 year old buildings in 1977. During the completion of this report, the study property vicinity was added to the Old Town Historic District of Alexandria placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1966. About 200 historic structures comprise the District in an area bounded roughly by the Potomac River, Franklin Street, Washington Street and Queen Street. These structures include both warehouses and handsome dwellings of brick or frame. The District includes numerous late 18th and 19th century buildings of various types and architectural styles. Buildings in this historic district are protected by the guidelines of the City’s Board of Architectural Review.

Eight archeological sites located in the central western part of the city and thus, in the vicinity of the project area are shown on Table 1.

**TABLE 1:
DHR ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE PROJECT AREA VICINITY**

DHR ID	Resource Name	Description	Temporal Designation
44AX0035		Brewery	19th Century, 20th Century: 1st quarter
44AX0076	Tildon Easton Pottery	Kiln, pottery	19th Century
44AX0083	Aero-Chevrolet	Dwelling, single	19th Century: 2nd half, 20th Century: 1st quarter
44AX0131	Contraband Barracks	Dwelling, multiple	19th Century: 1st half
44AX0148	Hooff's Run Bridge	Railroad bridge	19th Century: 2nd half
44AX0154	L'Overture Hospital	Hospital	19th Century
44AX0172	Bruin Slave Pen Complex	Dwelling, single, Other	19th Century
44AX0181	Virginia Glass Company	Factory	19th Century: 4th quarter, 20th Century: 1st quarter

Of the sites in the project area vicinity, only two appear to have been evaluated for NRHP eligibility.

Bruin's Slave Pen Complex (44AX0172) at 1717 Duke Street is a brick Federal-style dwelling that was used by Joseph Bruin, a slave dealer in Alexandria, as a slave pen as early as 1844. At the beginning of the Civil War, Bruin fled Alexandria and the building was commandeered and served as the Fairfax County courthouse until July of 1865. It currently houses business offices. No excavations appear to have been conducted at the site. This site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and on "Aboard the Underground Railroad," a National Register Travel Itinerary.

The Virginia Glass Company, the first glass firm in Alexandria, was founded in 1894 with a plant located in the 1800 block of Duke Street in Alexandria, Virginia. Dames & Moore conducted Phase I, II and III archeological investigations of 44AX0181, recommending the site eligible for the NRHP (Pfanstiehl et. al. 1997).

Eight architectural resources located within or in the immediate vicinity of the project area are shown on Table 2.

**TABLE 2:
DHR ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES IN THE PROJECT AREA VICINITY**

DHR ID	Resource Name	Eligibility
100-0105	Franklin & Armfield Office & Slave Pens, 1315 Duke St.	V/N/NHL
100-0133	Parker-Gray Historic District	Potential 1990
100-0242	Payne St., 116 N	
100-0248	Payne St., 128 N	
100-0124	Alexandria Depot (Union Station)	A, C 1993
100-0195	1520 King St	
100-0196	1522 King St	
100-0197	1524 King St	

Three of these resources are considered eligible or listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Franklin & Armfield Office & Slave Pens (100-0105) at 1315 Duke Street were built in 1812 as a residence and later served as a slave trading complex between 1828 and 1861. By 1835 Franklin and Armfield controlled nearly half the coastal slave trade from Virginia and Maryland to New Orleans. The yard in the rear of the building, surrounded by a high brick wall, contained several structures and various detainment areas for male and female slaves awaiting sale. The complex served as a Civil War prison from 1861 to 1865 and as the Alexandria Hospital from 1878 to 1885. It was later renovated as residential apartments, and finally as offices in 1984. This resource has been placed on the Virginia and National Registers of Historic Places and is a National Historic Landmark.

The Parker-Gray Historic District (100-0133) represents the historic African American neighborhood also known as Uptown in Alexandria. It has not been listed on the NHRP but has been considered eligible since 1990.

Alexandria Depot (Union Station 100-0124), located at the southeast corner of King Street and Callahan Drive was built in 1905 and served as a station and depot for the Washington Southern Railway Company. It was recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP in 1993.

METHODOLOGY

All aspects of this investigation adhered to OSHA regulations and complied with the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* dated January 1996 and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*.

Phase I and II investigations

The Phase I archeological investigations consisted of a documentary study and field investigations. The documentary study included an examination of historic maps, preparation of a chain of title, an examination of U.S. Census and tax records and other sources which provided information directed towards identifying the property owners and the uses of the subject property.

The Phase I archeological fieldwork consisted of the excavation of exploratory backhoe trenches of varying lengths across the property at approximately 50 foot (15.2 m) intervals. The location of each trench was established in consultation with Pam Cressey, Alexandria City archaeologist and took into account information gathered from the Documentary Study.

A total of eleven trenches were planned. The purpose of the archeological testing was to determine if intact archeological deposits or features were present and to examine the soil stratigraphy. Soils from the trenches were not screened, but artifacts were collected from different levels within the trenches to determine the age of the cultural deposits.

All trenches were excavated with a machine backhoe outfitted with a smooth blade bucket that measured approximately five feet (1.5 m) in width. If the fill horizons encountered across the project area proved deep, the trenches were to be expanded in a step-like fashion in order to allow for safe evaluation and recordation. Decisions regarding the significance of all features encountered were made in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology. The features discovered during this process were to be drawn and photographed and if deemed necessary, excavated.

Various impediments, such as modern utility lines and demolition debris from the buildings within the project area prohibited excavation in certain areas.

The Scope of Work also required the excavation of one or more 3 by 3 foot (.91 m) test units adjacent to or within the trenches if pre-20th century artifact bearing levels were encountered. Two 3 by 3 foot (.91 m) test units were excavated in areas of archeological deposits during the Phase I/II investigations. The soil from these test units was screened.

Additional background and documentary study was also conducted during the Phase II investigation.

Phase III Data Recovery

The Scope of Work also called for additional work if deemed necessary after consultation with Alexandria Archaeology. This work would involve a combination of trench expansion and hand excavation of 5 by 5 foot square test units. The trench expansion was also to involve stripping of larger area to expose significant features. Additional background and documentary study was also conducted during the Phase III work.

During this phase of the investigations, two block excavations were mechanically excavated. The Phase III excavations focused on specific locations where the Phase I and II work had determined the soil strata contained features and artifacts in context that were dated during the Phase I to the early or mid 19th century. Three areas were opened with a backhoe and excavated to the appropriate soil levels.

The archeological excavation plan consisted of stripping two excavation blocks in the western and eastern central portions of the project area.

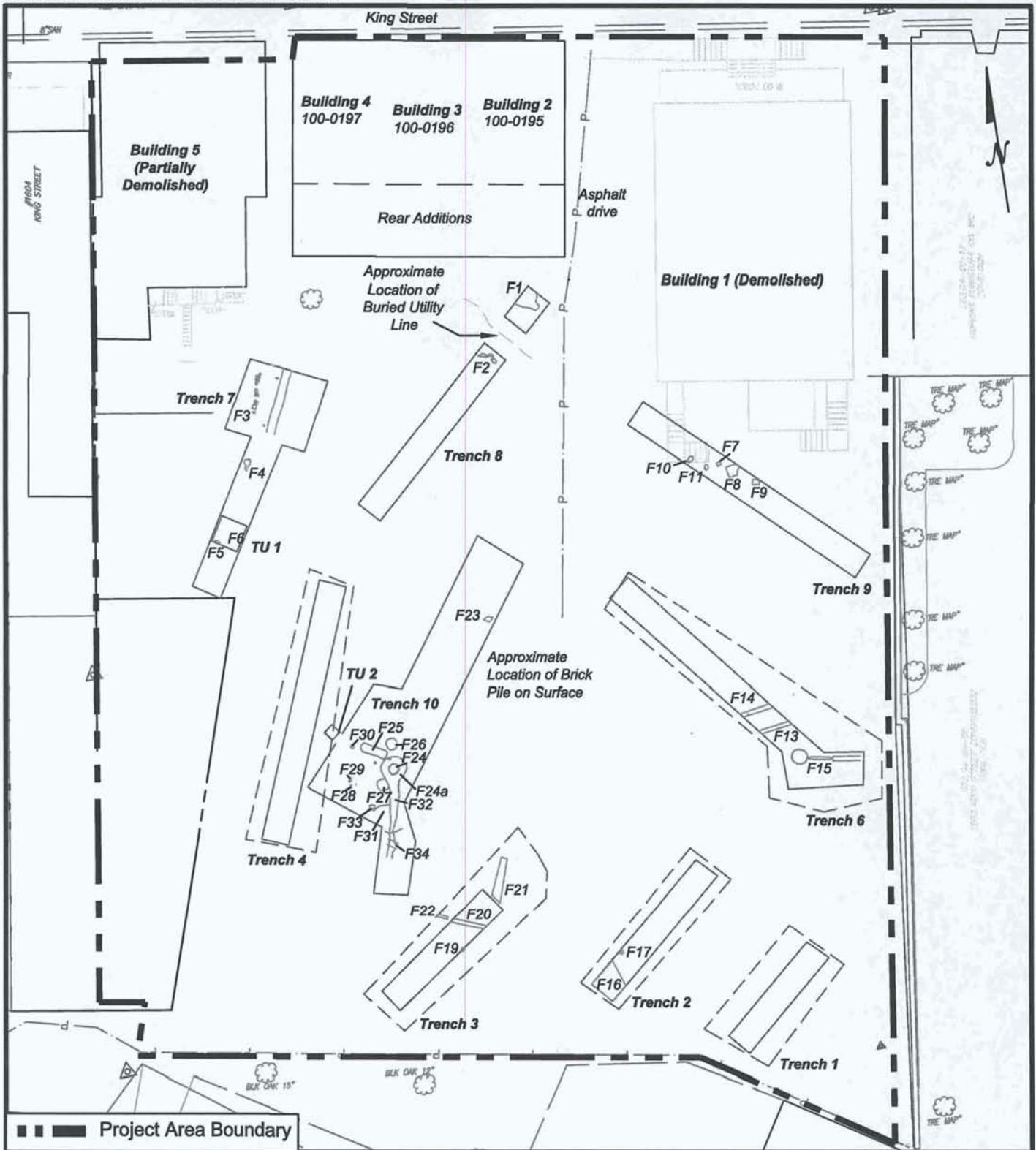
At least one test unit, measuring five feet square (5 by 5 feet or 1.5 m square) was to be excavated within each Block excavation as part of this scope to test potentially intact buried ground surfaces. The test units were to be excavated stratigraphically and all soil screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens. Soil profiles of representative units, with soil colors described using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designations were also necessitated. All features encountered were to be mapped and made available for inspection by Alexandria Archaeology.

Laboratory Analysis

All artifacts recovered from the project area will be cleaned, stabilized (if necessary), cataloged, labeled and packaged in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards*.

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

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



Phase I and II Project Map
King Street Properties I-III (44AX0202) - WSSI #21397.03
Scale: 1" = 25'

RESULTS OF PHASE I AND II FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Archaeological investigations of the 0.61-acre King Street Property located between King Street and Dechantel Street in Alexandria, Virginia resulted in the identification of one archaeological site, 44AX0202. This historic period site consists of artifacts and features associated with the 19th century occupation of this block. With the exception of the artifacts recovered from the features, most of the artifacts were found in fill or otherwise mixed contexts.

In the initial phase of this investigation, nine trenches of varying length were mechanically excavated across the property at approximately 50 foot (15.2 m) intervals (see Exhibit 24 on proceeding page). The location of each trench was established in consultation with Pam Cressey, Alexandria City archaeologist and took into account information gathered from the Documentary Study. The initial trenching revealed deep historic fill deposits overlying subsoil. No intact buried plow zones or buried A horizons were encountered, however it is possible that some of the fill horizons may have served as living surfaces.

Trenches 1, 2 and 3 were excavated at the southern end of the project area and were positioned over the locations of early 20th century outbuildings as determined by historic map projection (see Exhibits 16 and 24). The trenches were designed to determine if evidence of the 20th century buildings remained, and if located, to evaluate the extent of disturbance on earlier deposits. Structural remains were located in two of the three trenches that are likely associated with the 20th century buildings.

Trenches 4, 7 and 8 were excavated in the western half of the project area (see Exhibit 24). The planned location for each trench changed slightly due to existing conditions; proposed Trench 5 was not excavated due to this rearrangement. Trenches 6 and 9 were excavated in the western half of the project area.

A total of 32 features were identified in these trenches; including post holes, root and rodent disturbances, foundation walls, a possible cobblestone floor and a possible barrel well with an associated wooden log pipe. The features ranged in date from the 19th through the late 20th century, based on artifacts recovered from the associated historic fills. Exhibit 24 also shows the locations of all features discovered on the property.

During the second phase of archeological work, two probable 19th century features located on opposite ends of the site were investigated further. This subsequent work involved mechanical stripping of two excavation blocks over the probable barrel well and the possible cobblestone floor.

The artifacts recovered during both phases of the investigations are summarized in the discussion below and a detailed inventory of the artifacts is presented in Appendix III.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was placed in the southwest corner of the project area. The trench measured 25 feet (7.6 m) in length and was excavated to a depth of 6.5 feet (2 meters) below modern ground surface. The trench profile consisted of 10 modern and historic fill deposits that overlay subsoil (Exhibit 25 and Plate 8):

- Fill 1 horizon: 0- 0.6 feet (0- .18 m) below surface – parking lot gravels on top of [7.5YR 5/8] strong brown silty sand
- Fill 2 horizon: 0.6- 1.5 feet (.18- .46 m) below surface - [10YR 2/1] black silty sand
- Fill 3 horizon: 1.5- 2.2 feet (.46- .67 m) below surface – [10YR 7/1] light gray clay mottled with [10YR 6/8] brownish yellow silty clay
- Fill 4 horizon (oyster layer): 2.2- 3.0 feet (.67- .91 m) below surface - [10YR 4/3] brown silty clay loam with oysters
- Fill 5 horizon: 3.0- 3.5 feet (.91- 1.07 m) below surface – [2.5YR 5/4] light olive brown silty sand
- Fill 6 horizon: 3.5- 4.0 feet (1.07- 1.22 m) below surface - [10YR 4/3] brown sandy clay loam
- Fill 7 horizon: 4.0- 4.6 feet (1.22- 1.41 m) - [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown sand mottled with [10YR 5/2] grayish brown sandy clay
- Fill 8 horizon: 4.6- 5.0 feet (1.41- 1.52 m) below surface – [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown sand
- Fill 9 horizon: 5.0- 5.2 feet (1.52- 1.58 m) below surface - [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown sandy clay mottled with [10YR 6/6] brownish yellow sand
- Fill 10 horizon: 5.2- 6.2 feet (1.58- 1.89 m) below surface – [10YR 3/1] very dark gray silty clay
- B horizon (marine clay): 6.2- 6.8 (1.89- 2.07 m) below surface - [10YR 7/1] light gray sandy clay mottled with [10YR 6/8] sandy clay.

An early 20th century fill deposit (Fill 4) that contained many oyster shells and whole bottles was found approximately 1.5 feet (.46 m) below surface (Plate 9). One post-1907 bottle with a crown cap lip and embossed with "A.G.HE..." on its shoulder was recovered from the uppermost fills in Trench 1. The Fill 4 horizon contained two ironstone sherds (1840-1900+), four whiteware sherds (1820-1900+), one bone fragment and a coal fragment. The whiteware sherds mended together and were stamped with a lion and unicorn maker's mark from Staffordshire England. Six glass bottles, including one post-1907 and two post-1910 automatic machine-made bottles were recovered from this fill horizon. A post-1890 beer bottle with a crown cap lip was also recovered. This bottle was embossed on the side with "TRADE [embossed eagle] MARK/ THE BERGNER & ENGEL BREWING CO./WASHINGTON, D.C. REGISTERED" and the date 1899 on the base. Two of the bottles were undated.

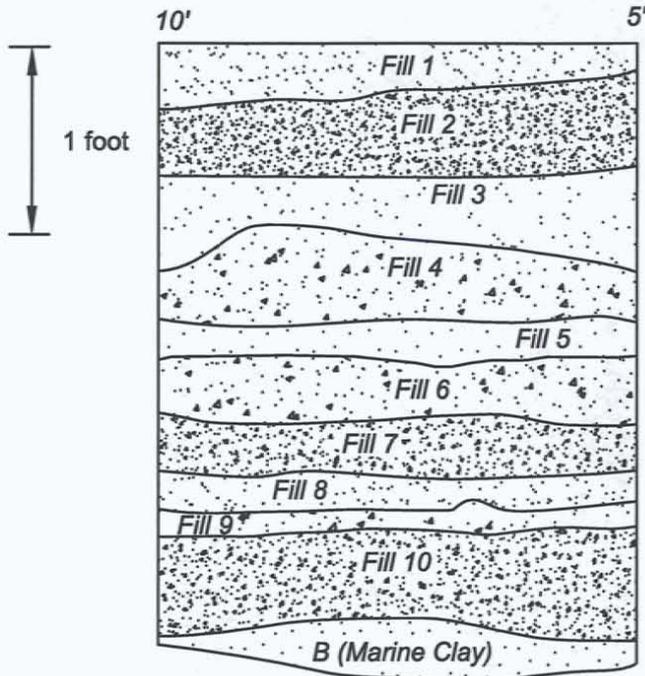
A full inventory of artifacts recovered from Trench 1 is included in Appendix III. No intact buried surfaces or features were found and the various deposits within Trench 1 were determined to date to the late 19th or 20th century. As such the artifacts deposits



PLATE 8
Trench 1, South Wall Profile



PLATE 9
Trench 1, Oyster Shell Midden (Fill 4),
View to Southwest



-  Fill 1: 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown silty sand
-  Fill 2: 10YR 2/1 black silty sand
-  Fill 3: 10YR 7/1 clay mottled with 40% 10YR 6/8 brownish yellow silty clay
-  Fill 4: 10YR 4/3 brown silty clay with oyster shell fragments
-  Fill 5: 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown silty sand
-  Fill 6: 10YR 4/3 brown sandy clay
-  Fill 7: 10YR 5/2 mottled with 30% 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown
-  Fill 8: 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sand
-  Fill 9: 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy clay with 40% 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow sand
-  Fill 10: 10YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy silt clay
-  B Horizon (marine clay): 10YR 7/1 light gray sandy clay mottled with 50% with 10YR 6/8 brownish yellow sandy clay

Trench 1 South Profile
King Street Properties I-III (44AX0202) - WSSI #21397.03
Scale: 1" = 2'

within Trench 1 were not included in Site 44AX0202 and no additional work was considered necessary in this portion of the property.

Trench 2

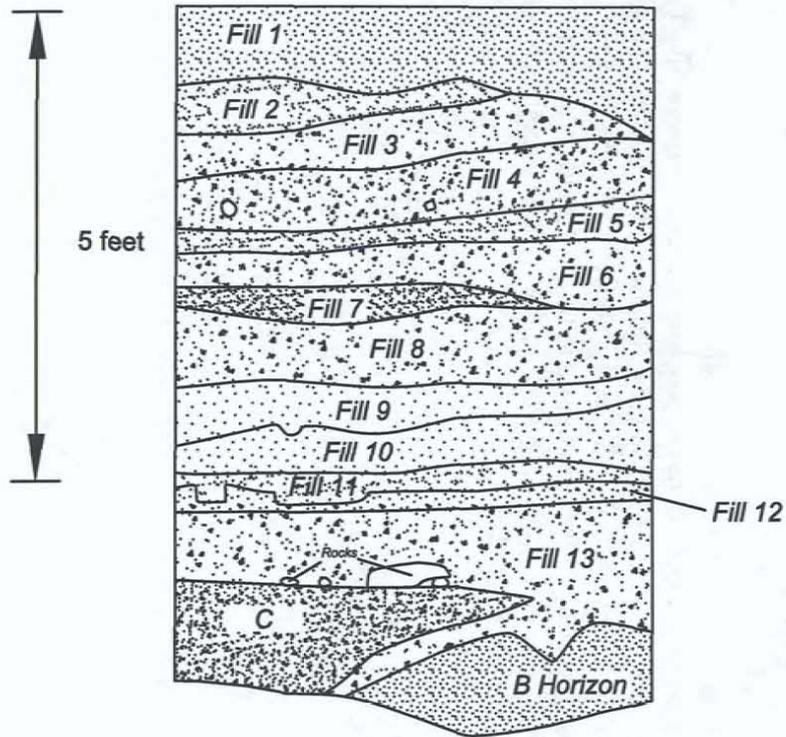
Trench 2 was located 25 feet (7.6 m) west of Trench 1 (see Exhibit 24). This trench measured approximately 30 feet (9.1 m) in length and portions of the trench were excavated to a depth of nearly 8 feet (2.4 m) below the existing gravel parking lot. The soil profile consisted of 13 fill horizons and a C horizon overlying the subsoil (Plate 10, Exhibit 26):

- Fill 1 horizon: 0- 0.7 feet (0- 0.21 m) below surface – parking lot gravels
- Fill 2 horizon: 0.7- 1.0 feet (0.21- 0.3 m) below surface - [10YR 6/6] brownish yellow silty clay loam
- Fill 3 horizon (asphalt rubble layer): 1- 1.5 feet (0.3- 0.46 meter) below surface – [7.5YR 3/1] very dark gray sandy loam
- Fill 4 horizon: 1.5- 2.2 feet (0.46- 0.67 m) below surface - [5YR 5/6] yellowish red sandy loam mottled with [5YR 6/2] pinkish gray sandy clay loam
- Fill 5 horizon: 2.2- 2.4 feet (0.67- 0.73 m) below surface – [5YR 5/6] yellowish red sandy loam
- Fill 6 horizon: 2.4- 2.85 feet (0.73- 0.87 m) below surface - [7.5YR 3/1] very dark gray sandy loam
- Fill 7 horizon: 2.85- 3.1 feet (0.87- 0.94 m) - [10YR 5/4 - 10YR 5/6] yellowish brown sandy clay loam
- Fill 8 horizon: 3.1- 3.9 feet (0.94- 1.19 m) below surface – [10YR 3/1] very dark gray silty clay
- Fill 9 horizon: 3.9- 4.3 feet (1.19- 1.31 m) below surface - [10YR 4/3] brown sandy clay
- Fill 10 horizon: 4.3- 4.8 feet (1.31- 1.46 m) below surface – [5YR 4/2] olive gray loam
- Fill 11 horizon: 4.8- 5.1 feet (1.46- 1.55 m) below surface - [5YR 4/6] yellowish brown sandy loam
- Fill 12 horizon: 5.1- 5.3 feet (1.55- 1.62 m) below surface – [5YR 5/2] olive gray clay loam
- Fill 13 horizon: 5.3-6.0 feet (1.62-1.83 m) below surface - [10YR 3/1] very dark gray clay
- C Horizon: 6.0- 7.2 feet (1.83- 2.19 m) - [10YR 5/2] grayish brown sandy loam
- B horizon (marine clay): 6.6- 7.7 (2.19- 2.34 m) below surface - [10YR 5/1] gray sandy clay

Marine clay subsoil was exposed roughly 6.5 feet (2 m) below the surface across most of the trench floor. The subsoil sloped about one foot deeper in the northeastern end of the trench and was covered with a C horizon. Seeping water from recent rains prevented further excavation.



PLATE 10
Trench 2, North Wall Profile



-  Fill 1: modern gravel and concrete
-  Fill 2: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty clay loam
-  Fill 3: 7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy loam with asphalt rubble
-  Fill 4: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red sandy loam mottled with 5YR 6/2 pinkish gray sandy clay loam
-  Fill 5: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red sandy loam
-  Fill 6: 7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy loam
-  Fill 7: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 5/6 light yellowish brown sandy clay loam
-  Fill 8: 10YR 3/1 very dark gray silty clay
-  Fill 9: 10YR 4/3 brown sandy clay
-  Fill 10: 5Y 4/2 olive gray loam
-  Fill 11: 5YR 4/6 yellowish brown sandy loam
-  Fill 12: 5Y 5/2 olive gray clay loam
-  Fill 13: 10YR 3/1 very dark gray clay
-  C Horizon: 10YR 5/2 grayish brown sandy loam
-  B Horizon: 10YR 5/1 gray sand clay

Trench 2 North Profile
King Street Properties I-III (44AX0202) - WSSI #21397.03
Scale: 1" = 2'

Three features were found within the uppermost 20th century fill deposits (Exhibit 27). A 1921 Sanborn Company insurance map (see Exhibit 16) shows a 10-car garage in the rear lot of 1514-1516 King Street, in the vicinity of Trenches 1 and 2. The three features found in Trench 2 may be associated with this structure, which was shown to be of wood frame construction with metal siding.

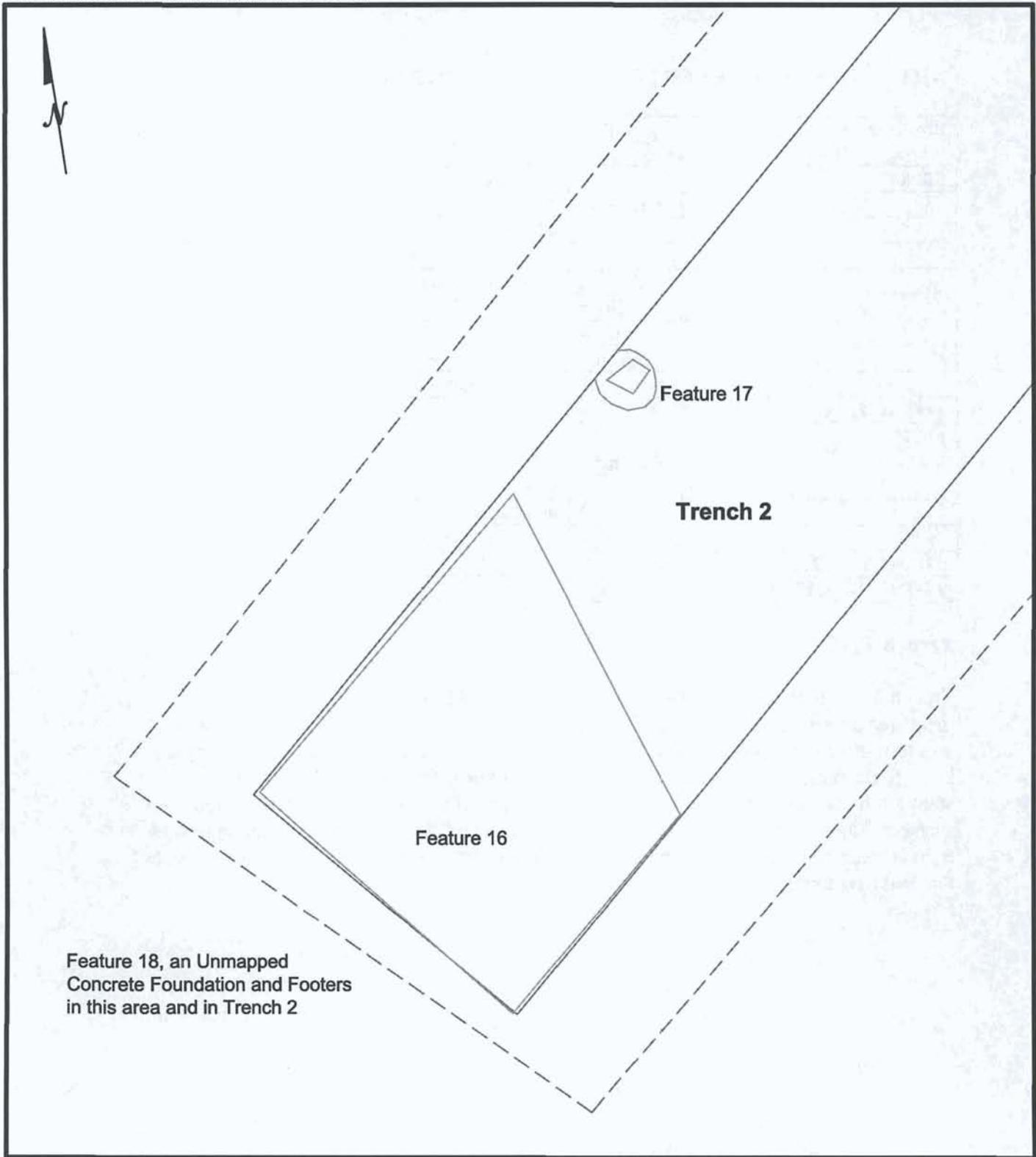
Feature 16 was exposed roughly 3 feet (0.91 m) below the surface of the trench and consisted of three wooden planks of varying width (Plate 11). These probable floorboards extended into the wall of the trench, which was not expanded to follow the feature. Artifacts collected from the fills above Feature 16 included one whiteware sherd (1820-1900+), one ironstone sherd (1840-1900+), five ironstone sherds with a shallow decal decoration (post-1890), an undated bottle glass sherd, a brass ring and a leather fragment.

Feature 17, was a post hole that may be directly associated with Feature 16 (Plate 12). The post hole measured approximately 1 foot in diameter and was adjacent to the floorboards. This feature was not excavated; however, four brass fragments and a cork lid fragment were collected from the feature soils.

Feature 18 represents a concrete slab foundation and concrete footers that were visible on the surface and extended just below the gravel fill of the modern parking lot (Fill 1). A Maryland license plate with 1977 tags and other modern 20th century artifacts were observed in the fills surrounding this feature.

Ceramic glass and metal artifacts generally dating to the 19th century were found in Fills 8 and 10 within Trench 2 (Table 3) and a full inventory of artifacts recovered from Trench 2 is included in Appendix III.

As the artifacts recovered from Fills 8 and 10 were historic and broadly contemporaneous, these contexts were considered to possibly represent historic fills or possibly fills that were utilized as living surfaces in the 18th and 19th centuries. As such, these contexts were included with site 44AX0202. No artifacts were observed in the fills underlying these horizons and no cultural features dating to the 19th century or earlier were encountered in Trench 2. As such, additional work in this area was thought to be unlikely to produce additional significant data.



**Plan of the Southwestern Portion of Trench 2 Showing Features 16, 17, and 18
King Street Properties I-III (44AX0202) - WSSI #21397.03
Scale 1" = 2'**

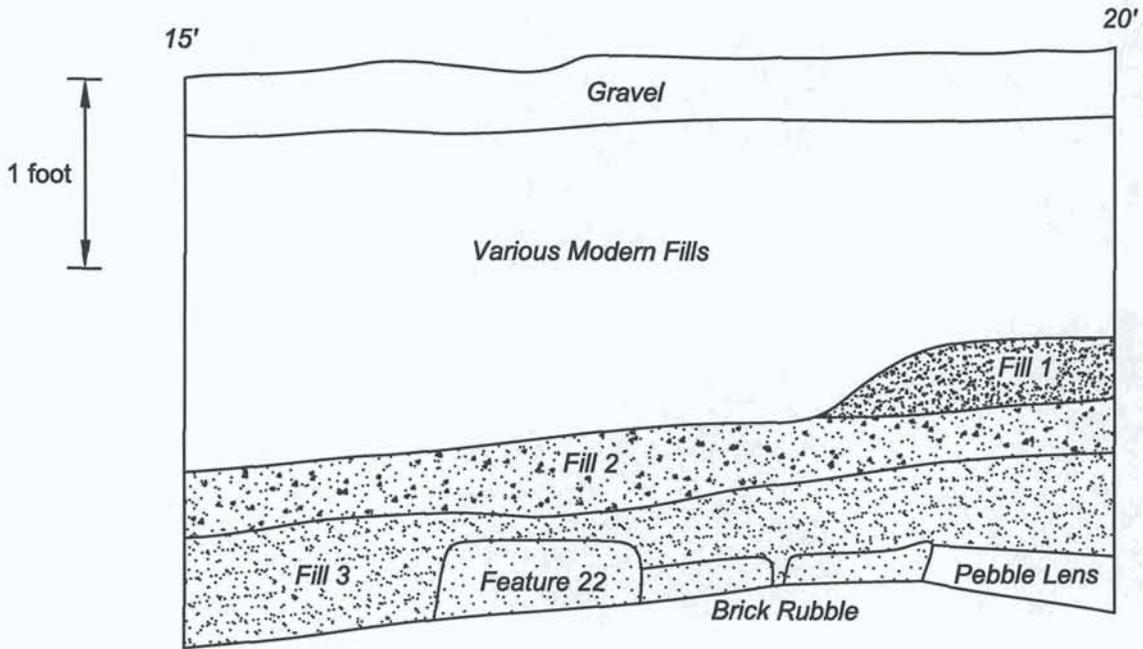
**TABLE 3:
ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM 44AX0202, TRENCH 2, FILL 8 and FILL 10**

Provenience	Quantity	Artifact Type	Begin Year	End Year
Fill 8				
	Ceramics			
	2	whiteware	1820	1900+
	3	ironstone	1840	1900+
	2	refined white earthenware		
	Glass			
	4	bottle		
	Metal			
	1	nail, unidentified		
TOTAL Fill 8	12			
Fill 10				
	Ceramics			
	3	pearlware	1780	1830
	2	whiteware	1820	1900+
	1	refined white earthenware		
TOTAL Fill 10	6			
TOTAL Tr. 2, Fill 8 and 10	18			

Trench 3

Trench 3 was located 30 feet (9.1 m) west of Trench 2 (see Exhibit 24). The trench measured approximately 40 feet (12.2 m) in length. Excavation of the northern section was terminated at approximately 2-3 feet (.6-.9 m) below the surface, after exposing a brick foundation and concrete floor, Feature 22 (Exhibit 28, see Exhibit 24). The southern half of the trench was excavated to a depth of 8 feet (2.4 m) below ground surface. The soil profile was complex and the historic fills in the northern end appeared to have been disturbed by the construction of the nearby structure. Sterile subsoil was not reached (Exhibit 29 and see Plate 13).

- Fill 1 horizon: 0- 2.7 feet (0- 0.82 m) below surface – various modern fills
- Fill 2 horizon: 2.7- 2.95 feet (0.82- 0.9 m) below surface - [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown silt loam
- Fill 3 horizon: 2.95- 3.7 feet (0.9- 1.13 m) below surface – [2.5Y 2.5/1] black silt loam
- Fill 4 horizon: 3.5- 4.7 feet (1.13- 1.43 m) below surface - [7.5YR 5/8] strong brown sandy loam with mortar and brick fragments
- Fill 5 horizon: 3.6- 4.3 feet (1.1- 1.31 m) below surface – [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown mottled with [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown clay
- Fill 6 horizon: 4.0- 6 feet (1.22- 1.83 m) below surface –Ash and cinder fill containing whole bottles
- Fill 7 horizon: 6- 6.5 feet (1.83- 1.98 m) - [2.5Y 2.5/1] black clay loam



-  Fill 1: 10YR 3/1 very dark grayish brown sandy loam with concrete chunks
-  Fill 2: 10YR 3/1 very dark grayish brown sandy loam
-  Fill 3: Ash and cinder fill horizon

Trench 3 North Profile Showing Feature 22
King Street Properties I-III (44AX0202) - WSSI #21397.03
Scale: 1" = 1'



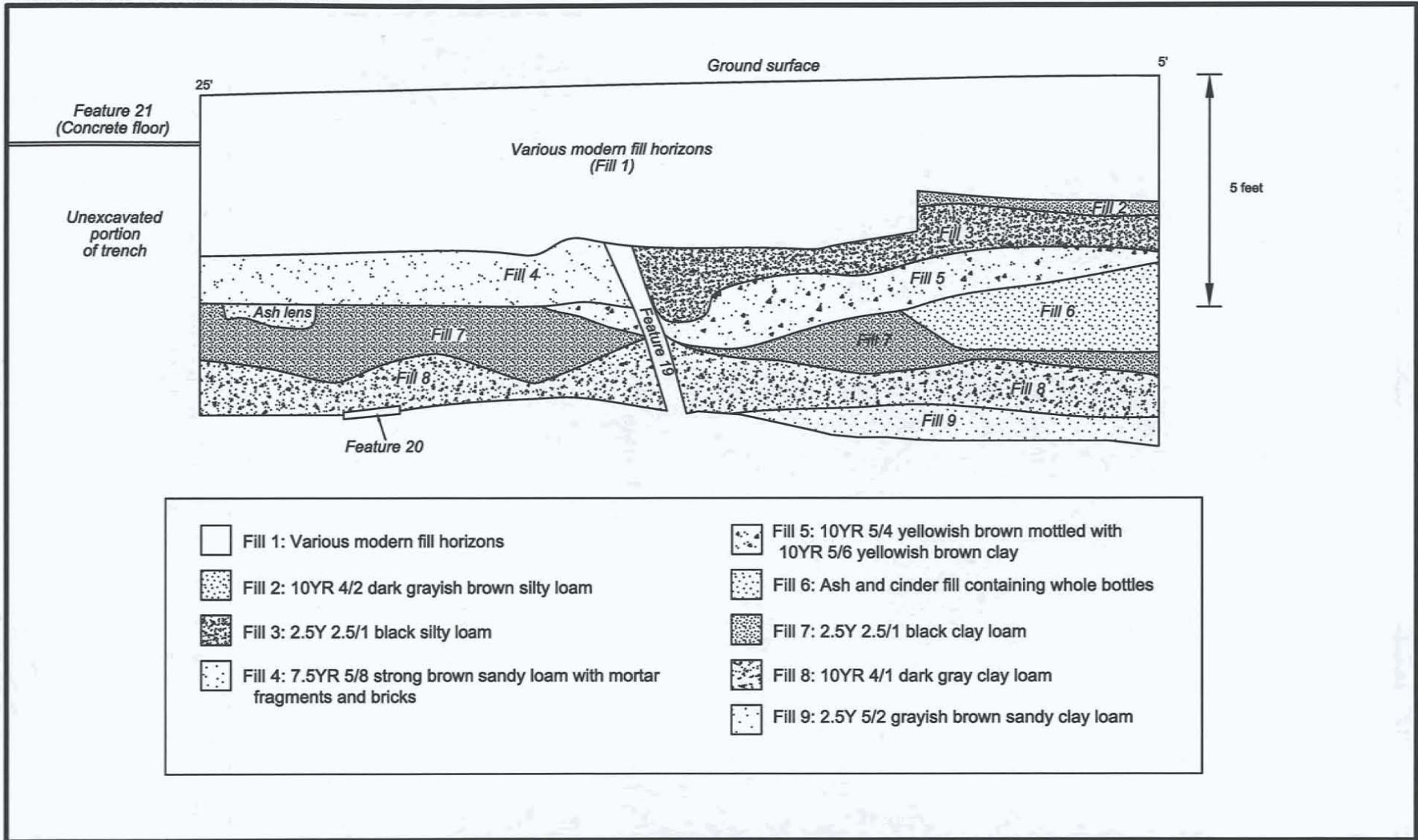
PLATE 11
Plan View of Feature 16 within Trench 2



PLATE 12
Plan View of Feature 17 within Trench 2

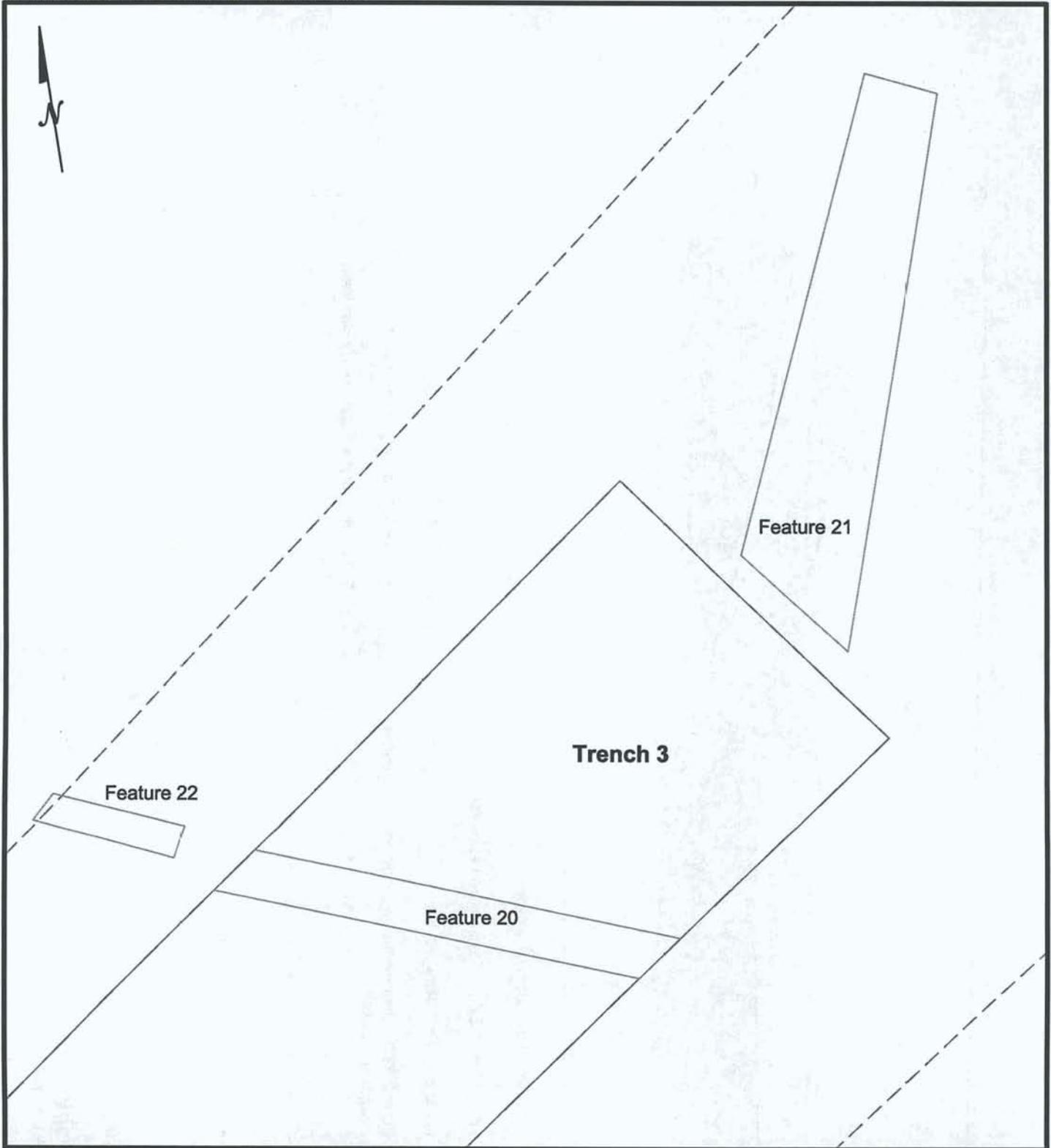


PLATE 13
Trench 3, South Wall Profile



- | | |
|--|---|
|  Fill 1: Various modern fill horizons |  Fill 5: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay |
|  Fill 2: 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty loam |  Fill 6: Ash and cinder fill containing whole bottles |
|  Fill 3: 2.5Y 2.5/1 black silty loam |  Fill 7: 2.5Y 2.5/1 black clay loam |
|  Fill 4: 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown sandy loam with mortar fragments and bricks |  Fill 8: 10YR 4/1 dark gray clay loam |
| |  Fill 9: 2.5Y 5/2 grayish brown sandy clay loam |

**Trench 3 South Profile Showing Features 19 and 20
King Street Properties I-III (44AX0202) - WSSI #21397.03
Scale: 1" = 3'**



**Plan of the Northeastern Portion of Trench 3 Showing Features 20, 21, and 22
King Street Properties I-III (44AX0202) - WSSI #21397.03
Scale 1" = 2'**

Fill 8 horizon: 6.5- 7.3 feet (1.98- 2.25 m) below surface – [10YR 4/1] dark gray clay loam

Fill 9 horizon: 7.3- 8.0 feet (2.25- 2.78 m) below surface - [2.5Y 5/2] grayish brown sandy clay loam

The upper fills, all modern, were not recorded separately in the soil profile. The southern end of the trench included an ash/cinder fill horizon at an approximate depth of four feet below surface. This fill horizon (Fill 6) also contained large quantities of bottles that dated to the late 19th and early 20th century.

Four features were identified in Trench 3. Feature 19 was a wooden post that was excavated from the center of the trench at a depth of three to six feet below ground surface. The post hole was lined with large brick pieces and cobbles, but was not entirely visible in the trench profile (see Exhibits 24 and 29).

Feature 20 was located in the center of the trench at a depth of 7 feet (2.1m) below surface (see Exhibit 30 and Plate 14). The feature consisted of a wood plank that was covered with one course of un-mortared brick and a layer of slate fragments. The function of the feature is unknown, but may relate to the transportation of water, as water appeared as soon as the feature was exposed.

Features 21 and 22 were the remains of two brick foundation walls (see Exhibit 30). Feature 21 was exposed in the northern end of Trench 3 at an approximate depth of two feet (.6 m) below the existing gravel parking lot grade (Plate 15). The foundation measured roughly 7.5 feet (2.3 m) in length and one foot (.3 m) in width, although the foundation appeared to be wider at the southern end and likely extended further to the south, but was destroyed by the excavation of the main portion of the trench. A poured concrete floor was also exposed in Trench 3, at the southern end of the foundation.

Feature 22 was located in the western stepped area of Trench 3 at a depth of 2.5 feet (.76 m) below the gravel parking lot (see Exhibit 30). The feature was constructed of mortared bricks and brick fragments and was at least two courses high. The exposed portion of this foundation measured two feet in length and continued into unexcavated portions of the western trench wall (Plate 16). Interestingly, the brick foundation appeared to be in alignment with Feature 20, which was located roughly four feet below in the main part of the trench (Plate 17).

A full inventory of artifacts recovered from Trench 3 is included in Appendix III. No intact buried surfaces, features or artifacts were found that appeared to be associated with occupation of the property prior to the late 19th or early 20th century and the deposits within Trench 3 were not included in Site 44AX0202. No additional work was considered necessary in this portion of the property.



PLATE 14
Overview of Feature 20 at Base of Trench 3,
View to Southeast



PLATE 15
Plan View of Feature 21 in Trench 3



PLATE 16
Overview of Feature 22 on Step in Trench 3,
View to Northwest



PLATE 17
Overview of Features 20 and 22 within Trench 3,
View to Southwest

Trench 4

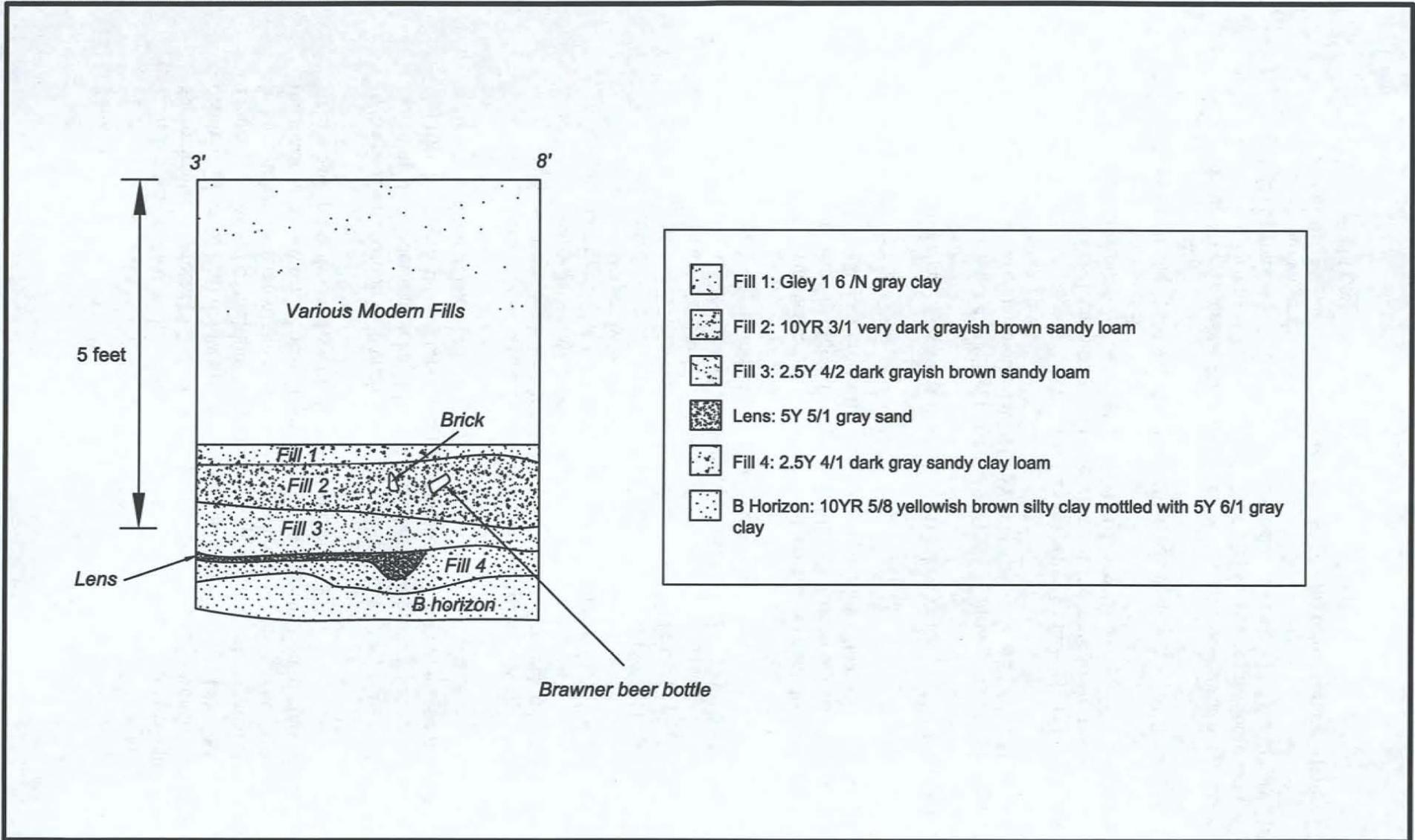
Trench 4 was located in the southwestern quadrant of the project area and measured approximately 50 feet (15.2 m) in length (see Exhibit 24). The trench was excavated to a depth of 7 feet (2.1 m) below the modern ground surface (Plate 18). The soil profile in Trench 4 consisted of multiple fill horizons overlying subsoil. Natural stratigraphy, seen in the southern portion of the trench consisted of a series of sandy C horizons overlying the marine clay subsoil. These deposits may be a combination of alluvial deposits from a stream bed and colluvial deposits from erosion.

In the southern portion of Trench 4, the upper four feet (1.2 m) consisted of modern fills, including the modern gravel parking lot and other 20th century deposits, were not recorded in the profiles. A representative soil profile from the southern end of the trench is shown in Exhibit 31:

- Fill 1 horizon: 4- 4.2 feet (1.22- 1.28 m) below surface – [Gley 1 6/N] gray clay
- Fill 2 horizon (bottle layer): 4.2- 5.0 feet (1.28- 1.52 m) below surface - [10YR 3/1] very dark grayish brown sandy loam
- Fill 3 horizon: 5- 5.4 feet (1.52- 1.64 m) below surface – [2.5Y 4/2] dark grayish brown sandy loam
- Sand lens: 5.4- 5.5 feet (1.64- 1.68 m) below surface - [5Y 5/1] gray sand
- Fill 4 horizon: 5.5- 6.0 feet (1.68- 1.83 m) below surface – [2.5Y 4/1] dark gray sandy clay loam
- B horizon: 6.0- 6.4 feet (1.83- 1.95 m) below surface – [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown silty clay mottled with [5Y 6/1] gray clay

The soil profile towards the northern end of the trench also included several feet of modern fills that were not included in the profile. Five historic fills and multiple sandy lenses and B/C horizons were seen overlying marine clay (Plate 19). The profile is shown in Exhibit 32:

- Fill 1 horizon: 2.5- 3.4 feet (0.76- 1.04 m) below surface – [10YR 2/1] black silty loam
- Fill 2 horizon: 3.4- 3.9 feet (1.04- 1.19 m) below surface - [2.5Y 5/3] light olive brown clay mottled with [2.5Y 4/1] dark gray and [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown clay
- Fill 3 horizon: 3.9- 4.2 feet (1.19- 1.28 m) below surface – [10YR 3/1] very dark gray sandy loam mixed with slag, charcoal and brick fragments
- Fill 4 horizon: 4.2- 4.4 feet (1.28- 1.34 m) below surface - [10YR 3/2] coarse sand with gravel
- Fill 5 horizon: 4.4- 4.9 feet (1.34- 1.49 m) below surface – [10YR 2/1] black sandy loam
- Multiple sandy lenses: 4.9- 5.6 feet (1.49- 1.71 m) below surface – [2.5Y 5/3] light olive brown loose sand and [2.5Y 3/1] very dark gray loose sand
- B/C horizons: 4.9- 7 feet (1.49- 2.13 m) below surface – [2.5Y 3/2] very dark grayish brown sandy clay loam
- B horizon (Marine clay): 7- 7.5 feet (2.13- 2.29 m) below surface – [Gley 1 7/10Y] light greenish gray sandy clay



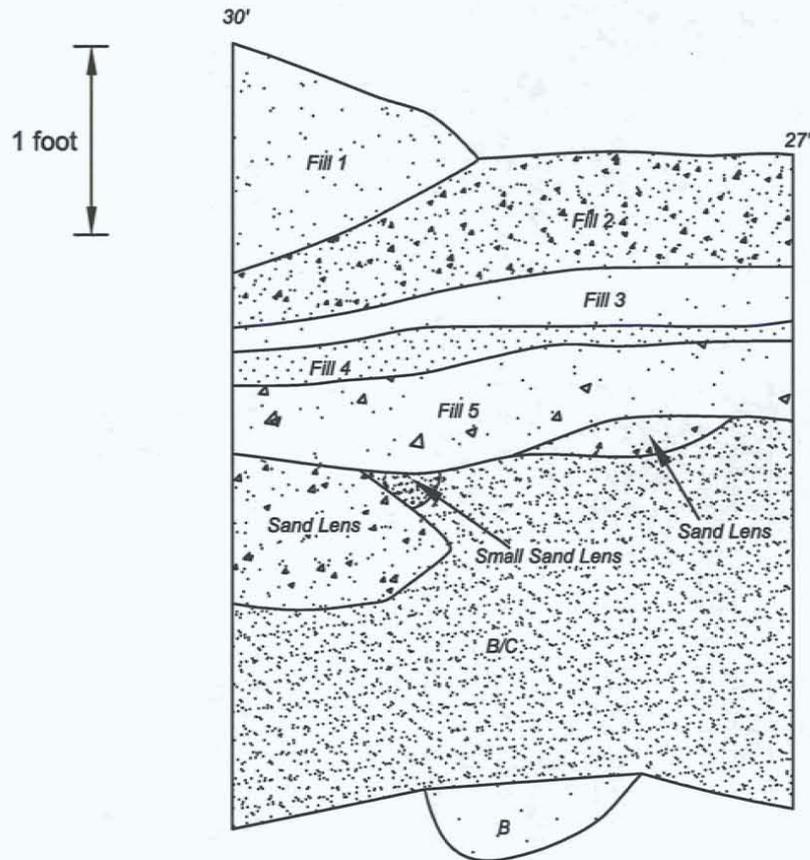
Trench 4 South Profile
King Street Properties I-III (44AX0202) - WSSI #21397.03
Scale: 1" = 2'



PLATE 18
Overview of Excavation of Trench 4
View to South



PLATE 19
Central Portion of Trench 4, North Wall Profile



-  Fill 1: 10YR 2/1 black silt loam
-  Fill 2: 2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown clay mottled with 2.5Y 4/1 dark gray and 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown clay
-  Fill 3: 10YR 3/1 very dark gray sand mottled with slag, brick and charcoal fragments
-  Fill 4: 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown coarse sand with gravel
-  Fill 5: 10YR 2/1 black sandy loam
-  Sand Lens: 2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown loose sandy
-  Small Sand Lens: 2.5Y 3/1 very dark gray sand
-  B/C Horizon: 2.5Y 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy clay
-  B Horizon (marine clay): 10Y 7/1 light greenish gray sandy clay

Trench 4 North Wall Profile
King Street Properties I-III (44AX0202) - WSSI #21397.03
Scale: 1" = 1'

In Trench 4, the early 20th century bottle fill horizon that was noted in Trench 3 was found approximately 3.5- 4 feet (1-1.2 meters) below the surface. The floor of the trench and the soils profile at the southern end of Trench 4 exhibited evidence of stream activity (Plate 20). A sandy B/C horizon with tree branches or sticks, quartz and quartzite cobbles and small brick fragments was found approximately 6.5 feet or 2 meters below the surface. Some areas across the floor of the trench contained pockets of coarse sand and small pebbles. Shovel testing revealed the marine clay subsoil roughly 0.5 foot to 1 foot (.15 to .3 m) below the floor of the trench.

Artifacts recovered from the B/C horizons are shown on Table 4. Some of the ceramic sherds appeared to have rounded, smoothed edges and are possibly water worn.

**TABLE 4:
ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM 44AX0202, TRENCH 4, B/C HORIZON, 6.3'-
6.5' BGS**

Provenience	Quantity	Artifact Type
Fill 8, 6.3' - 6.5' BGS		
	Ceramics	
	2	hard paste porcelain
	1	refined white earthenware
	1	redware
	4	stoneware
	Glass	
	2	bottle
	Metal	
	1	stirrup
	Miscellaneous	
	2	bone
	1	slate
TOTAL Fill 8	14	

A full inventory of artifacts recovered from Trench 4 is included in Appendix III. No intact buried surfaces or historic cultural features that appeared to be associated with occupation of the property prior to the late 19th or early 20th century were found and only the deposits within the B/C horizons were included in 44AX0202. No additional work was considered necessary in this portion of the property.

Trench 6

Trench 6 was located along the eastern property line in the central portion of the project area (see Exhibit 24 and Plate 21). The trench measured roughly 50 feet by 12 feet (15.2 by 3.7 m) and portions were excavated to an approximate depth of seven feet (2.1 m) below the modern ground surface (Plate 22). To a depth of 4.95 feet (1.51 m), ten fill horizons, some extending across the profile and others extant as pockets, were recorded in Trench 6 (Exhibit 33):



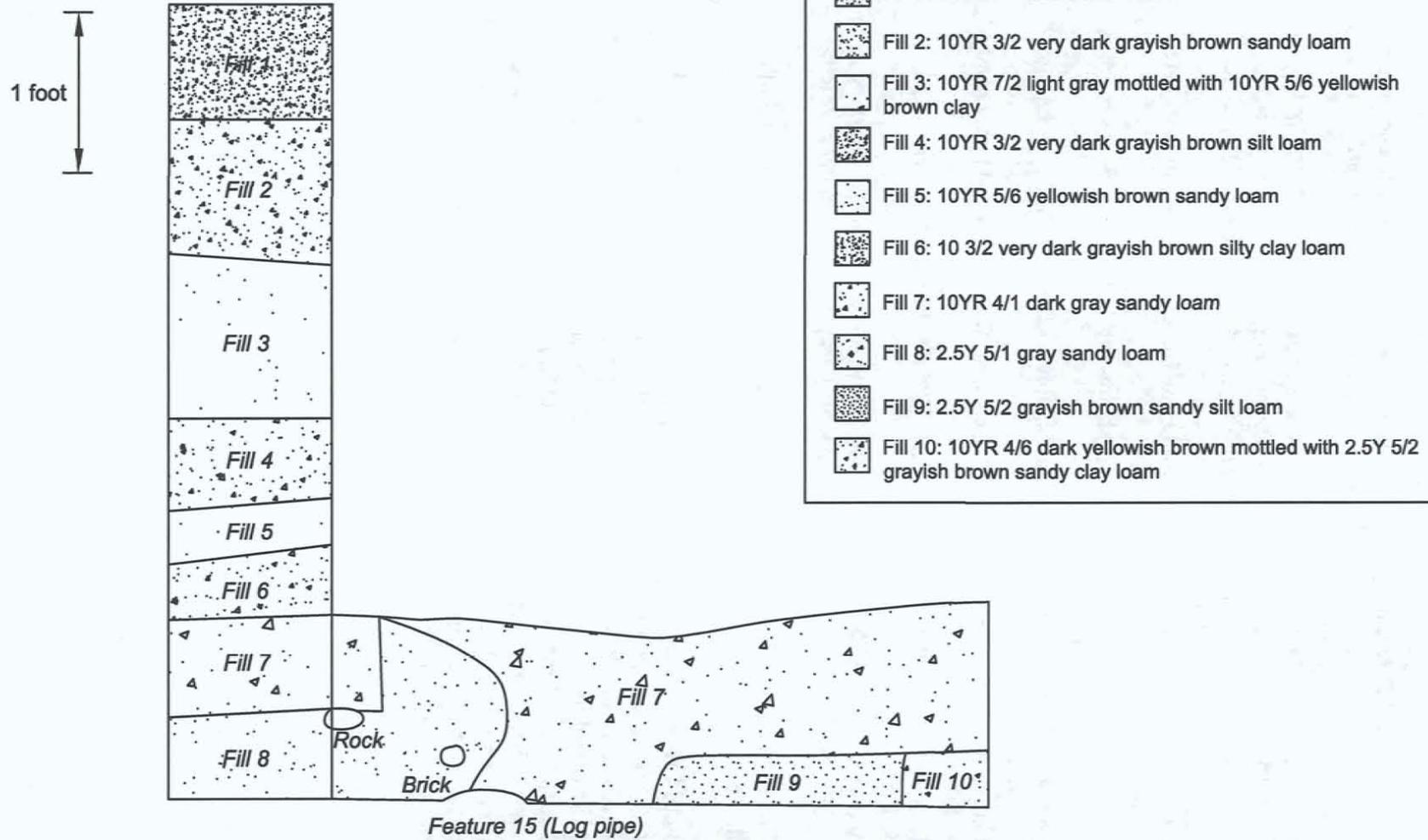
PLATE 20
Southern End of Trench 4, West Wall Profile and Trench Floor



PLATE 21
Overview of Location of Trench 6 Prior to Excavation,
View to the Southeast



PLATE 22
Trench 6, South Wall Profile



Trench 6 North and East Profiles
King Street Properties I-III (44AX0202) - WSSI #21397.03
Scale: 1" = 2'

- Fill 1 horizon: 0- 0.7 feet (0- 0.21 m) below surface – modern rubble and gravel
Fill 2 horizon: 0.7- 1.55 feet (0.21- 0.47 m) below surface – [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown sandy loam
Fill 3 horizon: 1.55- 2.6 feet (0.47- 0.79 m) below surface - [10YR 7/2] light gray mottled with [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown clay
Fill 4 horizon: 2.3- 3.2 feet (0.79- 0.98 m) below surface – [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown silt loam
Fill 5 horizon: 3.2- 3.5 feet (0.98- 1.07 m) below surface - [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown sandy loam
Fill 6 horizon: 3.5- 3.85 feet (1.07- 1.17 m) below surface - [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown silt clay loam
Fill 7 horizon: 3.85- 4.5 feet (1.17- 1.37 m) below surface - [10YR 4/1] dark gray sandy loam
Fill 8 horizon: 4.5- 5.0 feet (1.37- 1.52 m) below surface - [2.5Y 5/1] gray sandy loam
Fill 9 horizon: 4.6- 4.95 feet (1.4 – 1.51 m) - [2.5Y 5/2] grayish brown sandy silt loam
Fill 10 horizon: 4.6- 4.95 feet (1.4- 1.51 m) below surface – [10YR 4/6] dark yellowish brown mottled with [2.5Y 5/2] grayish brown sandy clay loam

Beneath the Fill 10 horizon, three features were identified at the southwestern end of Trench 6 (Exhibit 34).

Features 13 and 14 represent wooden box conduits running nearly west-east across the trench (Plates 23 and 24). Feature 15 was exposed seven feet (2.1 m) southeast of Feature 13 in Trench 6. The feature consisted of the remains of a barrel *and* an adjacent wooden log. The barrel measured roughly 3 feet in diameter and the wooden log measured at least 10 feet (3 m) in length (Plates 25 and 26). The log could not be completely exposed because it extended beyond the east wall of Trench 6, which was located on the property line. The log feature extended underneath the brick retaining wall and asphalt parking lot on the adjacent property, and could not be excavated for this reason. Artifacts associated with these features are included on Table 5.



PLATE 23
Plan View of Feature 13 within Trench 6



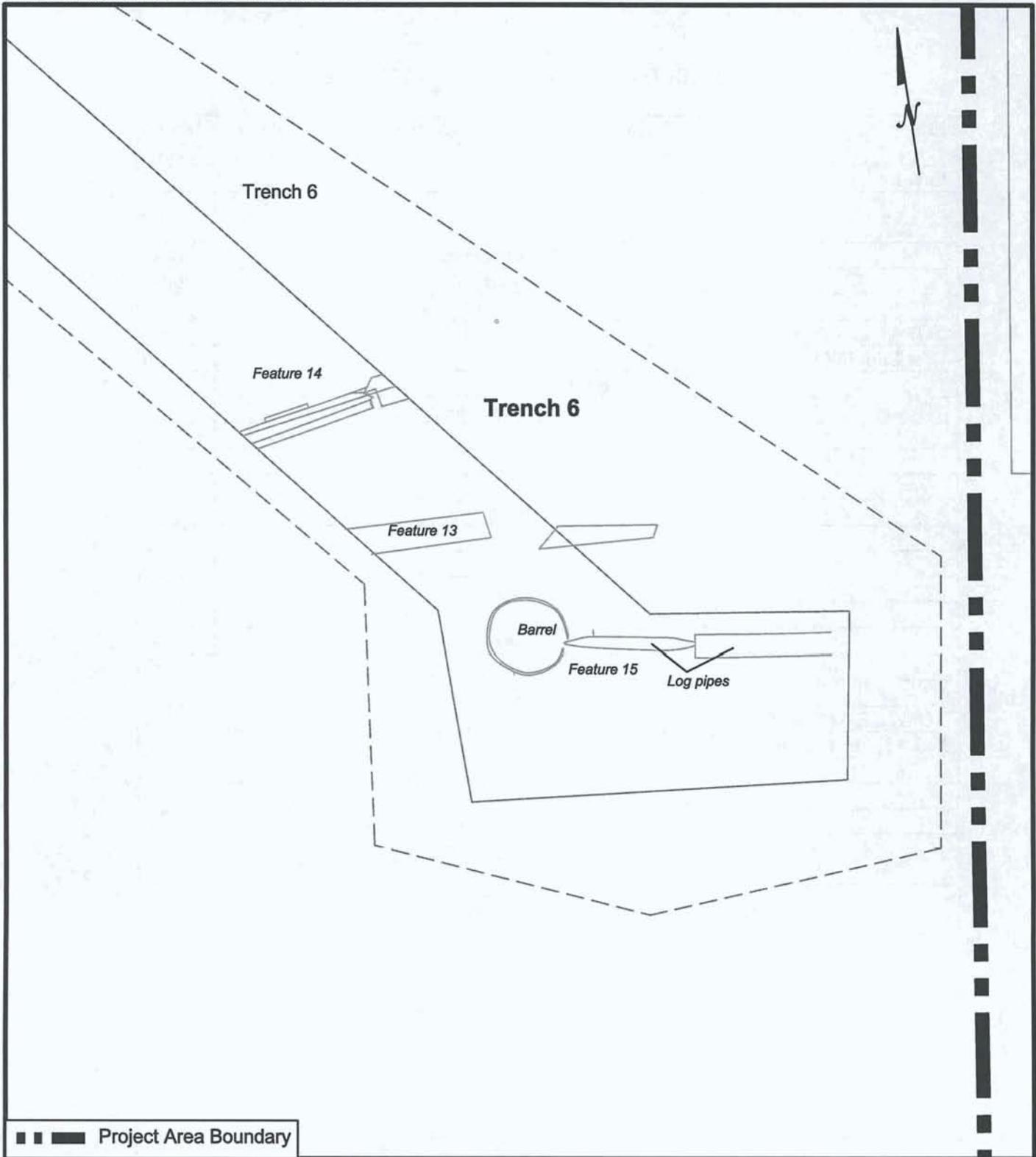
PLATE 24
Plan View of Feature 14 within Trench 6



PLATE 25
Overview of Feature 15 in Southeastern End of Trench 6,
View to East



PLATE 26
Overview of Feature 15 in Southeastern End of Trench 6,
View to North



**Plan of the Southeastern Portion of Trench 6 Showing Features 13, 14 and 15
King Street Properties I-III (44AX0202) - WSSI #21397.03
Scale 1" = 5'**

**TABLE 5:
ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM 44AX0202, TRENCH 6**

Provenience	Quantity	Artifact Type	Begin Year	End Year
East End, Fill 6				
	Ceramics			
	1	kaolin		
	5	whiteware	1820	1900+
	1	ironstone	1840	1900+
	1	refined white earthenware		
TOTAL East End, Fill 6	8			
East End, Fill 8				
	Ceramics			
	10	hard paste porcelain		
	8	ironstone	1840	1900+
	1	stoneware		
	Glass			
	2	bottle		
	1	bottle/jar		
	Metal			
	1	cast iron		
	Miscellaneous			
	1	coal		
	1	plastic		
	3	shell		
TOTAL East End, Fill 8	28			
Fea. 13, Fill Within Box				
	Ceramics			
	2	kaolin		
	2	refined white earthenware		
	1	stoneware		
	Glass			
	1	bottle		
	Miscellaneous			
	2	bone		
	1	shell		
TOTAL Fea. 13, Fill in Box	9			
1' Below Feature 13				
	Ceramics			
	1	stoneware		
	Miscellaneous			
	5	bone		
	1	wood		
TOTAL 1' Below Fea. 13	7			
Around Fea. 13 & 14, Fill 8				
	Ceramics			
	2	whiteware	1820	1900+

	3	refined white earthenware		
	1	refined redware	1800	1840
	Glass			
	3	bottle		
	1	bottle, contact mold	1810	1880
	Metal			
	1	nail, cut	1790	
	2	unidentified ferrous metal		
	1	wire		
	Miscellaneous			
	1	bone		
	1	brick		
	6	leather		
	Prehistoric			
	1	partial flake, quartz		
	1	partial flake, quartzite		
TOTAL Fea. 13 & 14, Fill 8	24			
Around Fea. 15, Fill 8				
	Ceramics			
	5	refined white earthenware		
	4	stoneware		
	Metal			
	1	nail, cut	1790	
	1	nail, unidentified		
	1	unidentified ferrous metal		
	Miscellaneous			
	4	bone		
	1	brick		
	1	shell		
TOTAL Fea. 15, Fill 8	18			
TOTAL Trench 6	94			

The fills above the barrel feature dated to the early 20th century. With the exception of one cut nail fragment (post-1790), the artifacts recovered from the soils directly around Feature 15, burned refined white earthenware, gray-bodied stoneware and unidentified nail fragments, could not be conclusively dated.

At this point in the investigations it was unclear if Features 13, 14, and 15 rested on an historic ground surface or had been originally buried or partially buried. Several barrel staves and possible ferrous metal pump spouts were recovered in the fills a few feet above Feature 15, suggesting that the barrel, at least, may have been originally buried and that the upper portions of the feature may have been disturbed. The features were not excavated at this time, but further work was recommended in this area. The results of this additional work are described with the results of the Phase III Data Recovery at 44AX0202, later in this report.

Trench 7

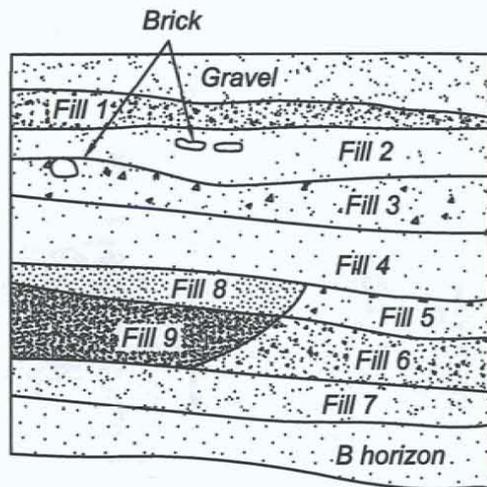
Trench 7 was located in the northwestern portion of the project area (see Exhibit 24; Plate 27). The main portion of the trench measured 40 feet (12.2 m) in length by roughly 5 feet (1.5 m) in width. The northeastern end of the trench was expanded following a feature and covered an area roughly 14 feet (4.9 m) square. The trench was mechanically excavated to a depth of nearly four feet (1.2 m) below the surface but was hand excavated deeper in two areas.

The southeastern wall profile in the northern end of Trench 7 revealed a gravel layer and eight additional fill layers overlying the B horizon (Exhibit 35 and Plate 28):

- Gravel horizon: 0- 0.5 feet (0- 0.15 m) below surface – parking lot gravels
- Fill 1 horizon: 0.5- 0.8 feet (0.15- 0.24 m) below surface - [10YR 2/1] black silty loam
- Fill 2 horizon: 0.8- 1.45 feet (0.24- 0.44 m) below surface – [10YR 3/1] very dark gray sandy loam mottled with [10YR 4/3] brown sandy loam and brick rubble
- Fill 3 horizon: 1.45- 1.65 feet (0.44- 0.50 m) below surface - [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown sand with brick flecking
- Fill 4 horizon: 1.65- 2.3 feet (0.50- 0.70 m) below surface – [10YR 3/1] very dark gray sandy loam
- Fill 5 horizon: 2.3- 2.65 feet (0.70- 0.81 m) below surface - [2.5Y 3/2] very dark grayish brown sand
- Fill 6 horizon: 2.65- 3.5 feet (0.87- 1.07 m) below surface - [2.5Y 4/2] dark grayish brown sand
- Fill 7 horizon: 3.5- 3.8 feet (1.07- 1.15 m) below surface - [2.5Y 4/1] dark gray sandy clay
- Fill 8 horizon: 2.3- 2.65 feet (0.70- 0.81 m) below surface - [2.5Y 4/3] olive brown sand
- Fill 9 horizon: 2.65- 3.5 feet (0.81- 1.07 m) - [10YR 4/3] brown sandy loam mottled with [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown clay and brick and charcoal flecking
- B horizon: 3.8- 4.3 feet (1.16- 1.31 m) below surface – [2.5Y 5/6] light olive brown sandy clay mottled with [2.5Y 5/1] gray sandy clay

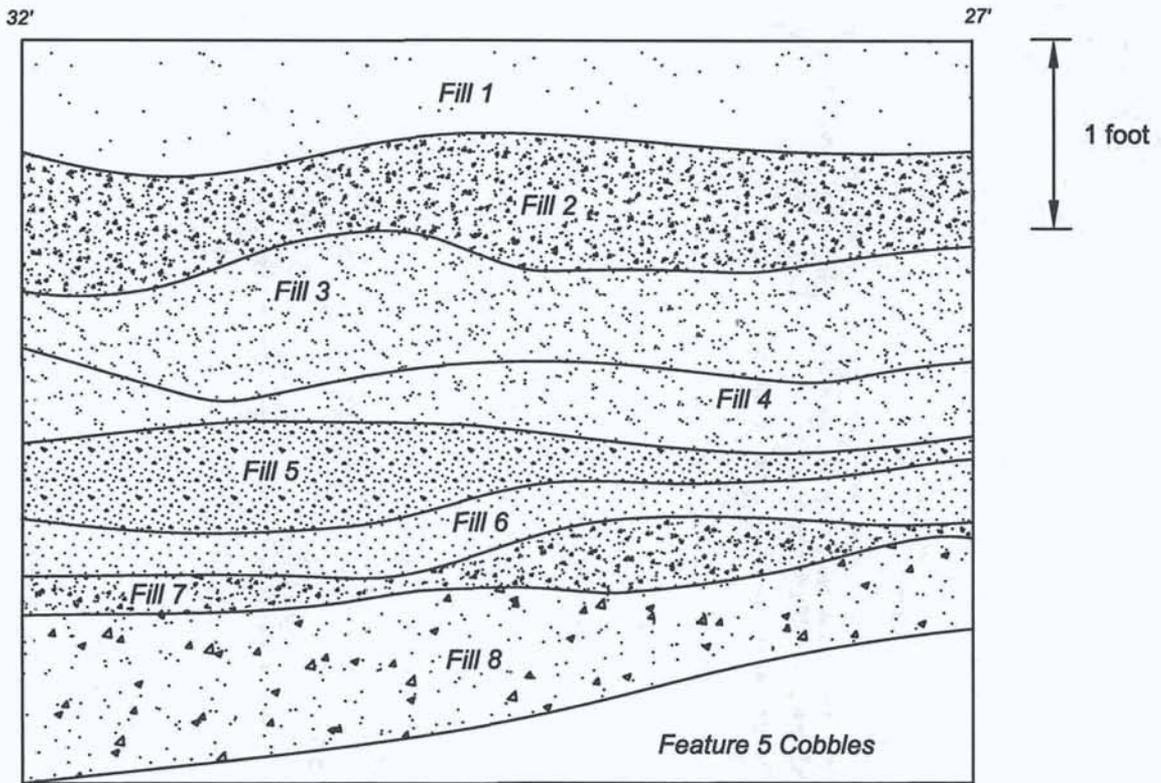
Although the western wall profile exhibited similar historic fills (Exhibit 36 and Plate 29), subsoil was not exposed, but rather the soils were later identified as part of Feature 5.

The bottle fill horizon mixed with cinder and slag that was noted in Trenches 3 and 4 was found approximately 3.5- 4 feet (1.1 -1.2 m) below the surface. This early 20th century fill horizon contained numerous whole automatic bottle machine made bottles (1907-present) (Plates 30-33). The assemblage included Trivoli beer bottles from Alexandria and Darley Park beer bottles from Baltimore, Maryland. F.H. Finley & Son bottles from Washington D.C (trademark registered 1894-1902) were also recovered.



-  Gravel
-  Fill 1: 10YR 2/1 black silt loam
-  Fill 2: 10YR 3/1 very dark grey mottled with 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam with brick and rubble fragments
-  Fill 3: 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sand with brick flecking
-  Fill 4: 10YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy loam
-  Fill 5: 2.5Y 3/2 very dark grayish brown sand
-  Fill 6: 2.5Y 4/2 dark grayish brown sand
-  Fill 7: 2.5Y 4/1 dark gray sandy clay
-  Fill 8: 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown sand
-  Fill 9: 10YR 4/3 brown with 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown clay with brick and charcoal flecking
-  B Horizon: 2.5Y 5/6 light olive brown clay mottled with 2.5Y 5/1 gray sandy clay

Trench 7 Southeastern Profile
King Street Properties I-III (44AX0202) - WSSI #21397.03
Scale: 1" = 2'



-  Fill 1: 10YR 5/2 grayish brown sandy gravel
-  Fill 2: 10YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy silt
-  Fill 3: 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown mottled with 2.5Y 3/2 very dark grayish brown sand
-  Fill 4: 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown mottled with 2.5Y 6/1 gray sand
-  Fill 5: 2.5Y 6/2 light brownish gray silty sand with brick and coal
-  Fill 6: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand
-  Fill 7: 10YR 3/1 very dark gray silty clay
-  Fill 8: 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam

Trench 7 North Profile
King Street Properties I-III (44AX0202) - WSSI #21397.03
Scale: 1" = 1'



PLATE 27
Overview of Location of Trench 7 Prior to Excavation,
View to South



PLATE 28
North End of Trench 7, Southeastern Wall Profile



PLATE 29
Trench 7, Northwestern Wall Profile



PLATE 30
Horsford's Acid Phosphate, Tonic Concentrate Teal/Peacock Bottle, 8-Sided, Embossed with "W/RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS", "PATENTED MARCH 10, 1868" (1868-1907) from Bottle Fill in Trench 3



PLATE 31

Light Aqua Square/Rectangular Bottle, Embossed "DR. KILMER'S SWAMP ROOT/
KIDNEY LIVER/ AND BLADDER REMEDY/ BINGHAMTON. NY. U.S.A."
(post-1906) from Bottle Fill in Trench 3



PLATE 32

Amber Cylindrical Bottle with a Crown Cap Lip, Embossed "COCA-COLA
WASHINGTON, D.C.", "O.B.CO." Automatic Bottle Machine (1907-Present)
from Bottle Fill in Trench 6

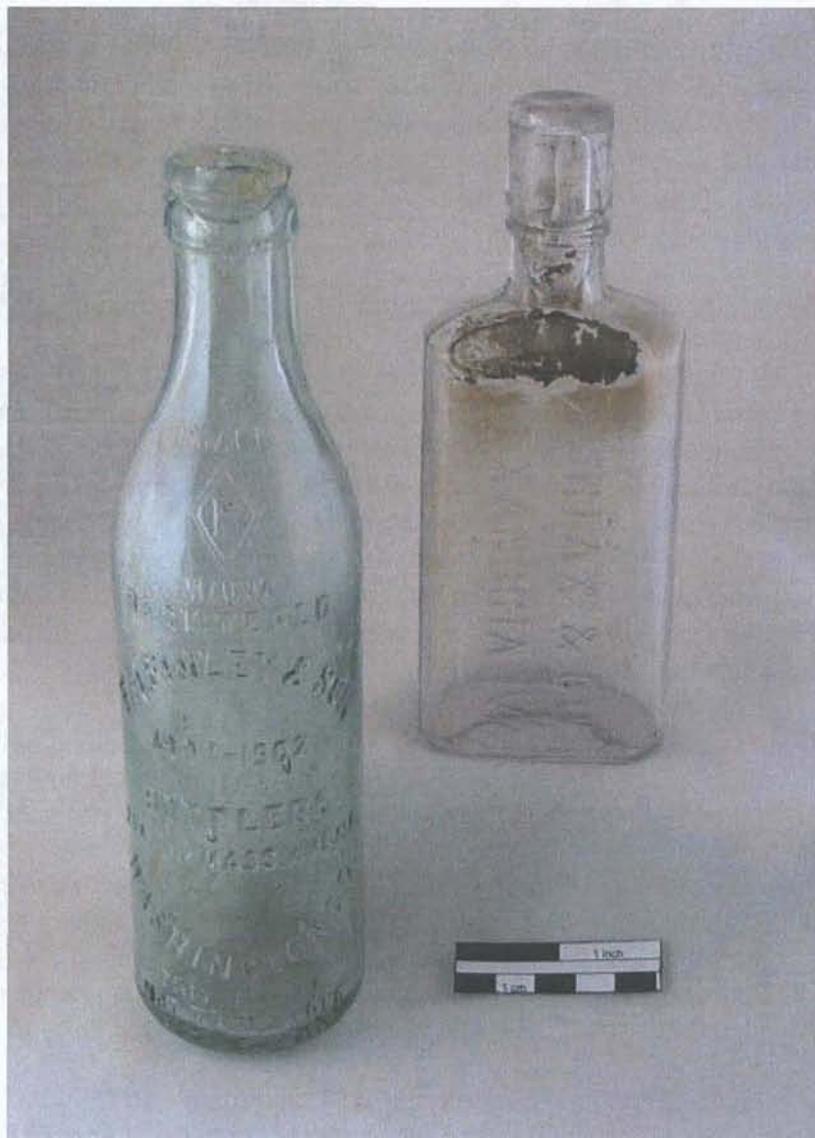


PLATE 33

Light Green Bottle, Embossed "TRADE MARK REGISTERED/ F.H. FINLEY & SON/
1894-1902/ BOTTLERS/ 208-10-12-MASS. AVE. N.E./ WASHINGTON D.C./ THIS
BOTTLE NOT TO BE SOLD" (1894-1902) and a Clear Bottle with Stopper, Embossed
"FAIRFAX & CO./ ALEXANDRIA, VA." from Bottle Fill in Trench 6

Four features were identified in Trench 7. These included a line of brick pavers (Feature 3), a post hole that was disturbed by rodent/root activity (Feature 4), a cobblestone feature (Feature 5), and another post hole (Feature 6).

Feature 3 represents a line of brick pavers found directly under the gravel parking lot. The bricks were mortared together and the entire feature measured approximately 1.4 by 11 feet (.49 by 3.4 m) (Exhibit 37 and Plate 34). A second line of brick pieces and cobbles was exposed four feet (1.2 m) to the west. A line of four wooden posts was also uncovered at this depth during the mechanical excavation of the trench. The posts were spaced about nine feet (2.9 m) apart and roughly paralleled Feature 4. The function of Feature 3 is unknown, however it likely dates to the 20th century as it was located directly under the parking lot gravel fill.

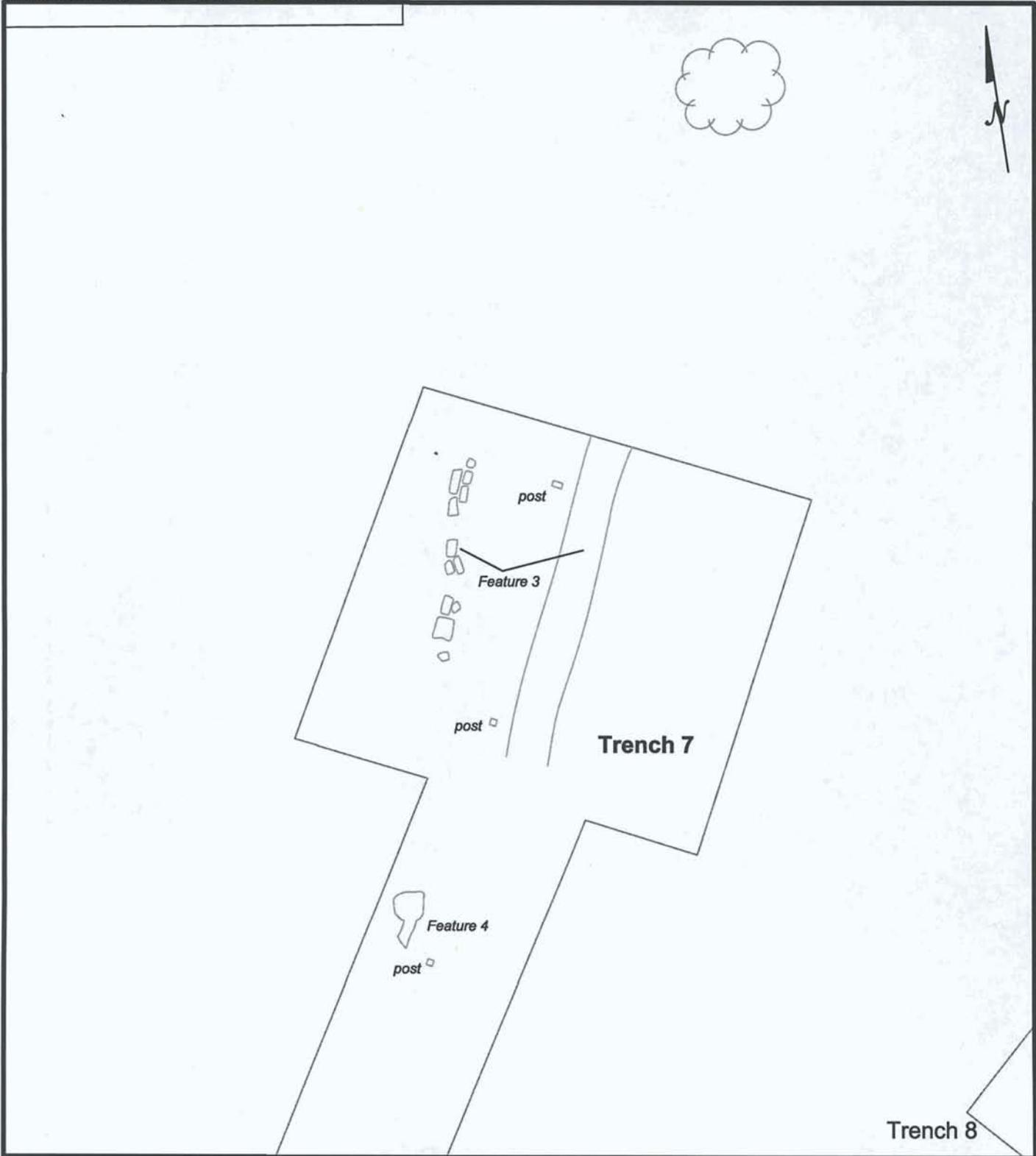
Feature 4 represents a possible post hole that appeared disturbed by bioturbation. The feature measured roughly one foot square (.3 m) with curved sides and base in profile (Plate 35). Feature 4 was bisected and found to be filled with a [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown sand with an intrusive [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown sandy fill in the center (Plate 36). The surrounding soil was a [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown sand mottled with [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown sand. Artifacts and ecofacts recovered from the feature included one pearlware sherd (1780-1830), two whiteware sherds (1820-1900+), one ironstone sherd (1840-1900+), a redware sherd, four bottle glass sherds, four unidentified glass sherds, three unidentified ferrous metal fragments, eight possible nail fragments, brick, coal and oyster shell fragments, and a walnut shell or peach pit. The ironstone sherd establishes a *Terminus Post Quem* (TPQ) of 1840 for this feature.

No further work was conducted on Features 3 or 4, as they were determined not to be significant to the archeological research goals. The other features were found to be appeared to date to the 19th century and were considered potentially significant.

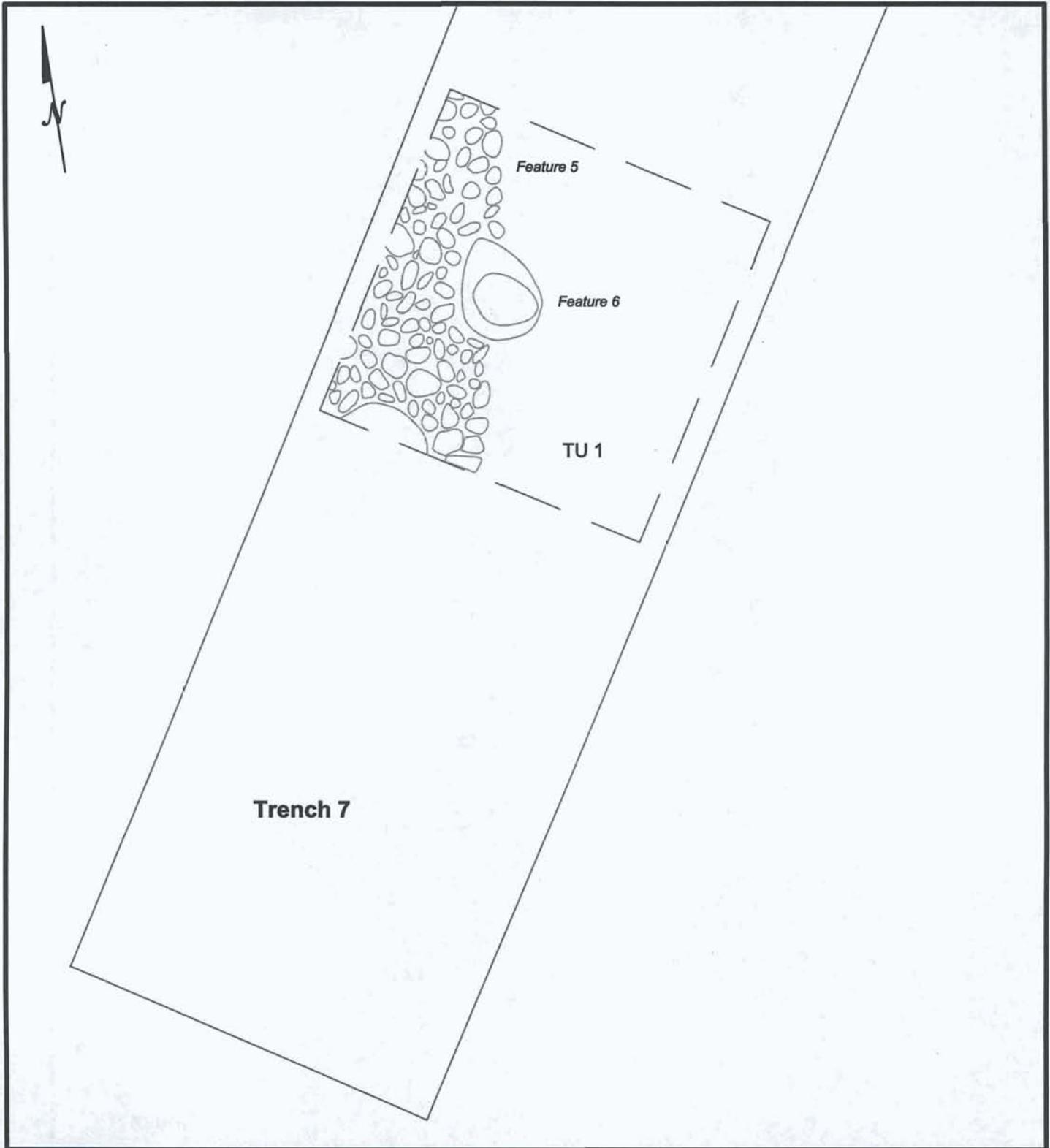
Feature 5 was first identified as a cobble surface located roughly 3.7 feet (1.1 m) below the surface in the southwestern end of Trench 7 (Exhibit 38 and Plate 37). A five by five foot (1.5 by 1.5 m) test unit (TU 1) was excavated over the cobble stones in order to gain horizontal and vertical control of the artifacts around and directly above the feature. The cobblestones extended north-south across the western half of the test unit.

The feature had been disturbed on the southern end by an intrusive 20th century utility pole, but it was clear that the cobbles extend further to the south, west and north. A second post hole, Feature 6, was exposed on the east side of the cobbles and was likely associated with the cobbles. This post hole was not excavated at this time.

Eight fill horizons covered the cobblestone feature. The lowermost fill horizon (Fill 8) within Test Unit 1 was excavated in two arbitrary levels, and the soils screened for artifacts. A functional variety of 19th century artifacts were recovered, including ceramics, bottle glass, windowpane sherds, nails, bone fragments, coal, brick fragments and oyster shell fragments. An arm from a porcelain toy doll was also found. The artifacts recovered from Test Unit 1 in Trench 7 are shown on Table 6.



**Plan of the Northern Portion of Trench 7 Showing Features 3 and 4
King Street Properties I-III (44AX0202) - WSSI #21397.03
Scale 1" = 5'**



**Plan of the Southern Portion of Trench 7 Showing Test Unit 1 and Features 5 and 6
King Street Properties I-III (44AX0202) - WSSI #21397.03
Scale 1" = 2'**



PLATE 34
Plan View of Feature 3 within Trench 7



PLATE 35
Plan View of Feature 4 within Trench 7



PLATE 36
East Bisection Profile of Feature 4 within Trench 7



PLATE 37
Plan View of Feature 5 and 6 within Test Unit 1 (Trench 7)

**TABLE 6:
ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM 44AX0202, TRENCH 7, TEST UNIT 1**

Provenience	Ceramics	Ware Type	Begin Year	End Year
Test Unit 1				
	Ceramics			
	2	kaolin		
	3	porcelain		
	1	pearlware	1780	1830
	17	whiteware	1820	1900+
	5	ironstone	1840	1900+
	2	refined white earthenware		
	1	yellowware	1830	1940
	1	redware		
	2	stoneware		
	Glass			
	12	bottle		
	3	bottle/jar		
	1	button		
	3	unidentified glass		
	Metal			
	2	nail, cut	1790	
	7	nail, unidentified		
	14	unidentified ferrous metal		
	Miscellaneous			
	6	bone		
	1	brick		
	1	cinder		
	2	coal		
	3	shell		
	Prehistoric			
	1	partial flake, quartz		
TOTAL Test Unit 1	90			
North Half, Level 2				
	Ceramics			
	2	hard paste porcelain		
	1	pearlware	1780	1835
	15	whiteware	1820	1900+
	8	ironstone	1840	1900+
	2	refined white earthenware		
	1	Rockingham/Bennington	1800	1912
	5	redware		
	9	stoneware		
	Glass			
	31	bottle, bottle/jar		
	2	bottle, contact mold	1810	1880
	4	windowpane		

	9	unidentified glass		
	Metal			
	1	buckle		
	27	unidentified ferrous metal		
	Miscellaneous			
	10	bone		
	11	brick		
	2	coal		
	8	shell		
TOTAL N. Half, Lv. 2	148			
South Half, Level 2				
	Ceramics			
	1	hard paste porcelain		
	14	pearlware	1780	1840
	5	whiteware	1820	1900+
	1	refined white earthenware		
	Glass			
	3	bottle		
	1	windowpane, soda		1864
	5	unidentified glass		
	Metal			
	2	nail, unidentified		
	4	unidentified ferrous metal		
	Miscellaneous			
	2	bone		
	3	coal		
	1	mortar		
	6	shell		
TOTAL S. Half, Lv. 2	48			
Fill Above Cobbles				
	Ceramics			
	1	kaolin		
	3	whiteware	1820	1900+
	3	ironstone	1840	1900+
	1	refined white earthenware		
	2	stoneware		
	Glass			
	4	bottle		
	3	bottle, contact mold	1810	1880
	1	unidentified glass		
	Metal			
	1	unidentified ferrous metal		
	Miscellaneous			
	1	bone		
	2	shell		
TOTAL Fill Above Cobbles	22			
TOTAL Trench 7, TU 1	308			

Other general collection artifacts from Trench 7 included one kaolin pipe stem fragment that was embossed with stars and horizontal bars and the letters "...ER; D...", one whiteware sherd (1820-1900+), and nine contact mold (1810-1880) bottle glass sherds that mend, and are embossed on the base with "WHITNEY ... WORKS". A complete inventory of all artifacts recovered, including those from Trench 7 and Test Unit 1 is included as Appendix III.

Further work was recommended in this area, due to the potential that Feature 5 represented an intact surface from the 19th century. The results of this additional work are presented in the next section of this report.

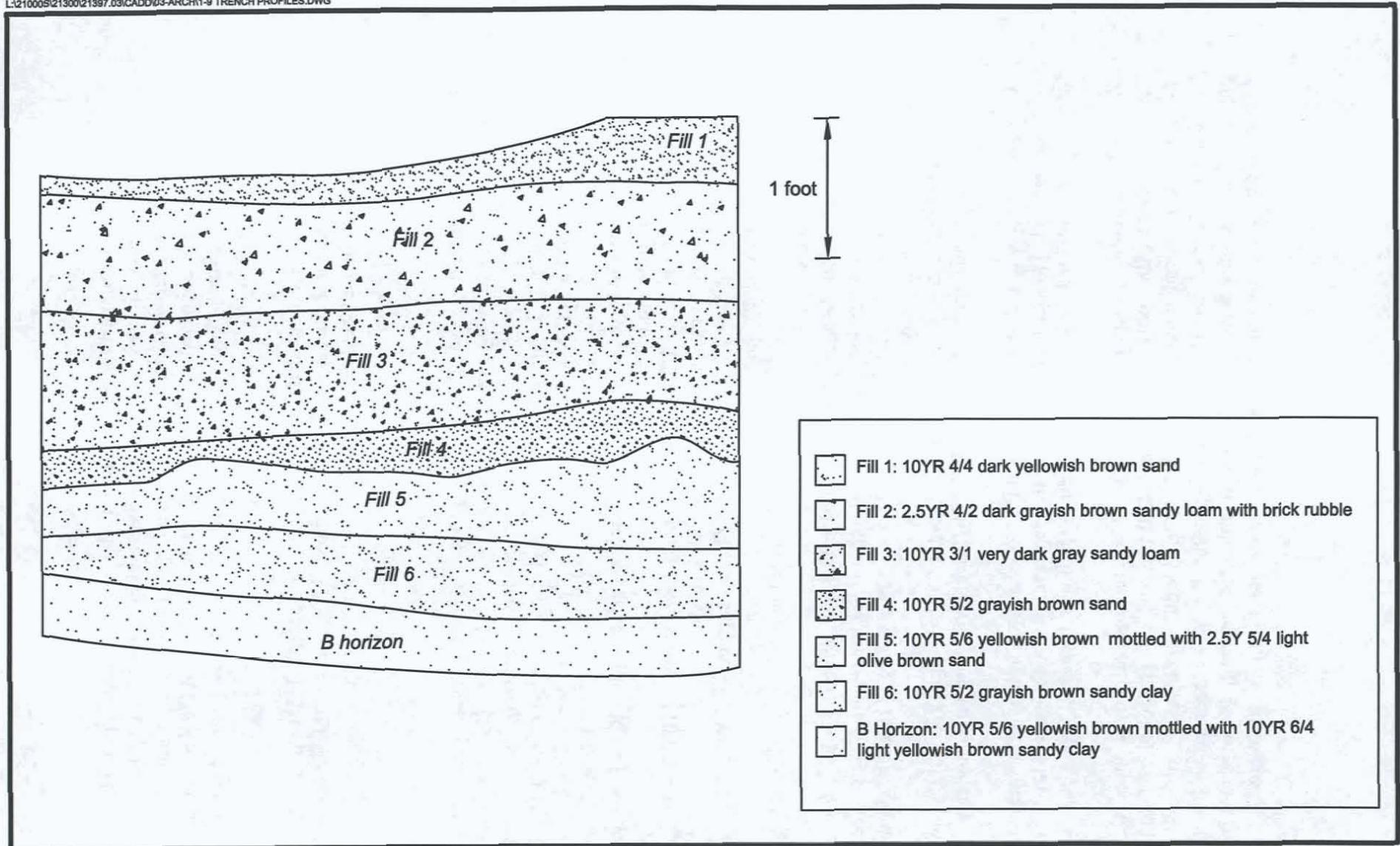
Trench 8

Trench 8 measured a total of 50 feet (15.2 m) in length but was excavated in two non-contiguous sections to avoid a buried utility line (see Exhibit 24). The northern end of the trench measured 8 feet (2.4 m) in length; the southern segment of the trench was 37 feet (11.3 m) in length. The soil profile in both segments consisted of six fill horizons overlying subsoil (Exhibit 39).

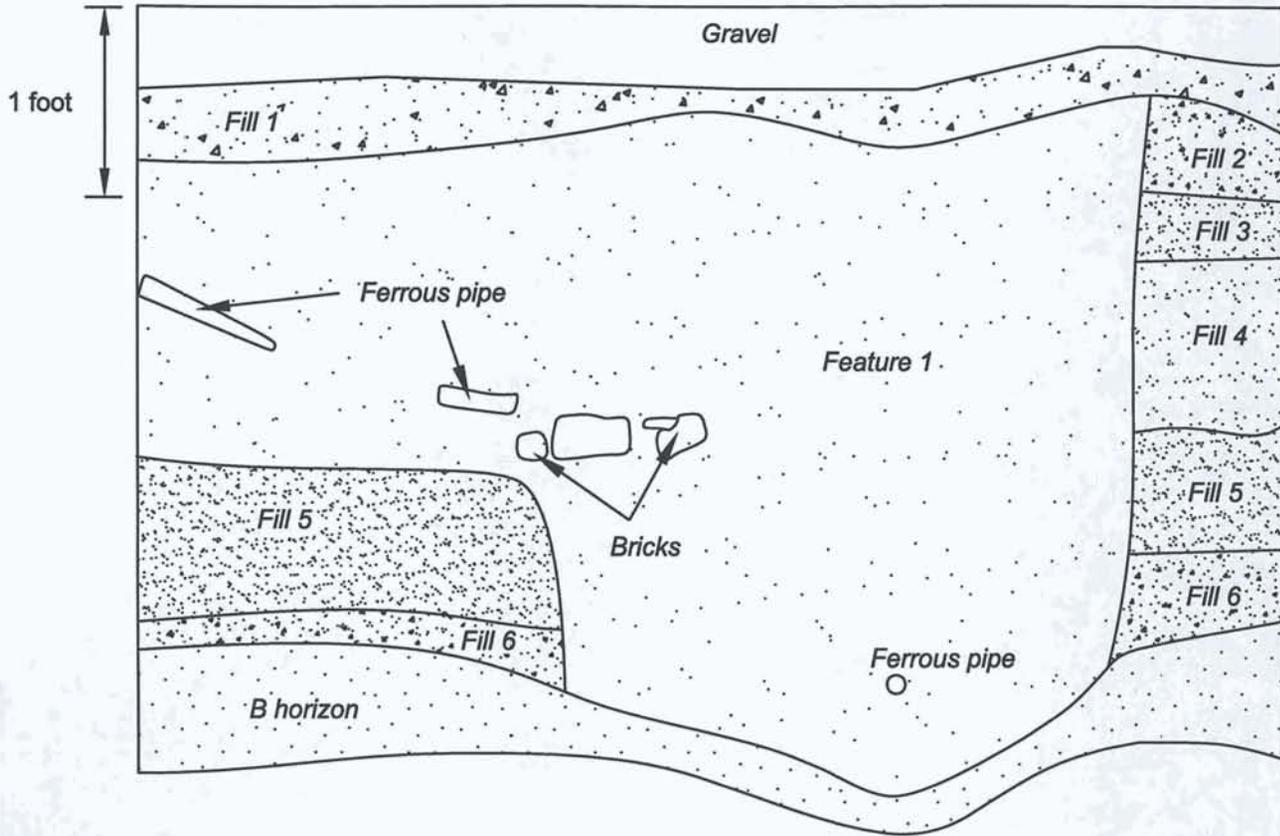
- Fill 1 horizon: 0- 0.45 feet (0- 0.14 m) below surface - [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown sand
- Fill 2 horizon: 0.45- 1.3 feet (0.14- 0.4 m) below surface - [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown sandy loam with brick rubble
- Fill 3 horizon: 1.3- 2.1 feet (0.4- 0.64 m) below surface - [10YR 3/1] very dark gray sandy loam
- Fill 4 horizon: 2.1- 2.45 feet (0.64- 0.75 m) below surface - [10YR 5/2] grayish brown sand
- Fill 5 horizon: 2.45- 3.0 feet (0.75- 0.91 m) below surface - [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown mottled with [2.5Y 5/4] light olive brown sand
- Fill 6 horizon: 3.0- 3.5 feet (0.91- 1.07 m) below surface - [10YR 5/2] grayish brown sandy clay
- B horizon: 3.5- 4.0 feet (1.07- 1.22 m) below surface - [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 6/4] light yellowish brown sandy clay

Two features were found in Trench 8. Feature 1 was located in the northernmost section of the trench. This modern utility trench extended from below the gravel layer into the B horizon and contained three ferrous metal pipes (Exhibits 40 and 41, Plate 38).

Artifacts were collected from Feature 1 fill as it was mechanically excavated. One whiteware sherd with a polychrome decal (1890-present), one Bristol glazed stoneware bottle base that was stamped on heel with "GROSVOROR (?) GLASGOW", one automatic bottle machine glass sherd (1907- present) that was embossed with a "608" inside a diamond, one bottle glass sherd with embossed lettering, two wire nail fragments (1890-present), and one slate fragment (possible roofing tile) were recovered.

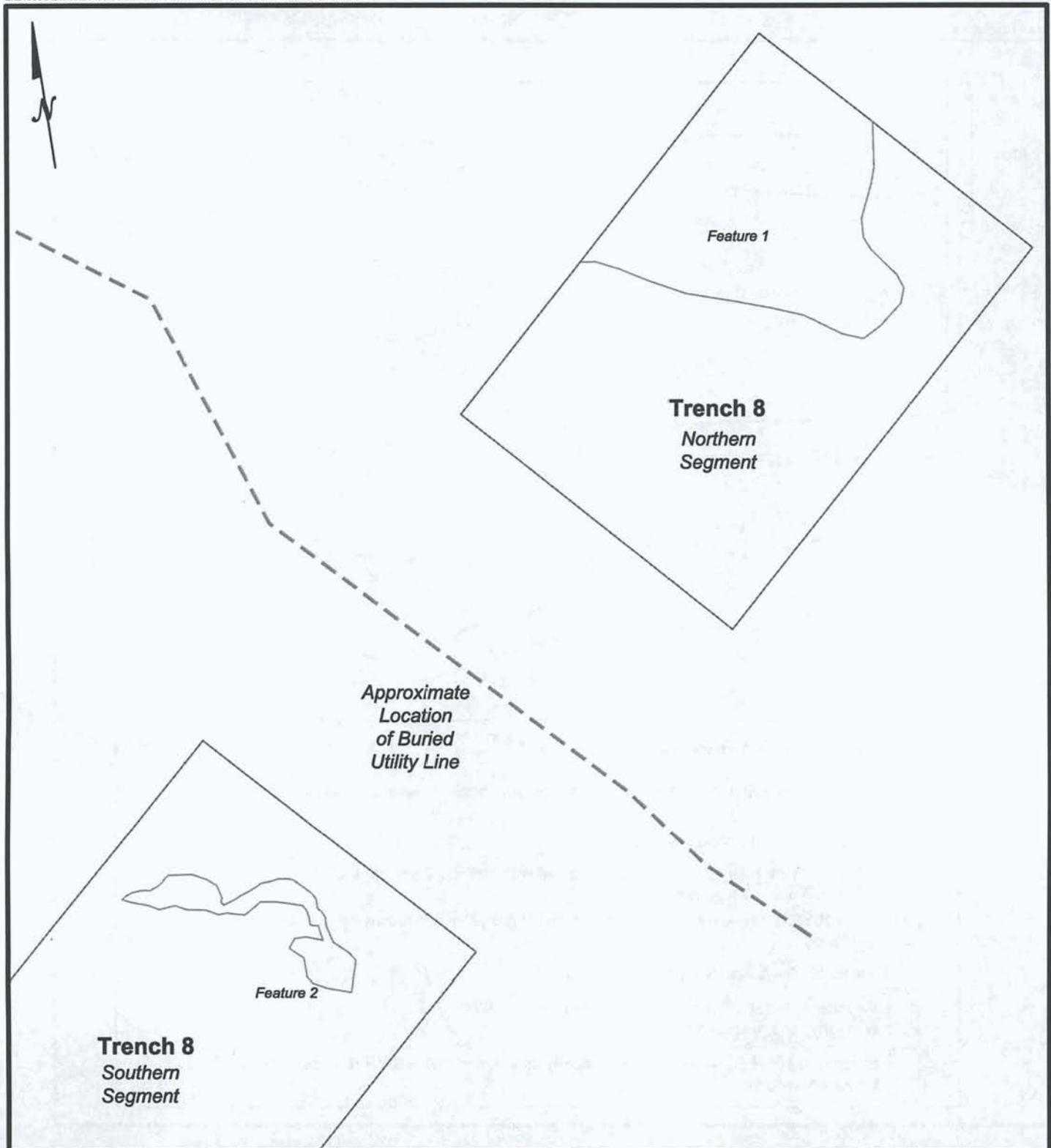


Trench 8 Southern Segment North Profile
King Street Properties I-III (44AX0202) - WSSI #21397.03
Scale: 1" = 1'



-  Fill 1: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sand
-  Fill 2: 2.5Y 4/2 dark grayish brown sand loam with brick flecking and rubble
-  Fill 3: 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown compact sand
-  Fill 4: 10YR 3/1 very dark gray sand mottled with 10YR 5/2 grayish brown and 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow sand
-  Fill 5: 10YR 4/3 brown sand mottled with 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand and brick fleckings
-  Fill 6: 10YR 5/2 grayish brown sandy clay
-  Feature 1: 10YR 4/3 brown heavily mottled with 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sand
-  B horizon: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay mottled with 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown sandy clay

**Trench 8 Northern Segment North Profile Showing Feature 1
King Street Properties I-III (44AX0202) - WSSI #21397.03
Scale: 1" = 1'**



**Plan of the Northern Portion of Trench 8 Showing Features 1 and 2
King Street Properties I-III (44AX0202) - WSSI #21397.03
Scale 1" = 2'**



PLATE 38
West Profile of Feature 1 within the Northern End of Trench 8

Evidence of rodent disturbance (Feature 2) was exposed at the interface with subsoil (roughly 3.8 feet below surface) at the northern end of the second portion of Trench 8 (Plate 39). No further work was needed on either feature.

Trench 9

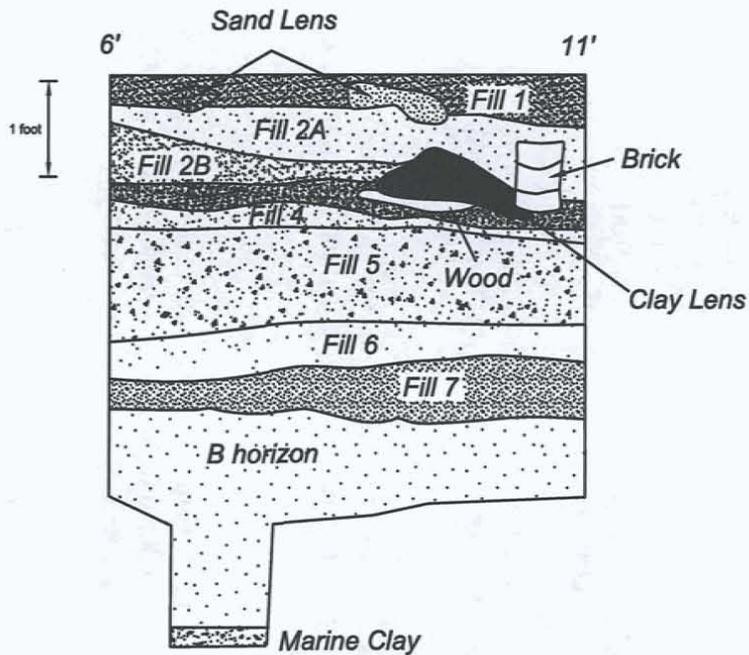
Located 25 feet north of Trench 6, Trench 9 measured 55 feet in length (see Exhibit 24). The soil profile consisted of seven fill horizons overlying subsoil (Exhibit 42 and Plate 40):

- Fill 1 horizon: 0- 0.5 feet (0- 0.15 m) below surface – parking lot gravels
- Fill 2 horizon: 0.5- 1.0 feet (0.15- 0.31 m) below surface - [10YR 3/3] dark brown sandy loam
- Fill 3 horizon: 1- 1.5 feet (0.31- 0.45 m) below surface - [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown sandy loam mottled with a [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown sandy loam
- Fill 4 horizon: 1.5- 2.5 feet (0.45- 0.76 m) below surface - [10YR 4/6] dark yellowish brown clay loam
- Fill 5 horizon: 2.5- 3.6 feet (0.76- 1.1 m) below surface – [10YR 3/1] very dark gray sandy loam
- Fill 6 horizon: 3.6- 4.3 feet (1.1- 1.31 m) below surface - [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown sandy clay
- Fill 7 horizon: 4.3- 4.8 feet (1.31- 1.46 m) - [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown sandy clay
- B horizon: 4.8- 5.4 (1.46- 1.65 m) below surface - [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown clay mottled with a [2.5Y 6/1] gray clay

Five post hole features (Features 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11) were exposed near the middle of the trench within Fill 5, at a depth of approximately 3 feet (.91 m) below surface (Exhibit 43). Feature 7 measured roughly 0.6 feet square (.18 m) and was filled with a 2.5Y 5/2 sandy loam mottled with 10YR 5/6 sand with charcoal and brick flecking. The northern half of Feature 7 was excavated and soils were screened through quarter inch mesh. The profile showed one straight side with the other sloping down toward the base (Plate 41). Feature 7 soils were screened yielding only one wire or wire nail fragment.

Feature 8 was a post hole that measured approximately 2 by 2 feet (.61 by .61 m) (Plate 42). The north bisection profile showed flat sides and base, with the post remains along the western side of the profile (Plate 43). The feature extended 0.75 feet (.23 m) into the surrounding fill horizon and into subsoil. Artifacts from the feature fill are shown on Table 7.

Feature 9 measured 1.2 by 1 foot (3.1 by 3 m) and was rectangular in shape (see Exhibit 39). The profile showed straight sides and a slightly curved base; the feature was approximately 0.6 feet deep (18 cm) (Plate 44). Feature 9 soils were screened and yielded one refined white earthenware sherd and one greenish-aqua cylindrical bottle glass fragment.



-  Fill 1: 10YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy loam with gravel
-  Fill 2A: 10YR 2/1 black fill - cinder and slag
-  Fill 2B: 10YR 3/1 black fill - cinder and slag
-  Fill 3: 2.5Y 4/1 dark gray silty sand
-  Fill 4: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand
-  Fill 5: 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sand leaching into a 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sand
-  Fill 6: 2.5Y 6/1 gray sandy loam mottled with 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown clay sand
-  Fill 7: 2.5Y 5/1 gray sandy clay with slight mottling 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sandy clay
-  B Horizon: 2.5Y 6/1 sandy clay mottled with 50% 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow sandy clay
-  Marine Clay: 5Y 6/1 gray sandy clay
-  Sand Lens: 10YR 3/4 brown sand
-  Clay Lens: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay

Trench 9 North Profile
King Street Properties I-III (44AX0202) - WSSI #21397.03
Scale: 1" = 2'



PLATE 39
Plan View of Feature 2 within Trench 8



PLATE 40
Trench 9, North Wall Profile



PLATE 41
Bisection Profile of Feature 7 within Trench 9



PLATE 42
Plan View of Features 8 and 9 within Trench 9

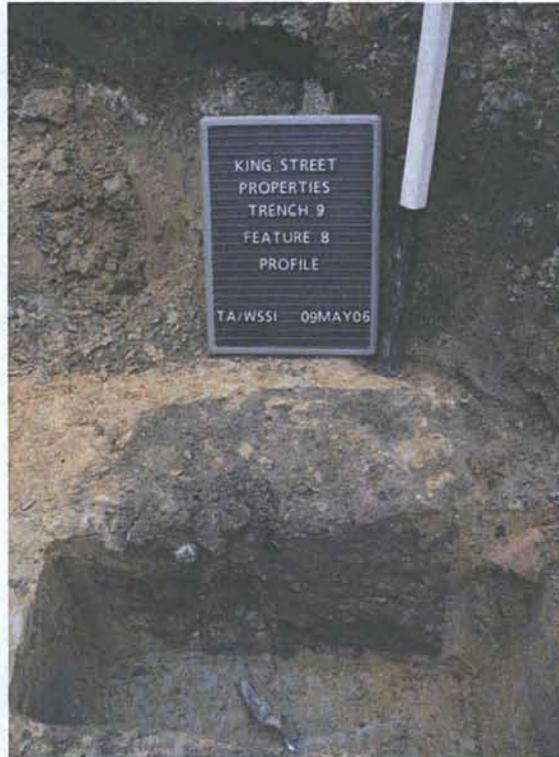


PLATE 43
North Bisection Profile of Feature 8 within Trench 9

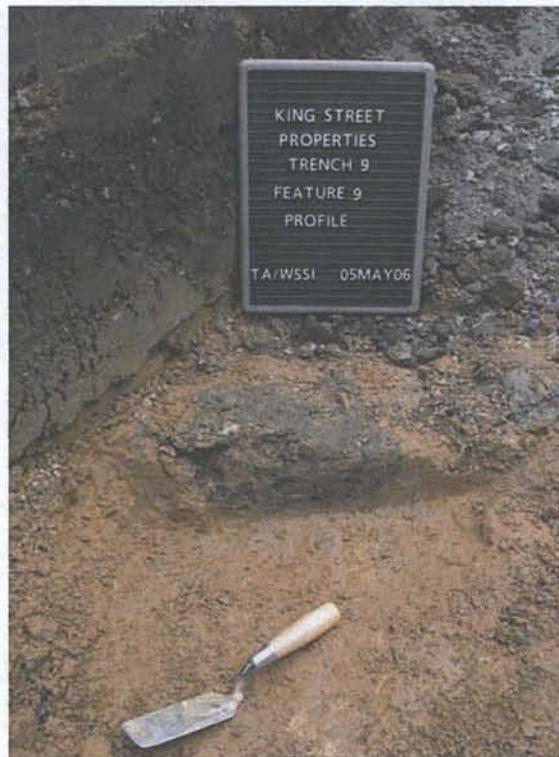
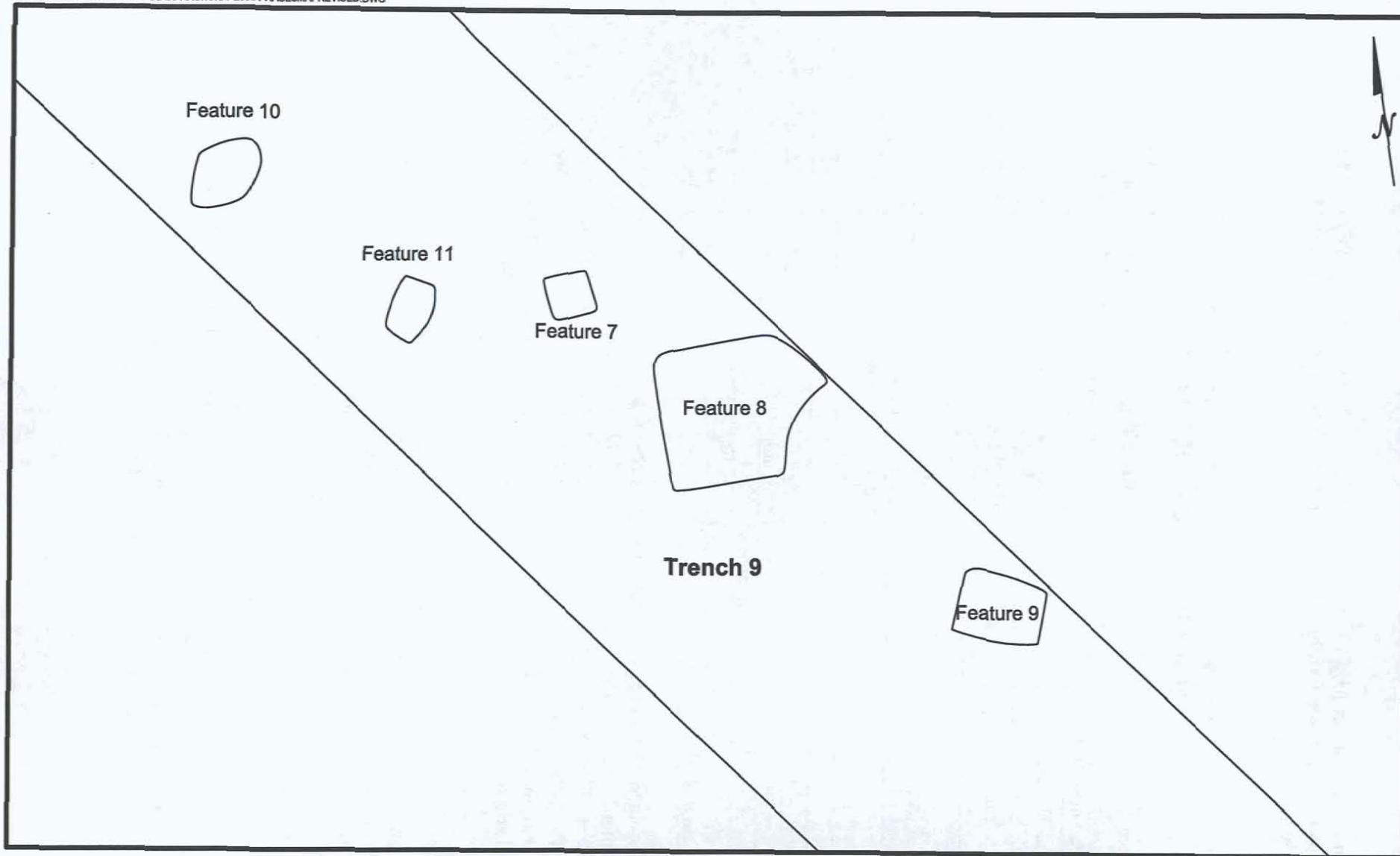


PLATE 44
Southeast Bisection Profile of Feature 9 within Trench 9



**Plan of the Central Portion of Trench 9 Showing Features 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11
King Street Properties I-III (44AX0202) - WSSI #21397.03
Scale 1" = 2'**

Feature 10 measured about 1 by 1 foot (.3 m) and Feature 11 measured roughly 0.6 (18 cm) by 0.9 feet (27 cm) (see Exhibit 43 and Plate 45). These features lacked depth and the profiles were not recorded.

**TABLE 7:
ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM 44AX0202,
TRENCH 9, FEATURE 8, SOUTH HALF**

Provenience	Quantity	Artifact Type	Begin Year	End Year
Feature 08, South Half				
	Ceramics			
	1	pearlware		
	2	whiteware	1820	1900+
	1	stoneware		
	Glass			
	1	bottle		
	3	unidentified glass		
	3	windowpane, soda/lime soda		
	Metal			
	2	nail, cut	1830	
	5	nail, unidentified		
	Miscellaneous			
	1	shell		
TOTAL Fea. 8, S. Half	19			

Feature 10 yielded no artifacts and Feature 11 yielded one stoneware sherd, one whiteware sherd (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992) and one pale aqua cylindrical glass fragment. A full inventory of artifacts recovered from Trench 9 is included in Appendix III. Although the postholes described as Features 8, 9, 10, and 11 are likely associated with the 19th century occupation of 44AX0202, these were sufficiently investigated and no additional work was considered necessary for these features.

Trench 10

Trench 10 was excavated following the removal of a large brick rubble pile from the center of the project area (see Exhibit 24). The trench, as initially excavated, measured roughly 50 by 10 feet (15.2 by 3 m), but after several features were exposed, the southern end was expanded into a 20 by 20 foot (6 by 6 m) block excavation. Trench 10 was excavated to an approximate depth of 7 feet (2.1 m) below the existing modern ground surface.

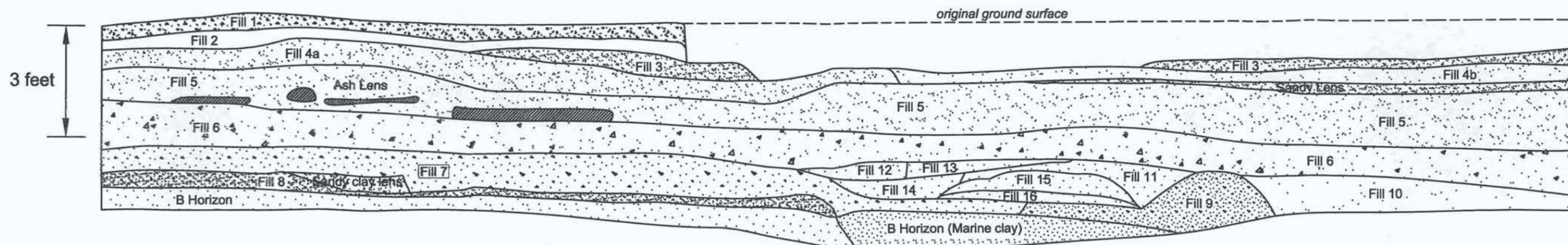
The soil profile in the northern half of Trench 10 revealed seven historic fill horizons overlying the subsoil. The uppermost fills were associated with the modern gravel parking lot, and most of the fills contained artifacts dating to the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The soil profile was also one of the most consistent, with the same fill



PLATE 45
Plan View of Features 10 and 11 within Trench 9



PLATE 46
Trench 10, Eastern Wall Profile



- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Fill 1 horizon: Gravel parking lot fill  Fill 2 horizon: 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam  Fill 3 horizon: 2.5Y 6/1 gray silty clay  Fill 4a horizon: 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown mottled with 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam; mixed with brick and mortar fragments  Fill 4b horizon: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam  Fill 5 horizon: 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay  Fill 6 horizon: 10YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy loam  Fill 7 horizon: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay  Fill 8 horizon: 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy clay  Fill 9 horizon: Gley 1 4/10GY dark greenish gray sandy clay loam  Fill 10 horizon: 2.5Y 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy clay loam | <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Fill 11: 2.5Y 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam  Fill 12: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown fine sand  Fill 13: 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam  Fill 14: 2.5Y 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy clay loam  Fill 15: 10YR 4/1 dark gray sandy clay loam with brick inclusions  Fill 16: 10YR 5/2 grayish brown sandy clay loam with manganese fleckings  B horizon: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay with 2.5Y 6/1 gray mottles  B horizon (Marine clay): 2.5Y 6/1 gray clay with 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow mottles  Ash Lens: 10YR 5/2 grayish brown and 10YR 5/1 gray ash  Sandy Lens: 10YR 2/1 black sandy loam  Sandy Clay Lens: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay |
|---|---|

Trench 10 East Profile
King Street Properties I-III (44AX0202) - WSSI #21397.03
Scale: 1" = 3'

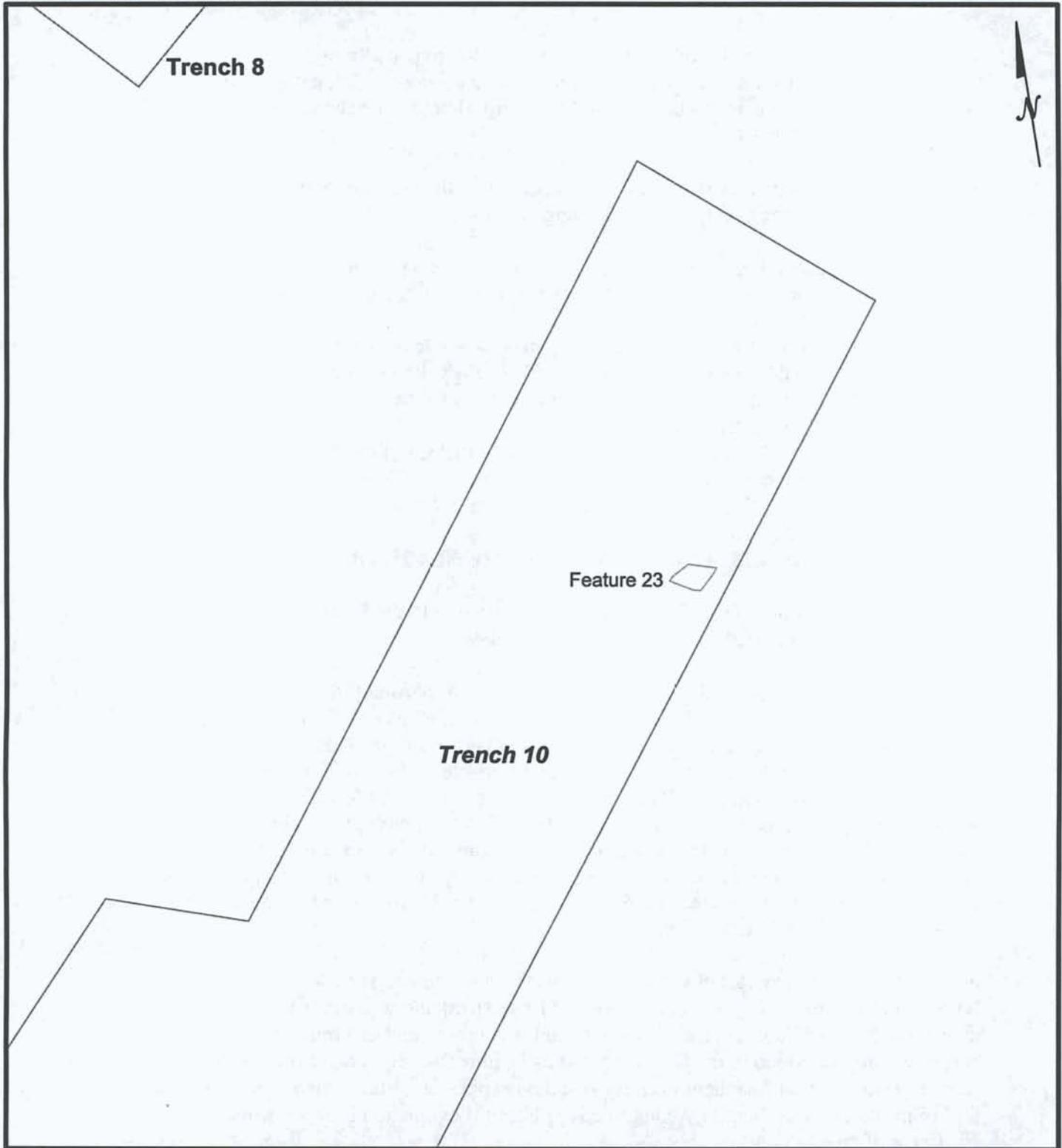
horizons extending across the entire 50 foot length of the trench although they varied in thickness. The late 19th and early 20th century "bottle fill horizon" that occurs across most of the property was found between 3-4 feet (Fill 5) below the surface across the entire length of Trench 10.

The soil profile seen in the eastern wall of Trench 10, in the northern half of the excavation follows (see Exhibit 44 – preceding page):

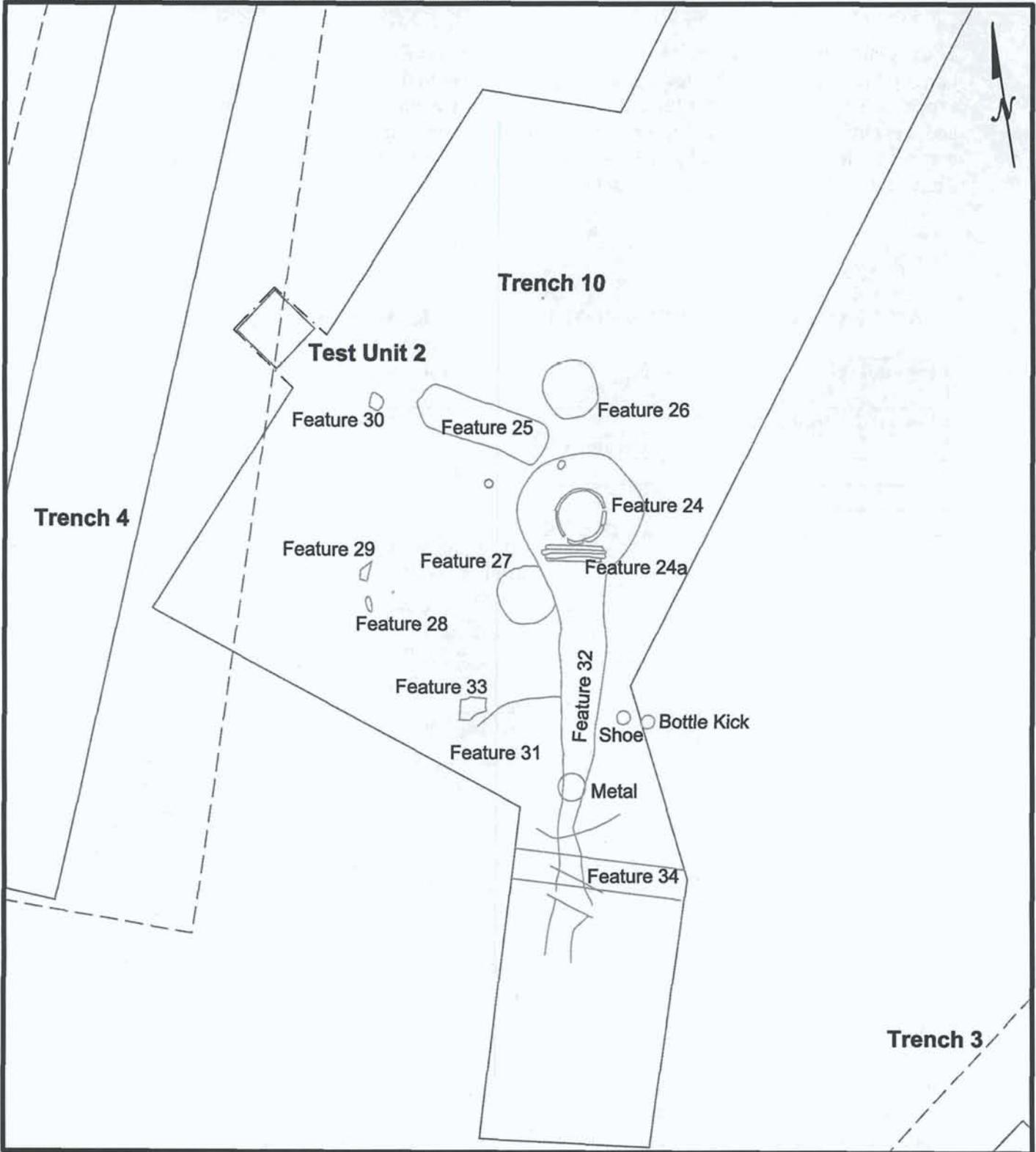
- Fill 1 horizon: 0- 0.4 feet (0- 0.12 m) below surface – parking lot gravels
- Fill 2 horizon: 0.4- 0.7 feet (0.12- 0.21 m) below surface - [10YR 3/3] dark brown sandy loam
- Fill 4a horizon: 0.7-1.2 feet (0.21- 0.36 m) below surface - [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown mottled with a [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown sandy loam
- Fill 5 horizon: 1.2- 2.0 feet (0.36- .61 m) below surface – [10YR 4/6] dark yellowish brown clay
- Fill 6 horizon: 2.0- 3.3 feet (.61- 1.0 m) below surface - [10YR 3/1] very dark gray sandy loam
- Fill 7 horizon: 3.3- 3.95 feet (1.0- 1.2 m) - [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown sandy clay
- Fill 8 horizon: 3.95- 4.5 feet (1.2- 1.37 m) - [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown sandy clay
- B horizon: 4.5- 5.0 (1.37- 1.52 m) below surface - [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown clay mottled with a [2.5Y 6/1] gray clay

There was a discontinuity in the fill deposits in the central portion (20-30 feet) of Trench 10 (see Exhibit 44). Various fill deposits beneath the bottle layer (Fill 5) overlay the subsoil, which had transitioned from the yellowish clay subsoil into the gray marine clays. This discontinuity did not appear in the soil profile in the profile of the southeastern wall in Trench 10 (Plate 46). Underlying Fills 4 and 5, which extended across the entirety of the soil profile, was Fill 9, a [2.5Y 4/2] dark grayish brown sandy clay loam. This fill contained waterlogged sticks, organic fibrous material, shoes and other artifacts. A sample of the artifacts were collected from these fill soils and included an ironstone sherd with a maker's mark from the Maryland Queensware Company (post-1879) and an 1866 Indian head one cent piece.

Feature 23 represents a post hole seen in the northern portion of Trench 10 (Exhibit 45). It measured approximately 1 foot by 1 foot (.31 by .31 m) and was never fully investigated. Fills 5 and 9 were removed from the southern end of Trench 10, revealing a barrel feature; described in the following text as Feature 24. Eight additional features were exposed in the subsequent machine backhoe expansion of the trench into a 20 by 20 foot (6 m) block that essentially comprised the Phase II evaluation of this portion of the site (Exhibit 46).



**Plan of the Northern Portion of Trench 10 Showing Feature 23
King Street Properties I-III (44AX0202) - WSSI #21397.03
Scale 1" = 5'**



**Plan of the Southern Portion of Trench 10 Showing Features 24 - 34
King Street Properties I-III (44AX0202) - WSSI #21397.03
Scale 1" = 5'**

The backhoe expansion revealed that the wooden barrel (Feature 24) was buried within a larger pit (Plate 47). The barrel measured roughly 2 feet in diameter at the top and expanded slightly in diameter toward the midsection. The barrel staves varied in width and were held together with ferrous metal bands. The barrel appeared to be whole but was not sealed at the top, and was filled with the surrounding soils. Artifacts recovered from Feature 24 fills are shown on Table 8.

**TABLE 8:
ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM 44AX0202, TRENCH 10, FEATURE 24**

Provenience	Quantity	Artifact Type	Begin Year	End Year
Feature 24, Inside Barrel				
	Ceramics			
	2	whiteware	1820	1900+
	1	refined white earthenware		
	Glass			
	1	bottle, automatic bottle machine (ABM)	1910	
	2	bottle/jar		
	2	tableware		
	1	unidentified glass		
	Metal			
	1	brass		
	2	unidentified ferrous metal		
	Miscellaneous			
	17	brick		
	14	coal		
	4	seed/pit		
	3	shell		
	10	slag		
	2	slag/charcoal		
	1	wood		
TOTAL Inside Barrel	63			

Feature 24a represents a circular pit surrounding the barrel and was approximately 4.5 feet (1.37 meters) in diameter (see Exhibit 46; Plates 48 and 49). Feature 24a was bisected and the northern half was removed in quadrants. The soil was removed in arbitrary three tenth levels; the soils contained cinder, ash, coal, brick, and slag fragments. The interior of the barrel was likewise filled with coal waste byproducts. Flooding from continued heavy rains prevented further excavation of the barrel and the profile of the pit feature from being recorded. Artifacts recovered from Feature 24a are shown on Table 9.



PLATE 47
Plan View of Feature 23 within Trench 10



PLATE 48
West Wall Profile, Trench 10 at Feature 24



PLATE 49
Plan View of Feature 24 within Trench 10

**TABLE 9:
ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM 44AX0202, TRENCH 10, FEATURE 24a**

Provenience	Quantity	Artifact Type	Begin Year	End Year
North Half				
	Ceramics			
	1	kaolin		
	2	porcelain		
	1	pearlware	1780	1835
	17	whiteware	1820	1900+
	3	ironstone	1840	1900+
	7	refined white earthenware		
	1	refined buff earthenware		
	1	yellowware	1830	1940
	2	stoneware		
<i>Total Ceramics</i>	35			
	Glass			
	21	bottle, bottle/jar, tableware		
	23	unidentified glass		
	1	bottle, contact mold	1810	1880
	1	windowpane, lime soda	1864	
<i>Total Glass</i>	46			
	Metal			
	5	nail, cut	1790	
	18	nail, cut, machine headed	1830	
	4	nail, unidentified		
	17	unidentified ferrous metal		
	1	wire		
<i>Total Metal</i>	45			
	Miscellaneous			
	8	bone		
	28	brick		
	21	coal		
	1	seed/pit		
	35	shell		
<i>Total Miscellaneous</i>	93			
TOTAL North Half	219			
Level 4				
	Ceramics			
	1	ironstone	1840	1900+
	Glass			
	3	unidentified glass		

	Metal			
	2	nail, cut	1790	
	2	nail, cut, machine headed	1830	
	1	nail, wire	1890	
	9	unidentified ferrous metal		
	Miscellaneous			
	2	bone		
	4	brick		
	4	coal		
	1	seed/pit		
TOTAL Level 4	29			
Outside Barrel, NE Quad, Lv. 3 and Below				
	Ceramics			
	6	whiteware	1820	1900+
	1	stoneware		
	Glass			
	1	windowpane, lime soda	1864	
	Metal			
	2	nail, cut, machine headed	1830	
	1	unidentified ferrous metal		
	Miscellaneous			
	1	bone		
	1	coal		
TOTAL Outside Barrel, Lv. 3 & Below	13			
Outside Barrel, NW Quad, Lv. 2, C2				
	Ceramics			
	8	whiteware	1820	1900+
	Glass			
	3	bottle		
	3	windowpane, lime soda	1864	
	1	windowpane, soda		1864
	Metal			
	1	nail, cut	1830	
	3	unidentified ferrous metal		
	Miscellaneous			
	2	bone		
	1	coal		
TOTAL Outside Barrel, Lv. 2, C2	22			
TOTAL Feature 24a	283			

Test Unit 2 (TU 2) was a 2.5 by 2.5 foot (.76 m) excavated in an expanded section of the western wall of Trench 10 overlapping the step of Trench 4. Test Unit 2 was opened at the request of Alexandria Archaeology with the express purpose of obtaining artifact

samples from this portion of the site. Excavation was by arbitrary .3 foot (9.1 cm) levels, no profile was recorded and excavation halted at a depth of 1.5 feet (.46 m) into the fill soils at this location, when artifact counts dropped dramatically. Two discrete fill horizons were noted in the unit, Fill 1 terminating at a depth of approximately 1.2 feet below opening and a lighter sandy Fill 2 underling this horizon. No additional soil descriptions were recorded. Artifacts, including ceramics, container and window glass, nails, bone, brick, shells and leather were recovered and are shown on Table 10.

**TABLE 10:
ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM 44AX0202, TRENCH 10, TEST UNIT 2**

Provenience	Quantity	Artifact Type	Begin Year	End Year
Fill 1				
	Ceramics			
	3	whiteware	1820	1900+
	1	ironstone	1840	1900+
	3	refined white earthenware		
	1	Rockingham/Bennington	1800	1912
	1	stoneware tile		
	1	unidentified		
<i>Total Ceramics</i>	<i>10</i>			
	Glass			
	30	bottle, bottle/jar		
	2	bottle, clear manganese	1880	1915
	26	unidentified glass		
	2	windowpane, lime soda	1864	
	6	windowpane soda/lime soda		
	11	windowpane, unidentified		
<i>Total Glass</i>	<i>77</i>			
	Metal			
	1	brass		
	9	nail, cut	1830	
	1	nail, unidentified		
	2	nail, wire	1890	
	1	safety pin		
	26	unidentified ferrous metal		
	12	wire		
<i>Total Metal</i>	<i>52</i>			
	Miscellaneous			
	4	bone		
	4	brick		
	2	coal		
	1	cork		
	2	leather		
	1	mortar		
	1	rubber		

	22	shell		
	4	slag		
	2	wood		
<i>Total Miscellaneous</i>	<i>43</i>			
TOTAL Fill 1	182			
Fill 2				
	Ceramics			
	1	refined white earthenware		
	1	unidentified		
	Glass			
	3	bottle		
	5	unidentified glass		
	Miscellaneous			
	4	brick		
	3	leather shoe		
	14	shell		
TOTAL Fill 2	31			
TOTAL Trench 10 TU 2	213			

Wire nails recovered in Fill 1 date this context to post 1890; however, no specifically datable materials were recovered in Fill 2.

Feature 25 was a kidney-shaped stain that measured 1.5 by 5 feet (0.5 by 1.5 m) and was located a few feet west of Feature 26 (see Exhibit 46; Plates 50 and 51). The feature was filled with a black soil that contained wire mattress coils, but was not excavated as it appeared to date to the terminal 19th or early 20th century. Artifacts collected from the surface of the feature included two hard paste porcelain sherds, one whiteware sherd (1820-1900+), one redware sherd and one ironstone sherd. The ironstone sherd had a maker's mark from the Etruria Pottery in Trenton, NJ, which dates from 1863-1894 (Kovel 1986). An artifact sample from Feature 25 soils included one stoneware sherd, one refined white earthenware sherd, five honey amber oval bottle glass fragments, one ferrous metal bed spring fragment and two bone fragments. On the basis of the artifacts within Feature 25 fill soils no date can be conclusively assigned to the Feature; however based on the assemblage collected from its surface and the presence of the bedspring in the feature fill, it likely dates to the late 19th or early 20th century.

Features 26 and 27, two circular stains that may represent the former locations of barrels were situated to the north and south of Feature 24 (see Exhibit 46, Plate 52). Feature 26 was located 2 feet (.6 m) north of Feature 24 and was approximately 2 feet (.6 m) in diameter (Plate 53). The north half of Feature 26 was excavated; the soil profile was shallow, extending 6 inches (15 cm) into the surrounding fill horizons. The feature had slightly curved sides and base and was filled with a [2.5Y 3/1] very dark gray sandy loam mottled with a [2.5Y 4/2] dark grayish brown sandy loam (Exhibit 47, Plate 54).

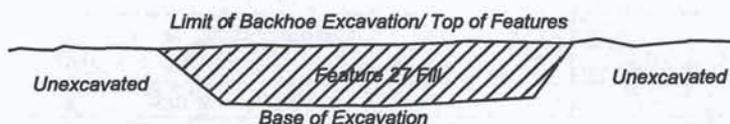
Artifacts recovered from Feature 26 fills are shown on Table 11.

**TABLE 11:
ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM 44AX0202, TRENCH 10, FEATURE 26**

Provenience	Quantity	Artifact Type	Begin Year	End Year
Trench 10, Feature 26				
	Ceramics			
	3	whiteware	1820	1900+
	2	ironstone	1840	1900+
	Glass			
	1	bottle		
	7	unidentified glass		
	1	windowpane, lime soda	1864	
	Metal			
	2	nail, cut, machine headed	1830	
	3	nail, unidentified		
	1	unidentified ferrous metal		
	Miscellaneous			
	2	bone		
	25	brick		
	14	coal		
	1	concrete/mortar		
	4	shell		
	1	slag		
TOTAL Trench 10, Fea. 26	67			
East Half, Beneath Fea. 26				
	Ceramics			
	1	kaolin		
	Glass			
	1	unidentified glass		
	Metal			
	1	nail, cut	1790	
	Miscellaneous			
	2	bone		
	1	brick		
	1	shell		
TOTAL E. Half, Beneath Fea. 26	7			
6' BGS, Fill				
	Miscellaneous			
	1	bone		
TOTAL Trench 10, Fea. 26	75			



-  Feature 26 Fill: 2.5Y 3/1 very dark gray sandy loam
-  Fill A: 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy clay loam
-  Fill B: 2.5Y 5/1 gray sandy loam
-  Fill C: 10YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy loam



-  Feature 27 Fill: 2.5Y 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam mixed with 2.5Y 2.5/1 black clay loam

**Bisection Profiles of Features 26 and 27 in Trench 10
King Street Properties I-III (44AX0202) - WSSI #21397.03
Scale: 1" = 1'**



PLATE 50
Plan View of Feature 25 within Trench 10



PLATE 51
Overview of Feature 25 within Trench 10,
View to South



PLATE 52
Overview of Features 24, 25, and 26 within Trench 10,
View to Southwest



PLATE 53
Overview of Feature 26 within Trench 10,
View to South



PLATE 54
West Bisection Profile of Feature 26 within Trench 10

Feature 27 was located 2 feet (.6 m) southwest of Feature 24 and was roughly 2 feet (.6 m) in diameter (see Exhibit 46, Plate 55). The exposed surface of the feature exhibited a circular pattern of sand lenses, suggestive of sand swirling around the bottom of a barrel. The profile was nearly identical to Feature 26: shallow (4.2 inches or 10.7 cm) with curved sides and base (see Exhibit 47, Plate 56). The feature was filled with a [2.5Y 4/2] dark grayish brown sandy loam mottled with a [2.5Y 2.5/1] black clay loam.

Glass, metal, and miscellaneous artifacts were recovered from Feature 27, including two clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, one light aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd, two lime soda windowpane sherds (1864-present), one cut nail fragment (post-1790), seven brick fragments (50.7 grams), four coal fragments, one oyster shell fragment (1.8 grams), and one peach pit fragment. Additionally, 21 seed/pit fragments were recovered in flotation. Although most of the recovered artifacts were not datable, a *TPQ* of 1864 may be established for Feature 27 based on the recovery of the window glass fragments.

Two post holes, Features 28 and 29 were located roughly 8 feet (2.4 m) west of Feature 24 (see Exhibit 46; Plate 57). Feature 28 was a rectangular post hole that measured 14.4 by 19.2 inches (36.8 by 46.8 cm). Feature 29 measured 15.6 by 12 inches (39.6- 30.5 cm) and had a visible wood post that extended 6.8 inches (42.7 cm) above the floor of the trench. The features were not excavated. A third post had been previously excavated by machine backhoe. The post (Feature 30) was located 6 feet (1.8 m) north of Features 28 and 29. One wire nail fragment (1890-present) and one wood handle fragment were collected from the Feature 30 soils.

Feature 31 was a large circular feature that was discovered while following Feature 32 (see Exhibit 46). The feature measures almost 6 feet (1.8 m) in diameter, but was never fully exposed or excavated.

A narrow trench, designated Feature 32, extended 14 feet (4.3 m) south from Feature 24a (see Exhibit 46; Plate 58). A one-foot (.3 m) section was excavated and screened. The soil profile revealed the trench was shallow-3.6 feet (1.1 m) thick and was filled with a [2.5Y 4/1] dark gray silty sand (Plate 59). The feature was intrusive into Feature 27 and Feature 31 and may have functioned as a drainage ditch. One gray-bodied stoneware spall, nine clear bottle or jar fragments, oyster shell fragments and a brick fragment were recovered from the Feature 32 fill. Artifacts recovered from the fills covering the feature included a Tivoli Beer bottle, a porcelain toy tea cup sherd and part of a brass bell.

Feature 33 represents a probable post hole located 8 feet (2.4 m) southwest of Feature 24 (see Exhibit 46). The feature was roughly square, measuring 9.6 by 10.8 inches (34.4 by 27.4 cm) (Plate 60). The post hole was not excavated.

A box culvert/conduit feature (Feature 34) was located at the southern terminus of the Trench 10 excavations (see Exhibit 46; Plate 61). The feature was well-constructed with four boards, although no nails were observed in the four foot section exposed. The base plank measured 13.2 inches (33.5 cm) in width and 1.2 inches (3.4 cm) in depth. Two wooden beams, measuring 4.2 inches (10.7 cm) in width and 3.6 inches (10.2 cm) deep,

comprised the sides of the feature. A 3.6 inch (10.2 cm) gap was located between them. The feature was covered with another plank similar to the bottom plank. Interestingly, a 4.8 inch (13.6 cm) notch was observed in the southern side beam that was angled back into the center of the feature. The purpose of this notch is unknown, but presumably would have allowed for the disbursement or collection of water from the conduit feature.

Summary and Recommendations

The Phase I and II investigations consisted of the excavation of nine exploratory backhoe trenches of varying lengths across the property at approximately 50 foot (15.2 m) intervals, the excavation of two test units and additional excavations associated with some of the 32 cultural features identified during the work.

Fill zones with depths between approximately 3 feet and 7 feet (0.9 and 2.1 meters) were found overlying subsoil across the entire project area. Modern gravel and other fills were present in much of the project area overlying multiple fill horizons that represent infilling of the project area during the late 19th and early 20th century. Thirty-two cultural features associated with the earlier 19th century occupations of the project area were identified beneath the late 19th and early 20th century fills. In consultation with Alexandria Archaeology, all contexts and cultural materials associated with 19th century and possible 18th century occupations of the project area were designated as Site 44AX0202. Contexts and materials associated with terminal 19th century and later occupations of the property were excluded from the archeological site.

Site 44AX0202 represents various domestic and other possible uses of the property in the 19th and possibly 18th century and was considered potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places due to the information that it might provide concerning lifeways on the periphery of the City of Alexandria in the 19th century and perhaps earlier times. Phase III data recovery for Site 44AX0202 was recommended as this resource would be impacted by the planned development.



PLATE 55
Plan View of Feature 27 within Trench 10



PLATE 56
East Wall Bisection Profile of Feature 27 within Trench 10



PLATE 57
Overview of Features 28 and 29 within Trench 10,
View to North



PLATE 58
Overview of Features 24, 27, and 32 within Trench 10,
View to Southwest



PLATE 59
Profile of Feature 32 within Trench 10



PLATE 60
Profile of Feature 33 within Trench 10



PLATE 61
Overview of Feature 34 within Trench 10,
View to North

