ARCHEOLOGICAL TESTING AND CONSULTING, INC.

## A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED VIRGINIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY STUDY AREA LOCATED AT 3737 SEMINARY ROAD IN ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA (WAC357A)

## LETTER REPORT FINAL

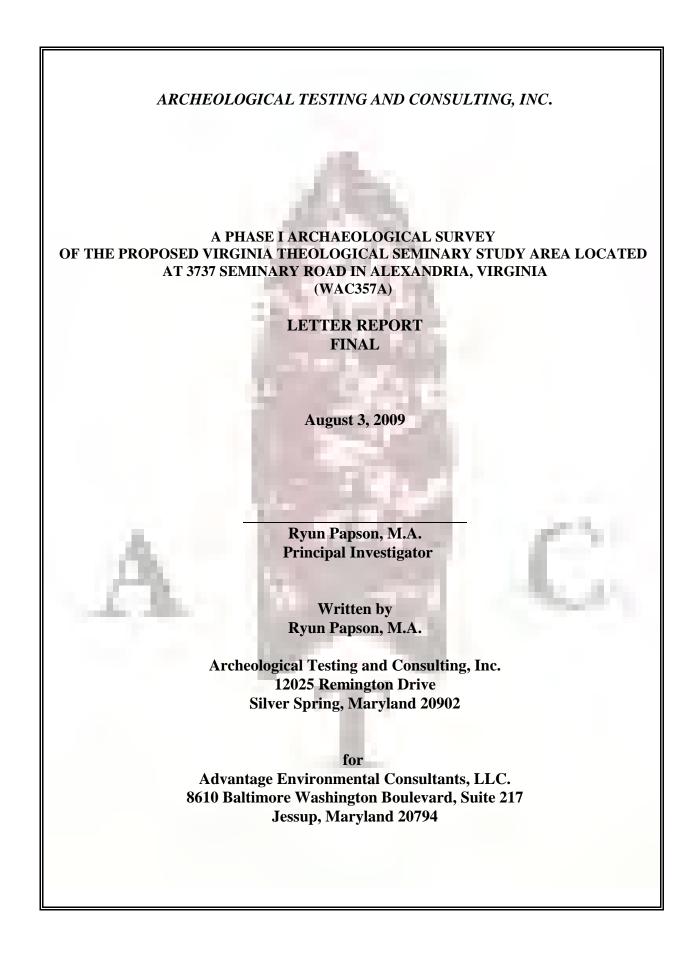
August 3, 2009

Principal Investigator Ryun Papson, M.A.

Written by Ryun Papson, M.A.

Prepared by: Archeological Testing and Consulting, Inc. 12025 Remington Drive Silver Spring, Maryland 20902

Prepared for: Advantage Environmental Consultants, LLC. 8610 Baltimore Washington Boulevard, Suite 217 Jessup, Maryland 20794





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## LETTER REPORT: PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE VIRGINIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY STUDY AREA (WAC357A)

#### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Archeological Testing and Consulting, Inc., (ATC) of Silver Spring, Maryland was contracted by Advantage Environmental Consultants, LLC.,(the client), to conduct a Phase I archeological survey of the Virginia Theological Seminary study area, located at 3737 Seminary Road in Alexandria, Virginia (Figure 1). The development plan included the proposed installation of equipment cabinets, antennae, a coax-cable cover and stealth windows into the steeple of Aspinwall Hall (Figures 2, 3 & 4). The archeological survey was required under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended), as part of the cell tower permit process with the Federal Communications Commission. The overall investigation was designed and conducted in accordance with the standards and guidelines set forth by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), as outlined in *Guidelines For Archaeological Investigations in Virginia* (June 1996).

#### 2.0 RESEARCH AND FIELD METHODS

The initial task of the survey was to visit the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, the Fairfax County Department of Cultural Resource Management and Protection and the Alexandria Archaeology Museum in order to conduct cultural resource research. This task was followed by a site visit to the proposed impact area or Area of Potential Effect (APE), herein referred to as the study area, in order to determine if moderate-to-high archaeological potential and minimal ground disturbance were present. If archeological potential was moderate-to-low and/or ground disturbance was extensive, the survey was to be halted upon completing the initial site visit. If the survey was not stopped for these reasons, then a careful subsurface investigation was to be conducted in order to determine if the study area contained potentially significant archaeological sites. At minimum, a letter report was to be prepared upon completing the research and fieldwork. Presented below are the results of the research task and fieldwork.

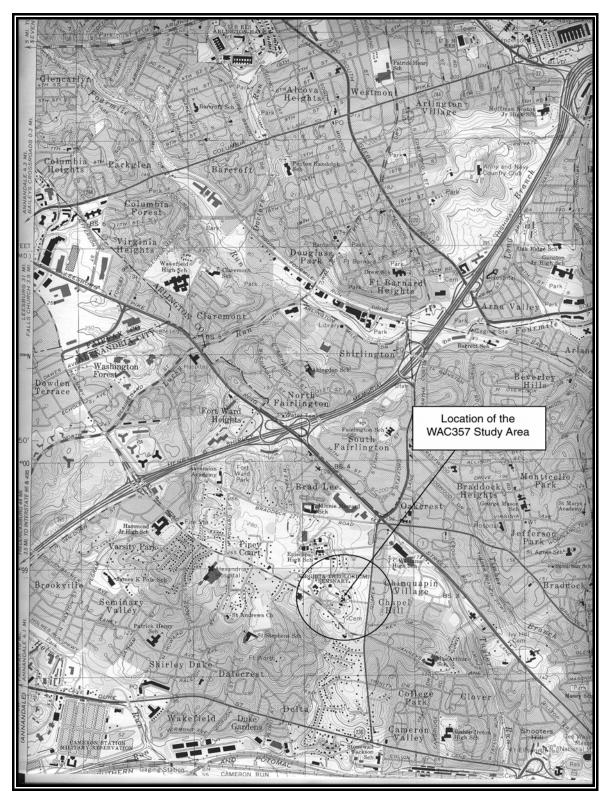


Figure 1. Section of the 1965 (photorevised 1983) Alexandria, Virginia USGS Quadrangle Depicting the Location of the Virginia Theological Seminary (WAC357A) Study Area

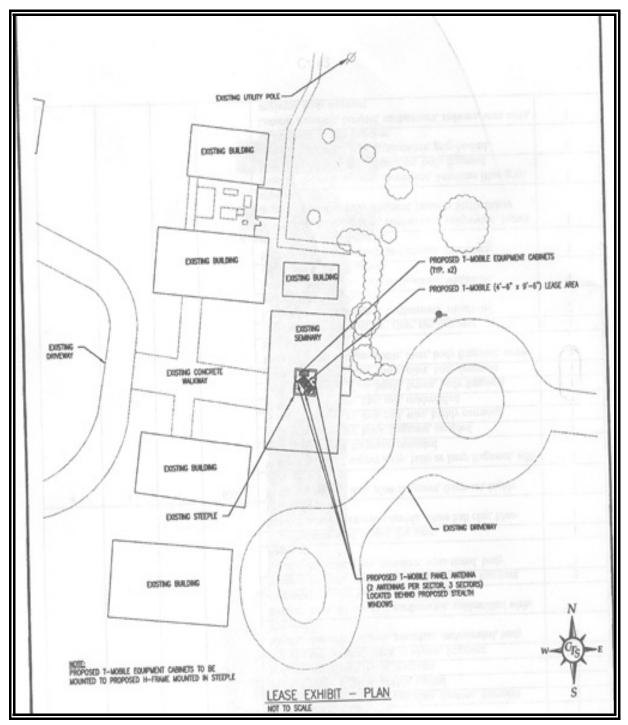


Figure 2. Development Plan Overview Depicting the Proposed Installation at the Virginia Theological Seminary (WAC357A) Study Area

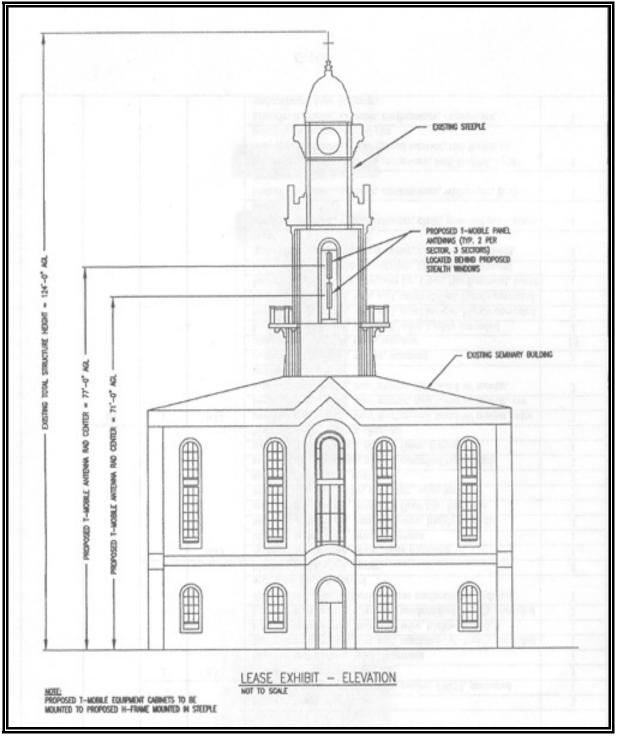


Figure 3. Development Plan Depicting the Proposed Installation at the Virginia Theological Seminary (WAC357A) Study Area

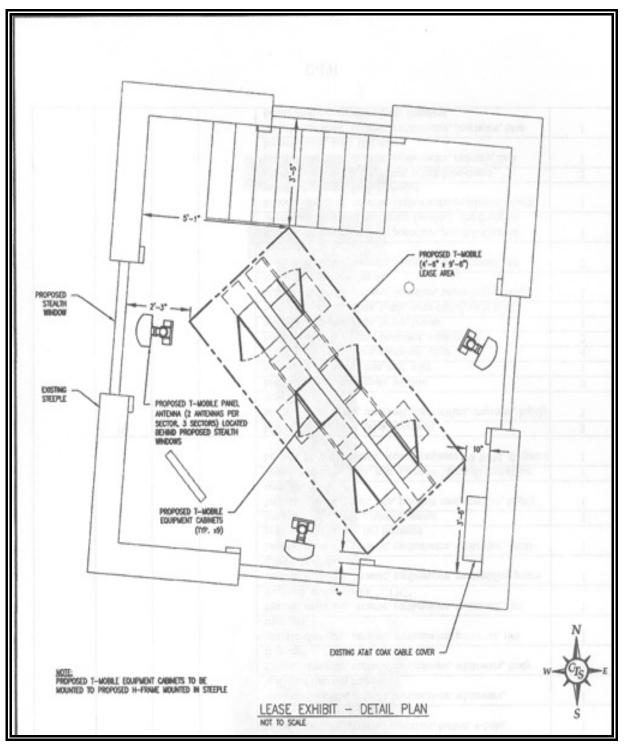


Figure 4. Development Plan Depicting the Proposed Installation at the Virginia Theological Seminary (WAC357A) Study Area

#### 3.0 STUDY RESULTS

Research was conducted at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. The overall objective was to review archeological site and historic property files and determine if any known cultural resources overlapped with or sat adjacent to the study area. Research identified three archeological surveys conducted on the grounds of the Virginia Theological Seminary (Westover 1991; Westover 1993 and Shepard 2004). All three of these surveys provide excellent historical backgrounds describing the development and use of the Virginia Theological Seminary. Research revealed that the study area was located within Archeological Site No. 44AX0173, otherwise known as, The Virginia Theological Seminary and formerly known as the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia. Archeological Site No. 44AX0173 was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (VDHR Historic Property No. 100-0123) and classified as a 19<sup>th</sup> century hospital, farmstead, military camp, cemetery and school. The property was first purchased for use as a seminary in 1827. At that time, two brick manor houses, 'Oakwood' and 'Melrose', were located on the property (VDHR Historic Property Form 100-0123; Westover 1993). Both manor houses were eventually incorporated as faculty residences, known today as the Oakwood and Maywood houses.

The seminary grounds occupy a hilltop and ridge more than 250' above the Potomac River, which provide excellent views of Washington, Alexandria and the surrounding region. After the outbreak of the Civil War, the seminary moved to Staunton, Virginia and by August of 1861 Federal troops had occupied the seminary and began construction of a hospital facility. During the Civil War, the seminary served as a hospital, strong-point and observation post until it was closed in August of 1865 (Westover 1993). Approximately 500 Federal troops are reported to have been buried on the seminary grounds before being exhumed and relocated to Washington (VDHR Historic Property Form 100-0123). One of these temporary cemeteries was depicted on Barnard's *Map of the Environs of Washington 1861-1865*, and appears to have been located very close to the Maywood house (Figure 5.) All of the seminary buildings were utilized as components of the military hospital (eg. mess halls, wards, a laundry, a dead house, stables, wagon sheds, a guard house and a hay loft. A kitchen, temporary wards and numerous privy's and outbuildings were constructed on the property during the Federal occupation of the property and are depicted on a 1865 U.S. Quartermasters Corps map of the hospital (Figure 6).

The Virginia Theological Seminary was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (VDHR Historic Property No. 100-0123). The following structures, were listed as contributing resources: Aspinwall Hall, Bohlen Hall, Francis Scott Key Hall and Maywood. Aspinwall Hall is a three story rectangular brick building constructed in 1858 (Figures 7 & 8). Material from a previous seminary building was used in the construction of Aspinwall Hall and the structure was built in common bond with both Italianiate and Norman influences (VDHR Historic Property Form 100-0123). Aspinwall Hall served as the main ward during the Federal Army's occupation of the property and the historic recordation forms mention graffiti, inscribed by Federal troops, located on the interior walls of the steeple (U.S. Quartermasters Corps 1865/VDHR Historic Property Form 100-0123).

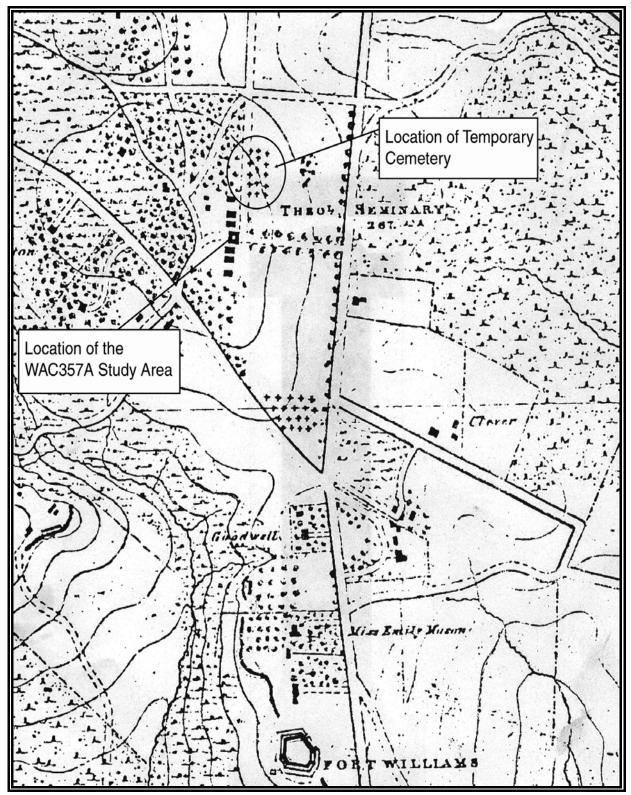


Figure 5. Location of the WAC357A Study Area and the Location of a Temporary Federal Buiral Ground Highlighted on a Section of General John G. Barnard's 1861-1865 Map of the Environs of Washington

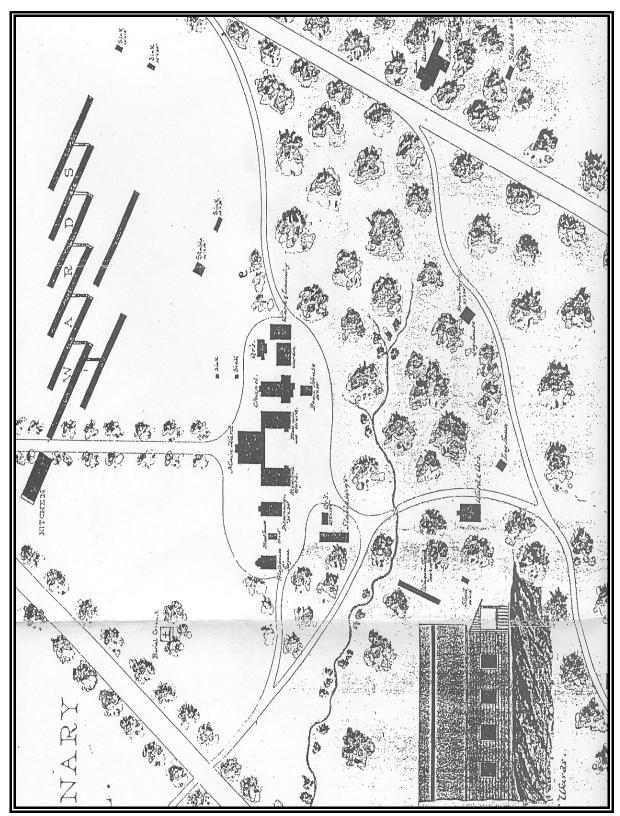


Figure 6. Section of the U.S. Quartermasters Corps Map of the Farifax Seminary Hospital Depicting Newly Constructed Hospital Facilities and the Use of Existing Seminary Buildings During the Federal Occupation of the Property from 1861-1865

Another contributing resource to Historic Property 100-0123, Bohlen Hall, is a two story brick structure constructed in seven course American bond. Bohlen Hall was constructed between 1859-60 and fronts the west elevation of Aspinwall Hall. Bohlen Hall served as a mess hall and ward during the Federal Army's occupation of the property. Francis Scott Key Hall was constructed in 1855 and is a one-story, rectangular, gable roofed structure which was also constructed in seven course American bond with additional Gothic stylings. During the Seminary's use by the Federal Army, Francis Scott Key Hall was used as a dispensary (U.S. Quartermasters Corps 1865). Maywood is a two-and-a-half story,

gable roofed, brick structure which predates the seminary's 1827 purchase of the property. During the Civil War period, Maywood served as a mess hall for surgeons. Maywood, at the time of this survey, served as a faculty residence (U.S. Quartermasters Corps 1865).

Two archeological sites in the inventory (44AX0191 and 44AX0200) were identified adjacent to the boundaries of the Virginia Theological Seminary and in close proximity to the WAC357A study area. Both sites were classified as mid 19<sup>th</sup>-century military camps. Archeological Site 44AX0191 was also classified as a late-19th century dwelling and Archeological Site 44AX0200 was classified as a 19<sup>th</sup>-century residence, school and military camp.

Based on research conducted at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, fourteen additional known archeological sites (44AX0090, 44AX0118, 44AX0138, 44AX0151, 44AX0152, 44AX0155, 44AX0174, 44AX0186, 44AX0193, 44AX0195, 44AX0199, 44AX0206, 44AX0211 and 44AX1050) were identified within a 1-mile radius of the study area. Most of these resources were classified as historic and included a variety of military encampments, cemeteries, domestic scatters and churches. One site component (44AX174) was classified as prehistoric and included a corner notched projectile point and fire cracked rock. Most of these resources were located more than 3/4-mile from the study area and only three (44AX0186, 44AX0193 and 44AX1050) were located within 1/2-mile of the study area.

It was determined that the WAC357A study area was located within the boundary of Archeological Site No. 44FX0173 and within the boundary of VDHR Historic Property No. 100-0123. The Virginia Theological Seminary was also listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the WAC357A study area was located entirely within that boundary. Based on the research results, it was determined that the WAC357A study area had high potential for historic archeological resources and in particular, those from the mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The study areas previous use as a military camp contributed significantly to its archeological potential and the existence of two manor houses which date from before 1830 extend the study areas archeological potential to the early-19th century and possibly late-18th century. The hilltop setting would have proved a favorable site for human habitation during the prehistoric period. The closest water source, an unnamed tributary of Cameron Run, was located approximately 1/2-mile south of the study area. However, the *1865 U.S. Quartermasters Corps Map* of the seminary grounds depicts an unnamed stream just to the west of the main cluster of seminary buildings, which suggests that recent development may have altered nearby water courses from their prehistoric and even historic configurations.

Based on the research results, it was determined that the potential for prehistoric archeological resources was also high within the WAC357A study area. However, this assessment was dependent on the level of modern and historic disturbances to the study area soils from the extensive use of the property during those periods. Nevertheless, the proposed construction at the WAC357A study area was located entirely within the steeple of Aspinwall Hall and no ground disturbing activities related to this installation were proposed. Therefore, it was determined that a subsurface investigation was not necessary.

#### 4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Research determined that the study area had high archeological potential for both historic and prehistoric resources. The WAC357A study area was located within the boundaries of both Archeological Site 44AX0173 and Historic Property 100-0123. Two archeological sites were located adjacent to the Virginia Theological Seminary and an additional fourteen known archeological sites were located within a 1-mile search radius. Historic Property 100-0123 was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Aspinwall Hall, the structure within which the the installation is proposed, was listed as a contributing resource to Historic Property 100-0123. A site visit was made, during which it was determined that no construction activities related to the proposed installation would create ground disturbances which could adversely effect soils within Archeological Site 44AX0173 or Historic Property No. 100-0123. Therefore, it was determined that no subsurface testing was necessary. Based on these conclusions, the proposed construction at the Virginia Theological Seminary (WAC357A) study area will have 'no effect/impact" on significant archeological Seminary (WAC357A) study area.



Figure 7. Photograph of Aspinwall Hall and the Location of the WAC357A Study Area at the Virginia Theological Seminary (Facing Southwest)



Figure 8. Photograph of the Gently Sloping Terrain Located to the Northeast of the WAC357A Study Area at the Virginia Theological Seminary (Facing Northeast)

#### 5.0 CITATIONS AND MAPS

#### General John G. Barnard

1861-1865Map of the Environs of Washington<br/>(On file at the Alexandria Archaeology Museum)

#### Shephard, Steven J.

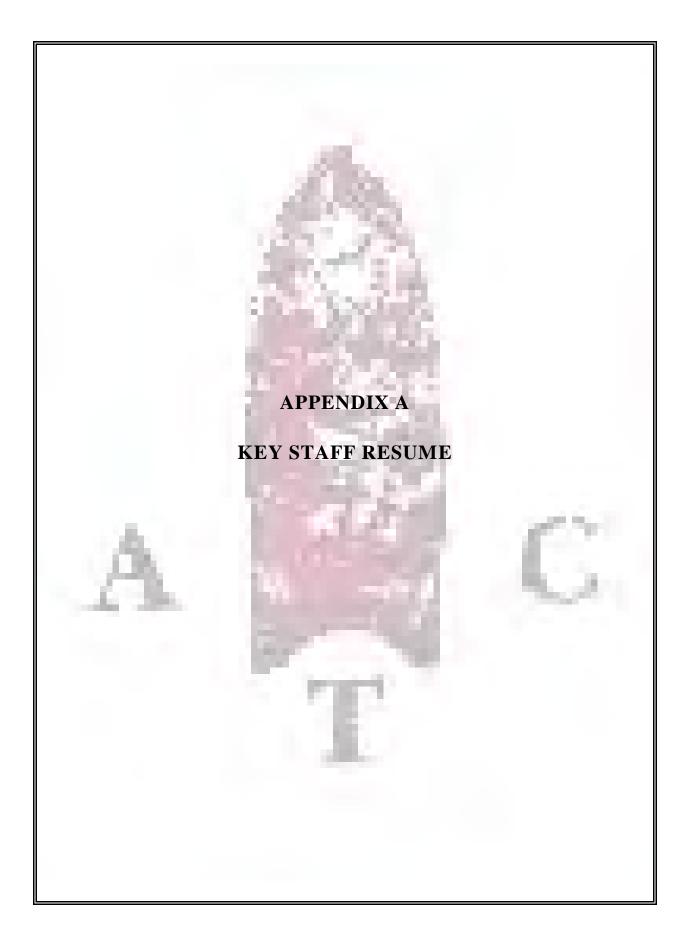
2004 Summary of the Archaeological Investigations at the Sites of the Kitchen and the Meat House of the Fairfax Seminary Hospital at the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia Alexandria Archaeology (On file: Alexandria Archaeology Museum Alexandria, Virginia)

#### Westover, Allen R.

- 1991 Archaeological Survey and Testing at the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Alexandria, Virginia
  (On file: Alexandria Archaeology Museum Alexandria, Virginia)
- 1993 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Handicapped Access Elevator Project at Aspinwall Hall The Virginia Theological Seminary in Alexandria, Virginia (On file: Alexandria Archaeology Museum Alexandria, Virginia)

#### U.S. Quartermasters Corps.

1865 Map of the Farifax Seminary Hospital 1865.
Published by the Sanborn Map Company 1921
(On file: Alexandria Archaeology Museum Alexandria, Virginia)



#### CURRICULUM VITAE RYUN PAPSON, M.A.

12025 Remington Drive Silver Spring, Maryland 20902 Phone: (301) 593-4192 Fax: (301) 593-6952

#### EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:

- 2001 University of North Carolina Greensboro M.A.Geography
- 1997 University of North Carolina GreensboroB.A. ArchaeologyB.A. History

#### **RELEVANT GRADUATE COURSEWORK:**

ATY 578-Graduate Field School in Historical Archaeology (Old Salem, N.C.)

CCI 401-Archaeological Practicum

CCI 711-Experimental Course in Classical Studies

ATY 597-Special Problem in Anthropology I

ATY598 -Special Problems in Anthropology II

GEO 622-Advanced Remote Sensing (applications in Cultural Resource Management)

GEO 644-Advanced Geographic Information Systems (applications in Cultural Resource Management)

HIS 578-Research Methods in Historical Archaeology

#### **PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPERIENCE:**

Principal Investigator:

June 2006 – Present ATC Inc. Silver Spring, MD.

Responsible for management and administration of various Phase I - II projects in the Washington D.C. and Baltimore Metropolitan areas. Responsible for historic and cultural resource research and documentation

Crew Chief:

May 2005 -Present ATC Inc. Silver Spring, MD Responsible site management and field management of archaeological technicians at various Phase I-III projects in the Washington D.C. and Baltimore Metropolitan areas.

Field Technician:

February 2004 – May 2005 URS Corp. Gaithersburg, MD. Served as a field technician for Phase I, II and III excavations in Maryland.

Field Technician:

September 2004 - December 2004 EAC Archaeology Baltimore, MD. Served as a field technician for Phase I, II and III excavations of historic sites in Northern Virginia and Maryland.

#### **PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPERIENCE(continued):**

#### Field Technician/Surveyor/Cartographer:

February 1996 - April 1999

Linda Stine Ph.D. Greensboro, N.C.

Field Technician and Project Cartographer for numerous *Phase I and* cemetery demarcation projects in the Greensboro Metropolitan Area.

#### ACADEMIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPERIENCE:

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Graduate Project Supervisor:
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April 1999- August 2000 Guilford Courthouse National Military Parks Geographic Information Systems Development Project. Greensboro, N.C.

Surpervised the development of a geographic database for a Revolutionary War battlefield. Coordinated the assembly of historic, geographic and archaeological databases to be used for future analysis and stewardship of park resources.

#### Graduate Field Technician:

June 1997 University of North Carolina Greensboro Excavations at Old Salem, N.C. Supervisory technician for the excavation of a 18<sup>th</sup> century Moravian homestead.

#### Undergraduate Field Technician:

May-August 1996 Joint Greek and American Excavations at Mochlos, Crete Served as a field technician, ceramics conservation assistant, paleobotany assistant, operated and maintained water flotation equipment, and site related carpentry.

#### Undergraduate Field Surveyor:

Ethnographic Overview and Assessment of the Booker T. Washington National Monument. Greensboro, N.C. February 1998-February May 2000 Responsible for field survey, map design and production.

#### Undergraduate Cartographer:

September 1996-September 1997 Created and Reproduced Archaeological Site Maps for UNCG's Ixtapa Archaeological Investigations in Jalisco, Mexico

#### Crew Chief//Surveyor/Cartographer:

September 1997

Dean Brad Bartel, University of North Carolina School of Graduate Studies Directed field crew on a Phase IA project in Greensboro, N.C, surveyed and produced cartographic products

#### AUTHOR/PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR OF THE FOLLOWING TECHNICAL REPORTS:

- 2008 A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Freedom Business Center Property: A 51+/- Acre Parcel Located on Balls Ford Road (Route 621) in Prince William County, Virginia
- 2007 A Phase IA Reconnaissance Survey of the Legard Farm Study Area: A 57 Acre Property Located on Mountain Road (Route 690) in Loudoun County, Virginia
- 2007 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Lincolnshire Subdivision: A 13.17 Acre Development Property Located in the Vicinity of Karen Boulevard in Prince George's County, Maryland (Development Case No. DSP-05001)
- 2007 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Proposed New Ridge Road Property: A 32.5404-Acre Parcel In Anne Arundel County, Maryland
- 2007 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Linton Hall Road Cell Tower Study Area: Located at 10149 Linton Hall Road in Bristow, Prince William County, Virginia
- 2007 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Kelly Property: A 5.063 Acre Parcel Located on Boot Hill Road in Accokeek, Prince George's County, Maryland (Development Case No. 4-04219)
- 2007 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Nextel-Bullwinkles Cell Tower Site (BAN396A) Located at 5208 Dogwood Road in Baltimore County, Maryland
- 2006 A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Rodenhauser Property: A 74.09-Acre Parcel Located on the East Side of Church Road in Prince George's County, Maryland (Development Case No. 4-06063)
- 2006 A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Capitol Heights Shopping Center Property: A 31-Acre+/- Parcel Located on Central Avenue (Route 214) in Capitol Heights, Prince George's County, Maryland (Development Case No. 4-05088)

#### WRITTEN AND CARTOGRAPHIC CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FOLLOWING TECHNICAL REPORTS:

- 2006 A Phase I Archeological Survey of Fort Washington Acres: a 33.75-acre Property Located on Livingston Road in Prince George's County, Maryland.
- 2006 A Phase I Archeological Survey of Addison Road South: A 30-acre+/- Development Property Located on Addison Road South in Prince George's County, Maryland. Ms. Filed with the Prince George's County Department of Planning.
- 2005 A Phase II Archeological Evaluation of Sites 18BA470, 18BA526, 18BA531, 18BA536, and 18BA538 within Areas 2, 5, and 9 of the 1,000-acre+/- A. V. Williams Trust Property Located Between Bird River Road and Leland Avenue in Baltimore, Maryland.
- 2005 A Phase I Archeological Survey of a 14-acre+/- Portion of Cedar Farms: A 63.78-acre Property Located on Aquaso and St. Philips Roads in Prince George's County, Maryland.
- 2005 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Purcell Property: A 42-acre+ Parcel Located Between the Intersections of Davis Ford Road (Route 663) with Bacon Race Road (Route 896) to the North and Asdee Lane (Route 706) to the South in Prince William County, Virginia.

#### PAPERS AUTHORED AND PRESENTED:

November, 1999. Papson R.. "Funding the National Shrines: Visitor Use and The Operation of the National Park Service Budget" Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers Conference, Tampa, FL.

Stine, Roy S., Ryun Papson and Robert Vogel, 1999. "Development of a Geographic Information System Database for the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park" in Papers and Proceedings of the Applied Geography Conferences, pp. 174-181.

#### **OTHER PROFESSIONALEXPERIENCE:**

2001-2002 Field Organizer - 1000 Friends of Maryland 2002-2003 Policy Analyst - 1000 Friends of Maryland

#### HONORS:

Gamma Theta Upsilon: Geography Honors Society (Graduate) Phi Alpha Theta: Historical Honors Society (Undergraduate)

### Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards Checklist

#### 1. A graduate degree in archaeology, anthropology or closely related field:

M.A. in Geography

Relevant course work:

#### ATY 578 Graduate Field Technician:

University of North Carolina Greensboro Excavations at Old Salem, N.C. Supervisory graduate technician for the Summer 1997 excavation of a 18<sup>th</sup> century Moravian homestead.

#### **CCI 401 Archaeological Practicum**

Digital production and reproduction of site and excavation maps drafted during the Joint Greek/American Excavations at Mochlos, Crete, 1994.

A portion of the project results are available as interactive maps online at: http://www.uncg.edu/~jssoles/Mochlos/main2.html

#### **CCI 711 Experimental Course in Classical Studies**

Ink on mylar map production of archaeological features and structure footprints from the Joint Greek/American Excavations at Mochlos, Crete. Project also included 3-dimensional topographic terrain modeling

#### ATY 597-598 Special Problems in Anthropology I and II

Created and reproduced archaeological site maps from Jalisco, Mexico. A portion of the project results are available as interactive maps online at: http://www.uncg.edu/arc/Vallarta

#### GEO 622-Advanced Remote Sensing (Applications in Cultural Resource Management)

Used ERDAS digital imagery software to produce landcover-landuse thematic layers from a variety of satellite imagery sources for inclusion in the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park Geographic Information Systems Development Project.

Acquired and produced modern and historic air-photo mosaics to be used as thematic layers for the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park Geographic Information Systems Development Project.

Assisted in a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey of historic roadbeds at the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park and incorporated data into a historic map rectification project. Preliminary project results presented as part of the following report at the 1999 Applied Geography Conference Charlotte, N.C.:

1999 Stine, Roy S., Ryun Papson and Robert Vogel. "Development of a Geographic Information System Database for the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park" in Papers and Proceedings of the Applied Geography Conferences, pp. 174-181."

#### GEO 644-Advanced Geographic Information Systems (Applications in Cultural Resource Management)

Acquired, produced and integrated various thematic layers to be included in the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park Geographic Information System. Numerous thematic layers were processed and integrated, including the following cultural resources related thematic layers: historic map data base (c.1783-2000), historic air photo database (c.1933-1998), historic structures/cultural resources database and archaeological recovery database.

#### PAID INTERNSHIP (Cultural Resource Management)

Participated as surveyor and cartographer for: 1998. Baber,Willie Ethnographic Overview and Assessment of the Booker T. Washington National Monument

Executive summary available online at: http://www.nps.gov/archive/bowa/ethnosum.html

#### HIS 578-Research Methods in Historical Archaeology

# **2.** At least one year of full time professional experience or equivalent specialized training in archaeological research, administration or management:

June 2006 – Present: ATC Inc. Silver Spring, MD Responsible for management and administration of various Phase I – II projects in the Washington D.C. and Baltimore Metropolitan areas. Responsible for historic and cultural resource research and documentation. Authored draft and final reports.

#### AUTHOR/PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR OF THE FOLLOWING TECHNICAL REPORTS:

2008	A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Freedom Business Center Property: A 51+/- Acre Parcel Located on Balls Ford Road (Route 621) in Prince William County, Virginia
2007	A Phase IA Reconnaissance Survey of the Legard Farm Study Area: A 57 Acre Property Located on Mountain Road (Route 690) in Loudoun County, Virginia
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Principal Investigator:

# **2.** At least one year of full time professional experience or equivalent specialized training in archaeological research, administration or management (continued)

Crew Chief:

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Additional Professional Experience (all relevant report citations available upon request)

Field Technician:

February 2004 – May 2005: URS Corp. Gaithersburg, MD Served as a field technician for Phase I, II and III excavations in Maryland.

Field Technician:

September 2004 - December 2004: EAC Archaeology Baltimore, MD Served as a field technician for Phase I, II and III excavations of historic sites in Northern Virginia and Maryland.

Field Technician/Surveyor/Cartographer:

February 1996 - April 1999

Linda Stine Ph.D. Greensboro, N.C. Field Technician and Project Cartographer for numerous *Phase I* and cemetery demarcation projects in the Greensboro Metropolitan Area.

Crew Chief//Surveyor/Cartographer:

September 1997 Dean Brad Bartel, University of North Carolina School of Graduate Studies Directed field crew on a Phase IA project in Greensboro, N.C, surveyed and produced cartographic products

#### **<u>3. At least four months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North American</u> Archaeology:**

#### Principal Investigator:

June 2006 – Present ATC Inc. Silver Spring, MD.

Responsible for management and administration of various Phase I - II projects in the Washington D.C. and Baltimore Metropolitan areas. Responsible for historic and cultural resource research and documentation

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Surpervised the development of a geographic database for a Revolutionary War battlefield. Coordinated the assembly of historic, geographic and archaeological databases to be used for future analysis and stewardship of park resources.

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# 3. At least four months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North American Archaeology (continued):

#### Crew Chief//Surveyor/Cartographer:

September 1997

Dean Brad Bartel, University of North Carolina School of Graduate Studies Directed field crew on a Phase IA project in Greensboro, N.C, surveyed and produced cartographic products for final report. (Report citation available upon request)

#### 4. Demonstrated ability to carry research to completion:

- 2001 University of North Carolina Greensboro M.A.Geography
- 1997 University of North Carolina GreensboroB.A. ArchaeologyB.A. History

#### AUTHOR/PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR OF THE FOLLOWING TECHNICAL REPORTS:

- 2008 A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Freedom Business Center Property: A 51+/- Acre Parcel Located on Balls Ford Road (Route 621) in Prince William County, Virginia
- 2007 A Phase IA Reconnaissance Survey of the Legard Farm Study Area: A 57 Acre Property Located on Mountain Road (Route 690) in Loudoun County, Virginia
- 2007 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Lincolnshire Subdivision: A 13.17 Acre Development Property Located in the Vicinity of Karen Boulevard in Prince George's County, Maryland (Development Case No. DSP-05001)
- 2007 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Proposed New Ridge Road Property: A 32.5404-Acre Parcel In Anne Arundel County, Maryland
- 2007 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Linton Hall Road Cell Tower Study Area: Located at 10149 Linton Hall Road in Bristow, Prince William County, Virginia
- 2007 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Kelly Property: A 5.063 Acre Parcel Located on Boot Hill Road in Accokeek, Prince George's County, Maryland (Development Case No. 4-04219)
- 2007 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Nextel-Bullwinkles Cell Tower Site (BAN396A) Located at 5208 Dogwood Road in Baltimore County, Maryland
- 2006 A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Rodenhauser Property: A 74.09-Acre Parcel Located on the East Side of Church Road in Prince George's County, Maryland (Development Case No. 4-06063)
- 2006 A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Capitol Heights Shopping Center Property: A 31-Acre+/- Parcel Located on Central Avenue (Route 214) in Capitol Heights, Prince George's County, Maryland (Development Case No. 4-05088)

#### **4.** Demonstrated ability to carry research to completion (continued):

#### WRITTEN AND CARTOGRAPHIC CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FOLLOWING TECHNICAL REPORTS:

- 2006 A Phase I Archeological Survey of Fort Washington Acres: a 33.75-acre Property Located on Livingston Road in Prince George's County, Maryland.
- 2006 A Phase I Archeological Survey of Addison Road South: A 30-acre+/- Development Property Located on Addison Road South in Prince George's County, Maryland. Ms. Filed with the Prince George's County Department of Planning.
- 2005 A Phase II Archeological Evaluation of Sites 18BA470, 18BA526, 18BA531, 18BA536, and 18BA538 within Areas 2, 5, and 9 of the 1,000-acre+/- A. V. Williams Trust Property Located Between Bird River Road and Leland Avenue in Baltimore, Maryland.
- 2005 A Phase I Archeological Survey of a 14-acre+/- Portion of Cedar Farms: A 63.78-acre Property Located on Aquaso and St. Philips Roads in Prince George's County, Maryland.
- 2005 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Purcell Property: A 42-acre+ Parcel Located Between the Intersections of Davis Ford Road (Route 663) with Bacon Race Road (Route 896) to the North and Asdee Lane (Route 706) to the South in Prince William County, Virginia.

# 5. Demonstrate one year of full time professional experience at a supervisory level in the study of archaeological resources of the prehistoric period or archaeological resources of the historic period.

#### Principal Investigator:

June 2006 – Present ATC Inc. Silver Spring, MD.

Responsible for management and administration of various Phase I - II projects in the Washington D.C. and Baltimore Metropolitan areas. Responsible for historic and cultural resource research and documentation

#### Crew Chief:

May 2005 -Present ATC Inc. Silver Spring, MD Responsible site management and field management of archaeological technicians at various Phase I-III projects in the Washington D.C. and Baltimore Metropolitan areas.

(Refer to report citations listed in Questions 1 through 4)