Seminary Road Properties

(4547, 4555, and 4575 Seminary Road)
City of Alexandria, Virginia

WSSI #31097.01

Documentary Study & Archaeological Evaluation

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Prepared for:
Alexandria Housing Development Corporation
1201 E. Abingdon Drive #210
Alexandria, VA 22314

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ABSTRACT

Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia, conducted a *Documentary Study* (archival research) and an *Archaeological Evaluation* (Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation) on the ±2.8-acre Seminary Road Properties, located at 4547, 4555, and 4575 Seminary Road in the City of Alexandria, Virginia. The work was conducted in June and July of 2021 for the Alexandria Housing Development Corporation of Alexandria, Virginia, in anticipation of the planned redevelopment of the property.

Throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, the land around the study area was likely leased for agricultural purposes, but perhaps inconsistently. By the 20th century, the surrounding area was undergoing rapid suburban development and the first known buildings appear on the property in the mid-20th century. Historically, this study area was part of Fairfax County until annexed by the City of Alexandria in 1952.

Based on our research, the study area was felt to have a moderate to high probability of containing prehistoric resources, a moderate probability of containing 19th century archeological resources, and a high probability for 20th century resources, especially associated with the mid-20th century single family dwellings. An *Archaeological Evaluation* of the property was recommended.

Two architectural resources and two archeological sites were recorded during the subsequent archeological investigation. The mid-20th century ranch style dwellings at 4555 and 4547 Seminary Road were recorded as historic resources with the Department of Historic Resources (DHR) as 100-5413 and 100-5414, respectively. While the resources have retained their historical integrity, neither possesses sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C (or D). Neither resource was evaluated under Criterion A or B. No additional work is recommended.

Site 44AX0247 is a multicomponent site containing a lithic scatter with no temporally diagnostic artifacts, and a historic scatter of glass fragments interpreted as causal discard. The lithic scatter likely represented a short-term camp selected for its location on a terrace above a tributary stream of Lucky Run. All artifacts were recorded from a disturbed (plowed) context. Site 44AX0248 contains a functionally diverse assemblage of 19th/early 20th century artifacts that suggest the presence of a nearby historic dwelling. No dwellings were constructed on the property until the mid-20th century; however, a historic dwelling appears on late 19th century maps on the adjacent property. The origin of the fill horizon containing most of the artifacts from 44AX0248 is not clear and may have been deposited from off site or redeposited during the mid-20th century construction of the extant dwelling.

In our opinion, neither site 44AX0247 nor 44AX0248 contains the research value, integrity, rarity, or public value to be considered a significant archeological resource to the City of Alexandria. Likewise, neither site is considered eligible for the NRHP. No additional archeological work is recommended.

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archival *Documentary Study* and *Archaeological Evaluation* (Phase I cultural resources investigation) on the Seminary Road Properties at 4547, 4555, and 4575 Seminary Road in the City of Alexandria, Virginia. The study area encompasses ± 2.8 acres on Seminary Road and is currently the location of two mid-20th-century residential dwellings (Figures 1 and 2).

Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia, conducted the studies described in this report for the Alexandria Housing Development Corporation of Alexandria, Virginia. John P. Mullen, M.A., R.P.A. served as Principal Investigator on this project and edited the report, which was authored by Kathleen Jockel Schneider M.A.A., M.H.P. All archival research was conducted by Ms. Schneider at the Alexandria Circuit Courthouse, the Fairfax County Historic Records Center, and various online sources. Ms. Schneider also conducted the archeological fieldwork with the assistance of Angelica Weimer, Caleb Jeck, and Katherine Rodriguez. Elizabeth Waters Johnson, M.A. served as Laboratory Supervisor and conducted the artifact analysis with Amber Nubgaard, M.A., RPA.

All work was required under the City of Alexandria Archaeological Protection Code prior to development of the property and followed an approved Scope of Work (SOW). The purpose of the Documentary Study research was to develop a historical context for the interpretation of the land use history of the study area and to identify the potential locations of archeological resources and ultimately determine if archeological investigations are needed on the property prior to development.

The subsequent *Archaeological Evaluation* (Phase I cultural resources investigation) followed a SOW approved by Alexandria Archaeology; the fieldwork was carried out in July of 2021. Additionally, the archeological fieldwork and report contents conform to the guidelines set forth by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) for a Phase I identification level survey as outlined in their 2017 *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (DHR 2017) as well as the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (DOI 1983). In general, at the time of the survey all aspects of the investigation were in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665) (as amended).

The purpose of the archeological survey was to locate any cultural resources within the property and, insofar as possible at this level of investigation, to provide a preliminary assessment of their potential significance to the City of Alexandria and in terms of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). If a particular resource was felt to possess the potential to contribute to the knowledge of local, regional, or national prehistory or history, then additional work (Phase II evaluation) would be recommended.

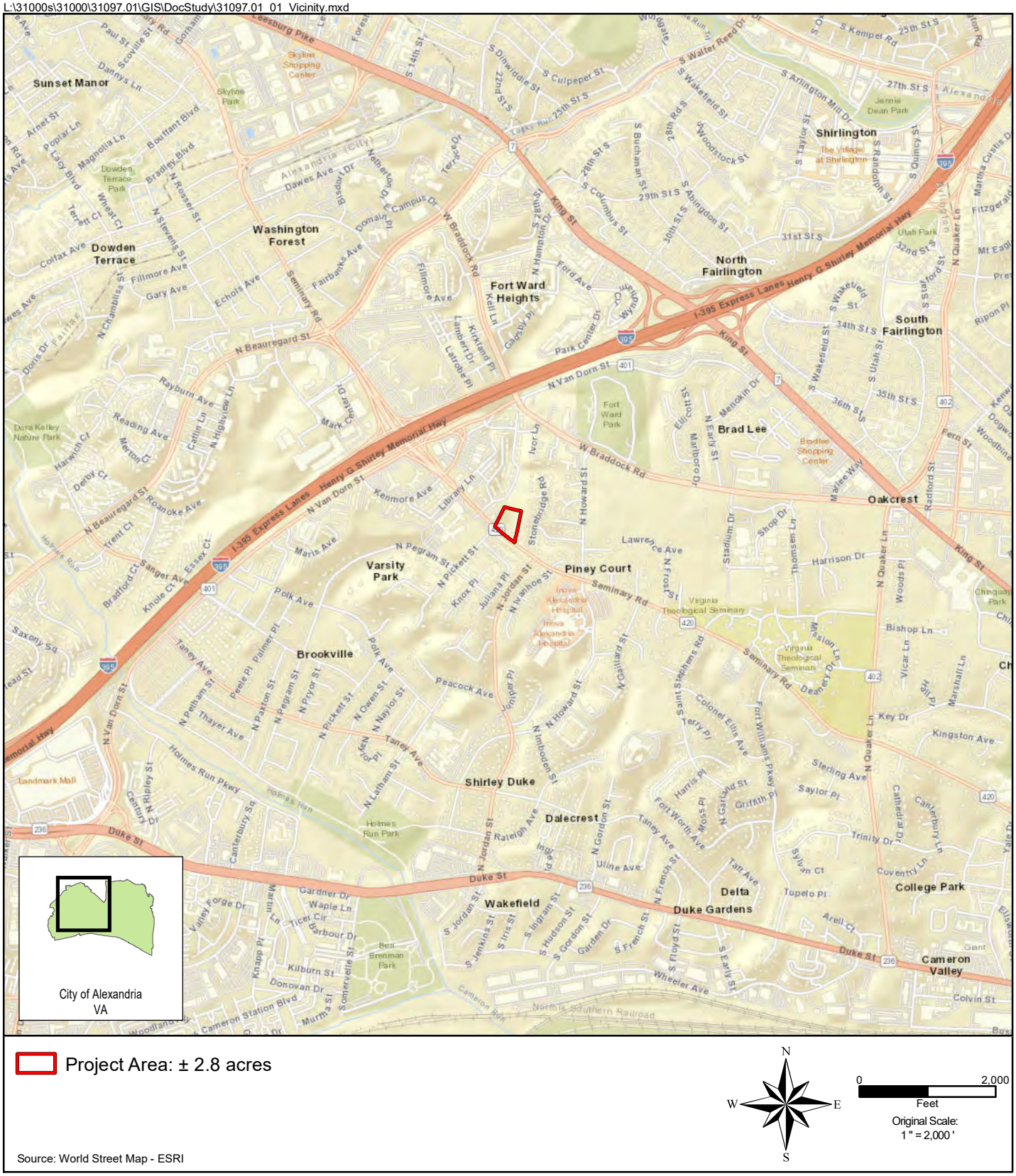


Figure 1: Vicinity Map

Figure 2: March 2021 Natural Color Imagery

All artifacts, research data and field data resulting from this project are currently on repository at the Thunderbird offices in Gainesville, Virginia; the final repository will be with Alexandria Archaeology.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The City of Alexandria is located within the Coastal Plain, which is underlain by sediments that have been carried from the eroding Appalachian Mountains to the west, and includes layers of Jurassic and Cretaceous clays, sands and gravels. These are overlain by fossiliferous marine deposits, and above these, sands, silts and clays continue to be deposited. The Coastal Plain is the youngest of Virginia's physiographic provinces and elevations range from 0 to 200/250 feet above sea level (a.s.l.). It is characterized by very low relief broken by several low terraces. The province runs west to the Fall Line, a low escarpment at ±200 feet a.s.l., which formed where the softer sedimentary rocks of the Coastal Plain abut the more resistant rocks of the Piedmont. Where rivers cross this juncture, rapids or falls have developed.

The study area lies along the edge of a terrace overlooking a drainage valley to the north. The unnamed tributary, which appears to have been culverted in portions, flows through the northern portion of the study area into Lucky Run a mile to the north at S. Walter Reed Drive. Lucky Run flows northeast into Four Mile Run, which eventually empties into the Potomac River at Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport.

PALEOENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

The basic environmental history of the area has been provided by Carbone (1976) (see also Gardner 1985, 1987; Johnson 1986). The following will present highlights from this history, focusing on those aspects pertinent to the study area.

At the time of the arrival of humans into the region, about 11,000 years ago, the area was beginning to recover rapidly from the effects of the last Wisconsin glacial maximum of circa 18,000 years ago. Vegetation was in transition from northern dominated species and included a mixture of conifers and hardwoods. The primary trend was toward a reduction in the openness which was characteristic of the parkland of 14-12,000 years ago. Animals were undergoing a rapid increase in numbers as deer, elk and, possibly, moose expanded into the niches and habitats made available as the result of wholesale extinctions of the various kinds of fauna that had occupied the area during the previous millennia. The current cycle of ponding and stream drowning began 18-16,000 years ago at the beginning of the final retreat of the last Wisconsin glaciation (Gardner 1985); sea level rise has been steady since then.

These trends continued to accelerate over the subsequent millennia of the Holocene. One important highlight was the appearance of marked seasonality circa 7000 BCE. This was accompanied by the spread of deciduous forests dominated by oaks and hickories. The modern forest characteristic of the area, the mixed oak-hickory-pine climax forest, prevailed after 3000-2500 BCE. Continued forest closure led to the reduction and greater

territorial dispersal of the larger mammalian forms such as deer. Sea level continued to rise, resulting in the inundation of interior streams. This was quite rapid until circa 3000-2500 BCE, at which time the rise slowed, continuing at a rate estimated to be ten inches per century (Darmody and Foss 1978). This rate of rise continues to the present. Based on archeology (see Gardner and Rappleye 1979), it would appear that the mid-Atlantic migratory bird flyway was established circa 6500 BCE. Oysters had migrated to at least the Northern Neck by 1200 BCE (Potter 1982) and to their maximum upriver limits along the Potomac near Popes Creek, Maryland, by circa 750 BCE (Gardner and McNett 1971), with anadromous fish arriving in the Inner Coastal Plain in considerable numbers circa 1800 BCE (Gardner 1982).

During the historic period, circa 1700 CE, cultural landscape alteration becomes a new environmental factor (Walker and Gardner 1989). Around this time, Euro-American settlement extended into the Piedmont/Coastal Plain interface. With these settlers came land clearing and deforestation for cultivation, as well as the harvesting of wood for use in a number of different products. At this time the stream tributaries to the Potomac, were broad expanses of open waters from their mouths well up their valleys to, at, or near their "falls" where they leave the Piedmont and enter the Coastal Plain. These streams were conducive to the establishment of ports and harbors, elements necessary to commerce and contact with the outside world and the seats of colonial power. Most of these early ports were eventually abandoned or reduced in importance, for the erosional cycle set up by the land clearing resulted in tons of silt being washed into the streams, ultimately impeding navigation.

The historic vegetation would have consisted of a mixed oak-hickory-pine forest. Associated with this forest were deer and smaller mammals and turkey. The nearby open water environments would have provided habitats for waterfowl year round as well as seasonally for migratory species.

CULTURAL HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric Overview

The following section provides a brief overview and context of the general prehistory of the region. A number of summaries of the archeology of the general area have been written (see Gardner 1987; Johnson 1986; Walker 1981); Gardner, Walker, and Johnson present essentially the same picture, with the major differences lying in the terminology utilized for the prehistoric time periods. The dates provided below for the three general prehistoric periods, and associated sub-periods, follow those outlined by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR 2017:107-108).

Paleoindian Period (15,000-8000 BCE)

The Paleoindian period corresponds to the end of the Late Pleistocene and beginning of the Early Holocene of the Late Glacial period, which was characterized by cooler and drier conditions with significantly less seasonal variation than is evident in the region today. The

cooler conditions resulted in decreased evaporation and, in areas where drainage was restricted by topography, could have resulted in the development of wetlands in the Triassic Lowlands (Walker 1981; Johnson 1986:P1-8). Generally speaking, the nature of the vegetation was marked by open forests composed of a mix of coniferous and deciduous elements. The individual character of local floral communities would have depended on drainage, soils, and elevation, among other factors. The structure of the open environment would have been favorable for deer, bear, moose, and, to a lesser degree, elk, which would have expanded rapidly into the environmental niches left available by the extinction and extirpation of the large herd animals and megafauna characteristic of the Late Pleistocene.

The fluted projectile point is considered the hallmark of the Paleoindian lithic toolkit. Based on his work at the Flint Run Complex, Gardner identified three distinct sub-phases within the larger fluted point phase (Gardner 1974). The oldest of the Paleoindian sub-phases is identified by the now classic Clovis point, a large, bifacially flaked tool with a channel or flute removed from both sides of its base. Regionally, the widely accepted beginning date for Clovis type points is circa 9500 BCE; however, some data has suggested a pre-11,000 BCE beginning date for Clovis points (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997; Johnson 1997). The Clovis sub-phase is followed in time by the Middle Paleo sub-phase, defined by smaller fluted points. The Dalton-Hardaway sub-phase is the final one of the period and is characterized by the minimally fluted Dalton and Hardaway projectile points. This three-period subdivision is well supported by stratigraphy. Associated with these projectile points are various other tools that usually cannot be taken by themselves as diagnostic Paleoindian indicators. Examples of such stone tools include end or side scrapers, bifaces, blades, and spokeshaves, which are all associated with the hunting and processing of game animals.

Possible evidence for pre-Clovis colonization of the Americas has been found at the Cactus Hill site (44SX0202) in Virginia, where an ephemeral component dating from 15,000 to 13,000 BCE included prismatic blades manufactured from quartzite cores and metavolcanic or chert pentagonal bifaces (Haynes 2002: 43-44; Johnson 1997; McAvoy 1997; McAvoy and McAvoy 1997). Generally, lanceolate projectile points, prismatic blades, pentagonal bifaces, polyhedral blade cores, microflakes and microlithic tools comprise possible pre-Clovis assemblages and a preference for cryptocrystalline lithic material such as chert and jasper is noted (Goodyear 2005). Cactus Hill and other reportedly pre-Clovis sites, including SV-2 (44SM0037) in Saltville, Virginia (McDonald 2000; McDonald and Kay 1999) and the Meadowcroft Rock Shelter in western Pennsylvania (Adovasio et al. 1990; Adovasio et al. 1998), have been the subject of much controversy and no undisputed pre-Clovis sites or sites representing substantial pre-Clovis occupations have been identified in the region.

Paleoindian archeological assemblages rarely contain stone tools specifically designed for processing plant material such as manos, metates, or grinders. This general absence or rarity of such tool categories does not mean that use of plant resources was unimportant; rather, it may suggest that a far greater emphasis was placed on hunting versus gathering, at least when viewed from the perspective of an assemblage of stone tools. For instance, carbonized plant materials have been found in Paleoindian contexts and plant remains have

been recovered from some Paleoindian sites. The remains of acalypha, blackberry, hackberry, hawthorn plum, and grape were recovered from a hearth in the Paleoindian portion of the Shawnee-Minisink Site in eastern Pennsylvania (Dent 1991). Although hard evidence is lacking for the immediate study area, the subsistence settlement base of Paleoindian groups in the immediate region likely focused on general foraging, drawing a comparison with the Shawnee-Minisink data, and certainly focused on hunting (Gardner 1989 and various).

The settlement pattern of Paleoindian peoples has been described as being quarry-centered, with larger base camps being situated in close proximity to localized sources of high quality cryptocrystalline lithic raw materials, such as chert, jasper, and chalcedony. Smaller exploitative or hunting and/or gathering sites are found at varying distance from these quarry-centered base camps (Gardner 1980). This model, developed from Gardner's work at the Thunderbird site complex in the Shenandoah River Valley, has wide applicability throughout both the Middle Atlantic region and greater Eastern United States. The extreme curation (or conservation) and reworking of the blade element exhibited by many stray point finds recovered throughout the Middle Atlantic region, especially specimens from Coastal Plain localities, is a strong argument supporting the quarry-base camp settlement model. Gardner has argued that once a tool kit has been curated to its usable limit, a return to the quarry-tied base camp would be made in order to replenish raw materials (Gardner 1974).

Sporadic Paleoindian finds are reported in the Potomac Valley, but, overall, these distinctive projectile points are not too common in the local area (Gardner 1985; Brown 1979). Paleoindian fluted points have been found as isolated finds in the county; however, at the time of this writing no intact sites have yet been documented.

Early Archaic Period (8000-6000 BCE)

The Early Archaic period coincides with the early Holocene climatic period. The warming trend, which began during the terminal Late Pleistocene and Paleoindian period, continued during the Early Archaic period. Precipitation increased and seasonality became more marked, at least by 7500 BCE. This period encompasses the decline of the open grasslands of the previous era and the rise of closed boreal forests throughout the Middle Atlantic region; this change to arboreal vegetation was initially dominated by conifers, but soon gave way to a deciduous domination. Arguably, the reduction of these open grasslands led to the decline and extinction of the last of the Pleistocene megafauna, as evidence suggests that the last of these creatures (e.g., mastodons) would have been gone from the area around the beginning of the Early Archaic period. Sea level throughout the region rose with the retreat of glacial ice, a process that led to an increase in the number of poorly drained and swampy biomes; these water-rich areas became the gathering places of large modern mammals.

Similar to the Paleoindian period, the subsistence settlement strategy of Early Archaic peoples was one focused on seasonal migration and hunting and gathering. Early Archaic humans were drawn to the wet biomes resulting from sea level rise because the abundant concentration of game animal, such as white-tailed deer, elk, and bear, made for excellent

hunting. As the arboreal vegetation became more abundant and deciduous forests spread, the exploitation of newly available and abundant plant resources, such as fruits, nuts, and acorns increased among Early Archaic populations (Egloff and Woodward 1992:13-14).

Although the manufacturing techniques of projectile points and the favored use of cryptocrystalline raw materials of the Paleoindian period remained unchanged throughout the Early Archaic period, stylistic changes in the lithic toolkit of Early Archaic peoples are evident. The switch from the fluting of projectile points to notching is generally considered to mark the end of the Paleoindian and the beginning of the Archaic period; examples of Early Archaic point types include Amos Corner Notched, Kirk and Palmer Corner Notched, Warren Side Notched and Kirk Stemmed varieties. Gardner has demonstrated that while corner notched and side notched points show a stylistic change from the earlier fluted varieties, they all occurred within a single cultural tradition (Gardner 1974). The transition from fluting to notching is not a radical change, but the gradual replacement of one attribute at a time. The fluting, which was nearly absent during the Dalton-Hardaway sub-phase, is replaced by corner notching, which is then gradually replaced by side notching in the Archaic sequence. The initial reason for the change in hafting and related modifications of the basal elements of Early Archaic points is likely related to the introduction of the atlatl or spear-thrower, which increased the accuracy and force with which spears could be thrown; the fluted forms may have been utilized mainly as thrusting tools, while the earlier notched forms may have been mounted onto a smaller lance with a detachable shaft and powered by the atlatl. As in the earlier Paleoindian period, stone tools designed for the processing of plant materials are rare in Early Archaic assemblages.

Toward the close of the Early Archaic period, trends away from a settlement model comparable to the earlier Paleoindian quarry-focused pattern are evident. A major shift is one to a reliance on a greater range of lithic raw materials for manufacture of stone tools rather than a narrow focus on high quality cryptocrystalline materials. Lithic use was a matter of propinquity; stone available was stone used. However, extensive curation of projectile points is still evident up until the bifurcate phases of the subsequent Middle Archaic period. It may be that while a reliance on high quality lithic materials continued, other kinds of raw material were used as needed.

This pattern is not readily documented during the earlier Paleoindian period. Johnson argues that the shift to a wider range of materials occurs in the gradual shift from the Palmer/Kirk Corner Notched phases of the Early Archaic to the later Kirk Side Notched/Stemmed or closing phases of the period (Johnson 1983; 1986:P2-6). Changes in lithic raw material selection are likely related to movement into a wider range of habitats coincident with the expansion of deciduous forest elements. Early Archaic period sites begin to show up in areas previously not occupied to any great extent if at all. Additionally, the greater number of sites can be taken as a rough indicator of a gradual population increase through time.

Middle Archaic (6000-2500 BCE)

The chronological period known as the Middle Archaic coincides with the appearance of full Holocene environments. Climatic trends in the Holocene at this time are marked by the further growth of deciduous forests, the continuing rise of sea levels, and warm and moist conditions. This change led to the spread of modern temperate floral assemblages (such as mesic hemlock and oak forests), modern faunal assemblages, and seasonal continental climates. The advent of such climates and related vegetation patterns allowed for the development of seasonally available subsistence resources, which led to base camps no longer being situated near specific lithic sources, but closer to these seasonal resources. This shift also led to an increase in the number of exploited environmental zones. The moist conditions favored the spread of swamps and bogs throughout poorly drained areas like floodplains, bays, or basins. Rising sea level and overall moist conditions helped form these swamps and basins; sea level had risen too rapidly to allow the growth of large, stable concentrations of shellfish. Estuarine resources were scarce, and the inhabitants relied on varied animal resources for sustenance. Essentially modern faunal species were spread throughout the various biomes, but their distributions would have been somewhat different than that known for today. The prevalent species included deer, turkey, and smaller mammals.

The initial technological shift in lithic projectile points between the Early and Middle Archaic periods is generally considered to be marked by the introduction of bifurcate base projectile points, such as St. Albans, LeCroy, and Kanawha types (Broyles 1971; Chapman 1975; Gardner 1982). Other researchers place the bifurcate phase within the Early Archaic period. The bifurcate points do not occur throughout the entire Middle Archaic period; however, they appear to be constrained to the earlier portion of the period and disappeared sometime before 5000 BCE (Chapman 1975, Dent 1995; Bergman et al. 1994). Several other marked changes occurred along with the onset of the bifurcate points. Ground stone tools, such as axes, gouges, grinding stones, and plant processing tools, were introduced along with bifurcate points (Chapman 1975, Walker 1981). These new tools are evidence for the implementation of a new technology designed to exploit vegetable/plant resources. Also, a shift to the use of locally available lithic raw material, which began during the closing phases of the Early Archaic, is manifest by the advent of the bifurcate phases.

The major stemmed varieties of projectile point that follow the earlier bifurcate forms and typify the middle portion of the Middle Archaic period include the Stanly, Morrow Mountain I and Morrow Mountain II varieties. Coe (1964) documented a Stanly-Morrow Mountain sequence at the Doerschuk Site in the North Carolina Piedmont, and similar results were recorded at the Neville Site in New Hampshire (Dincauze 1976) and the Slade Site in Virginia (Dent 1995). The projectile points marking the latter portion of the Middle Archaic period are the lanceolate shaped Guilford type and various side notched varieties (Coe 1964; Dent 1995). Vernon points, common at the Accokeek Creek Site in Prince George's County, Maryland, are considered to be local variants of Halifax points (McNett and Gardner 1975:9). This data seems to indicate that a similar Middle Archaic projectile point chronology exists in the Virginia-Maryland area.

It is during the Middle Archaic period that prehistoric human presence becomes relatively widespread in a wide range of environmental settings (Gardner 1985, 1987; Johnson 1986; Weiss-Bromberg 1987). As far as the inhabitants of the Middle Archaic period are concerned, there is an increase in population, which can be seen in the sheer number of sites (as represented by the temporally diagnostic point types) throughout the Middle Atlantic region. Temporally diagnostic artifacts from upland surveys along and near the Potomac show a significant jump during the terminal Middle Archaic and beginning Late Archaic; Johnson noted in his overview of Fairfax County archeology a major increase in the number of sites (as measured by temporally diagnostic point types) during the bifurcate phase and the later phases of the Middle Archaic period (Johnson 1986:P2-14). With the increasing diversity in natural resources came a subsistence pattern that was predicated on the seasonal harvest of various nut species and other plant resources that characterized deciduous forest environments. Base camps were located in high biomass habitats or areas where a great variety of food resources could be found (Walker 1981). These base camp locations varied according to the season and were located on floodplains, interior fluvial swamp settings, and in some cases, within interior upland swamp settings. The size and duration of the base camps appear to have depended on the size, abundance, and diversity of the immediately local and nearby resource zones.

Late Archaic (2500-1200 BCE)

The rise in sea level continued during the Late Archaic period, eventually pushing the salinity cline further upstream and creating tidal environments; a corresponding movement of various riverine and estuarine species took place with the development of tidal conditions in the embayed section of the Potomac and its main tributary streams. Freshwater spawning fish had to travel farther upstream to spawn, fostering extensive seasonal fish runs. The development of brackish water estuaries as a result of an increase in sea level in the Hudson, Delaware, and Chesapeake Bay regions led to the spread of various shell species, such as oysters and crabs (Gardner 1976; Gardner 1982). In general, climatic events approached those of modern times during the Late Archaic period.

Throughout the Eastern United States, distinctive patterns of the Native-American landscape become evident by about 3000/2500 BCE, marking a significant shift with earlier Middle Archaic components. The Late Archaic period is characterized by an increase in population over that documented for the Early and Middle Archaic periods, based on an increase in both the number of identified sites dating to this period and in their size and widespread distribution. An increasingly sedentary lifestyle evolved, with a reduction in seasonal settlement shifts (Walker 1981; Johnson 1986:5-1). Food processing and food storage technologies were becoming more efficient, and trade networks began to be established.

In parts of the Middle Atlantic region, the development of an adaptation based on the exploitation of riverine and estuarine resources is apparent. Settlement during the Late Archaic period shifted from the interior stream settings favored during earlier periods to the newly embayed stream mouths and similar settings (Gardner 1976). Although Late Archaic populations continued a foraging pattern linked to dense forests and their

seasonally available plant resources, interior sites became minimally exploited, though not abandoned, sustaining smaller hunting camps and specialized exploitative stations; sites in these areas exhibit varying emphasis on procurement of locally available cobble or tabular lithic sources, such as chert, quartz, and quartzite, as well as a variety of plant species. In settlement-subsistence models presented by Gardner, this shift is linked with the development of large seasonal runs of anadromous fish. These sites tend to be concentrated along the shorelines near accessible fishing areas. The adjacent interior and upland zones become rather extensively utilized as adjuncts to these fishing base camps.

The Late Archaic technological assemblage continued an emphasis on ground stone tools first noted in the Middle Archaic period. Steatite net weights and carved steatite bowls with lug handles, which would not break when heated during cooking, first appeared during this period and are common throughout the Eastern United States from Maine to Florida. The use of steatite bowls is often seen as an indicator of increased sedentism among Late Archaic populations, as the vessels would have been heavy and difficult to transport (Egloff and Woodward 1992:26). In Virginia, outcrops of steatite have been identified in the eastern foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, though in limited numbers, from Fairfax County to Carroll County in southern Virginia. Archeologically, fragments of steatite bowls have been recovered in Late Archaic contexts in varying physiographic settings in the Middle Atlantic, often at great distances from steatite outcrops and quarry sites, which many have interpreted as evidence of widespread trading between Late Archaic peoples across the region. Kavanagh's (1982) study of the Monocacy River watershed in Maryland suggests that dug-out canoes were being produced during the Late Archaic period, based on the greater occurrences of gouges and adzes recovered from Late Archaic contexts (Kavanagh 1982: 97); canoes would have allowed for increased mobility and facilitated trading among Late Archaic groups via the various rivers and streams in the region.

The most easily recognizable temporally diagnostic projectile point in the Middle Atlantic region is the parallel stemmed, broad-bladed Savannah River point, which has a number of related cognate types and descendant forms, such as the notched broadspears, Perkiomen and Susquehanna, Dry Brook and Orient, and more narrow bladed, stemmed forms such as Holmes. Defined by Coe based on work in the Carolina Piedmont (Coe 1964), the Savannah River point represents what could be, arguably, a typological horizon throughout the Eastern United States east of the Appalachians, dating from about 2600 to perhaps as late as 1500 BCE. Gardner (1987) separates the Late Archaic into two phases: Late Archaic I (2500-1800 BCE) and Late Archaic II (1800-1000 BCE). The Late Archaic I corresponds to the spread and proliferation of Savannah River populations, while the Late Archaic II is defined by Holmes and Susquehanna points. The distribution of these two, Gardner (1982; 1987) suggests, shows the development of stylistic or territorial zones. The Susquehanna style was restricted to the Potomac above the Fall Line and through the Shenandoah Valley, while the Holmes and kindred points were restricted to the Tidewater and south of the Potomac through the Piedmont. Another aspect of the differences between the two groups is in their raw material preferences: Susquehanna and descendant forms such as Dry Brook and, less so, Orient Fishtail, tended to be made from rhyolite, while Holmes spear points were generally made of quartzite.

Early Woodland (1200-500 BCE)

The Early Woodland period corresponds generally to the Sub-Atlantic episode, when relatively stable, milder, and moister conditions prevailed, although short-term climatic perturbations were present. By this point in time, generally, the climate had evolved to its present conditions (Walker 1981).

The major artifact hallmark and innovation of the Early Woodland period is the appearance of pottery (Dent 1995; Gardner and McNett 1971). Archeologists believe that ceramic technology was introduced to Virginia from people living on the coasts of Georgia and South Carolina, where pottery had been made by prehistoric populations since approximately 2500 BCE (Egloff and Woodward 1992:26). It is important to note that pottery underscores the sedentary nature of the local resident populations, as clay ceramics of the period would have been fragile and cumbersome to transport. Further evidence of this sedentism has been identified in the region in the form of subsurface storage pits (likely for foodstuffs), platform hearths, midden deposits, and evidence of substantial pole-constructed structures. This is not to imply that Early Woodland populations did not utilize the inner-riverine or inner-estuarine areas, but rather that this seems to have been done on a seasonal basis by people moving out from established bases; this settlement pattern is essentially a continuation of Late Archaic lifeways with an increasing orientation toward seed harvesting in floodplain locations (Walker 1981). Small group base camps would have been located along Fall Line streams during the spring and early summer in order to take advantage of the anadromous fish runs. Satellite sites such as hunting camps or exploitive foray camps would have operated out of these base camps.

In the middle to lower Potomac River Valley, as well as most of the surrounding Middle Atlantic region, the earliest known ceramics begin with a ware known as Marcey Creek. In chronological terms, Marcey Creek likely falls within the first 200 years of the final millennium BCE, or roughly 1000 to 800 BCE. This ware is a flat-bottomed vessel tempered with crushed steatite or, in the Eastern Shore region, other kinds of crushed rock temper (Manson 1948). Based on vessel shape, this distinctive ware is interpreted as a direct evolution or development from the flat-bottomed stone bowls of the Late Archaic period. Vessels of this ware frequently exhibit the same lugs on the side walls as seen on Late Archaic steatite bowls. As a ceramic ware group, Marcey Creek is short lived in terms of its position in the chronological record. The earliest dates for Marcey Creek are 1200 BCE in the Northern Neck (Waselkov 1982) and 950 BCE at the Monocacy site in the Potomac Piedmont (Gardner and McNett 1971).

Shortly after about 800 BCE, conoidal and somewhat barrel shaped vessels with cord marked surfaces enter the record in the Middle Atlantic region and greater Northeast; whether these evolved from the flat bottomed Marcey Creek vessels or simply replaced them is unknown. Locally, such a ware has been designated Accokeek Cord Marked, first described from the Accokeek Creek Site in Prince George's County, Maryland (Stephenson et al. 1963). Radiocarbon dates for Accokeek place it between approximately 750 BCE and 300/400 BCE, when it is superseded by net impressed varieties, including Popes Creek and related wares (Gardner and McNett 1971; Mouer et al. 1981; Mounier

and Cresson 1988). Accokeek ware was tempered with both sand and crushed quartz, although any suitable stone may have been used for the grit source, including steatite. In many cases, temper selected for use by Accokeek potters appears to have been based on propinquity to specific resources. In the Coastal Plain settings of the Maryland and Virginia, Accokeek typically has a "sandier" paste and could be said to have sand as a tempering agent. However, when large enough sherds are analyzed, crushed quartz tempering is invariably found in this ware. Whether or not the paste of the vessel is sandy or more clayey in texture (or "feel") depends on the clay source, either Piedmont or Coastal Plain. Clay sources from Coastal Plain settings usually contain greater amounts of sand.

Some chronological frameworks for the Middle Atlantic region, particularly in Maryland, suggest a transitional ware, such as Selden Island (Slattery 1946), between Marcey Creek and Accokeek and its cognate wares. While this concept of a transitional ware has logical merit, it cannot be demonstrated conclusively with the evidence currently available. In many cases, the excavated sites show depositional contexts from this period with little vertical separation between Late Archaic and Early Woodland deposits. A more refined chronology that clarifies such issues of ceramic change still needs to be developed.

Generally, temporally diagnostic projectile points from the Early Woodland period include smaller side notched and stemmed variants such as Vernon and Calvert, and diagnostic spear points such as Rossville/Piscataway points. The lobate based Piscataway point has been associated archeologically with Accokeek pottery at a number of sites in the Middle Atlantic region; locally these points have been termed "Teardrop" points by Mounier and other investigators (Mounier and Cresson 1988). This point type has been found in association with Accokeek pottery at sites in New Jersey (Mounier and Cresson 1988; Barse 1991), in Maryland (Barse 1978), and in Virginia (Mouer et al. 1981; McClearen 1991). These points continue into the early phases of the Middle Woodland period and have been found in contexts containing Popes Creek, Albemarle, and early variants of Mockley ceramics along the Potomac River (Barse 2002).

Middle Woodland (500 BCE-900 CE)

The Middle Woodland period is characterized by an increase in population size and increased sedentism. With the emergence of Middle Woodland societies, an apparent settlement shift occurred compared to those seen in the intensive hunter-gatherer-fisher groups of the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods. In brief, it appears that a selection to broader floodplain localities and the development of larger storage facilities at base camp localities dominated settlement patterns at this time (Cross 1956). Some degree of seasonal occupation and migration centered on natural food resources still occurred; potentially the year was split between more permanent settlements located in the inner Coastal Plain region and the Piedmont uplands. In general, from 200 CE to approximately 900 CE, settlement in the Potomac Piedmont was sparse. Smaller exploitative sites are also known and found as small shell middens in estuarine settings and interior or inter-riverine hunting stations along the drainage divides between the Delaware River and its tributaries. Essentially all available food resources were now utilized, including fresh and saltwater aquatic species (i.e., oysters, fish, crab, etc.), deer, turkey, and migratory waterfowl. People

also began to intensively harvest and store a variety of locally available plants, seeds, and nuts, such as amaranth seeds, chenopod seeds, wild rice, hickory nuts, acorns, and walnuts.

The Middle Woodland period is best interpreted as a gradual development from the Early Woodland and, despite clear continuity, is marked by innovations in the ceramic realm. One notable addition to ceramic technology, and one clearly widespread throughout the Middle Atlantic region, is the inception of vessels exhibiting net impressed surface treatments. A wider range of vessel forms and sizes also can be documented compared to earlier vessel assemblages. The net impressed surfaces and greater variation in vessel size and shape represent a significant change used for defining the Middle Woodland period in the Middle Atlantic region from areas south of the James River through the Chesapeake region and into the lower Susquehanna and Delaware River drainages. Accokeek and related wares of the Early Woodland period gradually developed into what has become known as the Albemarle ware group, commonly found in the Piedmont of Virginia and, perhaps, Pennsylvania and Maryland; it does not appear to be present in the Delaware Valley area.

Based on work in the lower Potomac River Valley and the upper Delaware River Valley, net impressed ceramics enter the chronological record around 500 BCE (Gardner and McNett 1971). More recently, AMS dating on carbon taken from a sherd of Popes Creek recovered in Charles County, Maryland returned a slightly younger date of 2235 ±100 B.P., or 285 ±100 BCE (Curry and Kavanagh 1994). In the upper Delaware River area, Broadhead net impressed ceramics, which have been considered as a northern Popes Creek cognate, have been dated to 480 ±80 BCE in New Jersey (Kinsey 1972:456). Other similar wares include the net impressed varieties of Wolf Neck and Colbourn ceramics from the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Delaware. Comparisons could also be extended to the Prince George Net Impressed ceramics from southern Virginia and the Culpepper ware in the Triassic Lowlands of the Piedmont; Culpepper ware is a sandstone tempered ceramic occasionally found in the Piedmont and is recognized by some archeologists working in Fairfax County, but has not been clearly defined in the literature. These wares or ware groups are circum-Chesapeake Bay in their geographic distribution, pointing to close interrelationships between the societies making these wares. All of these groups were undoubtedly participating in a growing Middle Woodland interaction sphere widespread throughout the James, Potomac, lower Susquehanna, Delaware, and even lower Hudson River Valleys.

Popes Creek ceramics developed into the shell tempered Mockley ceramics, a ware that has both net impressed and cord marked surfaces. Many, if not most, radiocarbon dates associated with Mockley ceramics bracket the ware between about 250/300 CE to approximately 800 CE, after which it develops into the Late Woodland Townsend Ware. Why the shift from sand to shell tempering occurred is unknown, although it was widespread in the Middle Atlantic region. In the lower Potomac Valley, Mockley may have been tied to the intensive exploitation of oyster beds, a phenomenon first manifested in the earlier Popes Creek phase of the Middle Woodland period. Mockley ware exhibits relationships with the earlier Popes Creek ceramics and its cognate wares in basic attributes such as rim form, vessel shapes, and the range of vessel sizes (Barse 1990).

Thurman has termed the developmental trajectory of Mockley to Townsend the "Mockley continuum", a time span that saw gradual population growth and increasing village size leading up to the Late Woodland period (Thurman 1985). For the earlier end of this continuum, Potter (1993) has reported dates in the last 200 years of the final millennium BCE for Mockley ceramics in the lower Potomac Valley in Virginia. The emergence of Mockley ware from Popes Creek was likely a gradual process, not a single historical event. It is also likely that, during this transition, both wares coexisted (as recognized archeologically), perhaps unevenly across the region. Both wares would have been contemporaneous at some point in this transition, as evidenced by their association in the large refuse pits excavated at the Fletchers Boathouse Site in Washington, D.C. (Barse 2002). At some point in the developmental trajectory, however, Mockley ware superseded the heavy, coarse, sand tempered Popes Creek ceramics and dominated the Middle Atlantic region.

Popes Creek and Mockley ware ceramics are not as common in Piedmont settings as they are in Coastal Plain settings where they are prevalent. Albemarle ceramics, bearing mostly cord marked exterior surfaces that show continuity with the earlier Accokeek ware, are commonly found in Middle Woodland contexts in the Potomac Piedmont. This ware was found associated with Mockley ceramics at the Fletchers Boathouse site in pit contexts (Barse 2002) along with small quantities of Mockley and Popes Creek ceramics. Radiocarbon dates from several of the large pits at this site fall between 100 BCE and 100 CE, suggesting that Popes Creek was in the process of being replaced by the shell tempered Mockley ceramics. Albemarle is considered to be contemporary with both, though more commonly found in the Piedmont; as a ware it continued up to and perhaps into the Late Woodland period. Gardner and Walker (1993:4) suggested that fabric impressed wares become more common toward the end of the Middle Woodland period. This surface treatment is restricted to Albemarle wares though and does not really occur on Mockley ceramics. Fabric impressing on shell tempered ceramics by default is identified as Townsend ware.

Lithic artifacts associated with Middle Woodland occupations frequently include side notched and parallel stemmed points manufactured from rhyolite, argillite, and Pennsylvania jasper. Such points are known as Fox Creek in the Delaware Valley and Selby Bay in the Chesapeake region. The Middle Woodland people also manufactured and used a stone axe called a celt, used for woodworking. The celt differed from the earlier axes because it was not grooved; rather, it was hafted into a socketed wooded handle.

Late Woodland (900 CE to 1600 CE/European Contact)

The Late Woodland period begins around 1000 CE, the result of a culmination in trends concerning subsistence practices, settlement patterns, and ceramic technology. A trend toward sedentism, evident in earlier periods, and a subsistence system emphasizing horticulture eventually led to a settlement pattern of floodplain village communities and dispersed hamlets reliant on an economy of both hunting and the planting of native cultigens.

In the early part of the Late Woodland, the temporally diagnostic ceramics in the Northern Virginia Piedmont region include Potomac Creek, Shepard, and, in the upper Coastal Plain, Townsend ware ceramics; as noted above, Townsend ware is a shell tempered ware that developed from Mockley. Shepard ceramics are likely an outgrowth of the Albemarle wares, given similar attributes of paste and surface treatment. The surfaces of the above noted wares are almost exclusively cord marked, with the exception of the fabric impressed Townsend series specimens. In most cases, the cord marked surfaces were smoothed prior to firing the vessel, in some cases nearly obliterating the surface treatment. This is a trend that seems to become more popular through the Late Woodland period.

In the Potomac Piedmont, the crushed rock wares are replaced by a shell tempered ware that spread out of the Shenandoah Valley to at least the mouth of the Monocacy River at about 1350-1400 CE. Shell tempered Keyser ceramics, a downstream variant of the Late Woodland Monongahela ware common in the Upper Ohio River Valley, extend nearly to the Fall Line, although they are not found in Coastal Plain settings. Triangular projectile points indicating the use of the bow and arrow are often considered diagnostic of this period as well. However, triangular projectile points have also been recovered from well-defined and earlier contexts at regional sites such as the Abbot Farm site in central New Jersey, the Higgins site on the Inner Coastal Plain on Maryland's Western Shore, and the Pig Point site in Anne Arundel County, Maryland (Stewart 1998; Ebright 1992; Luckenbach et al. 2010). Additionally, triangular points have been found in context with Savanah River points in Fairfax County, although the context appears to have been mixed (Christopher Sperling, personal communication 2015).

The Late Woodland period is also marked by a marked increase in ceramic decoration. Most of the motifs are triangular in shape and applied by incising with a blunt-tipped stylus. The marked increase of ceramic decoration and the various design motifs on Late Woodland pottery compared to earlier periods likely reflect the need to define ethnic boundaries and possibly smaller kin sets. Neighboring groups that may have been in low level competition for arable riverine floodplains may have used varied embellishments of basic design elements to set themselves apart from one another. Additionally, in a noncompetitive setting, ceramic designs simply may have served to distinguish between individual social groups, as the region now sustained the highest population level of the prehistoric sequence. As such, ceramic design elements functioned as a symbolic means of communication among groups, serving as badges of ethnic identity or, perhaps, smaller intra-group symbols of identity.

As noted above, Late Woodland societies were largely sedentary with an economy relying on the growth of a variety of native cultigens. Late Woodland settlement choice reflects this horticultural focus in the selection of broad floodplain areas for settlement. This pattern was characteristic of the Piedmont as well as the Coastal Plain to the east and the Shenandoah Valley to the west (Gardner 1982; Kavanagh 1983). The uplands and other areas were also utilized, for it was here that wild resources would have been gathered. Smaller, non-ceramic yielding sites are found away from the major rivers (Hantman and Klein 1992; Stevens 1989).

Most of the functional categories of Late Woodland period sites away from major drainages are small base camps, transient, limited purpose camps, and quarries. Site frequency and size vary according to a number of factors, e.g., proximity to major rivers or streams, distribution of readily available surface water, and the presence of lithic raw material (Gardner 1987). Villages, hamlets, or any of the other more permanent categories of sites are rare to absent in the Piedmont inter-riverine uplands.

Perhaps after 1400 CE, with the effects of the Little Ice Age, an increased emphasis on hunting and gathering and either a decreased emphasis on horticulture or the need for additional arable land required a larger territory per group, and population pressures resulted in a greater occupation of the Outer Piedmont and Fall Line regions (Gardner 1991; Fiedel 1999; Miller and Walker n.d.). The 15th and 16th centuries were a time of population movement and disruption from the Ridge and Valley to the Piedmont and Coastal Plain. There appear to have been shifting socio-economic alliances over competition for resources and places in local exchange networks. Factors leading to competition for resources may have led to the development of more centralized forms of social organization characterized by incipiently ranked societies. Small chiefdoms appeared along major rivers at the Fall Line and in the Inner Coastal Plain at about this time. A Fall Line location was especially advantageous for controlling access to critical seasonal resources as well as being points of topographic constriction that facilitated controlling trade arteries (Potter 1993; Jirikowic 1999; Miller and Walker n.d.).

Although European exploration of the Chesapeake Bay area began in the late 1500s, there is minimal evidence for contact between Europeans and the native populations in the Chesapeake before the 17th century. French or Spanish explorers likely observed the Chesapeake Bay earlier in the 16th century; circa 1527 the Chesapeake was marked on the official Spanish *Padrón General* maps as the *Bahia de Santa Maria* (Potter 1993:161). French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian ships sailed the lower Chesapeake throughout the remainder of the 16th century but none appear to have ventured as far north as Maryland. These ships were probably involved in slave hunting, missionary work, and mapping (Potter 1993: 162). During this period, Spanish colonialism focused on *La Florida*, where several mission settlements were established by 1570.

In the early 1600s, Captain John Smith made contact with local populations in the Upper Potomac Coastal Plain and Henry Fleet lived among and traded with the Native Americans on the Chesapeake. Based on their comments, the upper Potomac may have served as a gateway location where Native Americans from diverse regions came to trade (see Potter 1993). Native Americans along the Potomac appear to have adopted a range of social strategies during this period based on varying archeological evidence for European trade goods in aboriginal household assemblages and interpretations of how such goods were incorporated into traditional practices and social relations (Gallivan 2010).

Following his voyage up the Potomac in 1608, Captain John Smith described several substantial aboriginal occupations along the banks of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers. Smith mapped several Native American settlements along the Potomac River in northern Virginia. These include four hamlets or villages associated with the Tauxenent, Taux, or

Dogue Indians, including Pamacocack, on Quantico Creek; Namassingakent on the north bank of Dogue Run; Assaomeck, on the south side of Hunting Creek, and the village of Tauxenent, near lands that would become George Washington's Mount Vernon plantation on Dogue Run.

This area lay at the northern fringe of the Powhatan Confederacy, a large polity centralized in Tidewater Virginia (Rountree 1989). The most numerous Native Americans along the Potomac at the time of the initial reported contact were part of a chiefdom called the Conoy by their Iroquoian adversaries (Potter 1993:19) and the Piscataway, descendants, evidently, of the prehistoric Potomac Creek populations was the most numerous of the Conoy (Potter 1993:19). They dominated the eastern bank of the Potomac River and are generally believed to have been comprised of Coastal Algonquian linguistic group peoples (Humphrey and Chambers 1977, 1985; Potter 1993). Relatively little is known of the Tauxenent or Dogue people; they were possibly Algonquian speakers allied with the Piscataway (Mayre 1935; Cissna 1986). Potter (1993:197) states that around 1650, the Dogue were still living in what is now Mason Neck and by 1654 some may have moved to lands along the Rappahannock River. The Indian groups of this region effectively disappeared from the historic record in the beginning of the 18th century, although small groups of Native Americans likely remained after that time (Cissna 1986).

Historic Overview

Early English explorations to the American continent began in 1584 when Sir Walter Raleigh obtained a license from Queen Elizabeth of England to search for "remote heathen lands" in the New World, but all of his efforts to establish a colony failed. In 1606, King James I of England granted to Sir Thomas Gates and others of "The Virginia Company of London" the right to establish two colonies or plantations in the Chesapeake Bay region of North America in order to search "…. For all manner of mines of gold, silver, and copper" (Hening 1823, Vol. I:57-75).

It was in the spring of 1607 that three English ships--the *Susan Constant*, the *Godspeed*, and the *Discovery*, under the command of Captains Newport, Gosnole, and John Smith--anchored at Cape Henry in the lower Chesapeake Bay. After receiving a hostile reception from native inhabitants, exploring parties were sent out to sail north of Cape Henry. Following explorations in the lower Chesapeake, an island 60 miles up the James River was selected for settlement (Kelso 1995:6-7) and the colonists began building a palisaded fort which came to be called Jamestown. In 1608, Captain Smith surveyed and mapped the Potomac River, locating the various native villages on both sides of the Potomac River.

Captain Smith's "Map of Virginia" supplies the first recorded names of the numerous native villages along both sides of the Potomac River. The extensive village network along the Potomac was described as the "trading place of the natives (Gutheim 1986:22-23, 28). After 1620, Indian trade with the lower Coastal Plain English became increasingly intense.

Reaffirmed by an "Ancient Charter" dated May 23, 1609, King James outlined the boundaries of the charter of "The Virginia Company":

> ...in that part of America called Virginia, from the point of land, called Cape or Point Comfort, all along the sea coast, to the northward two hundred miles, and from the said point of Cape Comfort, all along the sea coast to the southward two hundred miles, and all that space and circuit of land, lying from the sea coast of the precinct aforesaid, up into the land, throughout from sea to sea, west and northwest; and also all the islands, lying within one hundred miles, along the coast of both seas... (Hening 1823, Vol. II:88)

In 1611, John Rolfe (who later married Pocahontas in 1614) began experimenting with the planting of "sweet scented" tobacco at his Bermuda Hundred plantation, located at the confluence of the James and Appomattox Rivers. Rolfe's experiments with tobacco altered the economic future of the Virginia colony by establishing tobacco as the primary crop of the colony; this situation lasted until the Revolutionary War (O'Dell 1983:1; Lutz 1954:27). Tobacco was used as a stable medium of exchange; promissory notes, used as money, were issued for the quantity and quality of tobacco received (Bradshaw 1955:80- 81). Landed Virginia estates, bound to the tobacco economy, became independent, self-sufficient plantations, and few towns of any size were established in Virginia prior to the industrialization in the south following the Civil War.

A number of early English entrepreneurs were trading along the Potomac River in the early 1600s for provisions and furs. By 1621, the numbers of fur trappers had increased to the point that their fur trade activities became regulated. Henry Fleet, among the better known of the early Potomac River traders, was trading in 1625 along the Potomac River as far north as the Falls, with English colonies in New England, settlements in the West Indies; and across the Atlantic to London (Gutheim 1986:28-29, 35, 39).

The first Virginia Assembly, convened by Sir (Governor) George Yeardley at James City in June of 1619, increased the number of corporations or boroughs in the colony from seven to eleven. In 1623, the first laws were made by the Virginia Assembly establishing the Church of England in the colony. These regulated the colonial settlements in relationship to Church rule, established land rights, provided some directions on tobacco and corn planting, and included other miscellaneous items such as the provision "…That every dwelling house shall be pallizaded in for defence against the Indians" (Hening 1823, Vol. I:119-129).

By 1617, Virginia had expanded and had established four parishes--James City, Charles City, Henrico and Kikotan—within its first ten years. In 1630, the colony's parishes increased yet more, necessitating the creation of new shires, or counties, to compensate for the courts, which had become inadequate (Hiden 1980:3,6). Parts of Virginia located south and east of the Potomac River was divided by the Virginia House of Burgesses into eight shires, or independent city-states, in 1634; the new shires included James City, Henrico, Charles City (where the future Loudoun County was located), Elizabeth Citty [sic], Warwick River, Warrosquyoake, Charles River, and Accawmack. These were all to be "…governed as the shires in England" (Hening 1823, Vol. I:224). In 1645,

Northumberland County was established on the north side of the Rappahannock River, thus enabling European settlement north of the Rappahannock and in northern Virginia (Hening 1823, Vol. I:352-353). These early shires were populated by approximately 4,914 men, women, and children (Greene 1932:136), and growth was continuing.

In 1634, when the Virginia colony was divided by the Virginia House of Burgess into eight shires, there were approximately 4,914 men, women, and children in the colony (Greene 1932:136). Fairfax County was in the shire, or Indian District, of Chicacoan in northern Virginia. With further population growth and expansion of settlement, these shires were later divided and subdivided into counties. The parent counties of Fairfax were Northumberland, created in 1643, Westmoreland (1653-1664), Stafford (1664-1730) and lastly, Prince William, created in 1730 (Hiden 1980:11-15; Sweig 1995:2). Fairfax County, named for the 6th Lord Fairfax, grandson of Lord Culpeper, was created from the northern part of Prince William County by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in 1742 (Hening 1819, Vol. V:207-208).

Prior to 1692, most lands in the Virginia Colony were granted by the Governor of the colony and were issued as Virginia Land Grants. In 1618, a provision of 100 acres of land had been made for "Ancient Planters," or those adventurers and planters who had established themselves as permanent settlers prior to 1618. Thereafter, Virginia Land Grants were issued by the "headright" system by which "any person who paid his own way to Virginia should be assigned 50 acres of land...and if he transported at his own cost one or more persons he should...be awarded 50 acres of land" for each (Nugent 1983:XXIV).

King Charles I was beheaded in January 1648/9 during the mid-17th century Civil Wars in England. His son, Prince Charles II, was crowned King of England by seven loyal supporters, including two Culpeper brothers, during his exile near France in September 1649. For their support, King Charles granted his loyal followers "The Northern Neck," or all that land lying between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers in the Virginia colony; the grant was to expire in 1690. King Charles II was subsequently restored to the English throne in 1660.

In 1677, Thomas, Second Lord Culpeper became successor to Governor Berkley in Virginia, and by 1681, he had purchased the six Northern Neck interests of the other proprietors. The Northern Neck grant (due to expire in 1690) was reaffirmed by England in perpetuity to Lord Culpeper in 1688. Lord Culpeper died in 1689, and four-fifths of the Northern Neck interest passed in 1690 to his daughter, Katherine Culpeper, who married Thomas, the fifth Lord Fairfax. The Northern Neck became vested and was affirmed to Thomas, Lord Fairfax, in 1692 (Kilmer and Sweig 1975:5-9). In 1702, Lord Fairfax appointed an agent, Robert Carter of Lancaster County, Virginia, to rent the Northern Neck lands for nominal quit rents, usually two shillings sterling per acre (Hening 1820, Vol. IV:514-523; Kilmer and Sweig 1975:1-2, 7, 9).

The extent and boundaries of the Northern Neck were not established until two separate surveys of the Northern Neck were conducted. These were begun in 1736, and a final agreement was reached between 1745 and 1747 (Kilmer and Sweig 1975:13-14).

It was during this period that towns developed within the Northern Virginia region; initially the locations of many of the towns were chosen based on the establishment of tobacco warehouses and were along navigable water courses. The town of Alexandria, located on the western shore of the Potomac River, was originally a tobacco trading post, warehouse and seaport known as Bellehaven. Bellehaven was located on a portion of a 6,000-acre Virginia Land Grant patented by Robert Howson in 1669 for the transportation of 120 persons into the colony (Virginia Land Grants P6:262). In 1749, it was reported to the Virginia Assembly that a town at the Hunting Creek warehouse "…would be commodious for trade and navigation and tend greatly to the Ease and Advantage of the Frontier Inhabitants" (Winfree 1971:443-445). By an Act of the Virginia Assembly in 1749, it was ordered that, within four months, 60 acres of land belonging to Philip Alexander, John Alexander, and Hugh West were to be surveyed, beginning at the first branch above the tobacco warehouses and laid out in lots.

The increasing demand for access to tobacco warehouses forced officials to develop and improve roadways. The "Back Road," or Giles Tillett's Rolling Road (today known as Telegraph Road), was opened in 1728 from Colchester to Alexandria. This roadway was originally an inland Native American path (Harrison 1987:421, 492). Around this same time, a branch of Ox Road, known as "Walter Griffin's rolling road," was established. Sometime before 1745, this road was extended to Williams Gap at the north end of the Bull Run Mountains, opening a route for trade between the Shenandoah Valley and the Occoquan (Harrison 1987:476-478). By 1772, the "Mountain Road" was reportedly "one of the great roads, carrying numbers of wagons from the northwest to Colchester" (Harrison 1987:476-478).

In 1742 the Virginia Assembly ordered that the first Fairfax County Court House be established at Spring Field, a tract of 1,429 acres of land that included the sources of Accotink, Wolf Trap, Pimmet's and Scott's Runs and which extended between the eastern and middle ridges of Fairfax County. Fairfax County's first courthouse was located at Freedom Hill, near the current town of Vienna, and was moved to Alexandria in 1754. Alexandria was ceded from Fairfax County in 1791 to become part of the newly established federal city of Washington, D.C. The Fairfax County Court house, however, remained in Alexandria until 1799 when a new site for the courthouse was selected in its current location, now within the City of Fairfax.

Fairfax County collected tithes for 1,586 persons in 1749. The 1749 tithe list (or taxes) was for white males over the age of 16 and all slaves. The 1755 tithe list for Fairfax County taxed 1,312 white males over the age of 16 and 921 slaves. In 1782 Fairfax County's population increase reached a total of 8,763 persons. Of this number, 5,154 were whites and the remainder of the 3,609 persons included slaves and free African Americans (Greene 1932:150). The first "census" specifically giving a total population of the county is the "Census of 1790," which enumerated 2,136 males over the age of 16 and 1,872 males under the age of 16, a total of 3,601 white females, a count of 4,574 slaves, and 135 "other free persons" for a total population of 12,320 (Greene 1932:150, 152, 154).

By the 1770s, the agricultural base of Fairfax County had begun to shift away from tobacco growing toward the more profitable cultivation of wheat and the development of flour mills. Factors contributing to this were the exhaustion of tobacco fields and the increased English duties on tobacco at a time of drought and crop failures in Virginia. Coincidentally, there was an increasing demand for American wheat in England as Britain entered the industrial age. By the third quarter of the 18th century, "… caravans of flour wagons...were already the life of tidewater trade" (Harrison 1987:401-405).

During the Revolutionary War, the Virginia General Assembly passed Acts to draft men from each county in Virginia for military service. British subjects who held land and property in the Virginia colony were deemed to be enemy aliens and their lands and personal property in Virginia, including slaves, were ordered by the Virginia Legislature to be seized as Commonwealth property in 1777 (Hening 1822, Vol. X:66-71). Heirs to the Fairfax family holding the Northern Neck were considered enemy aliens and subject to losing their land. “American citizens” in possession of leased Northern Neck lands at the time the Fairfax lands escheated obtained fee simple titles to the property by obtaining a certificate from the Governor of the Commonwealth, completing a Northern Neck Survey of the leased lands and paying a small fee.

During the early 1800s, Fairfax County planters, along with those from their neighboring counties along the Potomac River, were experiencing an economic depression arising from the depletion of the soils combined with outmoded agricultural methods. By the 1840s, "Yankee" farmers from the north began immigrating into northeastern Virginia, buying up abandoned farms and bringing with them new methods of farming which included resting the soil, rotating crops, and deep plowing (Sweig 1995:54-55).

This period generally saw a decreased emphasis on riverine transport as mechanism for moving goods to market and increasing usage of roads and railroads. Between the late 1840s and 1860, several major railroad construction projects leading into Alexandria were planned and completed. By 1861, Alexandria was served by four major railroad lines: the Orange and Alexandria Railroad (O&ARR), the Manassas Gap Railroad, the Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire Railroad (AL&H), and the Alexandria and Washington (A&W).

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad station at Tudor Hall was later renamed Manassas and became the junction where the Orange and Alexandria Railroad met the Manassas Gap Railroad. The Manassas Gap Railroad Company, incorporated by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in 1850 (Commonwealth of Virginia 1850:73-75), began construction of a new line running from Alexandria to Manassas Junction that was completed in October of 1851 (Harrison 1987:585). The railroad was to run from Manassas west through Manassas Gap and south through the Shenandoah Valley to Strasburg in Shenandoah County, and from there to Harrisonburg in Rockingham County, Virginia. Construction of the railroad was begun at Manassas and was completed to Strasburg in 1854. A continuation of the railroad from Manassas, paralleling the Orange and Alexandria Railroad through Fairfax Court House to Alexandria, was under construction when the Civil War broke out. These sections of the Manassas Gap Railroad were never completed (Kean 1952:541). Sections of the

uncompleted Manassas Gap Railroad currently remain, located south of Main Street and west of Chain Bridge Road in the town of Fairfax.

On the night of December 26, 1860, Major Robert Anderson moved his troops from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina. Subsequently, on April 15, 1861, President Lincoln sent a reinforcement fleet of war vessels from New York to Fort Sumter to suppress the rebellion in the southern states. Two days later, the Commonwealth of Virginia seceded from the Union, adopting the Virginia Ordinance of Secession on April 17, 1861, and forming a provisional Confederate government (Gallagher 1989:29; Boatner 1991:729; Church and Reese 1965:134). The State formally seceded from the Union on May 23, 1861, by a vote of 97,000 to 32,000 (Bowman 1985:51, 55).

Beginning in 1861, a number of Federal forts were established around the Capitol City, including the fringes of Alexandria, for the defenses of Washington (Figure 3). These belonged to a series of fortifications designed to protect the supplies coming into Alexandria; the range of the armament from Fort Ward, Fort Worth, and others in the line dominated and protected the Little River Turnpike and the Orange & Alexandria Railroad (Cooling and Owen 1988:30-31). A number of batteries are depicted on the Barnard map along the west facing ridges between Fort Ward and Fort Worth.

As part of the defenses of Washington, Fort Worth was constructed during the summer of 1861 on a hilltop overlooking the Little River Turnpike. Two hundred and ten troops were stationed at the fort to man the 14 mounted guns in October of that year (United States War Department 1881:628). From the end of 1861 and into 1862, Fort Worth was occupied by the 3rd New Jersey Regiment under the command of Colonel George W. Taylor (United States War Department 1881:543-544; 1897:49). Colonel Taylor led his brigade into the 2nd Battle of Bull Run (Manassas) and was mortally wounded in the fight on August 31, 1862 (Boatner 1991:827). In September of 1862, the Engineer Brigade, Colonel Allbach's four regiments, General E.B. Tyler's brigade, and the 16th Connecticut Regiment were assigned to General Daniel Woodbury "in or near Fort Worth" (United States War Department 1885:86). General Woodbury was in command of the Engineer Brigade's construction of the Washington defenses (Boatner 1991:947).

Fort Ward was at first hastily constructed on a hilltop overlooking the Leesburg and Alexandria Turnpike in September of 1861 (see Figure 3), as the Confederate forces were enforcing Munson's Hill to the west (Cooling and Owen 1988:31). The fort was later enlarged and remodeled, partially with timber that was "liberated" from the Osborn farm near Falls Church (Gernand 2002:188). By 1865, Fort Ward was "one of the most formidable forts in the Defenses of Washington" (Cooling and Owen 1988:32-4).

L:\31000s\31000\31097.01\GIS\DocStudy\31097.01_08_1864_Hoffman.mxd

Source: Hoffmann, J. Paul, and Samuel Howell Brown. *A map of Fairfax County, and parts of Loudoun and Prince William Counties, Va., and the District of Columbia*. 1864. Map. https://www.loc.gov/item/2002627423/.

Figure 3: 1864 J. Paul Hoffman Map, Fairfax County, VA

The Virginia Seminary and Episcopal High School buildings and property (site 44AX0173), which are located east of the study area, were occupied by a detachment of the U.S. Military in July of 1861 (United States War Department 1881:11) and were used as a headquarters and U.S. military hospital during the war (Hurd 1970:24, 25). In 1861-1862, Major-General William B. Franklin, commander of the Franklin Corps, was headquartered at the Theological Seminary (United States War Department 1897:793). The Franklin Corps, encamped on Seminary Hill "near [the] Theological Seminary, Va." in June of 1861, consisted of the 18th Maine, 19th Maine, 136th Pennsylvania and the 137th Pennsylvania; these troops were reinforced in September of 1862 by the 121st Pennsylvania (United States War Department 1887:97; Frobel 1992:29). The Seminary, originally established as the Protestant Episcopal Seminary in 1823 on the corner of King and Washington Streets in the town of Alexandria, had been relocated in 1827 to the 59 acre tract of land purchased from the West estate on the northwest corner of Seminary Road and North Quaker Lane (McCord 1990:1).

By the spring of 1862, Union forces controlled the entirety of Fairfax County and Confederate military activity in the area was limited to guerilla warfare and cavalry raids. The Federal army established small garrisons at railroad stations and some villages and towns and patrolled the countryside with infantry pickets, *vedettes*, or cavalry pickets, and reconnaissance parties. Picket posts, railroad guard camps, road junction sentinels, and early-warning lookouts were assigned to Fairfax Station, Fairfax Courthouse, Union Mills, Dranesville, Vienna, and Springfield amongst other locations (Balicki et al 2002: 22).

On December 11, 1862, Ann Frobel wrote in her Civil War Diary: "...that all the camps...about the Seminary have been removed within the past few days." Although no disease outbreak or battles were reported to have occurred in the vicinity of Alexandria, on January 26, 1863, Miss Frobel stated: "We counted...seventeen ambulances on the turnpike road going to the Seminary where they deposited their load" (Frobel 1992:141,157).

Federal troops also passed through vicinity of the Bailey's Crossroads, located roughly 1.75 miles to the north of the study area, before and after the First Battle of Manassas/Bull Run, which was waged southwest of Centreville on the south side of Bull Run in Prince William County. This battle was fought between the forces of Confederate Generals Beauregard and Joseph Johnston and General Irvin McDowell, commander of the United States forces on the 18th and 21st of July 1861. Confederate troops briefly occupied the same area from late July through September 1861, before withdrawing to the Fairfax Courthouse (Zeavin 2001:45). Following the Confederate withdrawal, Federal troops again moved into the vicinity of Bailey's Crossroads and spent the winter of 1861-62 occupying the ridgelines above "Barcroft's Mill" on Holmes Run.

While the Union army maintained their defenses around Washington, the remainder of the Civil War was focused on the defenses of Richmond, Virginia, and in the southern and mid-western states. General Lee surrendered the Confederate Army at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865 (Bowman 1985:361-362).

Fairfax County's depressed economic and agricultural conditions in the 1870s, combined with an influx of northern farmers, promoted the organization of farmers clubs to improve dairy and farming methods in grazing, cropping and plowing, and also to implement fruit orchard improvements. The participants at the *Central Farmers Club* meetings at the Fairfax Court House discussed agricultural issues and other topics, including effective dog laws and better railroad service to the Washington, D.C., markets (Netherton et al. 1978:415).

Following the Civil War and the period of Reconstruction and recuperation, Fairfax County was divided into "townships," or "districts," by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in 1871, to take effect by the 16th of January in 1872 (Commonwealth of Virginia 1873:20-21). By an additional Act of the Virginia Assembly in 1875, Fairfax Court House and the town of Providence were incorporated as the Town of Fairfax (Harrison 1987:343). "A Historical Sketch of Fairfax County, Va." prefacing G.M. Hopkins' *Atlas Of Fifteen Miles Around Washington,* gives the population of Fairfax County in 1879 as 12,952. Fairfax Court House, located near the center of the county, is claimed to have about 200 inhabitants at that time**.**

The construction of the railroads in the 1850s, coupled with an increase in productivity due to modern farming methods, facilitated the transport of farm products from Fairfax County to Washington, D.C. and other more urban areas (Smith and Causey 2005:21). Later in the 19th century, the construction of the trolleys made increased commuter travel possible, although the county maintained its rural character into the 20th century (Smith and Causey 2005:21).

A rapid increase in urban area settlement, including Washington D.C., in the 1870s and 1880s gave rise to a popular middle-class sentiment that cities were unhealthy, dirty, noisy and rife with immoral activity (Smith and Causey 2005:21). In order to escape these many ills in the hot humid summers, the middle-class residents of Washington, D.C. sought refuge in the surrounding, more rural suburbs. This escape was made possible by the improved transportation networks, including the railroads, trolleys and roads, as well as by paid vacation time (Smith and Causey 2005:21). The escapes varied from short stays in rural hotels or resorts to summer residency in rural villages near the railroads. In the early 1900s, Fairfax County became such an escape and many of the communities, however small, promoted themselves as such (Smith and Causey 2005:22). Because of the close proximity of the county to the District of Columbia, it was even possible for the wage earners to commute on a weekly basis and local land developers began establishing summer communities in the more rural areas (Smith and Causey 2005:22). In 1904, the Washington and Falls Church Electric Railway was extended to Vienna and Fairfax Court House (Sweig 1995:7).

By the first two decades of the 20th century, Fairfax County actively solicited growth, hoping to attract middle class Washington, D.C. residents (Smith and Causey 2005:23). Land developers began the process of suburbanization, capitalizing on the easy daily commute to the city via the various electric rails, bus lines and good roadways. However, although some smaller communities were established in the first few decades of the

century, substantial suburban development did not become well established until after World War II (Smith and Causey 2005:23). Fairfax County and the region experienced rapid population growth after World War II and the population doubled from 40,929 in 1940 to 98,557 in 1950 (Smith and Causey 2005:24). However, suburban development had yet to become the norm and, in 1940 farmland made up 47% of the county land, with 42% of the land still in farmland in 1950 (Smith and Causey 2005:24). Suburban development and the population growth accelerated in the next decade, with the population rising from 98,557 to 275,002 in 1960 (Smith and Causey 2005:25). In 1952, the City of Alexandria annexed the portion of Fairfax County containing the study area, and suburban development rapidly altered the formerly rural landscape.

Transportation and Turnpikes

The establishment of road systems was developed in conjunction with the development of the colonial government. When English settlers began moving inland from the riverways, the first law pertaining to establishment and maintenance of roads appeared in Virginia in 1632. Roads were particularly maintaining dry paths was especially important for tobacco production, which relied on "rolling roads" to transport hogsheads of tobacco to wharfs for sale (VDOT 2006).

For the following century, roads were maintained by surveyors of roads using labor from tithable males within their respective perishes and counties (Pawlett 1977). The local legislative bodies were generally responsible for approving and funding the construction of causeways and bridges, as well as edicts pertaining to faucets of transportation including ferries, wharfs, ordinaries, and mills (Mitchell 2003). Road laws were periodically updated to support the expanding settlement, such as allowance of a public levy to finance a road between frontier forts in 1691 (Pawlett 1977).

By the mid-18th century in Fairfax County, the court used a system of road appointed road surveyors/overseers in charge of identifying "the most convenient way" for new roads and maintaining already established public roads (Mitchell 2003: ix). Road alterations were reviewed by a court appointed committee; if overseers failed in their duties the court had the authority to issue fine (Pawlett 1977). Presentments were routinely made against overseers who failed to comply to grand juries (Mitchell 2003).

During the 18th and 19th century, roads were subject to changes in order to utilize the most convenient route. Early roads were generally little more than cleared paths, perhaps with markers at crossroads (Pawlett 1977). The ephemeral nature of roads makes pinpointing the exact routes of early road imprecise. A Fairfax County Court Order from May 18, 1753, indicate that there was an "old road" running through William Henry Terrett I's property in that was to be reopened to the public after surveyors found the new section of road to "much worse & much further about than the old one."

As commerce in Alexandria grew and traffic on the roads going from the city to the rural areas increased, plans for developing turnpikes was also taking shape. Early improved roads in the vicinity of the study area were the Little River Turnpike (Route 50), which

was chartered by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in 1801 and was opened in 1806 from Alexandria as far as the town of Aldie in Loudoun County (Edwards et al. 1994:82; Montague 1971:117), and the Leesburg Turnpike (Route 7), incorporated by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in 1809. The Leesburg Turnpike ran from Alexandria and reached Dranesville in western Fairfax County in 1822 and, finally, Leesburg in the late 1830s (Poland 1976:115, 117-118). In 1816, Virginia "created a fund for internal improvements to build a canal and connect the common wealth thru public highways," collecting private funding in addition to government funds to build and maintain a road system (Williams 1977:51).

The crews of men who actually built most of the turnpikes in Virginia were sometimes hired contractors and a few were slaves hired out by local slave owners. However, most of the time crews were made up of poor white men from the surrounding areas (Crowl 2002:88). According to an interview with Alfred H. Cockrell, some farmers living along roads maintained by the county would work on the roads in lieu of paying taxes. They also would fix mud holes by placing rocks in the holes, putting poles over the rocks, then covering the entire pit with dirt (Douglas 1971:26-27).

With the coming of the Civil War, transportation routes gained immense significance to both sides. Many railroads and roadways were fought over, destroyed, rebuilt, and destroyed again during the conflict. The roads close to Alexandria were better protected from such destruction but were still subject to Confederate raids. The damage and uncertainty was a fatal blow to turnpike companies in Virginia—many, with the exception of the Little River Turnpike, ceased operation after the Civil War (VDOT 2006).

THE OWNERSHIP HISTORY OF THE STUDY AREA

An archival and documentary study was conducted of the ±2.8-acre Seminary Road properties; the property was historically located within Fairfax County, Virginia until it was annexed by the City of Alexandria in 1952. The documentary study follows a Scope of Work submitted to Alexandria Archaeology; the research included the examination of available land tax records, deeds, wills, census listings, city directories, agriculture and slave schedules, newspaper articles, maps, and other sources. The Chain of Title is provided in Table 1 and Appendix I.

Table 1: Chain of Title for Seminary Road Properties, 1741-1941

DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	NOTES	BOOK AND PAGE
6/7/1941	Samuel B Moore et al	Ralph B and Alice Campbell	3.9 acres	X14: 6
3/1/1926	K May Donaldson	Samuel B Moore	39.83 acres	R9: 327
3/13/1917	David J Howell (executor of William Gibson's estate)	K May Donaldson	39.83 acres	D8: 582
11/15/1889	Elizabeth A Watkins (widow of David G Watkins)	William Gibson, M.D.	Lot 4 of Beale Howard's estate; 20 acres 70 poles	I5: 247
03/15/1844	John Bright and Ann Bright	David Watkins	Lot 4 of Beale Howard's estate	I3: 145
01/04/1831	John A. Longden and Elizabeth Longden	John Bright	Lot 4 of Beale Howard's estate; 20 acres 70 poles	Z2: 329
12/7/1804	Baldwin Dade and Catherine Dade	Beale Howard	52 acres and 22 poles	G2: 261
05/01/1792	William Henry Terrett	Baldwin Dade	2 tracts of land; "containing three hundred acres and also all that tract of parcel of the land adjoining "	X1: 570
02/07/1755	William Henry Terrett I	William Henry Terrett II	"tract of land containing nine hundred & eighty acres also another tract of land containing one hundred and twelve acres"	WB B1: 181
1/28/1741	Proprietor of the Northern Neck, Thomas, 6th Lord Fairfax	William Henry Terrett	982 acres between Holmes Run and Four Mile Run	Northern Neck Land Grants E: 412

**Note: All deeds recorded with Fairfax County unless otherwise noted.*

Terrett Family, ca 1730-1792

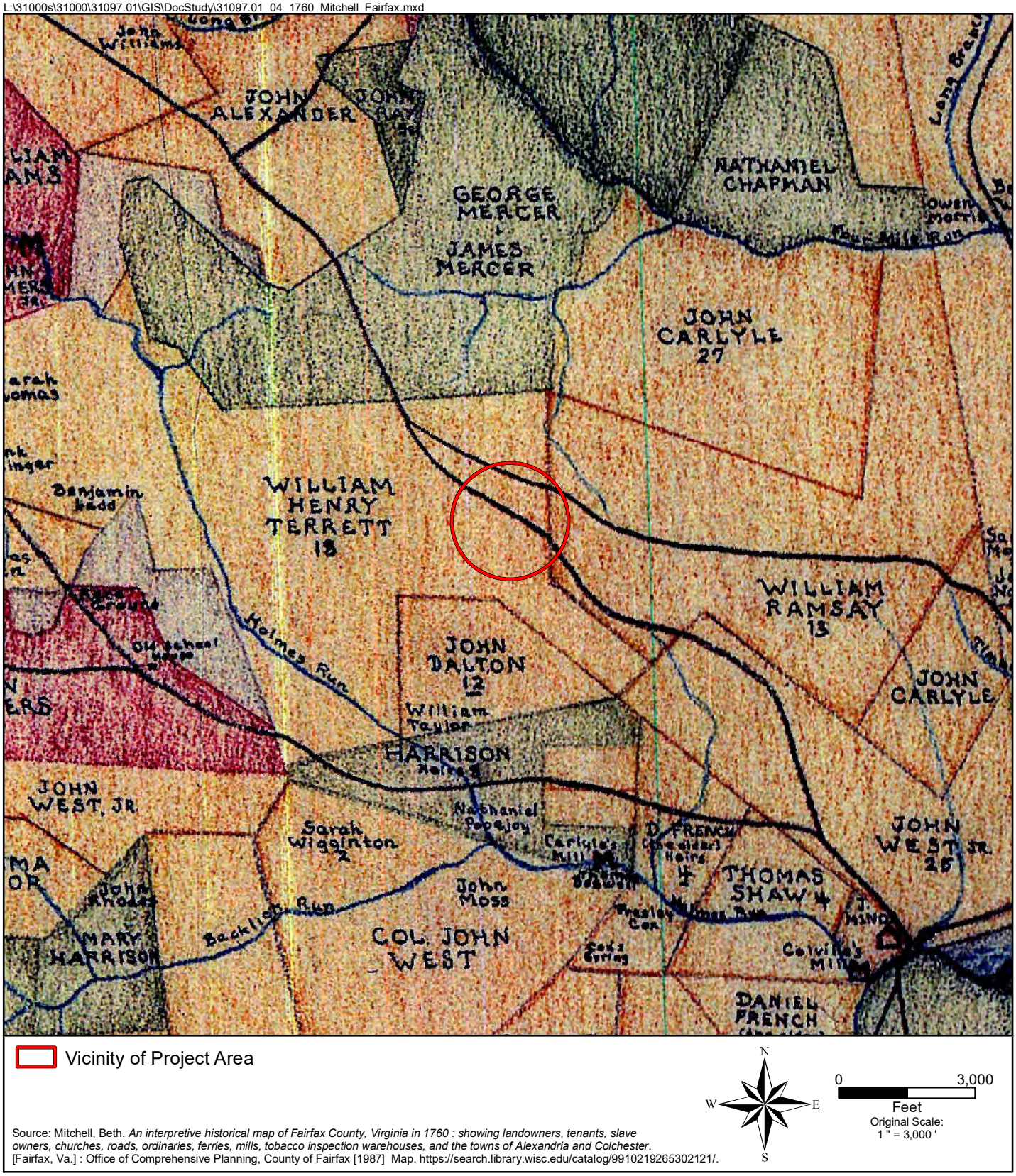
The land occupied by the Seminary Road properties was part of a January 28, 1741 grant of land from the Proprietor of the Northern Neck, Thomas, 6th Lord Fairfax to William Henry Terrett. The grant described a 982-acre tract lying on Holmes' Run and Four Mile Run, in what was at that time Prince William County prior to the establishment of Fairfax County in 1742 (Northern Neck Land Grants E: 412). The study area was located on the southern boundary of the tract (Figure 4).

William Terrett acquired even more land in the following years: in May of 1741, he patented 127 acres along Holmes Run (Northern Neck Grant F: 251) and, in July of that year, Terrett purchased a 300-acre tract and 112-acre tract from Gabriel Adams (Fairfax Deed Book 2:13-17). By 1742, Terrett amassed a total of 1810.5 acres in the newly created Fairfax County. Beth Mitchell's reconstructed map of Fairfax County shows the Terrett land in 1760 (Figure 5). William Henry Terrett (1707-1758) was part of wealthy landowning class in early Fairfax County. His wife, Margret Pearson, was the daughter of Simon Pearson, one of the first landholders in Alexandria (Pippenger 1992:86). Terrett preformed several notable roles in the early history of Fairfax County; he served as one of the court members involved in organizing the act that created Fairfax County (Harrison 1987:321), as a clerk of the vestry in Truro Parish from 1744-1758, was commissioned the Fairfax County Deputy Clerk (Fairfax County Deeds A:36) and served as a Justice of the Peace until his death in 1758 (Fairfax County Circuit Court 1982:14). In 1741 he constructed Oakland (DHR 100-0239), the Terrett family's plantation house located less than a mile southwest of the current study area.

William Henry Terrett's will and estate records between 1755 and 1758 indicate that the Terrett plantation ran similarly to many other 18th century, large, cash-crop dependent plantations in the region. According to court records, the plantation included an overseer and slave quarters, with a portion of this property being leased to a John Summers, probably through a three-life-lease (99 years) (Fairfax County Will Book 651:181-183). An inventory taken after Terrett's death in 1758 recorded 21 enslaved individuals on the property. Other assets included livestock consisting of horses, cattle, pigs and sheep, farming tools (plows, hoes, reap hooks), and one hogshead of tobacco. Cobbler's tools, carpenter tools and a spinning wheel either indicate activities associated with a self-sufficient plantation dependent on slave labor and temporary hire, or else an exchange of their shoe making and carpentry work for other plantation necessities. Although farming tools appear in the inventory, no other crops besides the tobacco are listed (Fairfax County Will Book 651:183-187).

The road which ran through his property, noted in 1753 Fairfax County Court documents. This was most likely a "rolling road," which would have allowed the Oakland planation to move its cash crop to tobacco warehouses for export. While the road was open to the public, Terrett would have been responsible for the maintenance of the road using tithable labor; that being all enslaved individuals and white men over the age of 16 (Fairfax County Court Order 1753: 431). Since the road on Terrett's property was substantial enough to warrant the attention of the court and be made open to the public, it is possible that later roads—

Figure 4: Fairfax Patents and Northern Neck Grants, Fairfax County, VA



Source: Mitchell, Beth. *An interpretive historical map of Fairfax County, Virginia in 1760 : showing landowners, tenants, slave owners, churches, roads, ordinaries, ferries, mills, tobacco inspection warehouses, and the towns of Alexandria and Colchester.* [Fairfax, Va.] : Office of Comprehensive Planning, County of Fairfax [1987] Map. https://search.library.wisc.edu/catalog/9910219265302121/.

Figure 5: 1760 Mitchell Map, Fairfax County, VA

perhaps Seminary or Braddock Road—partially follow the original course of this road. The 1755 Fry map shows two major roads heading west and one heading south from Alexandria; Terret's property was located near the intersection of these major inland transportation routes (Figure 6).

In his will, written in 1755, William Henry Terrett passed his land holdings to his eldest son, William Henry Terrett II. Specifically, it granted William Terrett II two tracts of land: one containing 982 acres and one containing 112 acres. Two tracts of land adjoining Summer's plantation were reserved for a younger son, Nathaniel Terrett. William Henry Terrett's wife, Margaret, was granted his estate and personal property, to be split evenly among their daughters after her death (Fairfax County Will Book 651:181-183).

Like his father, William Terrett II was also a court appointed surveyor of roads. Between 1784 and 1786, Terrett was appointed to survey various sections of roads which would become to first two turnpikes (Fairfax County Court Order 1784: 103; 1786: 204). In July 1788, Terret was appointed with others to "work on the turn-pike road from Alexandria to Difficult" (Fairfax County Court Order 1788: 5). This turnpike generally followed the course of modern-day Route 7. In August 1797, Terrett replaced Nicholas Fitzhugh as "Commissioner of the Turnpike roads" (Fairfax County Court Order 1797: 80). The study area falls within the 928-acre tract inherited by William Henry Terrett II. It is likely that the turnpike which would eventually become Route 7 ran within or adjacent to the eastern portion of this tract.

During the second half of the 18th century, the Terrett landholding underwent a series of subdivisions, shrinking the overall acreage of the plantation. The reduction in landownership parallels the general mid-18th century transition from a tobacco-based economy to wheat cultivation. Throughout the 18th century the study area was likely used for agricultural purposes. While the study area was part of a large plantation, there is no specific reference to its use during the 18th century. While there is record of an overseer and enslaved individuals occupying the land surrounding Oakland, records do not pinpoint their location.

Baldwin Dade, 1792- 1804

Once the property left the Terrett family, it went through close to two centuries of absentee landowners. Baldwin and Catherine Dade made several purchases of land from Terrett at the end of the 18th century. Part of the selloff included the sale of two tracts of land to Baldwin Dade in 1792. The tracts were located east of Oakland and were described as "containing three hundred acres and also all that tract of parcel of the land adjoining" which contained roughly 100 acres (Fairfax County Deed X1: 570-572).

The study area is located within the first, 300-acre tract of land, which extends west towards Lucky Run and to "the South side of the old road form the falls church to Alexandria…" The second tract follows the line of the "upper turnpike road" (Fairfax County Deed X1: 571).

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Figure 6: 1755 Fry-Jefferson Map of Virginia

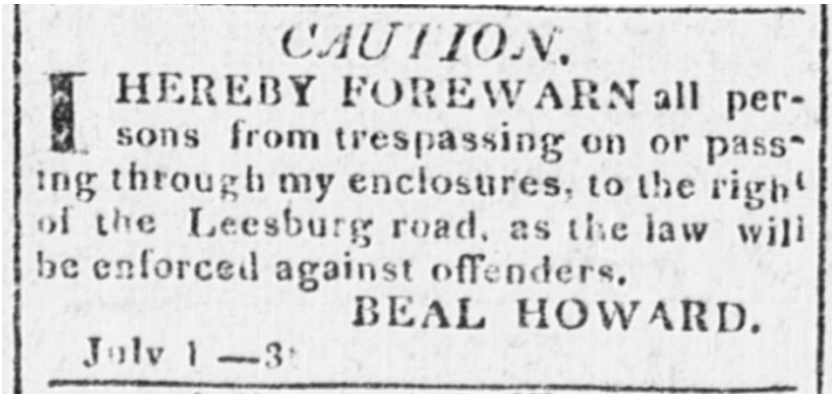
Baldwin Dade and his first wife, née Sarah Alexander (d. 1743), owned large tract of land containing 400 acres north of Alexandria (OHA 2016). When the town expanded in 1762 by an Act of the Virginia Assembly, the lands of Baldwin Dade, Sibel West, John Alexander I, and John Alexander II were incorporated into Alexandria (Hening Volume VII, 1820:604- 607). Baldwin and Sarah Dade never occupied their land, and after her death it was ceded back to the Alexander Family. According to tax records, Baldwin Dade and his second wife, Catherine, remained residence of Alexandria and therefore did not occupy the land the owned in Fairfax County.

Baldwin and Catherine Dade made several purchases of land from William Terrett at the end of the 18th century. Besides the two tracts of land purchased in 1792, Dade purchased another 185 acres from Terrett in 1793 on the south side of the turnpike (Fairfax County DB X: 165). Due to his large property holdings Dade, like Terrett, was required to allocate labor for the maintenance of public roads. Court records from July 1791 and October 1797 list Dade as one in the list of landowners who are responsible for providing labor for the "The road from the Turnpike near Alexandria to Four Mile run" and "From the Widow Tuckers to the Turnpike Alexandria," respectively (Fairfax County Court Order 1791: 80).

Howard & Longden 1804-1831

In 1804 Dade sold a 52-acre tract which followed "the old Road leading from Alexandria to the Falls Church…" to Beale Howard for $500 (Fairfax DB G2: 261). Howard had already purchased the adjacent 33 acres from Dade the previous year (Fairfax DB E2:143). Tax records confirm that Howard had no improvements on his property near Alexandria.

Even though he was not residing on the property, Howard apparently had issues with people trespassing on his land surrounding the turnpike. Several advertisements appear in the Alexandria Gazette (AG) and Alexandria Herald during the early 19th century warning people against trespassing (Figure 7). Despite the apparent nuisance of trespassers, Howard held onto the property for the remainder of his life.



CAUTION.

I HEREBY FOREWARN all persons from trespassing on or passing through my enclosures, to the right of the Leesburg road, as the law will be enforced against offenders.

BEAL HOWARD.

July 1 —3

Figure 7: Alexandria Herald, July 7, 1816

Like Dade, Howard did not live in Fairfax County. He does not appear in the County's personal property tax records. The 1820 census records Howard as a resident of Alexandria, which was part of the District of Columbia during that time. His household comprised of right 9 free individuals, including one free person of color, and 6 enslaved people.

Beale Howard died in 1820 and is buried at the Christ Church Cemetery in Alexandria. Since he was an Alexandria resident, his estate was settled with the Alexandria court system (AG 1821). His property in Fairfax County was divided into lots and allocated amongst his heirs. His daughter, Elizabeth, and her husband, John Longden (alternatively spelled Langden), inherited a 20-acre parcel of land recorded as "Lot 4."

The Longdens resided in Alexandria, where John Longden served as a committee member to various ventures and committees in the city such as: president of the Mechanical Relief Society in 1809, a director for the Domestic Manufacturing Co. in 1812, and a member of the Committee of Vigilance (in response to the War of 1812) in 1813 (Miller 1991; 1992). Land records show no improvements on their 20-acre property in Fairfax County while they owned it, nor do they appear in Fairfax County personal property tax records.

John and Ann Bright 1831- 1844

In 1831, John Bright purchased the 20-acre "Lot 4" from Elizabeth and John Longden for $65 (Fairfax DB I3: 145). The lot followed the "old Road" which, by this time, can safely be assumed to be the general course of Seminary Road, if not yet by name. The Virginia Theological Seminary (DHR Resource 100-0123), located less than a mile to the east, was already established when Bright purchased the land. The growth of the seminary can be seen as the expansion of more dense development pressing out of Alexandria and into the surrounding area.

John Bright (ca.1797- 1868) and Ann Bright (d.1852) do not appear to have lived on the property. No improvements were recorded during their ownership of the property, nor do they appear in Fairfax County Personal property records. It is likely that they, like previous owners, resided in Alexandria.

Watkins 1844- 1889

In 1844, John and Ann Bright sold the 20-acre tract to David G. Watkins for $200. The tract was bounded by the "old road" to the south and the "new road" to the north (Fairfax DB I3: 145). This was one of two properties Watkins owned "near Seminary" according to mid-century tax records in which he owned a total of ± 122 acres in Fairfax County. Neither property had no improvements on it.

David Watkins, known as "Uncle Davy" by Alexandrian merchants, was first a butcher, but later purchased a grist mill with his brother. The property, located near modern day Fendall Ave south of Duke Street, was known as Strawberry Hill and was comprised of the mill, agricultural land, and a large mid-19th century house (Alexandria Times 2012). Most of Watkins' property was part of the Strawberry Hill estate.

While tax records indicate that this property has no recorded improvements, its location adjacent to an established roadway would have made it a desirable location for agricultural production that would need to be moved to a mill for processing. The 1860's US Army Corps of Engineers Map shows roads connecting the study area directly to the Watkins property to the southeast (Figure 8).

Watkins was enumerated in 1850 with a total of five enslaved individuals. Given the extent of the property Watkins owned when compared to the number of enslaved labors he had at his disposal, it is likely that Watkins did not cultivate the land. It is very possible that he leased this land, which was not directly connected to the Strawberry Hill property, to someone else, although no lease agreements are mentioned in the land records associated with the chain of title.

During Watkins's ownership, the roadways became more fixed features on the landscape. The turnpikes were already well established the mid-19th century, followed by the railroads running out of Alexandria. The Civil War spurred the formalization, and mapping, of these transportation routes for logistical purposes. The 1864 Hoffman Map indicates that the study area was located amongst a ring of outlying fortifications (see Figure 3). The roads connecting the forts were vital to the defense of the nation's capital. While it was the railroads which were frequently the targets of attack from Confederate forces, useable roadways also needed to be defended and maintained (Cooling and Owen 1988: 34).

After the Civil War, the largely agrarian area saw an increasing population. The 1878 Hopkins map shows a definite increase in residences along to established roadway compared to the previous decades. The general course of Seminary Road and Braddock Road can be seen by the late 19th century (Figure 9). Despite this growth, no dwelling appears in tax records.

Watkins died in December 1887 at the age of 76 (AG 1887). After his death his property was divided among his heirs. The two parcels Watkins owned adjacent to Seminary Road were left to his widow, Elizabeth, and his son, Thomas Watkins. Both properties were sold to William Gibson, MD soon after Watkins's death (Fairfax DB I5: 247; M5:297). The study area was specifically part of the first land transfer of the 20-acre 70 poles property sold by Elizabeth Watkins in 1880. It is in the southeast corner of the 40-acre property, along Seminary Road.

Figure 8: 1860's US Army Corps of Engineers Map, Fairfax County, VA

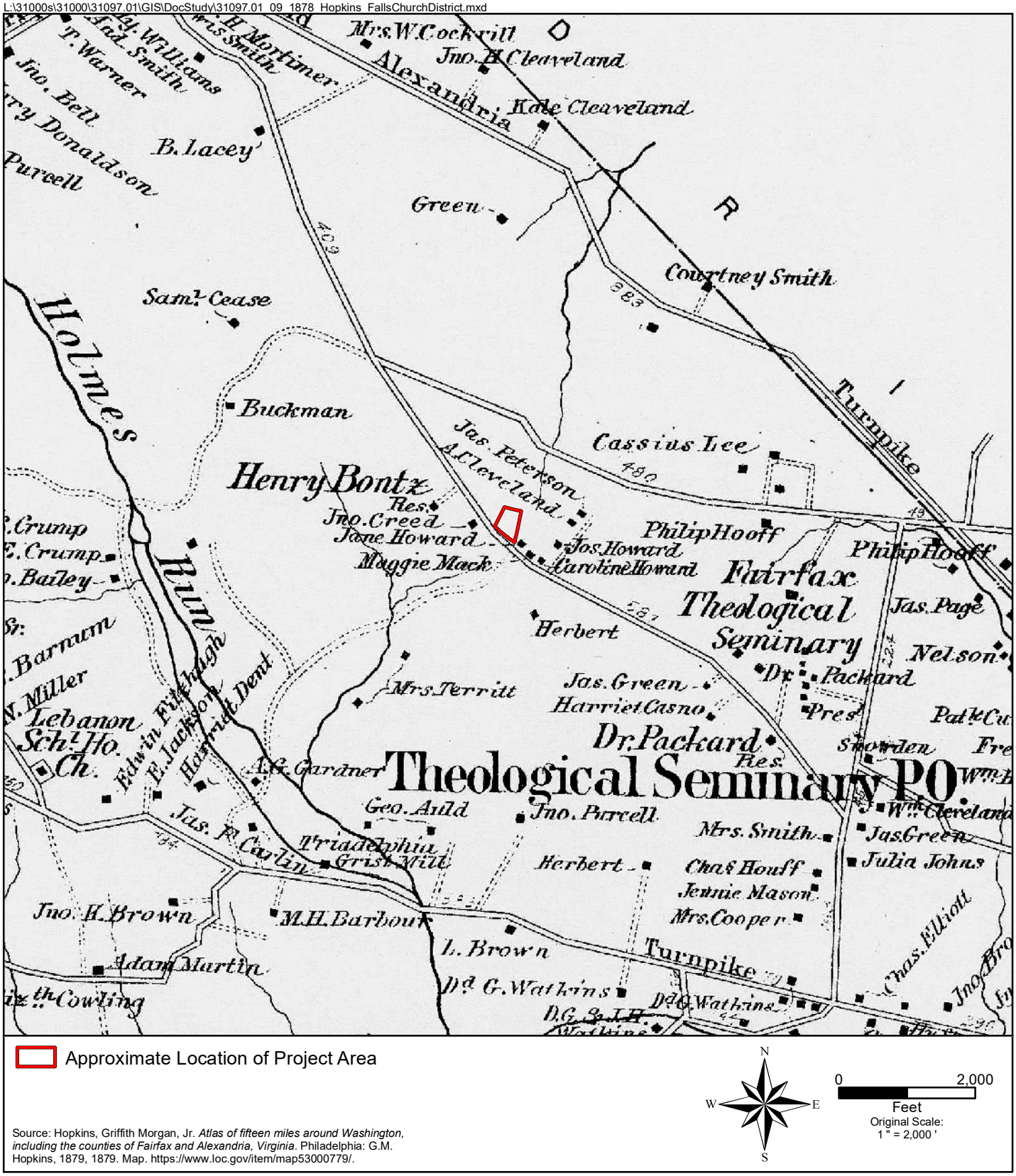


Figure 9: 1878 Hopkins Map, Falls Church District

Into the 20th Century

Throughout the 18th and 19th century, it can be concluded that the study area was used for agricultural purposes, perhaps inconsistently. By the 20th century, the surrounding area was undergoing rapid suburban development. Roadways became increasingly significant for transporting people, rather than agricultural goods, in and out of the urban centers. Development stretched up Seminary Road.

Survey maps from the turn of the century indicate that there were some dwellings in close to the proximity to the boundaries of the study area; the 1894 Hopkins Map shows a George Buckner living just to the east of the Gibson's property and the 1900 USGS Quad shows a possible dwelling to the east of the property (Figures 10 & 11). Despite this, the ±2.8-acre study area at the southeast corner of the property remained undeveloped.

According to census records, Dr. Wilson Gibson (1839- 1903) was an Irish immigrant who came to American in 1849. He and his wife, Margaret, lived in the Fourth ward of Alexandria from at least 1870 until his death. Tax records indicate that along with these two parcels purchased from the Watkins family, totaling about 40 acres, Gibson owned an additional 82 acres in Fairfax County. On his property, he had improvements worth $700, according to the 1870 tax record. One newspaper mentions "Dr. William Gibson has had a large fishpond constructed on his farm in Fairfax county, near the city." (AG 1888). This suggests that Gibson was using his property as a recreational escape from the city. The property would have been easily accessible from the major roads out of Alexandria.

After Gibson's death in 1903 the property along Seminary Road, totaling about 40 acres, stayed in the hands for 15 more years before it was sold to K. May Donaldson (Fairfax County DB D8: 582). This deed is the first to name the two roads which bound the property as Seminary Road and "old" Braddock Road. According to tax records, Donaldson was also a resident of Alexandria and had no buildings on the property. A 1915 map shows how the development has worked its way out of Alexandria, especially along the Alexandria and Leesburg Road (modern day Route 7) and around the Theological Seminary.

In 1936 K. May Donaldson and his wife, V. C. Donaldson sold the 40-acre property to Samuel B. Moore (Fairfax DB R9: 327). According to Fairfax County tac records, did not have any buildings on his property. According to census records, Samuel Moore (1872-1944) was also a physician living in Ward 4 of Alexandria. The 1937 aerial of the study area shows that the property was mostly wooded but with development straddling the eastern boundary of the property (Figure 12).

Moore did the first round of subdivision for the 40-acre property; Ralph and Alice Campbell purchased a 3.9-acre lot from him in 1941 (Fairfax DB R9: 327). The parcel is located at "the extreme Southeast corner of the original larger parcel." Between 1946 and 1955, the Campbells split the 3.9 acres into three parcels and sold them off separately (Fairfax DB 502: 469; Fairfax DB 741: 372; Alexandria DB 410:167). The land remained wooded until at least 1954 (Figure 13).

Figure 10: 1894 Hopkins Map, Fairfax County, VA

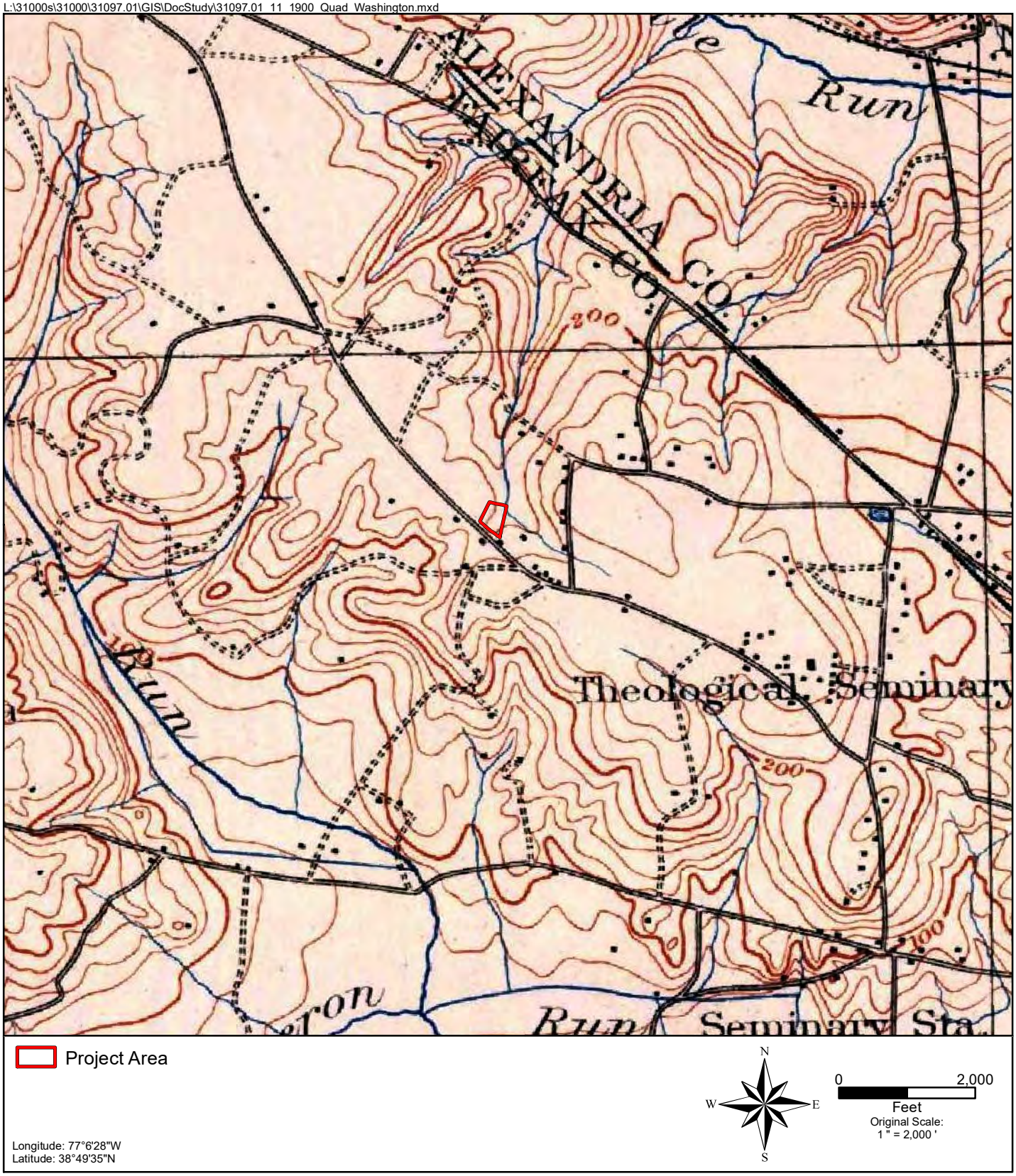


Figure 11: 1900 USGS Quadrangle, Washington, DC-MD-VA

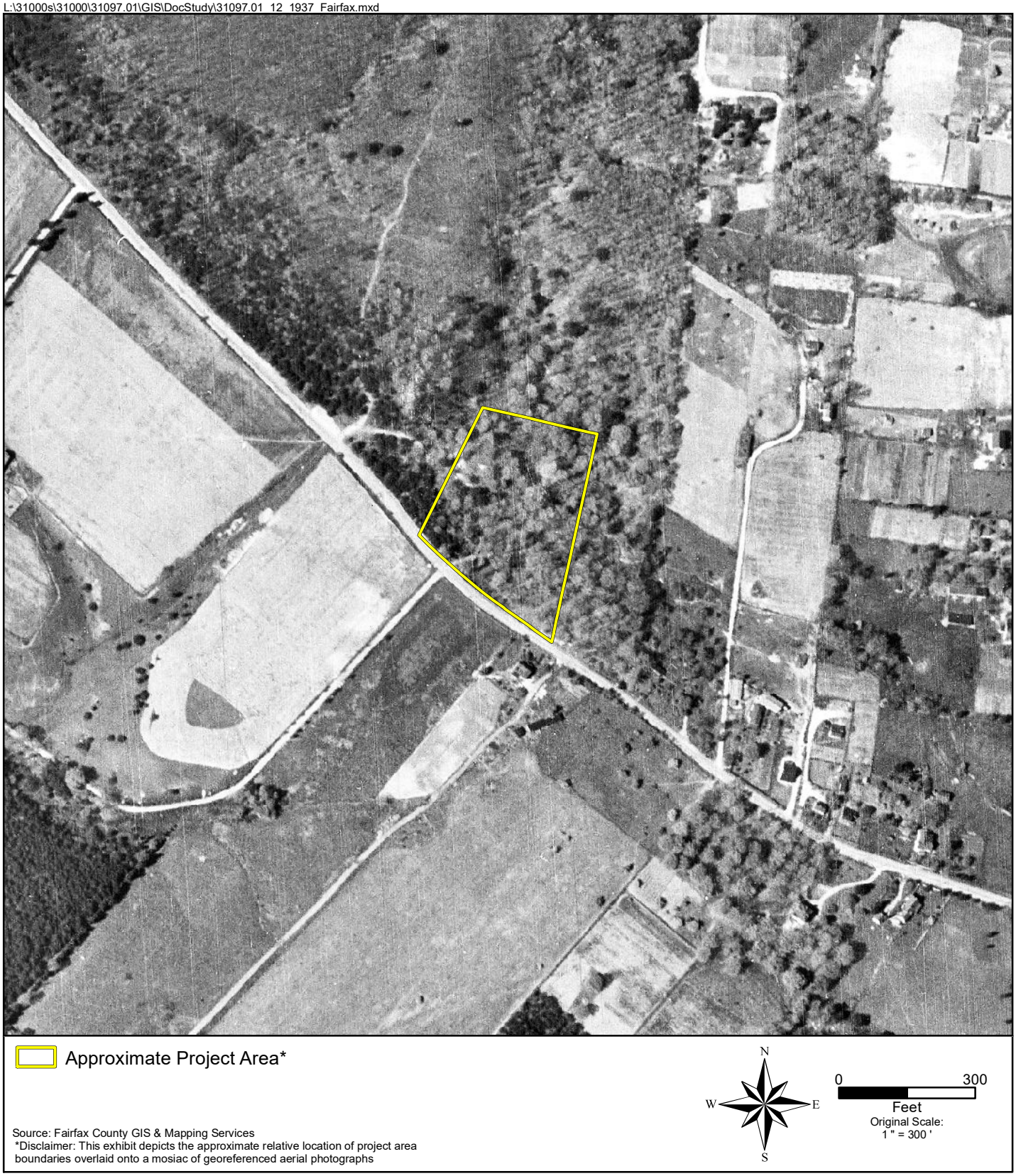


Figure 12: Spring 1937 Black and White Imagery

Figure 13: 1954 Black and White Imagery

Annexation by Alexandria

In 1952, the City of Alexandria annexed a portion of Fairfax County that included the study property. This annexation was the final expansion of Alexandria city limits at the time of the writing of this report (Alexandria.gov 2020). In the following years, all three properties ceded land to the city along the southern boundaries of their properties for the realignment of Seminary Road (Figure 14).

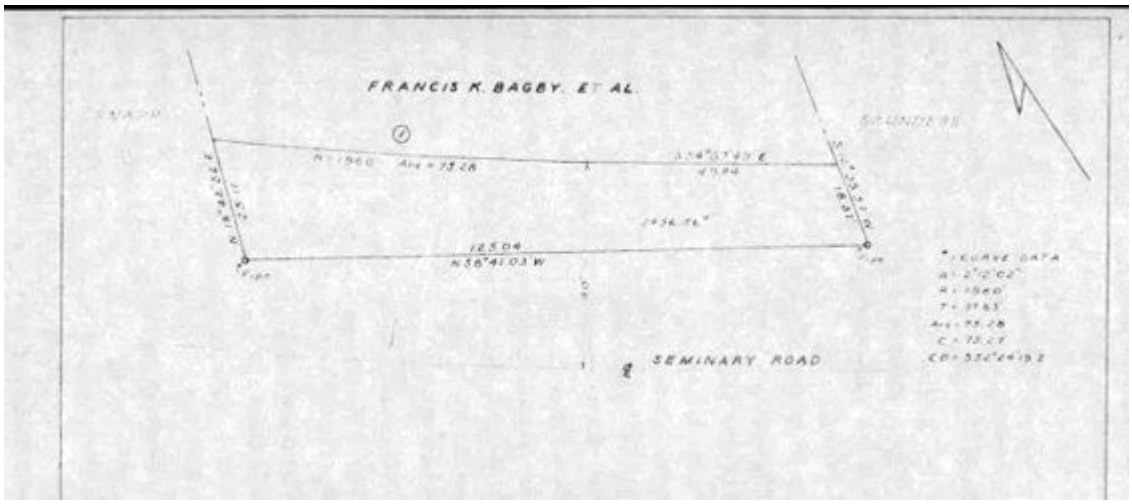


Figure 14. Survey Plat from Deed dated September 4, 1957

Between 1957 and 1965, two dwellings were constructed at 4555 and 4547 Seminary Road. Building permits for 4547 Seminary Road indicate that the house was constructed ca.1958. Given the similarities in the style and massing of the two houses, it is likely that they were built in tangent. Once dwellings were established, the properties changed hands frequently; see Appendix I for a full Chain of Title post-1941. No house has been built at 4575 Seminary Road, which has been owned by the City of Alexandria since 1962 (Alexandria DB: 572: 95).

ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Current Conditions within the Study Property

The study area currently contains two dwellings and one wooded lot located along Seminary Road. The two houses are situated at the south ends of their lots, set back about 60 feet from the sidewalk. The third lot remains wooded and undeveloped (see Figure 2).

The houses at 4555 and 4575 Seminary Road are both one-story, brick, mid-century ranch houses with similar architectural details such as decorative cast-iron columns supporting the roofs over the entryways. Both lots have paved driveways and landscaped lawns and are partially wooded behind the houses. The house at 4555 Seminary Road has a secondary

structure located on the north side of the property that was no visible from the public right-of-way. The exteriors of both houses appear to be in good condition, although 4575 is no longer used as a single-family dwelling.

The dwelling at 4555 Seminary Road is accessed from the driveway on the west side of the house. The main entryway is accessed by a set of stairs leading to a curved, paved walkway. A secondary entrance at basement level is accessible from the driveway on the west elevation (Figure 15 & 16).

The dwelling at 4547 Seminary Road has a circular driveway and a short brick walkway leading to the main entryway. It has a bay window on the façade and a larger front porch than the other house. It also has a decorative stone veneer on one bay of the house (Figure 17).

Figure 15: 4555 Seminary Rd, View North

Figure 16: 4555 Seminary Rd, Looking Northeast

Figure 17: 4547 Seminary Rd, Facing Northeast

Proposed Construction

This Documentary Study was prepared in anticipation of the planned redevelopment of the property with a proposed multifamily residential development (Figure 18). Except for the isolated wetland of minimal ecological value at the northwest corner as well as the small ridge at the northeast corner of the property, the project's limits of disturbance will include most of the study area. Additionally, the anticipated depth of disturbance would likely result in impacts to any extant archeological deposits on the site as deeply buried features or deposits are not expected.

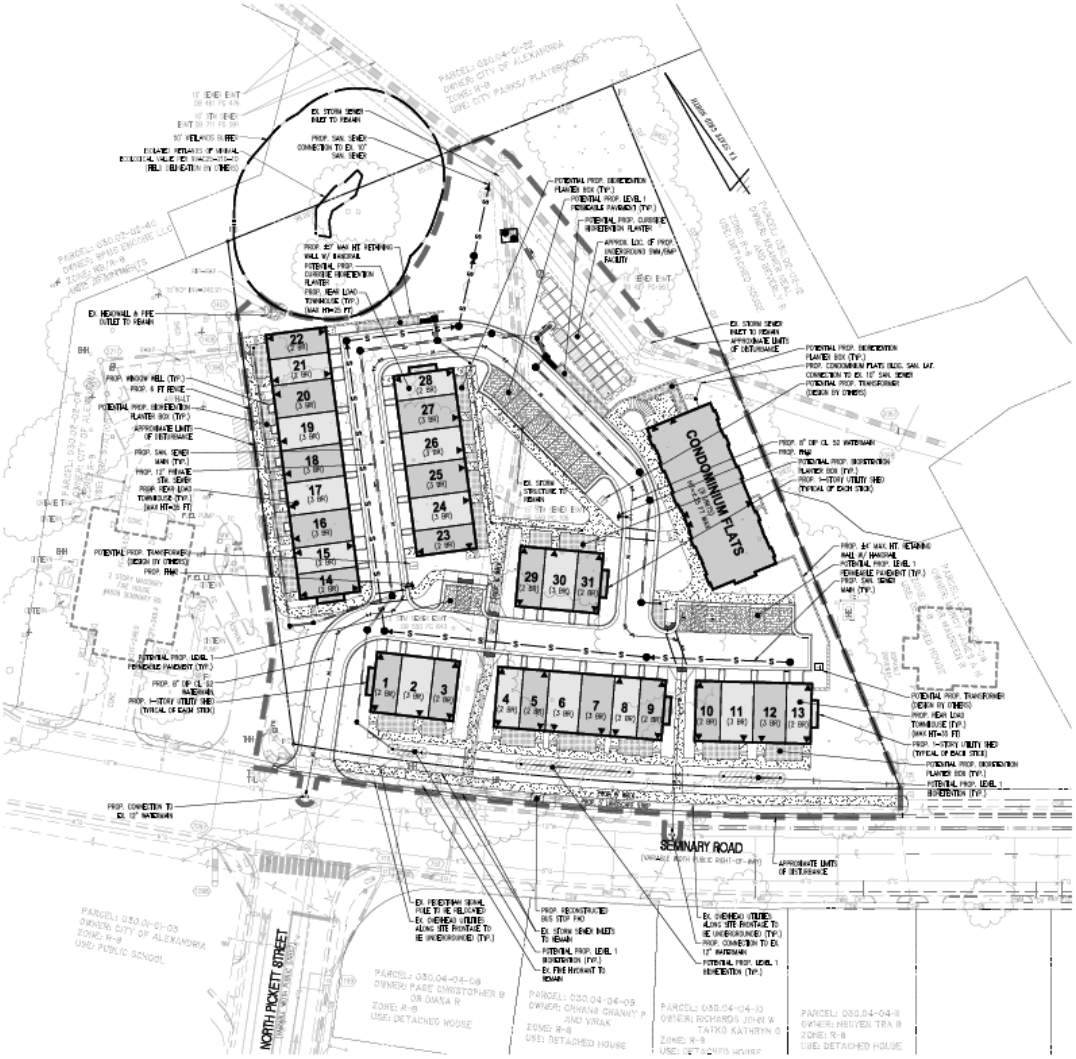


Figure 18: Conceptual Drawing of Proposed Redevelopment

Previous Cultural Resources Research

The following inventory of previously recorded cultural resources within and near the study area was established by using the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' (DHRs) online Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (V-CRIS), as well as examining cultural resource files and reports at the Thunderbird Archeology office in Gainesville, Virginia.

No previous surveys have occurred within or near the study area. No archeological sites and no architectural resources have been recorded within the current study area. Thirty-eight archeological sites and 24 architectural resources have been identified within a one-mile radius of the study area (Tables 2 and 3).

Of the 38 archeological sites within a one-mile radius of the study area, 23 have prehistoric components and 20 have historic components. Most of the recorded prehistoric sites comprised of small artifact scatters. While most of these sites have not been evaluated, the few that have been were determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Of the historic sites, two area listed on the NRHP: Fort Ward (44AX0090), which contains a cemetery and the Civil War era Fort Ward, and the Fort Ward Barracks (44AX0155). The sites are located approximately 2,000 feet to the north of the study area.

Of the 24 architectural resources within a one-mile radius of the study area, five are listed on the NRHP and VLR. Three resources, 000-0022, 000-5772, 100-0123 are historic districts. The first resource, 000-0022, are the boundary markers of the District of Columbia. The second recourse, 000-5772, is the Fairlington Historic District. Both resources are located on the north side of Route 7. The third resource, 100-0123, is the Virginia Theological Seminary Historic District, which is east of the study area on Seminary Road. Resource 100-0113, Fort Ward Park and resource 100-05339, the Oakland Baptist Church Cemetery (also recorded as archeological site 44AX0151), are also listed as architectural resources on the NRHP.

In addition to these listed resources there are also six resources considered potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP including mid-20th century multi-family residential complexes, a mid-20th century church, and an early 19th century single dwelling.

Potential Archeological Resources

According to the City of Alexandria Archaeological Resource Areas map, the study area is located on land that may have the potential to contain significant archeological materials (Figure 19). The study area is in what was, until the mid-20th century, a rural area in the hinterland of Alexandria, and any potentially significant archeological resources within the property will reflect the pre-suburban period of its history.

Table 2: Previously Recorded Archeological Sites within a One Mile Radius of the Study area

DHR SITE NUMBER	SITE TYPE	TEMPORAL AFFILIATION	NRHP ELIGIBILITY
44AX0006	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Eligible
44AX0009	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Evaluated
44AX0010	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Evaluated
44AX0011	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Evaluated
44AX0012	Camp, temporary	Unknown	Not Evaluated
44AX0013	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Evaluated
44AX0014	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Evaluated
44AX0015	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Evaluated
44AX0016	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Eligible
44AX0031	Artifact scatter, Camp, temporary	Pre-Contact, 19th century, 20th Century 21st century	Not Evaluated
44AX0032	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Evaluated
44AX0036	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Evaluated
44AX0038	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Evaluated
44AX0039	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Evaluated
44AX0090	Cemetery, Fort	Mid-19th century to late-20th Century	NRHP Listed
44AX0121	Cemetery, Military camp	Historic/Unknown	Not Evaluated
44AX0124	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Evaluated
44AX0130	Cemetery	Late 19th century, early 20th Century	Not Evaluated
44AX0135	Cemetery	Historic/Unknown	Not Evaluated
44AX0151	Cemetery	3rd quarter of 19th century to late-20th Century	Not Evaluated
44AX0152	Dwelling	2nd half of 19th century to 20th Century	Not Evaluated
44AX0153	Cemetery	Late-19th Century to early-20th Century	Not Evaluated
44AX0155	Military base/facility	Historic/Unknown	NRHP Listed
44AX0162	unknown	19th Century	Not Eligible
44AX0163	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Evaluated
44AX0166	unknown	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Evaluated
44AX0167	Dwelling	20th Century	Not Evaluated
44AX0173	Camp, Farmstead, Hospital, School	2nd quarter of 19th century to 21st Century	Not Evaluated
44AX0174	unknown	Prehistoric/Unknown, 2nd half of 19th Century: 2nd half, 20th century	Not Evaluated
44AX0176	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Evaluated
44AX0177	Camp, Dwelling	Prehistoric/Unknown, 1st quarter of 19th Century	Not Evaluated
44AX0184	Other	20th Century	Not Evaluated
44AX0198	Trash pit, Trash scatter	2nd half of 18th Century, 19th Century	Not Evaluated
44AX0200	Camp, School	2nd half of 19th Century,1st half of 20th Century	Not Evaluated
44AX0203	Unknown	4th quarter of 19th Century, 20th Century	Not Evaluated
44AX0205	Lithic workshop	Archaic	Not Evaluated
44AX0236	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact, 2nd quarter of 19th Century to 21st Century	Not Evaluated
44AX0241	Camp, Farmstead, Military camp	Pre-Contact, 2nd quarter of 19th Century to 1st quarter of 20th Century	Not Evaluated

Table 3: Previously Recorded Architectural Resources within a One-Mile Radius of the Study area

DHR RESOURCE NUMBER	RESOURCE NAME	TYPE	TEMPORAL AFFILIATION	NRHP ELIGIBILITY
000-0022	Boundary Markers of the Original District of Columbia	Historic District	1792	NRHP Listing
000-5772	Fairlington Historic District	Historic District	Ca. 1942	NRHP Listing
100-0113	Fort Ward Park	Fortification/ Military Base	Ca. 1861	NRHP Listing
100-0123	Virginia Theological Seminary	Historic District	1855	NRHP Listing
100-0212	House, 4130 Lawrence Ave.	Single Dwelling	1938	Not Evaluated
100-0213	House, 4150 Lawrence Ave.	Single Dwelling	1963	Not Evaluated
100-0226	Arthur Herbert House	Single Dwelling	1830	Not Evaluated
100-0239	Oakland - Territ Family House	Single Dwelling	1741	Not Evaluated
100-0252	Hoxton House	Single Dwelling	1805	Potentially Eligible
100-0268	House, 4103 Seminary Road	Single Dwelling	1850	Not Evaluated
100-0269	House, 4112 Seminary Road	Single Dwelling	1885	Not Evaluated
100-0270	Howard Hall	Single Dwelling	1910	Not Evaluated
100-0272	Strathblane	Single Dwelling	1860	Not Evaluated
100-5001	Seminary Post Office	Post Office	Ca. 1850	Not Evaluated
100-5013	Joseph Bryan Memorial Library	Library	Ca. 1927	Not Evaluated
100-5330	Brookville Townhomes	Apartments Building	Ca. 1952	Potentially Eligible
100-5331	Willow Run Apartments	Complex	Ca. 1962	Potentially Eligible
100-5332	Meadowcreek Lynbrook Apartments	Complex	Ca. 1961	Potentially Eligible
100-5334	Southern Towers	Complex	Ca. 1962	Potentially Eligible
100-5335	Hermitage in Northern Virginia	Nursing Home	1962	Not Eligible
100-5339	Oakland Baptist Church Cemetery	Cemetery	Ca. 1897	NRHP Listing
100-5340	Albritton Residence, Virginia Theological Seminary	Single Dwelling	Ca. 1840	Not Evaluated
100-5400	Church of the Resurrection	Church	1966	Potentially Eligible
100-5406	Beth El Hebrew Congregation	Synagogue	1957	Not Evaluated

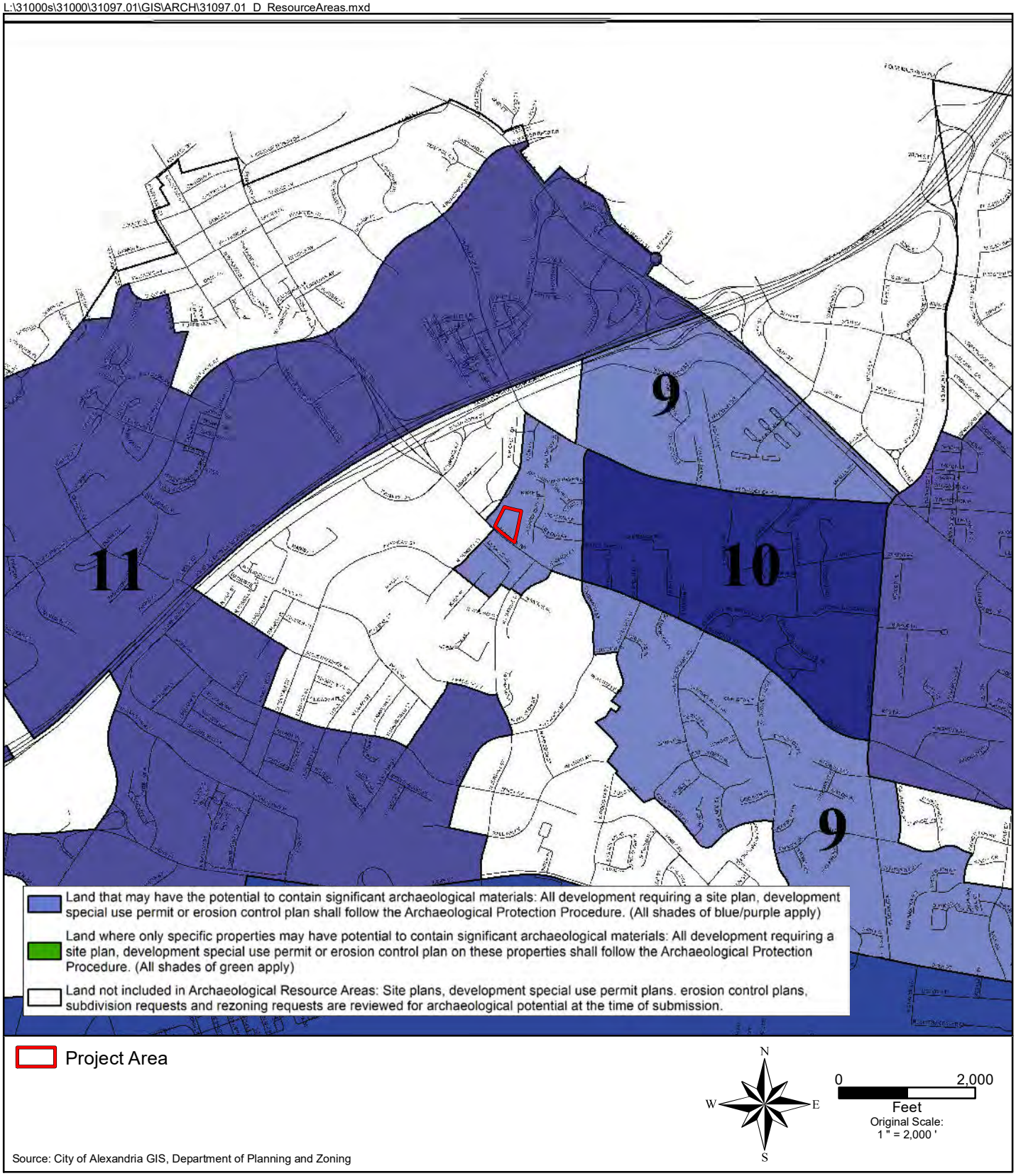


Figure 19: Archaeological Resource Areas, City of Alexandria, VA

Examination of previously recorded archeological sites in the vicinity indicate that the majority are affiliated with Native American use of the landscape. These sites tend to occur along streams such as Four Mile Run to the north and Holmes Run to the south, as well as their tributaries. The study area is positioned on a terrace next to small unnamed tributary to Four Mile Run prior to alterations in the landscape that occurred in the latter half of the 20th century during development of the area. There is a moderate to high probability that prehistoric cultural resources are present within the study area, likely related to short-term temporary camp sites or lithic workshops.

In the historic period, the study property was located along what was once the main route from Alexandria to Falls Church, Virginia, a stretch of which eventually evolved into Seminary Road. Historic records do not prove that anyone occupied the property during the historic period. However, the property's proximity to a long-established roadway gives it a moderate probability of finding 19th century archeological material. Additionally, the study area is located less half a mile from Fort Ward, one of the several fortifications constructed for the defense of Washington, D.C. during the Civil War. No evidence for or against potential military use of the study area during the Civil War was found during the current study.

Construction of the two mid-20th century houses, still standing today, suggests a high probability for finding 20th century archeological materials. Comparison of historic and current topographic maps suggests that relatively minimal modification to the natural topography took place during the construction of the two dwellings and the subsequent years of occupation. The stream valley in the northern portion of the study area does not appear to have been disturbed by any construction. Although localized disturbance associated with the construction of dwellings and related infrastructure may have affected archeological resources within the study property.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Research Objectives

The purpose of the survey was to locate and record any cultural resources within the impact area and to provide a preliminary assessment of their potential significance to the City of Alexandria and in terms of eligibility for inclusion on the NRHP, individually and as part of a district if possible. As codified in *36 CFR 60.4*, the four criteria applied in the evaluation of significant cultural resources to the NRHP are:

A. Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
B. Association with the lives of significant persons in or past; or
C. Representative of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master; or
D. Have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory.

Seven types of properties are ordinarily not considered for listing; however, they may qualify if part of a district or if they meet one of the following criteria considerations:

a. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
b. a building or structure removed from its original location, but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
c. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
d. a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, from association with historic events; or
e. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
f. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or,
g. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Any architectural resources recorded as result of this investigation were subjected to a Phase I reconnaissance-level architectural survey only, unless otherwise indicated; this includes preliminary assessments of the resource's eligibility for the NRHP and of the potential direct and indirect adverse effects on the resource that may be caused by the proposed undertaking. Typically, architectural resources recorded at the Phase I reconnaissance-level are evaluated using Criterion C only; however, evaluation under Criteria A, B, and/or D will be considered if necessitated by specific site conditions, characteristics, and/or contexts.

Archeological sites are typically evaluated using only Criterion D and must show enough integrity to be able to yield significant information and answer research hypotheses in history and/or prehistory. While the evaluation of archeological sites under Criteria A, B, and C will be considered if necessitated by specific site conditions, characteristics, and/or contexts, NRHP eligibility recommendations for sites in this report will be considered using Criterion D, unless otherwise indicated in the following text.

Cemeteries and individual graves, if identified, will be recorded as either archeological sites or architectural resources with the DHR, depending on specific field conditions. Burial places evaluated under Criterion D for the importance of the information they may impart do not need to meet the requirements for the Criteria Considerations but should have the potential to yield significant information through archeological excavation and analysis of the human remains (Potter and Boland 1992).

Likewise, the City of Alexandria seeks to identify, evaluate, and protect significant archeological resources through the Archaeological Protection Code, which is codified in Section 11-411 of the Zoning Ordinance of the City of Alexandria, Virginia. A Preliminary Archaeological Assessment (PAA) of the potential to impact significant archaeological resources is required for "all construction and development projects in the city that have the potential to cause ground disturbance and entail site plan review" (Alexandria Archaeology 2021:1-2). The PAA uses the following six criteria, which can easily be adapted to evaluate any archeological resources identified within the study property:

E) Criteria for preliminary assessment.
Such preliminary archeological assessment shall be based upon the following criteria, and shall be conducted consistent with professionally recognized standards for archaeological site evaluation:

(1) Research value. The extent to which the archaeological data that might be contained on the property would contribute to the expansion of knowledge.
(2) Rarity. The degree of uniqueness the property's resources possess and their potential for providing archaeological information about a person, structure, event or historical process, for which there are very few examples in Alexandria.
(3) Public Value. The level of importance the property has to the community as a location associated with a significant person, structure, event or historical process.
(4) Site integrity. The extent to which soil stratigraphy and original placement and condition of archaeological resources on the property have not been disturbed or altered in a manner which appreciably reduces their research or public value.
(5) Presence of materials. The extent to which archaeological resources or evidence of historic structures are present on the property.
(6) Impact on resources. The extent to which any proposed ground disturbing activities will alter or destroy resources which the director has determined to have substantial archaeological significance under sections 11-411(E)(1) though (5) above. (Alexandria Archaeology 2021:3-4).

Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation Methodology

Archeological Fieldwork Methodology

The Phase I field methodology followed Scope of Work approved by Alexandria Archaeology and included both the use of surface reconnaissance and shovel testing to locate and define boundaries of archeological sites. The surface reconnaissance consisted of walking over the area and examining all exposed areas for the presence of artifacts. Exposed areas included cut banks, tree falls, machinery cuts, soils exposed by erosion, etc. The surface reconnaissance was also used to examine the topography of specific areas in order to determine the probability that they contain archeological sites. All high and moderate probability areas, i.e., areas that were well drained and possessed low relief, were

tested at 50-foot intervals. High probability areas also included historic structure areas identified through surface reconnaissance or through archival review of historic maps. In accordance with DHR guidelines for conducting a Phase I identification level survey, an approximately 10% sample of areas considered low probability for the presence of archeological sites were also subjected to shovel testing at 50-foot intervals (DHR 2017:45); in general, the low probability areas were those that were significantly sloped, poorly drained, or that have been disturbed. Additional shovel tests were excavated at 25-foot intervals in a cruciform pattern around positive shovel tests, as necessary, to delineate artifact concentrations and to define archeological site boundaries.

Shovel test pits measured at least 15 inches in diameter and were excavated in natural or cultural soil horizons, depending upon the specific field conditions. Excavations ceased when gleyed soils, gravel, water, or well-developed B horizons too old for human occupation were reached. All excavated soils were screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens and were classified and recorded according to standard pedological designations (A, Ap, B, C, etc.); excepting the terms Fill and Fill horizon, which are used to describe culturally modified, disturbed, or transported sediments and soils. The use of these terms is consistent with use in standard geomorphological studies and recordation of geo-boring profiles in environmental studies. Soil colors were described using Munsell Soil Color Chart designations and soil textures were described using the United States Department of Agriculture soil texture triangle. Artifacts recovered during Phase I shovel testing were bagged and labeled by unit number and soil horizon.

The location of each shovel test pit was mapped; unless otherwise noted, the graphic representation of the test pits and other features depicted in this report are not to scale and their field location is approximate.

Architectural Reconnaissance Methodology

Phase I reconnaissance-level architectural survey included recordation of resources that are 50 years of age or older, or are of exceptional merit regardless of age, to provide a preliminary assessment of their eligibility for listing in the NRHP. If a resource was previously recorded within the last five years, the survey form was not updated, per DHR guidelines; the survey form was updated if significant changes to the resource were observed. Phase I recordation included a site plan identifying primary and secondary resources and the location and limits of the property; a full description of the resource, including the historic and/or current name of the property, a classification of the resource type, exterior description of the primary resource, date or period of construction, alterations and dates or periods of alterations, physical condition; possible threats to the resource, etc.; photographs of the resource, including exterior photographs of the front, rear, and side elevations and oblique views of the resource, close-up photographs of architectural and/or construction details, etc.; and a preliminary summary statement of significance for the resource, including recommendations for additional work at the intensive level and recommendations concerning the potential NRHP eligibility of the resource, either individually or as part of a historic district.

Laboratory Methodology

All recovered artifacts were cleaned, inventoried, and curated. 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. Unless otherwise noted, a representative sample of recovered brick and oyster shell was retained for curation; the remainder was discarded after being counted and weighed.

Any recovered prehistoric artifacts were classified by cultural historical and functional types and lithic material. In addition, the debitage was 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 appear to be culturally modified, do not exhibit clear flake or core morphology.

Recovered artifacts were entered into a Structured Query Language (SQL) Server database in order to record all aspects of an artifact description. For each artifact, up to 48 different attributes are measured and recorded in the database. Several pre-existing report templates are available, or users can create custom queries and reports for complex and unique analyses. The use of a relational database system to store artifact data permits a huge variety of options when storing and analyzing data. A complete inventory of all the artifacts recovered can be found in Appendix II of this report.

Research Expectations

The following presents an assessment of the probability that archeological sites will occur within the study area based on topography, drainage, the presence of roads and historic map projection.

According to the City of Alexandria Archaeological Resource Areas map, the study area is located on land that may have the potential to contain significant archeological materials. The study area is in what was, until the mid-20th century, a rural area in the hinterland of Alexandria, and any potentially significant archeological resources within the property will reflect the pre-suburban period of its history.

The probability for locating prehistoric sites generally depends on the variables of topography, proximity to water, and internal drainage. Sites are more likely on well-drained landforms of low relief near water. Examination of previously recorded archeological sites in the vicinity indicate that the majority date to the prehistoric era. These sites tend to occur along streams such as Four Mile Run to the north and Holmes Run to the south, as well as their tributaries. The study area is positioned on a terrace next to small unnamed tributary of Lucky Run, which in turn empties into Four Mile Run and eventually the Potomac River.

Therefore, the study area has a moderate to high probability that Native American populations utilized this landscape over time.

The probability for the occurrence of historic period sites largely depends upon the historic map search, the history of settlement in the area, the topography and the proximity of a particular property to historic roads. However, the absence of structures on historic maps does not eliminate the possibility of an archeological site being present within the property as it was common for tenant, slave, and African American properties to be excluded from these maps. In the historic period, the study property was located along what was once the main route from Alexandria to Falls Church, Virginia, a stretch of which eventually evolved into Seminary Road. Historic records do not indicate that anyone dwelled on the property during the historic period; however, in the late 19th century/turn of the 20th century maps show George Buckner living just to the east of the study area. The property has a moderate probability of containing 19th century archeological materials due to its proximity to a long-established road. Additionally, the study area is located less half a mile from Fort Ward, one of the several fortifications constructed for the defense of Washington, D.C. during the Civil War. No specific evidence of military use of the study area during the Civil War was found during the archival research.

Finally, the property has a high probability for containing 20th century archeological materials, given the historic presence of the nearby Buckner house and the two extant mid-20th century houses. A comparison of historic and current topography and aerial photographs suggests that relatively minimal modification to the natural topography took place during the construction of the two dwellings and the subsequent years of occupation. Although portions of the stream have been culverted near the highway, the stream valley in the northern portion of the study area does not visually appear to have been disturbed by any construction. Although localized disturbance associated with the construction of dwellings and related elements such as sewer lines and utilities have taken place, the potential remains for intact archeological resources within the study property.

RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

The study area is located on the properties of 4547, 4555, and 4575 Seminary Road. It is bounded by Seminary Road, residential properties to the north and east, and a fire station to the west (Figure 20). All three lots front Seminary Road, but only two contain extant dwellings. The mid-20th century dwellings at 4555 and 4574 Seminary Road are over 50 years of age and were recorded as historic resources, as discussed in greater detail below.

The study area is situated on the edge of low terrace overlooking what was previously a tributary stream to Lucky Branch and the low-lying area where it once flowed (see Figure 20). The wooded hillside in the western portion of the study area is populated by deciduous trees with dense vine coverage around the edges (Figure 21). The low-lying area is covered with a mixture of dense vines and tall grasses (Figure 22). The southern portion of the study area is the maintained lawns of 4555 and 4547 Seminary Road and another wooded hillside (Figures 23 and 24). Storm water drains and caps are visible in the northern portion of the study area (Figures 25 and 26); the tributary stream has been culverted and is now

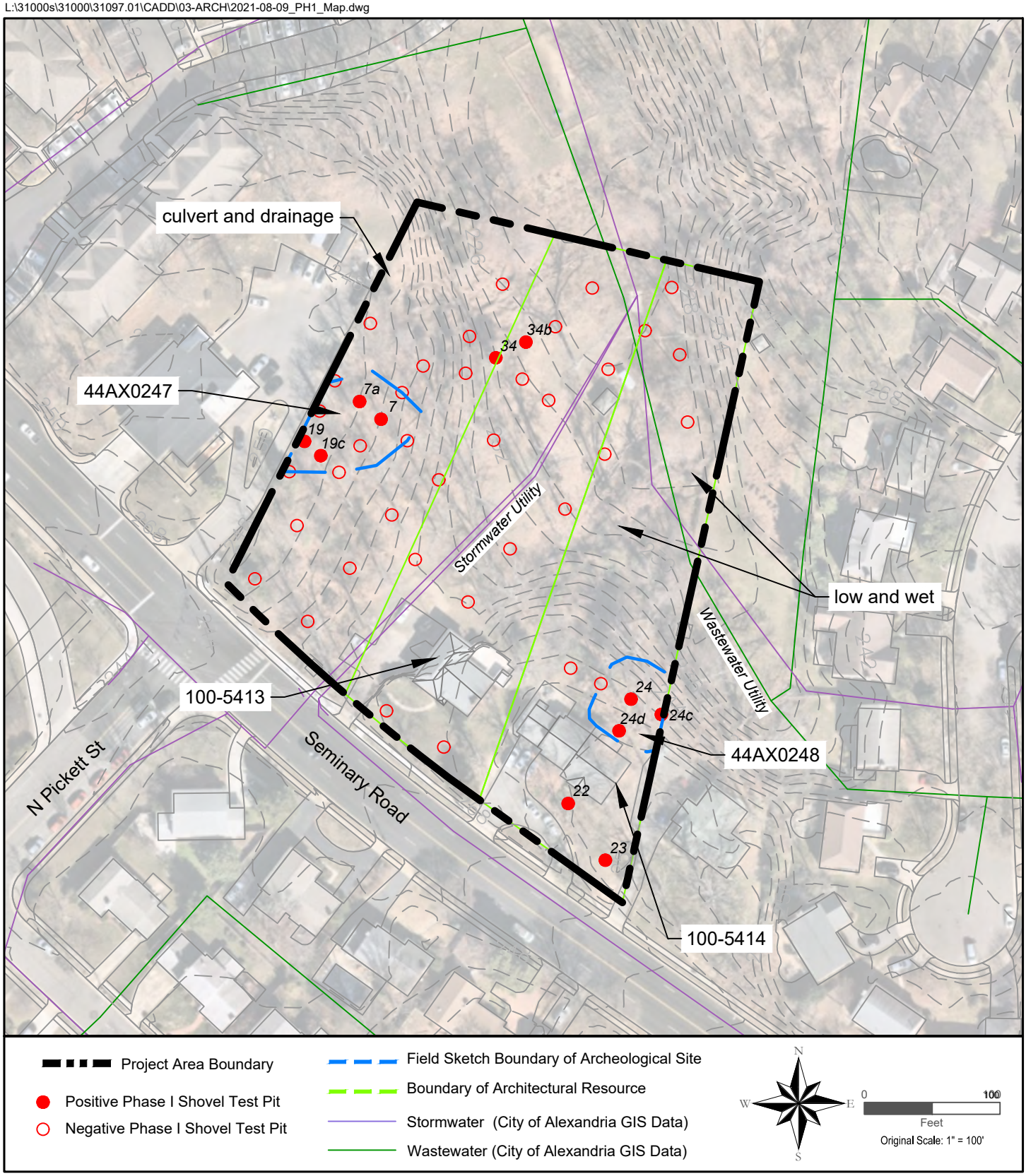


Figure 20: Phase I Testing and Historic Resources within Study Area

Figure 21: Study Area Overview, View to the Southeast

Figure 22: Study Area Overview, Looking North

Figure 23: Study Area Behind 4555 Seminary Road, View to the Southeast

Figure 24: Study Area Behind 4547 Seminary Road, View to the Northeast

Figure 25: Culvert in Northeast Corner of Study Area Below Fire Station Parking Lot, Looking West

Figure 26: Stormwater Drain in Study Area, Facing South

part of the City's storm water system. The study area had a moderate level of disturbance due to the presence of 20th century houses and the storm water utility system bisecting the study area.

Architectural Resources

DHR Resource 100-5413 (4555 Seminary Rd.)

4555 Seminary Road is situated on top of a small rise above the sidewalk, facing Seminary Road (Figure 27). The property is accessed from a paved driveway along the west side of the building. The yard is primarily mowed grass, with some mature deciduous trees in the side and back yard.

The building is a one-story, four-bay, brick dwelling that was constructed between 1957 and 1965—likely ca. 1958, along with 4547 Seminary Road. It is a mid-century ranch style house with a central entryway, a side gabled roof crossed with a hipped roof extension with asphalt shingles and an exterior brick end chimney. The façade faces Seminary Road and is accessed from a staircase and paved path leading from the driveway. The front door is sheltered by a small, hipped roof extension supported by one decorative cast-iron column (Figure 28).

The east elevation of the resource has two additional entryways providing access from the driveway to the walk-out basement level of the building. Extending along the driveway on the east elevation is a large, curved brick retaining wall, which starts near the entrance of the driveway and gradually reaches the full height of the basement level as it curves east towards the house (Figure 29). The south elevation has a secondary entryway which opens onto a back porch which is covered with stone pavers. The porch is also a curved brick retaining wall (Figure 30).

A modern, prefabricated shed is located near the back of the lot, located in the low-lying area near the stormwater drainage beyond the maintained yard space (Figure 30). This secondary non-historic resource is clad in vinyl siding and has a gambrel roof with asphalt shingle. The structure is mostly overgrown with vines; the main entrance is on the south elevation (see Figure 22).

Resource 100-5413 has retained its historic integrity and does not appear to have undergone any major external modifications. It is a common example of mid-20th century ranch style housing found throughout the region. While it is old enough to be considered historic according to DHR guidelines, the building does not possess sufficient significance to be considered individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C (Architecture) in our opinion. The resource was not evaluated under Criteria A or B.

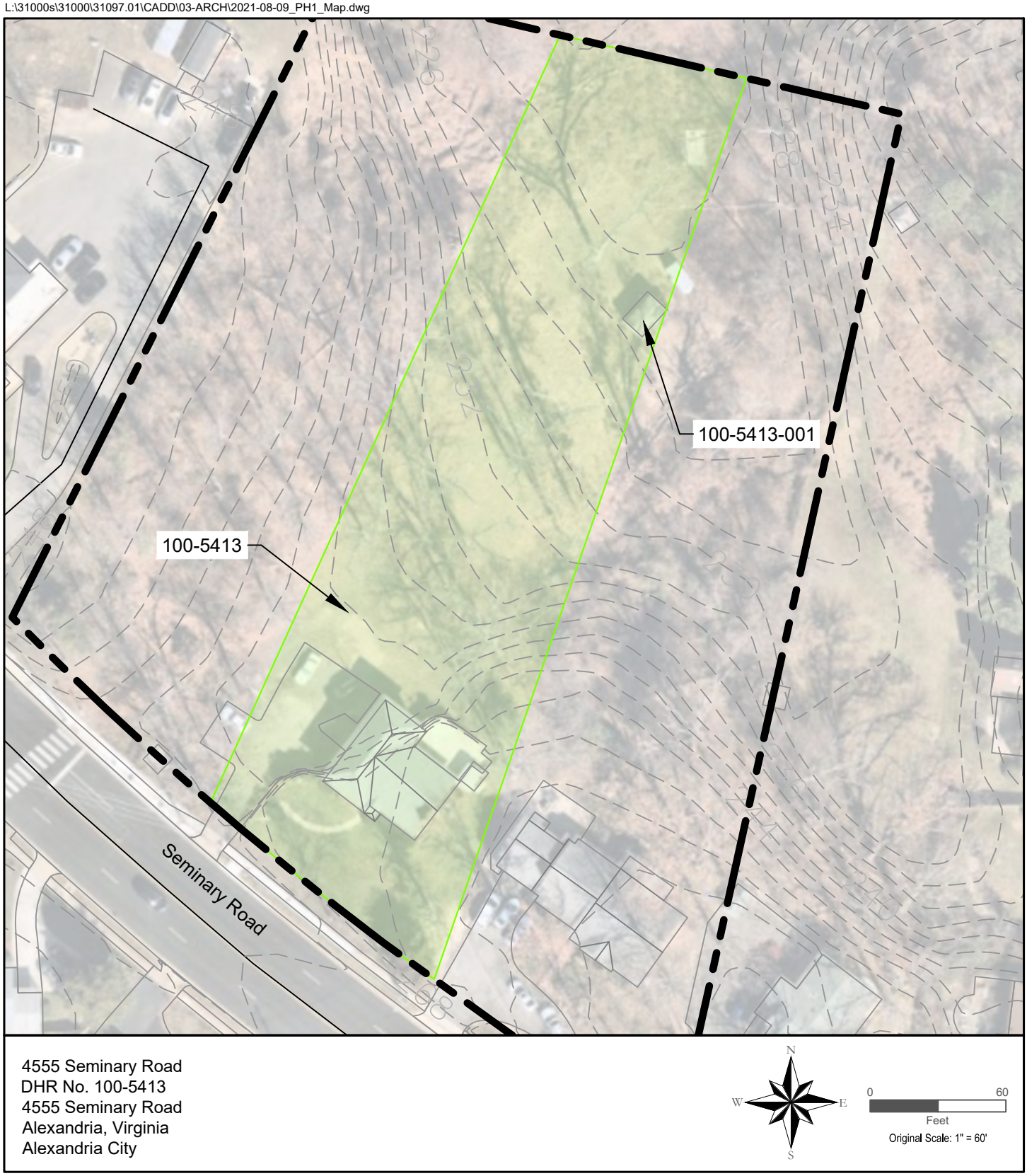


Figure 27: Resource 100-5413 (4555 Seminary Rd.) Site Plan

Figure 28: Resource 100-5413 (4555 Seminary Rd.) Façade, View Northeast

Figure 29: Resource 100-5413 (4555 Seminary Rd.) East Elevation, View East

Figure 30: Resource 100-5413 (4555 Seminary Rd.) South Elevation, View Northwest

Figure 31: Resource 100-5413 (4555 Seminary Rd.) Shed, View South

DHR Resource 100-5414 (4547 Seminary Rd.)

4547 Seminary Road is situated on a small rise above the public sidewalk, facing Seminary Road (Figures 32-34). The property is accessed from a paved driveway which creates an arch through the front yard of the building. The front and backyard space are primarily mowed grass; the backyard is enclosed by a chain link fence to separate it from a steep slope leading to the back of the property (see Figure 24).

The building is a one-story, six-bay, brick dwelling that was constructed ca. 1958 according to City permit records. Like Resource 100-5413, it is a mid-century ranch style house. The building has a side gable, asphalt shingle roof with a front gable bay and an interior brick chimney. The façade has a central entryway covered by a projection of the side gable roof, supported by two decorative cast-iron columns. To the west of the entryway is a bay-window; to the east is a decorative stone bay, projected out from the rest of the façade with a front gable roofline. All the trim is painted a shad of light blue, including the cast-iron columns and the window frames. The entryway is made accessible by a ramp with cast iron handrails (see Figure 33). On the north elevation there are two additional entries and a screen-in porch with a shed roof. A sidewalk wraps around the side of the house, connecting the driveway to the fenced in backyard (see Figure 34).

Little evidence of external renovations is visible except the western bay of the building, which was originally a garage but has since been enclosed. Local records (city permits) indicate that the building underwent extensive interior alterations when it was purchased by the City of Alexandria in 1989. Besides this alteration, Resource 100-5414 has retained its historic integrity and does not appear to have undergone any other major external modifications. As this dwelling is a common example of mid-20th century ranch style housing found throughout the region, in our opinion, the resource is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture. The resource was not evaluated under Criteria A or B.

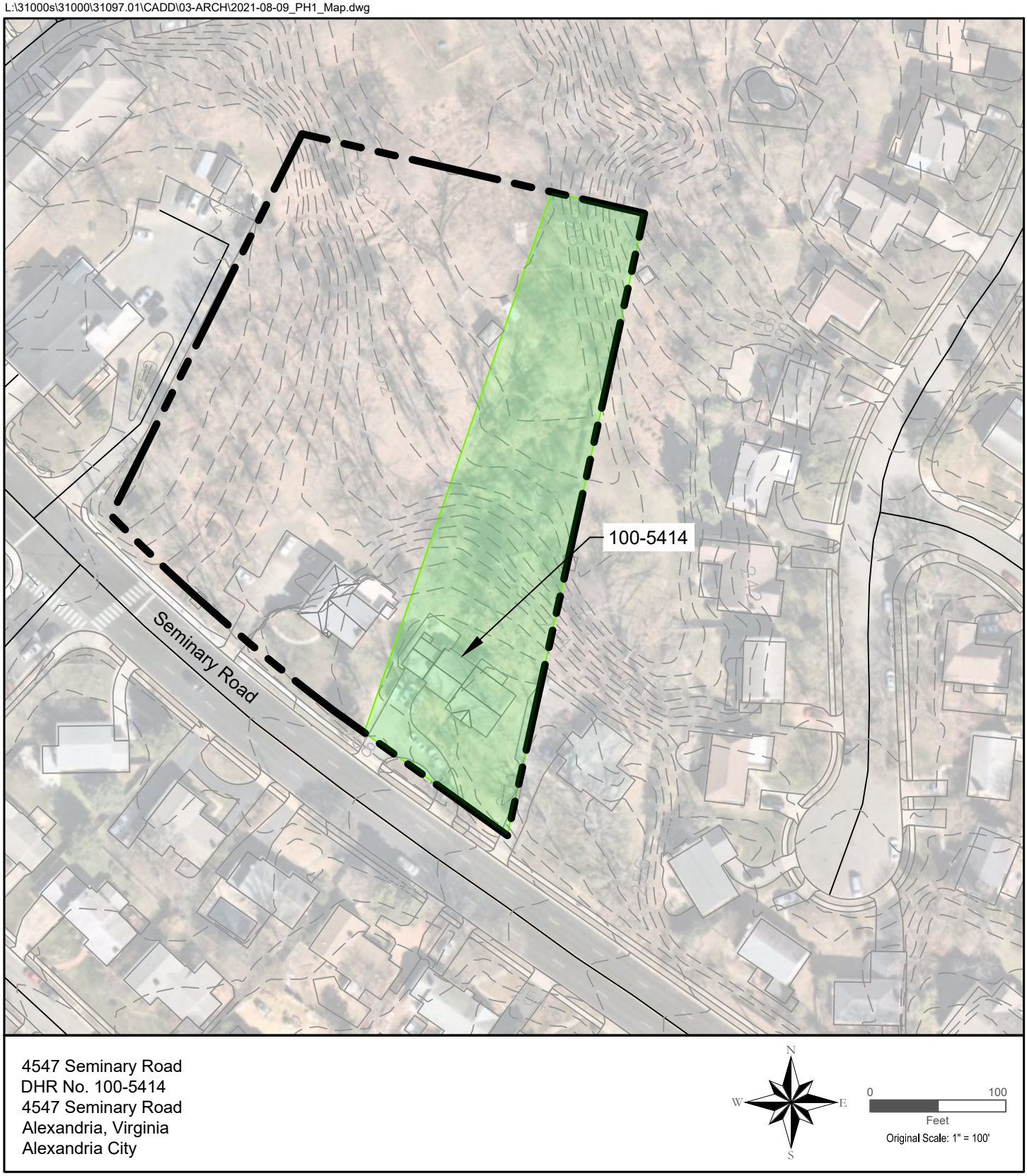


Figure 32: Resource 100-5414 (4547 Seminary Rd.) Site Plan

Figure 33: Resource 100-5414 (4547 Seminary Rd.) Façade and East Elevation Facing Northwest

Figure 34: Resource 100-5414 (4547 Seminary Rd.) North and West Elevations Facing Southeast

Archeological Resources

A total of 47 shovel test pits (STP) were excavated at 25- and 50-foot intervals (see Figure 20). The typical soil profile within the study area consisted of a plowed stratum (Ap) overlying well-developed subsoil (B horizon), as shown in the profile of STP 29 (Figure 35).

STP 29

Ap: 0-0.5 feet below surface - [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown sandy loam with 10% Cr

B horizon: 0.5-1.0 feet below surface - [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown sandy clay loam with 50% Cr

A total of 11 STPs yielded cultural material from two new archeological sites and an additional four test pits yielded materials that are interpreted as isolated finds due to their horizontal or vertical provenance. Most of these isolated finds are bottle glass fragments, although a quartz flake was recovered from both STP 23 and STP 34b. Both flakes were found in shallow Ap stratums along with modern glass and not additional prehistoric material were recovered from the reduced interval testing around these finds.

Site 44AX0247

Site 44AX0247 is situated on a terrace along the western boundary of the study area, adjacent to Alexandria Fire Station 206's parking lot, and measures approximately 70 by 90 feet (Figure 36 and see Figure 20). The archeological site boundary depicted on Figures 20 and 36 is approximate and has not been survey located. The site overlooks the location of the tributary stream, which is now piped through a buried stormwater utility line (Figure 37). This multi-component site contains both a prehistoric lithic scatter and a historic artifact scatter.

The site was recorded based on four STPs that yielded both prehistoric material and historic artifacts. The typical soil profile within the site contained a shallow plowed or disturbed stratum (Ap) on top of another, older, plowed stratum (Apb), overlying subsoil (B horizon), as depicted in the profile of STP 7 (see Figure 36). The soils are extremely well drained and consequently, the Apb appeared to have been leeched of organic material. Due to the dry, compact soils and the density of roots, it was difficult to separate the Ap and Apb soils during excavation. Some STPs are therefore recorded with combined proveniences. STPs 7 and 19 contained both prehistoric and historic artifacts from the mixed Ap/Apb provenience.

STP 7

Ap: 0-0.35 feet below surface - [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish-brown silt loam

Apb: 0.35-0.75 feet below surface- [10YR 5/3] brown silt

B horizon: 0.75-1.1 feet below surface - [10YR 6/6] brownish yellow compact silty clay

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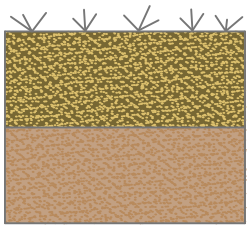
STP 29



Ap: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with 10% Cr

B horizon: 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy clay with 50% Cr

0 1
feet

Figure 35: Representative Soil Profile for Project Area

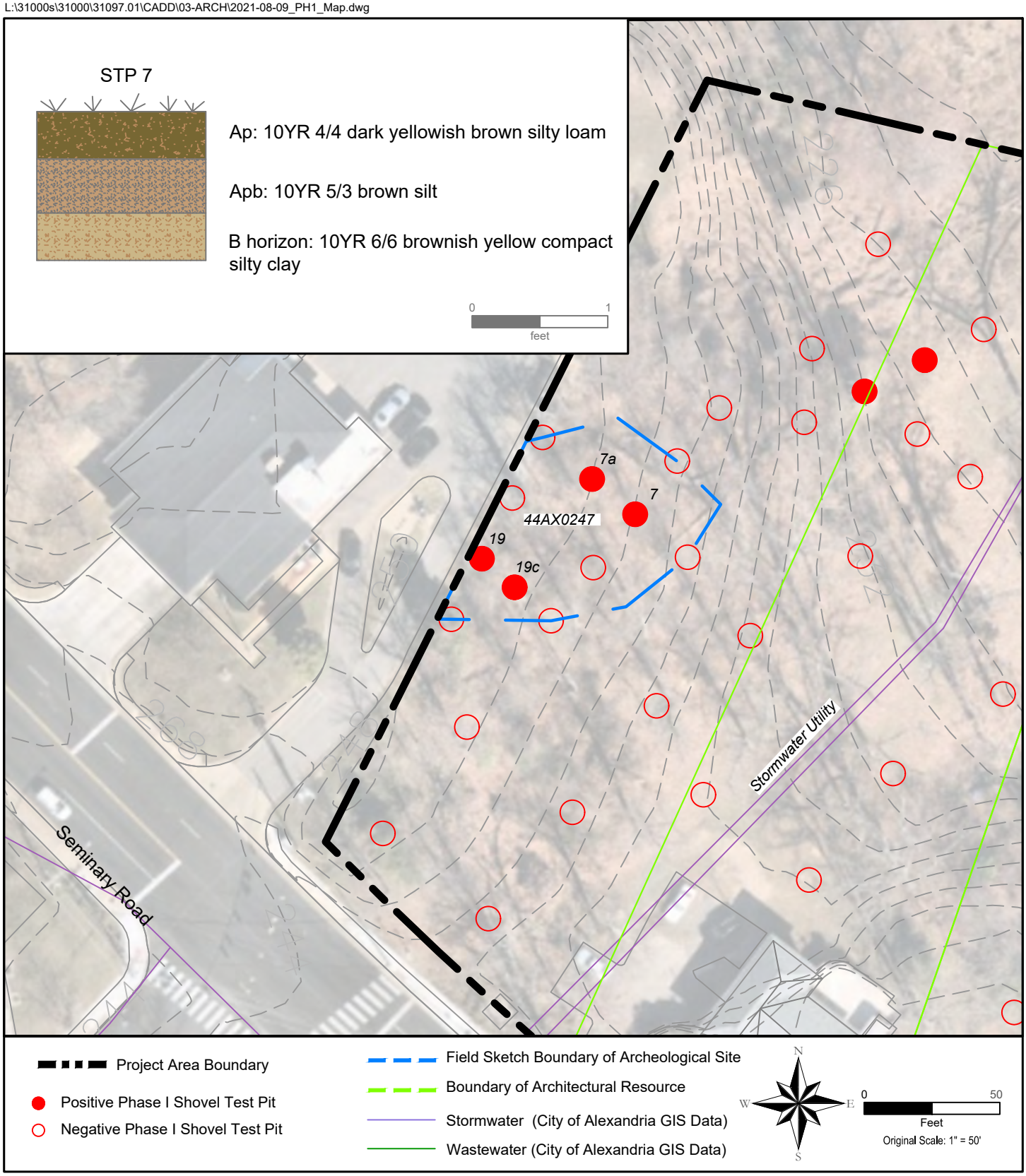


Figure 36: Site 44AX0247 and Representative Soil Profile

Figure 37: Site 44AX0247 Overview, View East

A total of 12 artifacts were recovered from Site 44AX0247 (Table 4), including six of quartz flakes. No temporally diagnostic prehistoric materials were found. The prehistoric component of the site is interpreted as a temporary campsite overlooking a tributary stream. Due to the disturbance (agricultural plowed soils) at the site, there is low potential for intact subsurface features associated with prehistoric occupation.

Table 4: Artifacts Recovered from Site 44AX0247

Artifact Description	Ap	Ap/Apb	Apb
Glass			
tableware		1	
bottle/jar, (ABM)* (post-1910)	4		
unidentified glass		1	
Prehistoric			
quartz decortication flake		1	2
quartz primary reduction flake		1	
quartz biface thinning flake		1	1
Total Site 44AX0247	**4**	**4**	**3**

Six glass sherds were found in three out of the four test pits within the site, with the majority recovered from STP 7a. The glass assemblage included four post-1910 machine-made bottle glass sherds. This small 20th century artifact scatter is interpreted as casual discard.

Very few artifacts were found at the site. All artifacts were recovered from agriculturally disturbed (plowed) soils and no intact contexts are expected. The site is not likely to yield any significant data on prehistoric or historic occupation in Alexandria. Therefore, in our opinion, Site 44AX0247 does not possess significance to Alexandria nor the research potential necessary to for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D. No further work on either site component is recommended.

Site 44AX0248

Site 44AX0248 is situated in the rear yard of 4547 Seminary Road (100-5414). The site sits on a terrace above the tributary stream at the eastern edge of the study area and measures approximately 60 by 50 feet (Figures 39 and 39). The yard consists of cut grass cleared of most vegetation, encircled by a chain-link fence dividing the yard space from the neighboring property to east, and a steep wooded slop to the north (see Figure 38).

Figure 38: Site 44AX0248 Overview, View North

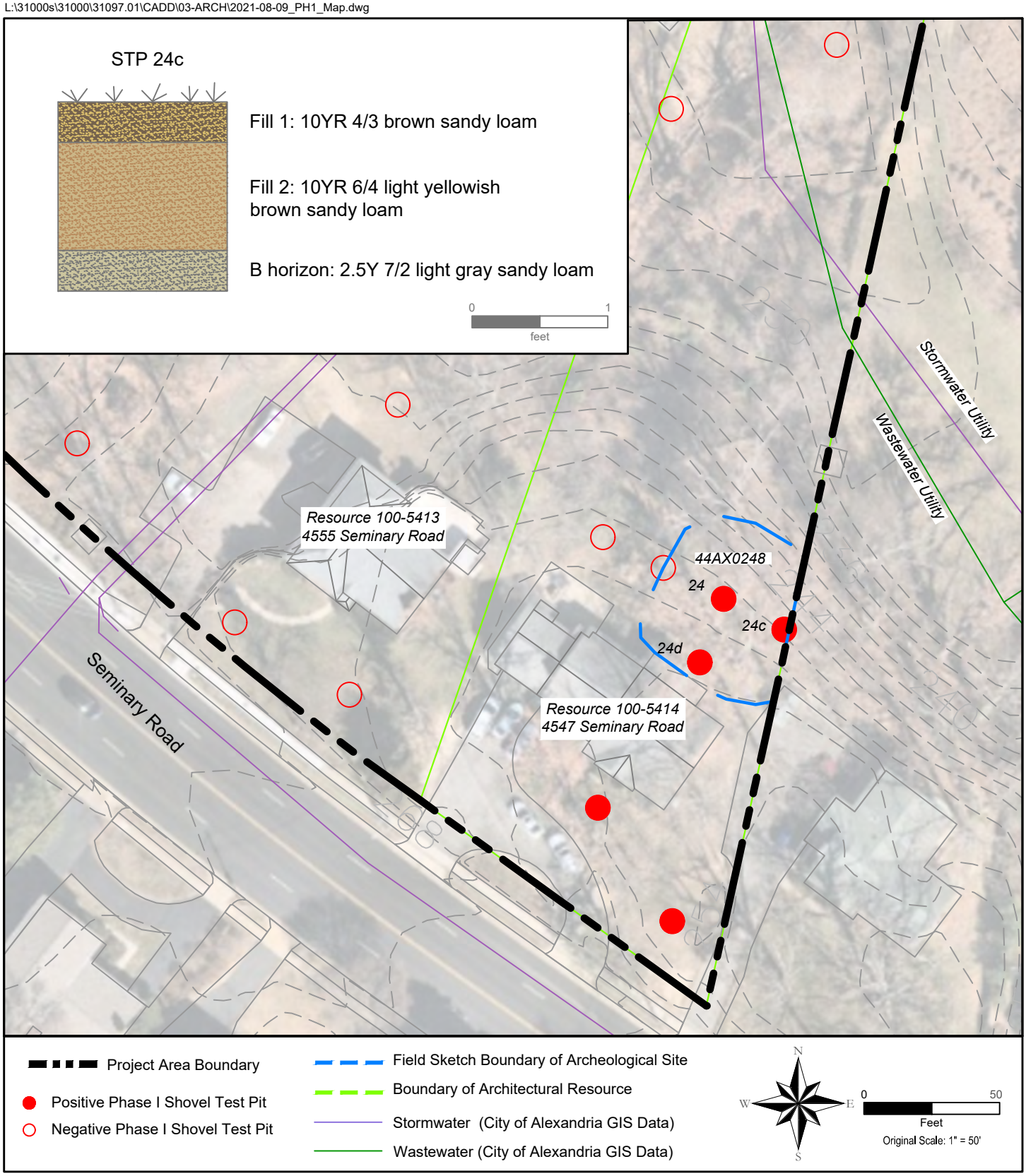


Figure 39: Site 44AX0248 and Representative Soil Profile

The site was defined by three STPs that yielded historic artifacts, by the existing mid-20th development on the site and the topography. Two out of the three test pit profiles exhibited fill soils; the profile of STP 24c shows two fills overlying the subsoil (B horizon) (see Figure 38). Based on the artifacts recovered, it is possible that these fills are historic in nature, although more likely disturbed to some extent during the construction of the dwelling on the property.

STP 24c

Fill 1: 0-0.3 feet below surface - [10YR 4/3] brown sandy loam
Fill 2: 0.3-1.1 feet below surface- [10YR 6/4] light yellowish brown sandy loam
B horizon: 1.1-1.4 feet below surface - [2.5Y 7/2] light gray sandy loam

A total of 22 historic artifacts were recovered at Site 44AX0248 (Table 5). The artifact assemblage is functionally diverse, containing ceramics, bottle glass sherds, windowpane fragments, one post-1790 cut nail, and some brick fragments, which suggests the location of a nearby dwelling.

Table 5: Artifacts Recovered from Site 44AX0248

Artifact Description	Ao/Fill	Fill 2	Ap
Ceramics			
whiteware (1820-1900+)	1	2	
redware		1	
stoneware (post-1805)			1
yellowware (1830-1940)	1		
Glass			
bottle, bottle/jar	2		1
bottle, clear manganese (1880-1915)			1
bottle/jar, (ABM)* (post-1910)	3		
unidentified glass		2	
windowpane, lime soda (post-1864)		2	
Metal			
nail, cut (post-1790)		1	
Miscellaneous			
brick**		3	
charcoal**		1	
Total Site 44AX0248	**7**	**12**	**3**

*automatic bottle machine
**discarded

Most artifacts were from fill contexts, but the origin of the fill is not clear, as it may have been deposited in this location during the construction of the house at 4547 Seminary Road or may have been dumped here at some point from just off the property line. Our documentary research indicated that no dwellings were constructed on the property until the 20th century; however, a historic dwelling was located on the adjacent property at 4539 Seminary Road according to late 19th century maps. (see Figure 9). It is therefore possible that the fill contexts are associated with activities on the adjoining property, which sits on the same landform as Site 44AX0248 (see Figure 39).

Due to modern disturbances on the property, the disturbed contexts with unclear origins for the fill deposits, and limitations of testing caused by the natural topography and modern development, additional excavation within the site is not likely to yield any significant data on the historic occupation of the site. Therefore, it is our opinion that Site 44AX0248 is not of significance to Alexandria, nor is eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D. No further work is recommended.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia, conducted a *Documentary Study* (archival research) and an *Archaeological Evaluation* (Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation) on the of ±2.8-acre Seminary Road Properties, located at 4547, 4555, and 4575 Seminary Road in the City of Alexandria, Virginia. The work was conducted in anticipation of the planned redevelopment of the property.

The goal of the documentary study was to provide a contextual study of the prehistory and history of the property, focusing on evaluating the potential for locating intact archeological resources. The study area was found to have a moderate to high probability of containing prehistoric artifact deposits likely related to temporary camps and lithic workshops. There is a moderate probability of the study area containing 19th century archeological features, potentially including Civil War related resources. The construction of the two dwellings in the mid-20th century signifies a high probability of identifying 20th century resources associated with the structures. The amount of disturbance caused by the 20th century development is likely localized to the southern portions of the property, near Seminary Road and the two buildings. The natural topography does not appear to have been extensively altered.

An *Archaeological Evaluation* of the property was recommended to determine the nature and location of archeological resources on the property and to assess their integrity and determine their significance under local significance criteria.

The subsequent archeological fieldwork was conducted in July 2021 and resulted in the recordation of two architectural resources, 100-5413 and 100-5414, and the identification of two new archeological sites, 44AX0247 and 44AX0248 (Figure 40).

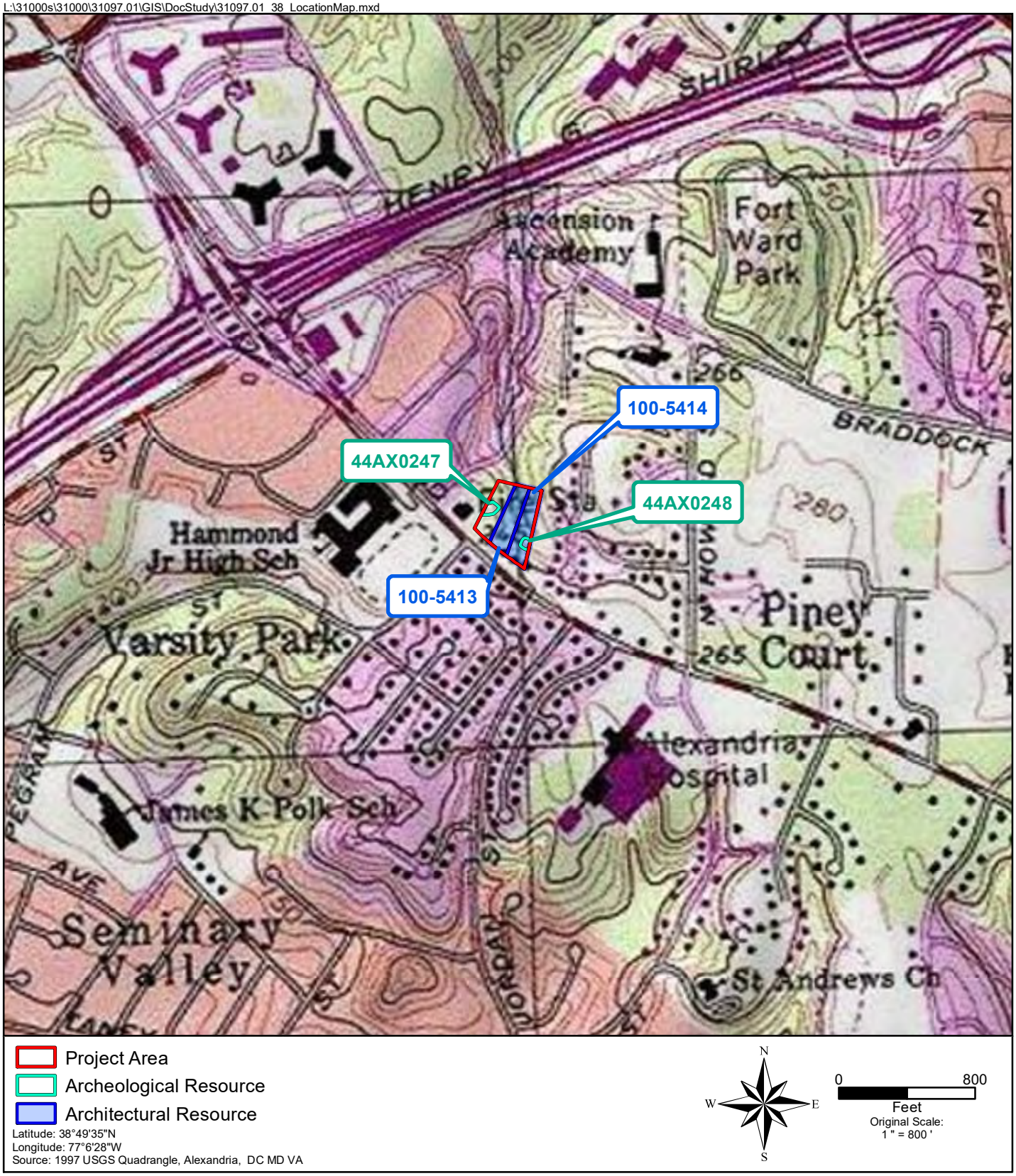


Figure 40: Location of Newly Recorded Historic Resources

DHR Resource 100-5413 and 100-5414 are mid-20th century ranch style dwellings located at 4555 and 4547 Seminary Road, respectively. While the resources have retained their historical integrity, neither possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C (or D). Neither resource was evaluated under Criterion A or B.

Site 44AX0247 is a multicomponent site containing a lithic scatter with no temporally diagnostic artifacts, and a 20th century artifact scatter. The lithic scatter likely represented a short-term camp selected for its location on a terrace above a tributary stream of Lucky Run. All artifacts were recorded from a disturbed (plowed) context. In our opinion, Site 44AX0247 is not considered eligible for the NRHP. No additional archeological work is recommended.

Site 44AX0248 represents the remains of a historic dwelling. Historic records do not identify any structures on the property prior to the mid-20th century. However, a dwelling is visible in the 1878 Hopkins map on the property immediately to the east of the study area (see Figure 10). Given the site's location along the property boundary and its disturbed contexts, it is likely that 44AX0248 is associated with the destruction of a structure on the adjoining property. Since all the artifacts came from disturbed contexts, it is our opinion that 44AX0248 is not considered eligible for the NRHP. No additional archeological work is recommended.

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City of Alexandria land tax records
City of Alexandria personal property tax records
Fairfax County birth and marriage records
Fairfax County Deed Books
Fairfax County land tax records
Fairfax County slave schedules
Fairfax County personal property records
Fairfax County Will Books
Northern Neck Land Grants
United States Bureau of the Census
United States Senate Records

APPENDIX I
Chain of Title

Chain of Title for Seminary Road Properties

Prior to Subdivision: 1741 to 1941

DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	NOTES	BOOK AND PAGE
6/7/1941	Samuel B Moore et al	Ralph B and Alice Campbell	3.9 acres	Fairfax DB X14: 6
3/1/1926	K May Donaldson	Samuel B Moore	39.83 acres	Fairfax DB R9: 327
3/13/1917	David J Howell (executor of William Gibson's estate)	K May Donaldson	39.83 acres	Fairfax DB D8: 582
11/15/1889	Elizabeth A Watkins (widow of David G Watkins)	William Gibson, M.D.	Lot 4 of Beale Howard's estate; 20 acres 70 poles	Fairfax DB I5: 247
03/15/1844	John Bright and Ann Bright	David Watkins	Lot 4 of Beale Howard's estate	Fairfax DB I3: 145
01/04/1831	John A. Longden and Elizabeth Longden	John Bright	Lot 4 of Beale Howard's estate; 20 acres 70 poles	Fairfax DB Z2: 329
12/7/1804	Baldwin Dade and Catherine Dade	Beale Howard	52 acres and 22 poles	Fairfax DB G2: 261
05/01/1792	William Henry Terrett	Baldwin Dade	2 tracts of land; "containing three hundred acres and also all that tract of parcel of the land adjoining "	Fairfax DB X1: 570
02/07/1755	William Henry Terrett I	William Henry Terrett II	"tract of land containing nine hundred & eighty acres also another tract of land containing one hundred and twelve acres"	Fairfax WB B1: 181
1/28/1741	Proprietor of the Northern Neck, Thomas, 6th Lord Fairfax	William Henry Terrett	982 acres between Holmes Run and Four Mile Run	Northern Neck Land Grants E: 412

4575 Seminary Road: 1941 to Present

DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	NOTES	BOOK AND PAGE
2/18/1962	Emma Beale Gray	City of Alexandria	.831 acres	Alexandria DB 572: 95
6/24/1955	Ralph B Campbell and Alice E Campbel1	Emma Beale Gray	.831 acres	Alexandria DB 410: 167
4/15/1955	Ralph B Campbell and Alice E Campbel1	City of Alexandria	4452.11 ftsq for Seminary Road expansion	Alexandria DB 406: 285
6/7/1941	Samuel B Moore et al	Ralph B and Alice Campbell	3.9 acres	Fairfax DB X14: 6

4555 Seminary Road: 1941 to Present

DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	NOTES	BOOK AND PAGE
10/1/2019	David J. and Marsha A. Jablonski	Alexandria Housing Development Corp.	40,062 ftsq (.91 acres)	Alexandria 190014066: 37
6/21/2007	David J Jablonski	David J and Marsha A Jablonksi	Deed of Gift for joint poperty ownership; 40,062 ftsq (.91 acres)	Alexandria 070016148: 531
3/20/2006	Jing Wei Shieh Munoz and William Munoz	David Jablonski	40,062 ftsq (.91 acres)	Alexandria 060007946: 606
6/24/2004	Abed Abughannam, et.al	Jing Wei Shieh Munoz and William Munoz	40,062 ftsq (.91 acres)	Alexandria 040027042: 222
8/8/2003	Abed Abughannam	Abed Abughannam, et al	Deed of Gift for joint poperty ownership; 40,062 ftsq (.91 acres)	Alexandria 030034918: 5
7/22/2003	Yasmin Sebie	Abed Abughannam	40,062 ftsq (.91 acres)	Alexandria 030030030: 345
6/30/2000	Estate of Roland Knapp	Yasmin Sebie	40,062 ftsq (.91 acres)	Alexandria DB 12268: 170
1994	Ronald Knapp		All real estate evenly divided	Alexandria WB 309: 581
6/16/1969	Ronald C. and Lily G. Knapp	City of Alexandria	sewer line easement	Alexandria DB 716: 257
2/7/1950	Ralph B. and Alice E. Campbell	Ronald C and Lilly G. Knapp	1 acre	Fairfax DB 741:372
6/7/1941	Samuel B Moore et al	Ralph B and Alice Campbell	3.9 acres	Fairfax DB X14: 6

4547 Seminary Road: 1941 to Present

DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	NOTES	BOOK AND PAGE
9/8/1989	Brendan J McCann, Elizabeth C McCann	Sheltered Homes of Alexandria	1 acre	Alexandria DB 1280: 374
2/28/1977	Jerome and Shirley Turk	Brendan James McCann, Elizabeth C McCann, his wife, and Winifred J. Kidwell	1 acre; subject to conveyance to City of Alexandria for street widening and sewer easement	Alexandria DB 851: 53
8/15/1968	William F. and Leah M. Burroughs	Jerome and Shirley Turk	1 acre; subject to conveyance to City of Alexandria for street widening and sewer easement	Alexandria DB 686: 214

10/8/1957	Francis K. and Elisabeth Bagby	William F. and Leah M. Burroughs	1 acre; subject to conveyance to City of Alexandria for street widening and sewer easement	Alexandria DB 460: 117
9/4/1954	Francis K. and Elisabeth Bagby	City of Alexandria	2456.56 square feet along the north side of Seminary Road	Alexandria DB 389: 522
12/26/1950	James B. and Pauline M. Saunders	Francis K. and Elisabeth Bagby	1 acre	Farifax DB 833: 506
8/12/1946	Ralph B. and Alice E. Campbell	James B. and Pauline M. Saunders	2 acres	Fairfax DB 502:469
9/8/1989	Brendan J McCann, Elizabeth C McCann	Sheltered Homes of Alexandria	1 acre	Alexandria DB 1280: 374
2/28/1977	Jerome and Shirley Turk	Brendan James McCann, Elizabeth C McCann, his wife, and Winifred J. Kidwell	1 acre; subject to conveyance to City of Alexandria for street widening and sewer easement	Alexandria DB 851: 53
8/15/1968	William F. and Leah M. Burroughs	Jerome and Shirley Turk	1 acre; subject to conveyance to City of Alexandria for street widening and sewer easement	Alexandria DB 686: 214
10/8/1957	Francis K. and Elisabeth Bagby	William F. and Leah M. Burroughs	1 acre; subject to conveyance to City of Alexandria for street widening and sewer easement	Alexandria DB 460: 117
9/4/1954	Francis K. and Elisabeth Bagby	City of Alexandria	2456.56 square feet along the north side of Seminary Road	Alexandria DB 389: 522
12/26/1950	James B. and Pauline M. Saunders	Francis K. and Elisabeth Bagby	1 acre	Farifax DB 833: 506
8/12/1946	Ralph B. and Alice E. Campbell	James B. and Pauline M. Saunders	2 acres	Fairfax DB 502:469
6/7/1941	Samuel B Moore et al	Ralph B and Alice Campbell	3.9 acres	Fairfax DB X14: 6

APPENDIX II
Artifact Inventory

SEMINARY ROAD PHASE I
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Isolated Finds

STP 22, Fill, Lot 1

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 honey amber cylindrical bottle sherd, duraglas stippling, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
- 1 pale aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 1 unidentified clear spall

STP 23, Ap, Lot 2

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

STP 34, C, Lot 3

Glass

- 3 clear cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle sherd (1880-1915)
- 1 unidentified honey amber spall, scratched

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, medial

STP 34b, Ap, Lot 4

Glass

- 1 7-up® green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (post-1934)
- 1 clear multi-sided bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)

Site 44AX0247

STP 07, Ap/Apb, Lot 1

Glass

- 1 unidentified honey amber spall

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz decortication flake, proximal
- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

STP 07a, Ap, Lot 2

Glass

- 4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)

STP 19, Ap/Apb, Lot 3

Glass

1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, rim fragment, scratched

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal

STP 19c, Apb, Lot 4

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, distal
1 quartz decortication flake, distal
1 quartz decortication flake, whole, 24.8 mm x 38.2 mm

Site 44AX0248

STP 24, Ao/Fill, Lot 1

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 yellowware sherds (mend), rim fragment, brown annular decoration exterior, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated

STP 24c, Fill 2, Lot 2

Ceramics

1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed interior and exterior, everted rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
2 whiteware sherds (mend), blue hand painted decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)

Glass

1 unidentified pale aqua sherd, patinated
1 unidentified pale aqua spall, patinated
2 windowpane sherds, lime soda (1864-present)

Metal

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

Miscellaneous

3 brick bat fragments (discarded in field)
1 charcoal fragment (discarded in lab), 0.1 grams

STP 24d, Ap, Lot 3

Ceramics

1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, Albany slipped interior and exterior, hollow vessel (post-1805)

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, heavily scratched
1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle sherd (1880-1915)

APPENDIX III
Cultural Resource Forms

Property Information

Property Names

Name Explanation	Name
Function/Location	House, 4555 Seminary Road

Property Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

Property Addresses

Current - 4555 Seminary Road

County/Independent City(s): Alexandria (Ind. City)
Incorporated Town(s): *No Data*
Zip Code(s): 22304
Magisterial District(s): *No Data*
Tax Parcel(s): *No Data*
USGS Quad(s): ALEXANDRIA

Additional Property Information

Architecture Setting: Urban
Acreage: *No Data*
Site Description:

July 2021: The dwelling is situated on top of a small rise set back approximately 60ft from the sidewalk, facing Seminary Road. The property is accessed from a paved driveway along the west side of the building. The yard is primarily mowed grass, with some mature deciduous trees in the side and back yard.

Surveyor Assessment:

July 2021: The resource has retained its historic integrity and does not appear to have undergone any major external modifications. It is a common example of mid-20th century ranch style housing found throughout the region. While it is old enough to be considered historic according to DHR guidelines, the building does not possess sufficient significance to be considered individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under any criteria.

Surveyor Recommendation: Recommended Not Eligible

Ownership

Ownership Category	Ownership Entity
Private	*No Data*

Primary Resource Information

Resource Category: Domestic
Resource Type: Single Dwelling
NR Resource Type: Building
Historic District Status: *No Data*
Date of Construction: Ca 1958
Date Source: Local Records
Historic Time Period: The New Dominion (1946 - 1991)
Historic Context(s): Domestic
Other ID Number: *No Data*
Architectural Style: Ranch
Form: *No Data*
Number of Stories: 1.0
Condition: Excellent
Threats to Resource: Development
Architectural Description:

July 2021: The resource is a one-story, four-bay, brick dwelling. It is a mid-century ranch style house with a central entryway, a side gabled roof crossed with a hipped roof extension with asphalt shingles and an exterior brick end chimney. The façade faces Seminary Road and is accessed from a staircase and paved path leading from the driveway. The front door is sheltered by a small, hipped roof extension supported by one decorative cast-iron column. The east elevation has two additional entryways providing access from the driveway to the walk-out basement level

of the building. The south elevation has a secondary entryway which opens onto a back porch which is covered with stone pavers and supported by a brick retaining wall.

Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Wood Frame	Brick	American/Common Bond
Chimneys	Exterior End	Brick	Strecther Bond
Porch	Portico/Entry Porch	Cast Iron	Cast Metal Supports
Roof	Complex	Asphalt	*No Data*

Secondary Resource Information

Secondary Resource #1

Resource Category: Domestic
Resource Type: Shed
Date of Construction: 2009Ca
Date Source: Map
Historic Time Period: Post Cold War (1992 - Present)
Historic Context(s): Domestic
Architectural Style: No discernible style
Form: *No Data*
Condition: Fair
Threats to Resource: Development
Architectural Description:

July 2021: The resource is located at the back of the property, about 200ft to the north of the primary resource. It is a modern, prefabricated shed clad in vinyl siding, with asphalt shingle on its gambrel roof. The structure is only one bay with the main entrance, overgrown in vines, is on the south elevation.

Number of Stories: 1
Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Wood Frame	Vinyl	Vertical Board
Roof	Gambrel	Asphalt	*No Data*

Historic District Information

Historic District Name: *No Data*
Local Historic District Name: *No Data*
Historic District Significance: *No Data*

CRM Events

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: *No Data*
Investigator: Kathleen Schneider
Organization/Company: Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Date: 7/12/2021
Dhr Library Report Number: *No Data*
Project Staff/Notes:

No Data

Project Bibliographic Information:

"Seminary Road Properties: Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation" Thunderbird Archeology, 2021.

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

No Data

Property Notes:

No Data

Property Information

Property Names

Name Explanation	Name
Function/Location	House, 4547 Seminary Road

Property Addresses

Current - 4547 Seminary Road

County/Independent City(s): Alexandria (Ind. City)
Incorporated Town(s): *No Data*
Zip Code(s): 22304
Magisterial District(s): *No Data*
Tax Parcel(s): *No Data*
USGS Quad(s): ALEXANDRIA

Property Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

Additional Property Information

Architecture Setting: Urban
Acreage: *No Data*
Site Description:

July 2021: The resource is situated on a small rise set back approximately 60ft from the sidewalk, facing Seminary Road. The property is accessed from a paved driveway which creates an arch through the front yard of the building. The front and backyard space are primarily mowed grass; the backyard is enclosed by a chain link fence to separate it from a steep slope descending to the back of the property.

Surveyor Assessment:

July 2021: Local records indicate that the building underwent extensive interior alterations since it was constructed. Little evidence of external renovations is visible except in the western bay of the building, which was originally a garage but has since been enclosed. Besides this alteration, the resource has retained its historic integrity and does not appear to have undergone any other major external modifications. It is a common example of mid-20th century ranch style housing found throughout the region. While it is old enough to be considered historic according to DHR guidelines, the building does not possess sufficient significance to be considered individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under any criteria.

Surveyor Recommendation: Recommended Not Eligible

Ownership

Ownership Category	Ownership Entity
Local Govt	*No Data*

Primary Resource Information

Resource Category: Domestic
Resource Type: Single Dwelling
NR Resource Type: Building
Historic District Status: *No Data*
Date of Construction: 1958
Date Source: Local Records
Historic Time Period: The New Dominion (1946 - 1991)
Historic Context(s): Domestic
Other ID Number: *No Data*
Architectural Style: Ranch
Form: Rectangular
Number of Stories: 1.0
Condition: Good
Threats to Resource: Development
Architectural Description:

July 2021: The resource is a one-story, six-bay, brick, mid-century ranch style dwelling. The building has a side gable, asphalt shingle roof with

Snapshot

Date Generated: August 10, 2021

Site Name: No Data
Site Classification: Terrestrial, open air
Year(s): No Data
Site Type(s): Artifact scatter, Lithic scatter
Other DHR ID: No Data
Temporary Designation: Site 44AXxxx1

Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

Locational Information

USGS Quad: ALEXANDRIA
County/Independent City: Alexandria (Ind. City)
Physiographic Province: Coastal Plain
Elevation: 236
Aspect: Facing North
Drainage: Potomac
Slope: 2 - 6
Acreage: 0.110
Landform: Terrace
Ownership Status: Local Govt
Government Entity Name: No Data

Site Components

Component 1

Category: Industry/Processing/Extraction
Site Type: Lithic scatter
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
DHR Time Period: Pre-Contact
Start Year: No Data
End Year: No Data
Comments: No Data

Component 2

Category: Domestic
Site Type: Artifact scatter
Cultural Affiliation: Other
DHR Time Period: Post Cold War, Reconstruction and Growth, The New Dominion, World War I to World War II
Start Year: No Data
End Year: No Data
Comments: No Data

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

No Data

Informant Data:

No Data

CRM Events

Event Type: Survey:Phase I

Project Staff/Notes:

John P. Mullen, M.A, RPA - Principal Investigator
Kathleen Jockel Schneider, MAA/MHP - Architectural Historian/Field Supervisor

Project Review File Number: No Data

Sponsoring Organization: No Data

Organization/Company: Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

Investigator: John P. Mullen, M.A, RPA

Survey Date: 7/16/2021

Survey Description:

July 2021: The Phase I field methodology included one hundred percent pedestrian reconnaissance, surface reconnaissance, and shovel testing to locate and define boundaries of archeological sites. Shovel testing was done at 25 to 50 foot intervals with all excavated soils screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens following the Virginia Department of Historic Resources Guidelines (Revised 2017).

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Other	7/12/2021 12:00:00 AM	Wooded Lot

Threats to Resource: Development

Site Conditions: Site Condition Unknown

Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing

Specimens Collected: Yes

Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

Glass
4 bottle/jar, automatic bottle machine (post-1910)
1 tableware
1 unidentified glass
Prehistoric
3 quartz decortication flake
2 quartz biface thinning flake
1 quartz primary reduction flake

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: Thunderbird Archeology

Permanent Curation Repository: Alexandria Archaeology

Field Notes: No

Field Notes Repository: No Data

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Reports: Yes

Survey Report Information:

Seminary Road Properties
(4547, 4555, and 4575 Seminary Road)
Alexandria, Virginia
Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation
July 2021
Kathleen Jockel Schneider, MAA/MHP and John P. Mullen, M.A, RPA

Survey Report Repository: Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

DHR Library Reference Number: No Data

Significance Statement: The site is a multi-component site containing a lithic scatter dating to an unknown period of prehistory and a historic artifact scatter. The site was recorded in a plowed context on the edge of a terrace overlooking a former tributary stream to Lucky Run. A small amount of quartz debitage with no diagnostic artifacts were recovered in the mixed contexts with glass sherds dated to the 20th century. Due to the plowed disturbance of the site, there is low potential for intact subsurface features. Additional excavations within the site are not likely to yield any significant data on prehistoric or historic occupation in Alexandria. Therefore, it is our opinion that the site does not possess the research potential necessary to recommend listing in the NRHP.

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: Recommended Not Eligible

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data

Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

a front gable bay and an interior brick chimney. The façade has a central entryway covered by a projection of the side gable roof, supported by two decorative cast-iron columns. To the west of the entryway is a bay-window; to the east is a decorative stone bay, projected out from the rest of the façade with a front gable roofline. All the trim is painted a shad of light blue, including the cast-iron columns and the window frames. The entryway is made accessible by a ramp with cast iron handrails. On the north elevation there are two additional entries and a screen-in porch with a shed roof. A sidewalk wraps around the side of the house, connecting the driveway to the fenced in backyard.

Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
Foundation	Not Visible	Concrete	Block
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Wood Frame	Brick	American/Common Bond
Chimneys	Interior Central	Brick	Strecther Bond
Porch	Portico/Entry Porch	Cast Iron	Cast Metal Supports
Roof	Side Gable	Asphalt	*No Data*

Secondary Resource Information

Historic District Information

Historic District Name: *No Data*
Local Historic District Name: *No Data*
Historic District Significance: *No Data*

CRM Events

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: *No Data*
Investigator: Kathleen Schneider
Organization/Company: Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Date: 7/12/2021
Dhr Library Report Number: *No Data*
Project Staff/Notes:
No Data
Project Bibliographic Information:
"Seminary Road Properties: Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation" Thunderbird Archeology, 2021.

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:
No Data
Property Notes:
No Data

Snapshot

Date Generated: August 10, 2021

Site Name: No Data
Site Classification: Terrestrial, open air
Year(s): No Data
Site Type(s): Dwelling, single
Other DHR ID: No Data
Temporary Designation: Site 44AXxxx2

Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

Locational Information

USGS Quad: ALEXANDRIA
County/Independent City: Alexandria (Ind. City)
Physiographic Province: Coastal Plain
Elevation: 250
Aspect: Facing North
Drainage: Potomac
Slope: 2 - 6
Acreage: 0.060
Landform: Terrace
Ownership Status: Local Govt
Government Entity Name: No Data

Site Components

Component 1

Category: Domestic
Site Type: Dwelling, single
Cultural Affiliation: Euro-American
DHR Time Period: Antebellum Period, Civil War, Early National Period, Post Cold War, Reconstruction and Growth, The New Dominion, World War I to World War II
Start Year: No Data
End Year: No Data
Comments: No Data

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

No Data

Informant Data:

No Data

CRM Events

Event Type: Survey:Phase I

Project Staff/Notes:

John P. Mullen, M.A, RPA - Principal Investigator
Kathleen Jockel Schneider, MAA/MHP - Architectural Historian/Field Supervisor

Project Review File Number: No Data

Sponsoring Organization: No Data

Organization/Company: Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

Investigator: John P. Mullen, M.A, RPA

Survey Date: 7/16/2021

Survey Description:

July 2021: The Phase I field methodology included one hundred percent pedestrian reconnaissance, surface reconnaissance, and shovel testing to locate and define boundaries of archeological sites. Shovel testing was done at 25 to 50 foot intervals with all excavated soils screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens following the Virginia Department of Historic Resources Guidelines (Revised 2017).

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Dwelling, single	7/13/2021 12:00:00 AM	*No Data*

Threats to Resource: Development

Site Conditions: Site Condition Unknown

Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing

Specimens Collected: Yes

Specimens Observed, Not Collected: Yes

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

Ceramics
3 whiteware (1820-1900+)
1 redware
1 stoneware (post-1805)
1 yellowware (1830-1940)
Glass
3 bottle, bottle/jar
3 bottle/jar, automatic bottle machine (post-1910)
2 unidentified glass
2 windowpane, lime soda (post-1864)
1 bottle, clear manganese (1880-1915)
Metal
1 nail, cut (post-1790)

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

3 bricks
1 charcoal

Current Curation Repository: Thunderbird Archeology

Permanent Curation Repository: Alexandria Archaeology

Field Notes: No

Field Notes Repository: No Data

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Reports: Yes

Survey Report Information:

Seminary Road Properties
(4547, 4555, and 4575 Seminary Road)
Alexandria, Virginia
Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation
July 2021
Kathleen Jockel Schneider, MAA/MHP and John P. Mullen, M.A, RPA

Survey Report Repository: Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

DHR Library Reference Number: No Data

Significance Statement: The site appears to be the remnants of a dwelling from the later half of the 19th century. Artifacts were recovered from disturbed contexts, but included windowpane sherds, a cut nail fragment, and a collection of ceramic sherds along side modern artifacts. The site is located on the edge of the project area and likely extends east into the neighboring property. Historic records did not identify any occupation of the property prior to the mid-20th century. However, there was, historically, a dwelling on the adjacent property, to the east

	along Seminary Road. It is likely that the site is associated with activities on the adjoining property. Due to modern disturbances on the property, the disturbed contexts, and limitations of testing caused by the natural topography and modern property boundaries, additional excavation is not likely to yield any significant data on the historic occupation of the site. Therefore, it is our opinion that this site is not considered to be eligible for listing to the NRHP.
Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:	Recommended Not Eligible
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :	No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:	No Data

APPENDIX IV
Qualifications

Kathleen Jockel Schneider, M.A.A./M.H.P.

Architectural Historian/Archeologist

Firm Association **Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. (WSSI)**

Project Assignment
Architectural Historian/ Archeologist

Years of Experience With this firm: 5
With other firms: >1

Education
M.A./2019/ Anthropology/ University of Maryland

M.H.P./2019/ Historic Preservation/University of Maryland

B.A./2016/Archaeology and History/University of Virginia

Registrations & Certifications
2020/HAZWOPER Hazardous Materials Technicians Training

Associations:
Vernacular Architecture Forum

Mrs. Schneider has five years of experience in archaeology and three years of experience in architectural history and preservation planning in the Mid-Atlantic region. She has two graduate degrees in Anthropology and Historic Preservation. In her current position at WSSI she works as an Architectural Historian and as Archeological Crew Chief. During her graduate studies she worked part time with WSSI and as a Graduate Research Assistant on a National Park Service contract requiring archaeological site assessment and property research.

Mrs. Schneider's relevant experience includes:

2018-2019 Massey Complex Master Plan, Fairfax County, VA.

Mrs. Schneider is the assistant preservation planner on a team with Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill (SOM) for the master plan of the 47.8-acre Fairfax County Public Safety Campus, located on county land surrounded by Fairfax City; assisted with preparing a property history of the campus, which includes a 1799 courthouse, 1886 Old Jail, and multiple mid-to-late-20th century, architect-designed county facilities; organized and labeled photographs from the Fairfax County Public Library, Virginia Room (FCPLVR) Photographic Archives; took field notes during survey of low-to-maximum security areas; organized field photographs; assisted in preparing site plans in AutoCAD; assisted with preliminary recommendation regarding eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and Site Analysis; entered data in to the Virginia Cultural Resources Information System (V-CRIS), housed at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR). Preparing for SOM on behalf of the DPWES.

2019 One University, Fairfax County, VA. Mrs. Schneider assisted WSSI's principal architectural historian with the architectural survey of One University Plaza, located between the City of Fairfax and the George Mason University campus. Though it is not yet 50 years old, it was recorded with the DHR because it was the recipient of an American Institute of Architects (AIA) award in 1982 and has a unique, earth-sheltered design. Preparing for RISE: A Real Estate Company of Valdosta, Georgia.

2018 Gallagher Farm Resource Update, Loudon County, VA. Mrs. Schneider assisted in an architectural survey of a 18th century vernacular farmhouse and its secondary buildings. The work was done in accordance to DHR guidelines for the resurvey of the property. It was found that the house and the key secondary buildings had lost their significance under Criteria A and C due to the severity of deterioration for most of the buildings. The architectural resources were therefore recommended ineligible for the National Register.

2018 Lake Anne Fellowship, Reston, VA. Mrs. Schneider assisted WSSI's principal architectural historian with documentation of Lake Anne Fellowship House at 11450 North Shore Drive adjacent to Lake Anne Village Historic District in Reston. She took field notes during photo-documentation, labeled photographs, and prepared the site plan and photographic key in AutoCAD. Prepared for Community Preservation and Development Corporation, an affiliate of Enterprise, of Silver Spring, Maryland on behalf of New Lake Anne House LP.

2018 880 S. Pickett Street Documentary Study, Alexandria, VA. Mrs. Schneider conducted archival research for the documentary study of three properties totaling 7.3 acres in Alexandria, Virginia. The goal was to provide a contextual study of the prehistory and history of the property. Research indicated that there would be a low probability of historic archaeological resource and a moderate to high probability of prehistoric archaeological resources.

John P. Mullen, MA, RPA

Principal Archeologist/Assistant Manager

Firm Association
Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. (WSSI)

Project Assignment
Principal Archeologist

Years of Experience
With this firm: 16
With other firms: 15

Education
MA/Anthropology/The Catholic University of America

BA/Anthropology/University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Registrations & Certifications
2021/Registered Professional Archeologist/16262

2020/8-Hour HAZWOPER Hazardous Materials Technician Review

2009/HAZWOPER 40-hour Hazardous Materials Technician /OSHA/2009060514

Awards:
2016 Brenman Award for Outstanding Professional Archaeologist (City of Alexandria)

Associations:
Council of Virginia Archaeologists

Society for American Archaeology

Mr. Mullen currently serves as Principal Archeologist and Assistant Manager for the Archeology department of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. and has over 30 years of experience in conducting archeological research projects within Virginia and the Middle Atlantic region. He has spent most of his career working on the some of the largest and most complicated urban archeological sites in the City of Richmond, such the Richmond Floodwall, and Tredegar Iron Works, and in the City of Alexandria, where over the last 25 years he has directed such projects as: the Orange & Alexandria Railroad yard (Old Town Village), which became the operational headquarters of the U.S. Military Railroads during the Civil War; the Hotel Indigo site, which contained the remains of the 1755 Carlyle warehouse and the remnants of an 18th-century sailing ship; and most recently at Robinson Landing, which contained the well-preserved remains of a entire late 18th to early 19th century city block. His current responsibilities include management of department staff, overseeing projects at all stages, and interaction with clients and regulatory agencies. Mr. Mullen currently serves on the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) State Review Board.

Mr. Mullen's relevant experience includes

Hotel Indigo (220 South Union) – City of Alexandria, Virginia
Mr. Mullen served as Principal Investigator for the Documentary Study and Archaeological Investigations that were required prior to the construction of this boutique five-story hotel along the historic waterfront of Old Town Alexandria. The archeological work resulted in the discovery of the oldest structural remains found to date in Alexandria: the 1755 public warehouse on Point Lumley; four privies dating to the late 18th to early 19th century, a brick-lined well, and late 19th and 20th century factory and warehouse foundations. The remnant of a colonial-era ship that had been used as the framework to create new land along the Potomac waterfront was found deeply buried in one corner of the site. Mr. Mullen worked closely with the site developer, the City Archaeologist, maritime archeologists from the United States Navy, and the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab to prepare the ship and warehouse timbers for specialized analysis and conservation. Mr. Mullen co-authored both the Documentary Study report and the results of the archeological fieldwork.

Robinson Landing (Robinson South Terminal) – City of Alexandria, Virginia
Mr. Mullen served as Principal Investigator for the Documentary Study and Archaeological Investigations of this city waterfront block, Site 44AX0235. Excavations revealed late 18th to early 19th century residential and commercial buildings foundations, numerous privies with well preserved "night soil", a flagstone and cobblestone portion of the ca. 1780 alley known as the Strand, a brick sidewalk with stone curbs, the foundations and intact wood floorboards of the ca. 1783 Hooe's Warehouse and the foundations from the ca. 1851 Pioneer Mill, which was the largest building in Alexandria at that time and a well-known landmark. Over 100,000 artifacts were recovered from the site. Additionally, evidence of 18th and 19th century wharves and other structures by which land was created within the original course of the Potomac were extant beneath the foundations. The remains of three vessels were integrated into the network of bulkhead and crib wharves; the ships appear to date to late 18th century.