

# Shirley Gardens

City of Alexandria, Virginia

WSSI #22039.05

## Documentary Study & Archaeological Evaluation

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## ABSTRACT

Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions Inc. (WSSI) of Gainesville, Virginia conducted a Documentary Study (archival property research) and an Archaeological Evaluation (Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation) on the Shirley Gardens subdivision property located northeast of the intersection of Seminary Road and Beauregard Street in Alexandria, Virginia.

The property was historically located within Fairfax County, Virginia until it was annexed by the City of Alexandria in 1952. Originally part of the Four Mile Run tract owned by George Washington Parke Custis, it was sold to a widow from Loudoun County named Elizabeth Jackson, who had moved to this area with her son John in the 1820s. It is not clear if the family relied on enslaved labor, like so many of their neighbors. The Jacksons resided on this parcel from at least the 1840s until their subsequent deaths, when the land passed onto various individuals that likely leased the property to tenants in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. In the 1940s, the property was subdivided into 17 lots set along Gaile Street (now Fairbanks Avenue) and Joyce Street. The Deed of Dedication for the Shirley Garden subdivision contained a restrictive racial covenant forbidding the sale to non-Caucasians. On May 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1948—two months after the Shirley Gardens subdivision dedication—the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Shelley v. Kraemer* (1948) that restrictive racial covenants were not enforceable by state law, being an unconstitutional violation of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment's equal protection clause. Our research did not delve into the 20<sup>th</sup> century history of each of the parcel and it's not clear if this covenant was followed.

Thunderbird Archeology identified 14 architectural resources and two archeological sites during the Archaeological Evaluation. The mid-20<sup>th</sup> century dwellings along Seminary Road, Fairbanks Avenue, and Foster Avenue were recorded with the Department of Historic Resources (DHR) as 100-5418 through 100-5431. While the resources retain much of their historical integrity, none possess sufficient significance to be considered significant to the City of Alexandria nor eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C (or D). The resources were not evaluated under Criterion A or B. No additional work is recommended.

Site 44AX0250 contains an assemblage of artifacts representative of a late 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century domestic site. The location of the site is in the vicinity of where the historic dwelling stood until the turn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The site contained disturbed contexts and no evidence of surviving cultural features, below or above ground. Site 44AX0251 represents a 20<sup>th</sup> century artifact scatter associated with the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century dwellings located along Fairbanks Ave. All artifacts were recovered from a disturbed (plowed) context and have been interpreted as casual discard.

In our opinion, neither site 44AX0250 nor 44AX0251 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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**PUBLIC SUMMARY**  
**of the Shirley Garden Property**  
**Documentary Study And Archaeological Evaluation**  
**City of Alexandria, Virginia**

**INTRODUCTION**

Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., conducted a Documentary Study (archival research) and an Archaeological Evaluation (Phase I cultural resources investigation) at the Shirley Gardens property, which is located northeast of the intersection of Seminary Road and Beauregard Street in the City of Alexandria, Virginia. The work was required under the City of Alexandria Archaeological Protection Code prior to development of the property and followed a Scope of Work approved by Alexandria Archeology.

**PROPERTY HISTORY**

The Shirley Gardens neighborhood was historically part of the larger  $\pm 1200$ -acre Four Mile Run tract that George Washington purchased from James and George Mercer in 1774, but due to several complications including the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, the death of George Mercer in London in 1784, and several other factors, a final deed solidifying his ownership of the property was not made until 1787.

George Washington died over a decade later, in December 1799 and left the Four Mile Run tract his grandson, George Washington Parke Custis, who maintained ownership of the tract in the ensuing decades, continuing to lease and occasionally sell portions to various persons, and eventually to a widow from Loudoun County, Virginia named Elizabeth Jackson.

*The Jacksons, ca 1830-1889*

Few documents regarding Elizabeth Jackson appear to have survived or located at this time, but she was born in Virginia circa 1787, and married Stiles Jackson in Alexandria, D.C. on December 7, 1808, at the age of 21. The couple had one son, John S. Jackson, at around the time of Stiles' death in 1810. Based on census records, Elizabeth and son John moved from Loudoun County by 1820 to the vicinity of Bailey's Crossroads in Fairfax County.

Elizabeth purchased land on the south side of Seminary Road in 1833 and then in 1839, purchased the 11-acre parcel containing the Shirley Gardens property from George Washington Parke Custis. The deed notes that that the parcel was "now in the actual possession of the said Elizabeth Jackson" (Fairfax County Deed Book E3: 188). This could indicate that they may have been leasing and occupying the land containing the study area at that time.

In 1840, the first year of Jackson ownership, Elizabeth Jackson was taxed for an 11-acre, 14 pole parcel "of Custis" on "old leesburg road" which included a building or buildings worth \$165. She was also taxed for three other parcels she owned, none of which were assessed a value for buildings.

In 1846, John S. Jackson placed an advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette offering the sale of what appears to be the study property. The advertisement describes a property of about 12 acres, four

miles distant from Alexandria, with a two-story frame dwelling, outbuildings, a well, and “a large number of fruit trees, of almost every description. Jackson’s farm is further described in the 1860 U.S. Agricultural Census, as having \$400 worth of livestock including two each of horses, milk cows, and cattle, 40 sheep, and four hogs. The farm raised a variety of produce including rye (81 bushels), Indian corn (100 bushels), oats (200 bushels), wool (120 pounds), peas and beans (15 bushels), Irish potatoes (125 bushels) sweet potatoes (4 bushels), butter (200 pounds), hay (5 tons), and \$200 in garden produce for market. The farm was valued at approximately \$4000.

### *The Terretts, ca 1889-1919*

In 1889, John S. Jackson (approximately 80 years old), sold all the land he had inherited from Elizabeth Jackson (including the study property), as well as an additional  $\pm$ 2-acre tract he had purchased himself, to Hattie V. Terrett, the daughter of neighbor Thomas Terrett, Sr. Tax records in 1895 show Hattie Terrett in possession of a 61-acre tract with \$200 worth of buildings and improvements,

presumably representing the former Jackson dwelling and outbuildings.

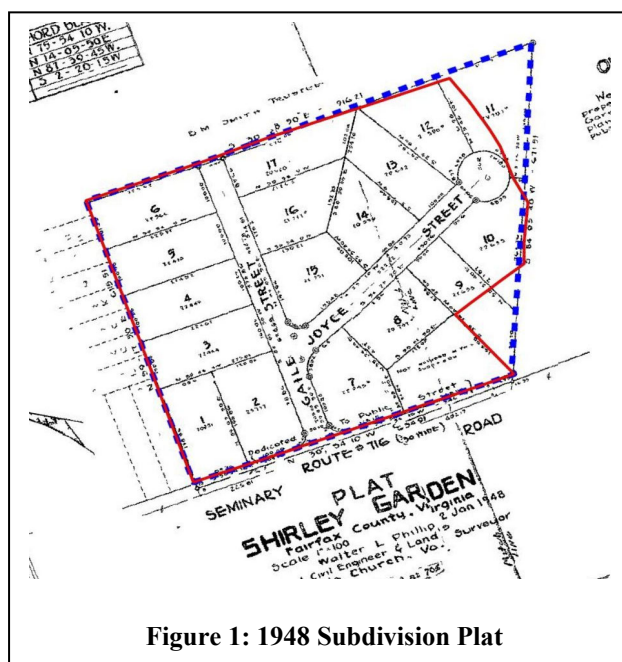
Hattie Terrett did not own the property for long and it passed to her father when she died intestate, unmarried, and childless. He in turn died intestate in January 1909 and it was sold at auction following a chancery cause to Hattie’s older brother, Thomas Terrett Jr.

Tax records throughout the Terrett ownership indicate little improvement and ultimately no value for buildings – suggesting that the dwelling in the study area stood empty and in deteriorating condition despite its continued appearance on historic maps. Terrett sold the land in 1919 and it changed hands several times until Irvin Payne purchased the property in 1939.

### *The Paynes and Subdivision 1939-1952*

Along with the Terrett family, the Payne’s were long-time residents of the Bailey’s Crossroads vicinity and had operated a store in the community since at least 1910; by 1933, Irvin Payne owned three stores in the county, in Bailey’s Crossroads, Centreville, and Oakton (Robison 2008). Payne most likely purchased the study property as an investment. It is unclear who, if anyone, occupied the property during the decade of Payne’s ownership, but it appears likely that the property was leased to a tenant.

In January 1948, Irvin and Amanda Payne transferred ownership of 10.121 acres of the study area, referred to as Parcel A, to P & O Development Corp., a company run by Payne. Parcel B, the lot surrounding the historic dwelling on the property was not included in the transfer and was retained by Payne. In April 1948, the company filed a Deed of Dedication of the Shirley Gardens subdivision, consisting of 17 building lots set along two new streets, Gaile Street (now Fairbanks Avenue) which connected to Seminary Road and Joyce Street which



**Figure 1: 1948 Subdivision Plat**

forked south from Gaile (Fairfax County Deed Book 622: 266-267).

## RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS

The Deed of Dedication for the Shirley Garden subdivision contained a restrictive racial covenant forbidding the sale to non-Caucasians. On May 3rd, 1948 -- two months after the Shirley Gardens subdivision dedication -- the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Shelley v. Kraemer* (1948) that restrictive racial covenants were not enforceable by state law, being an unconstitutional violation of the 14th Amendment's equal protection clause. Our research did not delve into the 20th century history of each of the parcel and it's not clear if this covenant was followed.

and often by non-Christians. In 1912, legislation allowing localities to enact racial segregation ordinances passed the Virginia General Assembly, but the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Buchanan v. Warley* (1917) that such ordinances were unconstitutional as they did not comport with the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment's equal protection clause (Mapping Inequality 2020a; Oyez.org 2020).

Although municipalities were thereafter barred from establishing or maintaining segregated housing through ordinance, the actions of private individuals were unfettered. The use of racially restrictive covenants became widespread, in which exclusionary clauses such as that found in the Shirley Gardens subdivision dedication were

3. No lot or lots, or any part thereof, or any interest therein, in said subdivision, shall ever be sold, leased, devised or conveyed to or occupied by anyone not a member of the Caucasian Race, nor any firm, corporation, partnership or association whose members are not members of the Caucasian Race, except that this covenant shall not prohibit occupancy by domestic servants of another race in a home of members of the Caucasian Race.

Figure 2: Restrictive Covenant

Racially restrictive covenants such as this had become common throughout the United States by the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, as legal and societal efforts to enforce and maintain racial segregation spread during the Jim Crow era (Kennedy 1959). Although the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution had established equal protection under the law for all people in the United States in 1868, the landmark Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) upheld the constitutional rights of states to engage in legislated racial segregation so long as the quality of the segregated facilities was equal.

States and municipalities sought to ghettoize people of color into undesirable areas and restrict the purchase or occupation of desirable residential property by non-whites,

attached to deeds and effectively denied access by people of color to much of the housing stock in the United States (Kennedy 1959).

The passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, which included what is known as the Fair Housing Act, made discrimination in the sale or rental of a dwelling due to race, color, religion, or national origin illegal, and included a prohibition on indicating a discriminatory preference in advertising a dwelling for rental or sale. This law rendered racially restrictive covenants illegal and marks the official end of the practice.

Our research did not delve into the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century history of each of the parcel and it's not clear if this covenant was followed.

## ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

The probability for locating Native American archeological 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. The study property was positioned at the headwaters of a small unnamed tributary to Four Mile Run prior to alterations in the landscape that occurred in the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century during development of the area. There is a moderate probability that Native American cultural resources are present within the study area, likely related to short-term temporary camp sites.

In the historic period, the study property was located along what was once the main route from Alexandria to Leesburg, Virginia, which was later replaced with the Leesburg Turnpike (modern Route 7) around the turn of the 19th century. The Jackson farmstead was located within the study property prior to 1839 and may have originally been constructed several decades earlier by the Jacksons or a previous tenant.

A mid-19th-century description of the property indicated that a two-story frame dwelling, multiple outbuildings, and a well were located on the property. Based on historic maps, these structures were located near the southwest corner of the property, where a dwelling and outbuildings are shown on historic aerial photographs. Subsurface remnants of the dwelling, outbuildings, and well may persist in this portion of the project area, along with artifacts deposited during the occupation of the farmstead. It is worthy of note that the burial places of Elizabeth and John S. Jackson is not known, and it is possible that they were laid to rest within the project area.

Finally, the property has a high potential of containing historic resources associated with the mid-20th century development.

## ARCHEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

The archeological and architectural fieldwork was conducted in June 2022 on the Shirley Gardens subdivision property. Thunderbird Archeology identified 14 architectural resources and two archeological sites during the Archaeological Evaluation.

The mid-20th century dwellings along Seminary Road, Fairbanks Avenue, and Foster Avenue were recorded with the Department of Historic Resources (DHR) as 100-5418 through 100-5431.



**Figure 3: Representative Architectural Resource**

While the resources retain much of their historical integrity, none possess research potential, rarity, or public value to be considered significant to the City of Alexandria. The dwellings are also not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criteria C (Architecture) or D (Archeology). The resources were not evaluated under Criteria A (History) or B (Important Individuals). No additional work is recommended.

Site 44AX0250 contains an assemblage of artifacts representative of a late 19th/20th century domestic site. The location of the site is in the vicinity of where the historic



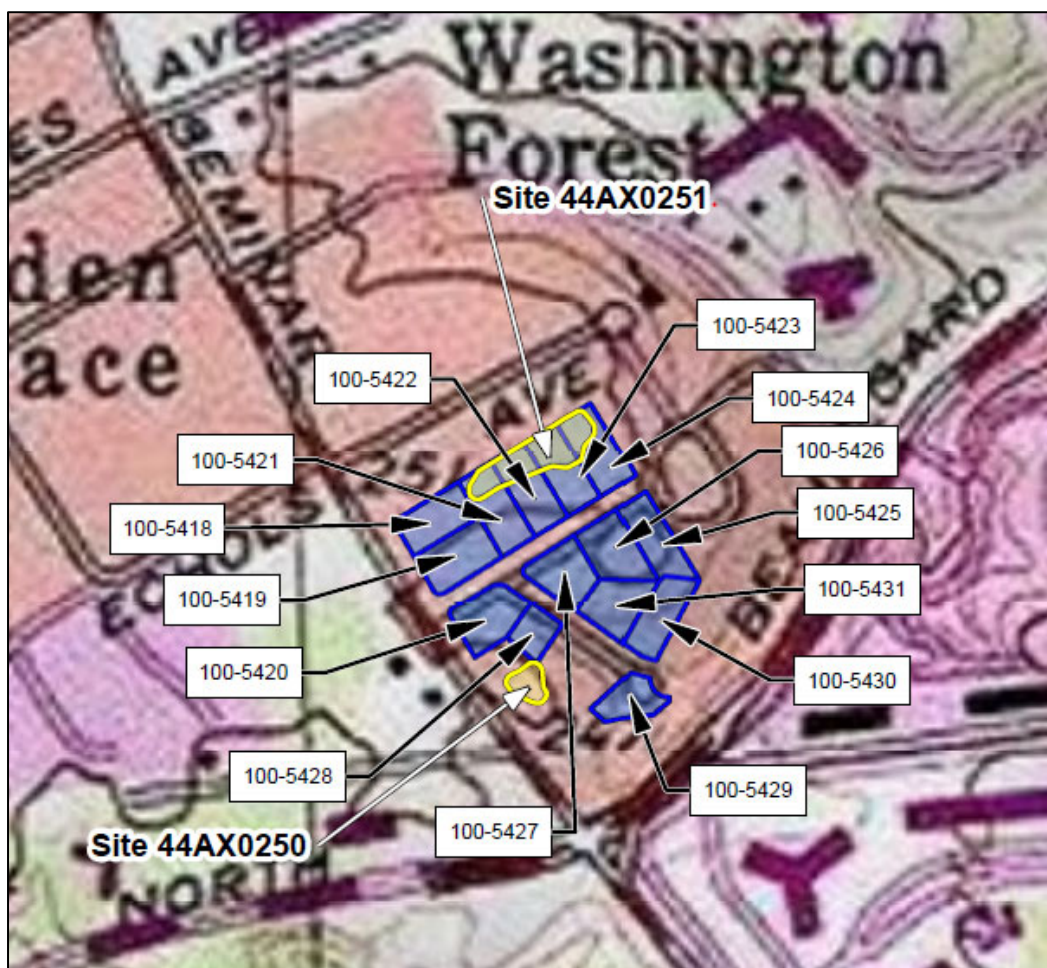
dwelling stood until the turn of the 21st century. A total of 50 artifacts were recovered from the site, including pearlware and whiteware sherds, a cut nail fragment, and bone fragments. While these potentially represent the remains of the Jackson farmstead, the plow zone was a mixed context, which also yielded 20<sup>th</sup> century glass fragments. The site contained disturbed contexts and no evidence of surviving cultural features, below or above ground.

The second site, 44AX0251 represents a 20th century artifact scatter associated with the mid-20th century dwellings located along Fairbanks Ave. A total of 17 artifacts were

recovered – mostly 20<sup>th</sup> century glass sherds, but also includes a button and nail fragment. All artifacts were recovered from a disturbed (plowed) context and have been interpreted as casual discard.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Therefore, neither site 44AX0250 nor 44AX0251 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



**Figure 4: Location of All Historic Resources**



## INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archival *Documentary Study* and *Archeological Evaluation* (Phase I cultural resources investigation) of the ±10-acres Shirley Gardens property located east of Seminary Road north of N. Beauregard Street in the City of Alexandria, Virginia. (Figures 1 and 2). The study area is currently occupied by a mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century residential subdivision. Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia, conducted the study described in this report for Hekemian & Co. of Annapolis, Maryland. The work was required under the City of Alexandria Archaeological Protection Code prior to development of the property and followed a Scope of Work approved by Alexandria Archeology.

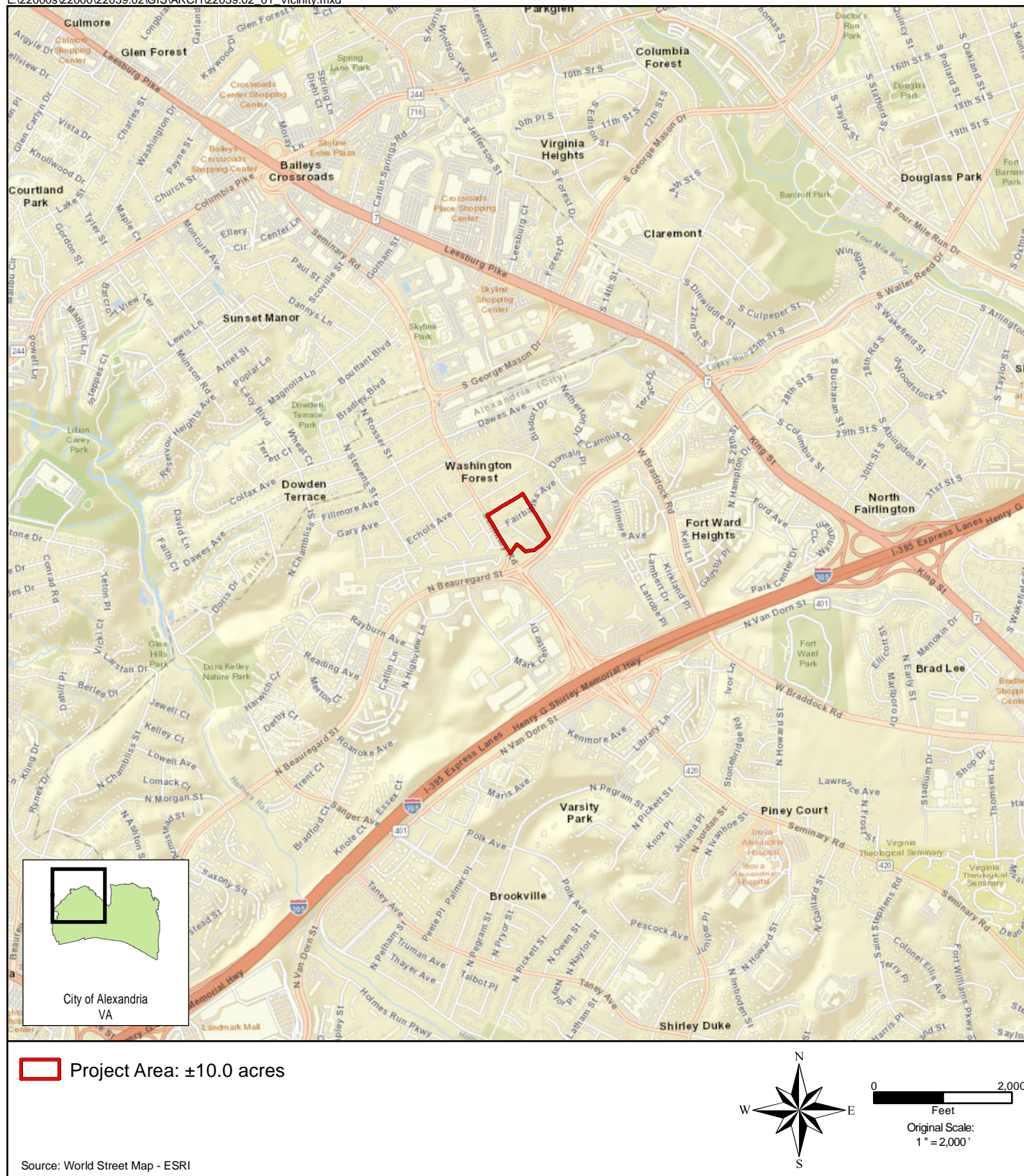
The purpose of the documentary study was to develop a historical context for the interpretation of the land use history of the study area and to identify the potential locations of archeological resources that may be preserved, and ultimately determine if archeological investigations are needed on the property prior to development.

John P. Mullen, M.A., RPA served as Principal Investigator on this project. David Carroll, M.A., RPA and Kathleen Jockel, M.A.A., M.H.P., RPA authored the report. David Carroll conducted the archival research with the assistance of Rebecca Yousaf, M.S.H.P. Bryan Behan and Connor Nye prepared the exhibits. Archival research was conducted at the Fairfax County Historic Records Center and online. Ms. Schneider also conducted the archeological fieldwork with the assistance of Katie Barr, Bria Blackmond, David Coleman, Jonathan Fleming, Lesley Jennings, and Geli Wimer. Elizabeth Waters Johnson, M.A. served as Laboratory Supervisor and Amber Nubgaard, M.A., RPA. conducted the artifact analysis.

The subsequent *Archaeological Evaluation* (Phase I cultural resources investigation) followed a SOW approved by Alexandria Archaeology; the fieldwork was carried out in June of 2022. 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: Spring 2019 Natural Color Imagery**

## 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  $\pm 200$  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 an upland flat overlooking that drains to the north into an unnamed tributary that which eventually flows into Lucky Run at S. Walter Reed Drive and southward into and unnamed tributary of Holmes Run that flows through Winkler Botanical Preserve. Lucky Run flows northeast into Four Mile Run, which eventually empties into the Potomac River at Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport. Holmes Run flows into Cameron Run and into the Potomac River at Belle Haven.

## 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).



Open forests composed of a mix of coniferous and deciduous elements dominated the landscape. 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  $2235 \pm 100$  B.P., or  $285 \pm 100$  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  $480 \pm 80$  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 Savannah 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 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> century. French or Spanish explorers likely observed the Chesapeake Bay earlier in the 16<sup>th</sup> 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 16<sup>th</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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. Either in response to the increased trade, or to earlier Native American hostilities, confederations of former disparate aboriginal groups took place.

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 City [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).

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 18<sup>th</sup> 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.

In 1788, Fairfax County commissioners had been appointed by the Virginia Assembly to select a courthouse site in the vicinity of Ravensworth, a large land grant of 21,996 acres obtained by William Fitzhugh in 1690. After surveying and viewing properties for two acres of land on the east side of the Ravensworth tract, no suitable acreage was found. The Fairfax County Court House was then moved to temporary quarters in the Alexandria market place where the court remained until 1799, when two acres were purchased from Richard Ratcliffe at the junction of Ox Road and a new road known today as the Little River Turnpike (Harrison 1987:321-326; Sweig 1995:4).

An Act of the General Assembly passed on January 14, 1805, established a town on the land of Richard Ratcliffe. This town, covering 14 acres, was laid out in 20 lots to the east and north of the Fairfax Court House and was to be known as the town of Providence. The town excluded one acre of land "with an ordinary, stables and other buildings thereon" in the occupancy of Richard Ratcliffe and four acres donated to the county by Richard Ratcliffe "... on which the courthouse and other public buildings now stand." The act provided that the lots were to be sold at public auction subject to certain conditions. These conditions specified that a dwelling house at least 16 feet square with a brick or stone chimney was to be finished and fit for inhabitation within seven years from the day of sale (Commonwealth of Virginia 1804:81; Shepherd 1838:177).

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).

Martin's *Gazetteer of Virginia* for the year of 1836 describes Fairfax Court House (sic; Providence) as a village of 50 dwelling houses with a population of 200. In addition to the ordinary county buildings, the village included three stores, four taverns, one school, tradesmen dealing in leather goods, blacksmiths, and tailors. Other towns or post offices described in the 1836 *Gazetteer* were Centreville, Dronesville (sic; Dranesville), Pleasant Valley, and Prospect Hill. Two-thirds of the *Gazetteer* description of Fairfax County is devoted to Mount Vernon (Martin 1836:168-171).

The major economic and land impact to the area surrounding Fairfax Court House during the mid-1800s was the establishment of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, proposed to



be routed from the town of Alexandria to Tudor Hall in Prince William County. The railroad was incorporated by an Act of the Virginia Assembly on March 27, 1848 (Commonwealth of Virginia 1848:191-192). The railroad line was completed in October of 1851, running from Alexandria to south of Fairfax Court House and terminating at Tudor Hall (Wilkinson 1969:48).

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).

Throughout the Civil War, the Fairfax Court House, and the Fairfax Railroad Station (on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad line, which had been completed to the area by 1851) were occupied by either Confederate or Union Armies. In June of 1861 there was "... a charge through the streets of Fairfax C.H. before day one morning by a squadron of Federal cavalry...A Confed. co of infy. quartered there [Warrenton Rifles] were completely surprised...their commander, a Capt. Marr, being killed as he came out of a hotel where he had slept" (Alexander 1989:43).

Other troops occupying Fairfax Court House and the town of Providence were those of General Beauregard, commander of the Confederate Army during the First Battle of Bull Run/Manassas (July 21, 1861), who moved his headquarters from Manassas to Fairfax Court house and "... remained there until about 1 November when we moved back to Centreville" (Alexander 1989:65).

The First Battle of Manassas, or Bull Run, was waged southwest of Centreville on the south side of Bull Run in Prince William County on the 18<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> of July 1861. This battle was fought between the forces of Confederate Generals Beauregard and Joseph Johnston and General Irvin McDowell, commander of the United States forces.

In mid-July 1861, General McDowell's Union army was encamped at Centreville, on the north side of Bull Run in Fairfax County. A small detail of Union soldiers was sent on July 18, 1861, to reconnoiter the area around Blackburn's Ford on Bull Run, southeast of the Old Centreville Road. The Union detail met the Confederate army under the command of James Longstreet at Blackburn's Ford and at Mitchell's Ford, a short distance above Blackburn's Ford; during the ensuing skirmish, the Confederates succeeded in turning the Union troops back (Bowman 1985:59).

On the morning of July 21, 1861, McDowell's Union troops were positioned around Sudley Ford on the north side of Bull Run, facing the Confederate army encamped around Manassas Gap Junction. The Union army advanced at the Stone Bridge across Bull Run, intending to strike the left flank of the Confederate army. Confederate Captain Nathan Evans' small brigade of cavalry, posted on the extreme left of the Stone Bridge, engaged the Union army and held the southern position until about noon before falling back to Henry House Hill on the Carter Pittsylvania plantation in Prince William County. Reinforced by Generals Beauregard and Johnston's troops, the Confederates succeeded in driving the Union Army back. The withdrawing Union troops panicked when the main road of retreat toward Washington, D.C., was blocked by an overturned wagon, scattering the troops (Bowman 1985:60).

The defeated Union troops hastily retreated through Centreville, where the wounded were brought for several days after the battle before they were sent to Washington. Captain Robert C. Hill, a Confederate from the Army of the Potomac's 1st Corps, followed the enemy's retreat to Centreville and reported in the evening that "...the Yankees had gone & had left the streets blocked & jammed with abandoned artillery" (Alexander 1989:58).

In November 1862, the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Station, south of the courthouse, was under the provost guard of Brigadier-General Carr; this guard was comprised of the 1<sup>st</sup> Massachusetts, the 2<sup>nd</sup> New Hampshire, and the 26<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania (OR 1887:166). As Provost-Marshal, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Cummings of the 16<sup>th</sup> Vermont Volunteers took possession of the Fairfax Court House on December 14, 1862, replacing his predecessor, General Sigel. In Lieutenant Cummings' letters, he writes, "Nearly all the secesh [residents] have left and their houses are used for hospital purposes...", conveying the message that Fairfax was already, by this time, a picture of desolation after occupation of the court house by the enemy, and now, by the Union troops (The Historical Society of Fairfax County, Virginia, 1989-1990:45, 64-65).

During the year of 1863, a minor skirmish occurred, brought about by Mosby's capture of Union General E.H. Stoughton and his men at their temporary headquarters at Fairfax Court House on the 8<sup>th</sup> of March (Bowman 1985:156). On May 24, 1863, the Confederates captured two trains of cars "... somewhere about the courthouse, that

frightened them [the Union army] so terribly that they went to work and tore up about seven miles of the O.A. railroad..." (Frobel 1992:186).

The Union Army at Fairfax Court House was again attacked on June 27, 1863, by Confederate General J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry, who captured all but 18 of the Union Cavalry troops posted there (Bowman 1985:156).

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 19<sup>th</sup> century, the construction of the trolleys made increased commuter travel possible, although the county maintained its rural character into the 20<sup>th</sup> 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 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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.

## PROPERTY HISTORY

An archival and documentary study was conducted of the ±10-acre Shirley Gardens subdivision property; 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 (Appendix I); 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 II.

**Table 1: Chain of Title for Shirley Gardens Subdivision Property**

DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	NOTES	BOOK AND PAGE
2/26/85	Thomas and Sylvia Alward	City of Alexandria	Parcel B Historic Dwelling Lot	1144:212
2/10/1960	Irvin and Amanda Payne	Thomas and Sylvia Alward	Parcel B Historic Dwelling Lot	509:274
4/26/1948	P & O Development Corp	P & O Development Corp	Parcel A Dedication of Shirley Garden Subdivision	622:263
4/26/1948	Irvin and Amanda Payne	P & O Development Corp	Parcel A Correction of previous deed	622:261
1/19/1948	Irvin and Amanda Payne	P & O Development Corp	Parcel A 10.121 ac	604:370
5/16/1939	John W. Rust, Trustee	Irvin Payne	11 ac 14 poles	L13:387
11/19/1935	I.Q.H. and Jennie Alward	John W. Rust, Trustee	Deed of Ttrust	Z11:160

**Table 1: Chain of Title (Continued)**

11/19/1935	Raymond and Bertha Dean	I.Q.H. Alward	11 ac 14 poles	Y11:586
4/28/1919	Thomas and Maude Terrett	Raymond and Bertha Dean	11 ac 14 poles	K8:395
11/2/1912	C. Vernon Ford, Spec Comm.	Thomas Terrett	5 parcels of land; Parcel 3 consisted of 11 ac 14 poles	O7:309
8/24/1889	John S. Jackson	Hattie V. Terrett	All land owned by Elizabeth Jackson and John S. Jackson totaling 64 ac	I5:327
4/29/1839	George W. P. and Mary L. Custis	Elizabeth Jackson	11 ac 14 poles "now in the actual possession of the said Elizabeth Jackson"	E3:187
1800	George Washington	George Washington Parke Custis	"the tract I hold on four mile run in the vicinity of Alexandria, containing one thousand two hundred Acres"	WB H1:1
12/12/1774, 6/19/1787	James Mercer and George Mercer	George Washington	"all that certain Tract or parcel of Land situate lying and being on four mile run in the County of Fairfax"	Q1:411
1759	John Mercer	James Mercer and George Mercer	A tract consisting of 1168 ac from adjoining tracts purchased from Gabriel Adams and Stephen Gray	Deed not located
5/16/1733	Gabriel Adams	John Mercer	Four Mile Run tract 790 ac	PWC B:45
9/19/1730	Proprietor of the Northern Neck	Gabriel Adams	790 acres adj. Holmes' run and Four Mile Run	NN C:74

The land occupied by the Shirley Gardens subdivision was part of a 1730 grant of land from the Proprietor of the Northern Neck, Thomas, 6<sup>th</sup> Lord Fairfax to Gabriel Adams. The grant was described as 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 C: 74). The study area was located on the southern boundary of the tract, adjacent to a neighboring tract patented by a member of the Terrett family (Figure 3). Three years later, Adams sold the tract to John Mercer (Prince William County Deed Book B: 45). During this time, portions of the tract were likely leased to one or several tenants for the establishment of tobacco farms, which was the primary cash crop of Virginia in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Following the death of John Mercer, the tract passed to his sons James and George Mercer. In 1774, George Washington purchased the tract from James and George Mercer, but due to several complications including the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, the death of George Mercer in London in 1784, and several other factors, a final deed solidifying his ownership of the property was not made until 1787. Following the end of



**Thunderbird**  
Archeology



the Revolution, Washington surveyed the boundaries of the property, which also included an additional adjoining tract increasing the acreage to approximately 1200 (Abbot and Twohig 1995: 201-205).

George Washington died in December 1799, and his will was probated in 1800. In his will, Washington left the Four Mile Run tract to George Washington Parke Custis:

And whereas it has always been my intention, since my expectation of having Issue has ceased, to consider the Grand children of my wife in the same light as I do my own Relations, and to act a friendly part by them; more especially by the two whom we have reared from their earliest infancy -namely- Eleanor Parke Custis, & George Washington Parke Custis...Actuated by the principal already mentioned, I give and bequeath to George Washington Parke Custis, the Grandson of my wife, and my Ward, and to his heirs, the tract I hold on four mile run in the vicinity of Alexandria, containing one thousand two hundred Acres, more or less  
[Fairfax County Will Book H1: 11]

George Washington Parke Custis maintained ownership of the tract in the ensuing decades, continuing to lease and occasionally sell portions to various persons, including a widow from Loudoun County, Virginia named Elizabeth Jackson.

### **Jackson, ca 1830-1889**

Few documents regarding Elizabeth Jackson appear to have survived. She appears to have been born circa 1787 in Virginia, and married Stiles Jackson in Alexandria, D.C. on December 7, 1808 at the age of 21 (Ancestry.com 1997). She and her husband Stiles may have resided on 22 acres of land in Loudoun County that Stiles purchased in 1807; however, this land may have been leased to another party. The couple had one son, John S. Jackson, at around the time of Stiles' death in 1810. In his will proved on April 9, 1810, Stiles Jackson directed his "movable property" to be sold for the payment of his debts, with the remainder of the money to be "put to interest for the use of my wife Elizabeth and her child," who Jackson does not refer to by name throughout the document. Upon reaching the age of majority, the child would receive two-thirds of the sum and Elizabeth the remaining third. Additionally, rents from a property he owned (likely the 22 acres in Loudoun purchased in 1807) were to be applied to the raising and education of the child until the age of maturity, at which time the land could be sold with two-thirds going to the child and the remainder to Elizabeth (Loudoun County Will Book I: 77).

All of the bequeathals to Elizabeth were contingent upon her remaining unmarried, and she remained the widow of Stiles Jackson for the rest of her life. Upon the death of Elizabeth's father-in-law John Jackson in 1821, a portion of the proceeds from the sale of his estate was bequeathed to Stiles and Elizabeth's son John upon his arrival at the age of 21, but no mention of Elizabeth was made (Loudoun County Will Book N: 344).

Based on census records, Elizabeth and son John S. moved from Loudoun County to the vicinity of Bailey's Crossroads in Fairfax County by 1820, when Elizabeth Jackson was enumerated as head of household in Fairfax county with one white male aged 10-15 (her son, John. S. Jackson) and three unknown white females, one aged 16-25, one 26-44, and one over 45 years of age. In 1830, the household of Elizabeth Jackson consisted of her son John S. (white male aged 20-29), a white female aged 30-39, a white female aged 70-79, and a white male aged 40-49. It is uncertain which of these entries represents Elizabeth Jackson, who in 1830 would have been aged approximately 43; she may have been marked in the census as a male aged 40-49 in error, or she may have been recorded as a female aged 30-39. The identities of the other individuals in the household are unknown.

Elizabeth Jackson purchased two parcels of land in 1833 situated west of the study area on the south side of Seminary Road (Fairfax County Deed Book A3: 504), and in 1835 sold the Loudoun land purchased by her deceased husband in 1807 (Loudoun County Deed Book 4C: 405). The purchase of the Fairfax parcels and the sale of the Loudoun parcel occurred relatively shortly after John S. Jackson reached the age of 21 in 1831, triggering disbursements of money to both John S. and Elizabeth according to the wills of Stiles and John Jackson. In 1839, Elizabeth Jackson purchased a parcel of 11 acres and 14 poles from George Washington Parke Custis which contained the study area; this parcel was a part of Custis' inheritance of the Four Mile Run tract from George Washington, and it was noted in the deed that the parcel was "now in the actual possession of the said Elizabeth Jackson" (Fairfax County Deed Book E3: 188).

It is possible that the Jacksons had been occupying the land purchased from Custis since their arrival in Fairfax County prior to the 1820 census; however, no lease or other document has been located, and the initial date of their occupation of the study area is not known. The small parcel that the Jacksons eventually purchased was not discernible in tax records within the larger tract owned by Custis prior to the sale. In 1840, the first year of Jackson ownership, Elizabeth Jackson was taxed for an 11-acre, 14 pole parcel "of Custis" on "old leesburg road" which included a building or buildings worth \$165. She was also taxed for three other parcels she owned, none of which were assessed a value for buildings.

Census data for Elizabeth and John S. Jackson in 1840 could not be located. In 1846, John S. Jackson placed an advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette offering the sale of what appears to be the study property (Figure 4). The advertisement describes a property of about 12 acres four miles distant from Alexandria with a two-story frame dwelling, outbuildings, a well, and "a large number of fruit trees, of almost every description." Jackson identifies the property as that upon which he resided at the time of the advertisement and noted that a desire to "change his business" was the impetus behind the sale. There is no record of a sale taking place.

In the 1850 census, the first census to offer additional detail on all members of the household, Elizabeth Jackson, 66, is listed as head of household residing in the Town of Alexandria with Polly Bontz, 62, and John Jackson, 33, whose occupation is identified as



“none.” When taken in combination with the 1846 newspaper advertisement, it appears that John S. Jackson had sought to leave farming and take up another trade in town, but that the plan may not have met with success. Their neighbors listed in the census include Townsend Baggett, a butcher, W. E. Church, a wheelwright, and John S. Peyton, a livery stable keeper.

From these entries, it is apparent that the Jackson household had moved to Alexandria’s West End, an active community on the outskirts of the city that relied heavily on trade with the city’s hinterlands for its businesses, which included drovers’ inns, livery stables, stock lots, wagon manufacture and repairs, and butchers which supplied Alexandria’s markets (Schweigert 1998). Tax records for the Jackson properties on Old Leesburg Road remain unchanged at this time, showing a value of \$150 for buildings on the ±11-acre parcel.


**R** EAL ESTATE FOR SALE — A RARE  
C HANCE. — The undersigned offers for sale  
the place on which he at present resides, about  
four miles from Alexandria, in Fairfax County,  
Virginia. The improvements consist in a two  
 story FRAME HOUSE, and other out  
buildings. The land is under fence, and in  
a high state of cultivation — a fine well of water  
convenient to the house, and a large number of  
fruit trees, of almost every description. This  
place is about one mile west of the Seminary,  
and is second to none in the state of Virginia for  
health. There are about twelve acres in the  
place, but the land adjoining, can be had at a  
reasonable price. As the undersigned wishes  
to change his business, the above described pro-  
perty can be had at a bargain. For further par-  
ticulars, apply to Lucien Peyton, in Alexandria,  
or to the subscriber on the premises.  
**JOHN S. JACKSON.**  
**Fairfax County, Va., jr 31 — eo3t.**

Figure 4: 1846 Newspaper Advertisement for Sale of the Study Property  
(Alexandria Gazette 1846)

By the time of the 1860 census, John S. Jackson, 50, farmer, is listed as the head of household in Fairfax County. Other members of the household include Elizabeth Jackson, 75, widow, Susan Bontz, 63, housework, and Henry Jackson, 23, farmer. Susan Bontz, like Polly Bontz who resided with the family in 1850, is a relative of Elizabeth (Bontz) Jackson; the identity of Henry Jackson is unknown. Henry may be a son of John S. Jackson from a brief marriage, which remains unknown as the family could not be located in the 1840 census and no record of a marriage involving John S. Jackson has been found at this time. John S. Jackson's marital status was left blank on the form, and Henry Jackson was not listed with the family in the 1850 census. It is also possible that Henry Jackson is a cousin or other relative of John S. Jackson from his father's side, who had come to live at the farm.

The household is listed in the 1860 census next to those of William H. Terrett and Henry Bontz, and near those of Plummer, Lacey, and Green. These same names appear on a map made by Union army engineers during the Civil War of the area around Fort Ward (Figure 5), positively locating the Jackson family as residing within the study area. It appears that after an abortive attempt at taking up a new line of business on Alexandria's West End in the late 1840s, the household returned to their farm near Bailey's Crossroads. The study area is clearly outlined on the Civil War map, with the Jackson dwelling located near the southwestern corner of the property and an orchard at the northern end much as described in the 1846 advertisement for the sale of the property. Tax records for this period were identical to the previous decade, with buildings valued at \$150 standing on the study area parcel.

The position of the Jackson family on the question of secession and their loyalties in the Civil War are uncertain. In 1860, a John L. Jackson is listed next to Henry Bontz in the U.S. Census Slave Schedule, the owner of a male slave two years of age; the household of either Elizabeth Jackson or John S. Jackson is otherwise not associated with either free or enslaved African American individuals in other years for which documents have been located. No enlistment documents were located that could be positively linked to either John S. or Henry Jackson of Fairfax County or Alexandria, Virginia; most individuals for whom data of their age or origin could be located enlisted in central or southern Virginia, were the wrong age, or were African Americans. No record of a Southern Claims Commission case, in which loyal Union-sympathizing individuals could be compensated for losses incurred by the Union army during the war, was located involving the family. Given the household's proximity to Fort Ward, a union fortification, a claim for damages might be expected from a Union sympathizer. It is likely that the Jacksons supported the Southern cause, but this is by no means certain.

The 1860 U.S. Agricultural Census listed John S. Jackson's farm with \$400 worth of livestock including two each of horses, milk cows, and cattle, 40 sheep, and four hogs. The farm raised a variety of produce including rye (81 bushels), Indian corn (100 bushels), oats (200 bushels), wool (120 pounds), peas and beans (15 bushels), Irish potatoes (125 bushels) sweet potatoes (4 bushels), butter (200 pounds), hay (5 tons), and \$200 in garden produce for market. The farm was valued at approximately \$4000.





**Figure 5: 1860's US Army Corps of Engineers Map, Fairfax County, VA**



Elizabeth Jackson died in April of 1870, a widow aged 86, of erysipelas, according to the 1870 mortality schedule of the U.S. Census. No will is on record, and it appears likely that all her property passed to her apparent sole heir, John S. Jackson. The place of her burial is unknown.

The population census of 1870 listed John S. Jackson, 61, farmer, with Henry Jackson, 33, farmer, and Nelson Murry, 11, a mulatto farm hand, living on land worth \$3,060. It is possible that Nelson Murry is the same 2-year-old individual enumerated to “John L. Jackson” in the 1860 slave schedule, and if so, it raises questions concerning the relationship of Murry and the Jacksons which at this time are difficult to answer.

According to the 1870 Agricultural Census, the farm of John S. Jackson had \$320 value in livestock including two horses, one milch cow, one “other cattle”, one sheep, and five swine. The farm produced rye (65 bushels), Indian corn (100 bushels), Irish potatoes (15 bushels), orchard products (\$20), wine (5 gallons), butter (150 pounds), and hay (4 tons), for a total of approximately \$450 total value of farm produce. It is clear that the farm produced a smaller variety and number of products in 1870 than in 1860, perhaps due to a variety of factors including the aging members of the household, and economic depression and scarcity related to the Civil War and its aftermath.

By 1880, the household is reduced to John S. Jackson alone, a 70-year-old farmer, and for the first time identified as a widower. It also appears that in that year, John Jackson was residing to the north of Bailey’s Crossroads; his neighbors in the census record include names such as Maria Bailey that appear in that area on Hopkins’ 1879 map of the vicinity, which also shows no dwellings in the location of the study area, where the dwellings of John Jackson and Thomas Terrett would be expected (Figure 6). The fates and whereabouts of Henry Jackson and Nelson Murry are not known. A Henry C. Jackson of the proper age is listed with his wife Margret, both natives of Virginia, in Owsley County, Kentucky, enumerated next to a second large family of Jacksons from Virginia. It is unclear if this is the same Henry Jackson that resided with John S. Jackson for several decades.

Little information is available for John S. Jackson at this period. The Falls Church district records in the 1880 Agricultural Census does not appear to be available, and tax records indicate the continued presence of buildings worth \$150-\$200 during this period, despite the lack of representation on Hopkins’ map.

In 1889, John S. Jackson, now approximately 80 years old, sold all the land he had inherited from Elizabeth Jackson (including the study property), as well as an additional  $\pm 2$ -acre tract he had purchased himself, to Hattie V. Terrett, the daughter of neighbor Thomas Terrett, Sr (Fairfax County Deed Book I5: 327). In addition to the land, the deed also transferred “all personal property now on said premises, or elsewhere, which he now owns.”

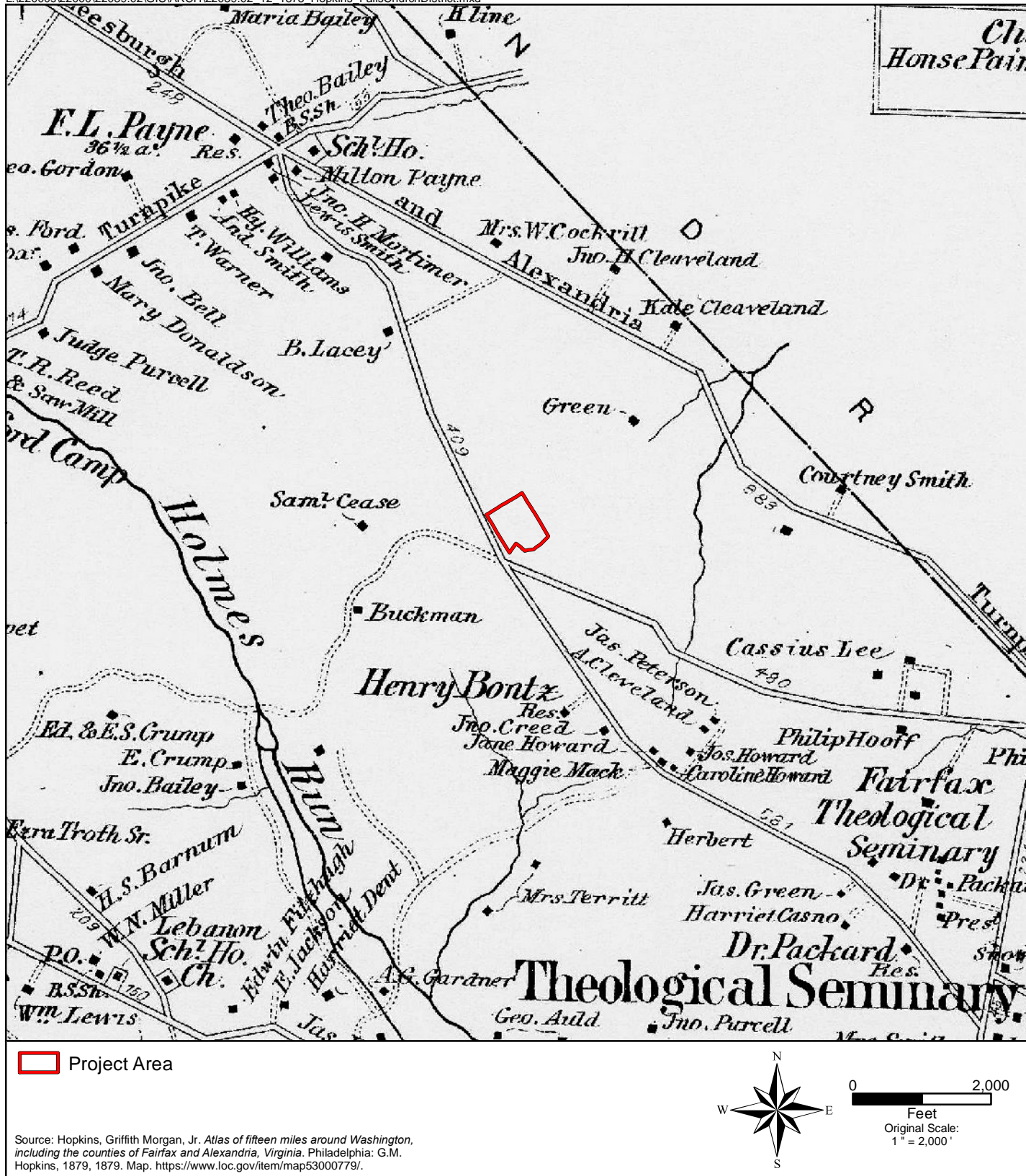


Figure 6: 1878 Hopkins Map, Falls Church District

By transferring what appears to be all his real estate and personal property, John S. Jackson appears to have in effect made his neighbor's young daughter his heir. John S. Jackson died on April 16, 1890, as announced in that day's newspaper: "Died at his home near Bailey's Crossroads this morning, John S. Jackson, in the 81<sup>st</sup> year of his age...funeral from the residence of Mr. Thomas Terrett" (Alexandria Gazette 1890). John S. Jackson left no will, likely due at least in part to having sold most or all of his possessions the previous year.

### **Terrett, 1889-1919**

Hattie V Terrett appears in the 1880 census at the age of nine, living with her father Thomas Terrett, her mother Mary C. Terrett, and five siblings, including Thomas Terrett Jr. At the time of her purchase of the property in 1889, Hattie would have been approximately 18 years old. Very few records survive concerning Hattie Terrett. No birth, marriage, or death record for her could be found at the time of this writing. It is not known if Hattie resided on the study property during her ownership; it is equally possible that she continued living at her father's dwelling a short distance to the east, perhaps leasing the former Jackson land to another to provide herself an income. Tax records in 1895 show Hattie Terrett in possession of a 61-acre tract with \$200 worth of buildings and improvements, presumably representing the former Jackson dwelling and outbuildings.

Hattie Terrett did not own the property for long. By 1901, land tax records indicate that her property was owned by her estate, and no value was assigned to buildings on the property in that year. According to the next deed of sale for the property in 1912, Hattie Terrett died intestate, unmarried, and childless, and her property was transferred to her father Thomas Terrett Sr. He in turn died intestate in January 1909 (Alexandria Gazette 1909). The chancery cause *Nellie R. Terrett vs. William L. Terrett, et. als.* was brought to settle the estate but could not be located or examined for this report. As a result of a decree in that cause, the former Jackson land purchased by Hattie Terrett and inherited by her father Thomas Terrett Sr was sold at auction and purchased by Thomas Terrett Jr., Hattie's older brother, in 1912 (Fairfax County Deed Book O7: 309).

Tax records throughout this period continue to list no value for buildings on the property; however, the 1900 USGS quadrangle shows a dwelling located on the property in the location of the Jackson house, and a second dwelling near the northeastern boundary of the project which may or may not have stood within the project area (Figure 7). The tax records, which show a relatively low and stable value for buildings on the property throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century before the value drops to zero, do not suggest that a second dwelling stood on the property. The lack of building value may indicate that the dwelling stood empty and in deteriorating condition following the death of Hattie Terrett, resulting in a lack of taxable value for the dwelling but its continued appearance on maps. Thomas Terrett may have farmed the property himself, or leased the property, but it appears unlikely that anyone resided within the study property following the death of Hattie Terrett until after the Terrett family sold the land in 1919.



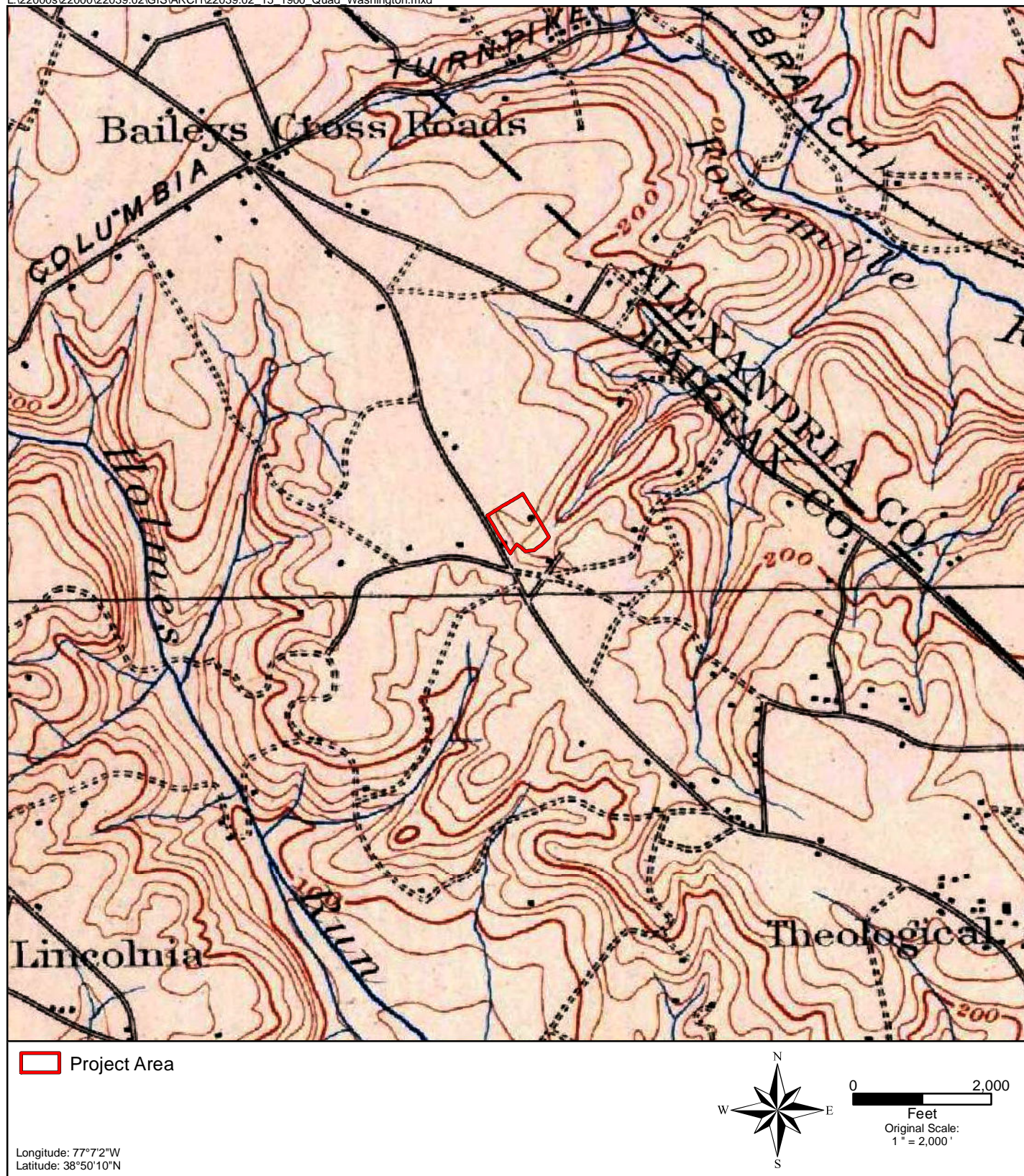


Figure 7: 1900 USGS Quadrangle, Washington, DC-MD-VA

### **Dean, 1919-1935**

In April 1919 Thomas Terrett Jr. and his wife Maude sold the 11-acre, 14-pole property formerly owned by Elizabeth Jackson, John S. Jackson, and Hattie Terrett to Raymond and Bertha Dean (Fairfax County Deed Book K8: 395). Tax records from 1920 until 1930 continue to show no value for buildings on the property, suggesting that the Deans resided elsewhere; however, the Deans owned no other land in the district, and their post office address is given on the tax forms as Alexandria R 5, which appears to have included the vicinity of Bailey's Crossroads.

The 1929 USGS quadrangle continues to show a dwelling in the same approximate location as the Jackson dwelling in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Figure 8). In 1930, the Deans were taxed for buildings worth \$200 on their ±11-acre Bailey's Crossroads tract, an amount which had increased to \$1500 value by 1935. This increase in value may be due at least in part to a general increase in the value of property and buildings as the suburbs began to expand around Washington D.C. and its nearby neighbors, including Alexandria. It remains unclear if the Deans rehabilitated the former Jackson dwelling or constructed a new house in approximately the same location.

### **Alward, 1935-1939**

In November 1935, the Deans sold the study property to I. Q. H. Alward (Fairfax County Deed Book Y11: 586). Alward and Jennie, his wife, placed the property in trust at the time of purchase to John Rust in security for the payment of \$3500 to the estate of Lucy E. Wrenn (Fairfax County Deed Book Z11: 160).

A 1937 aerial photograph shows the property as it was during the Alward ownership (Figure 9). The dwelling is located near the southwestern corner of the property, with several outbuildings visible in the backyard to the northeast. The land along Seminary Road and the northern boundary of the property appears to be under cultivation, and an orchard is visible in the southeastern corner. In May 1939, John Rust, Trustee, sold the property to Irvin Payne due to the default on the terms of the deed of trust (Fairfax County Deed Book L13: 387).

### **Payne and Subdivision, 1939-1952**

Irvin Payne's family were long-time residents of the Bailey's Crossroads vicinity and had operated a store in the community since at least 1910; by 1933, Irvin Payne owned three stores in the county, in Bailey's Crossroads, Centreville, and Oakton (Robison 2008). Payne most likely purchased the study property as an investment. It is unclear who, if anyone, occupied the property during the decade of Payne's ownership, but it appears likely that the property was leased to a tenant.



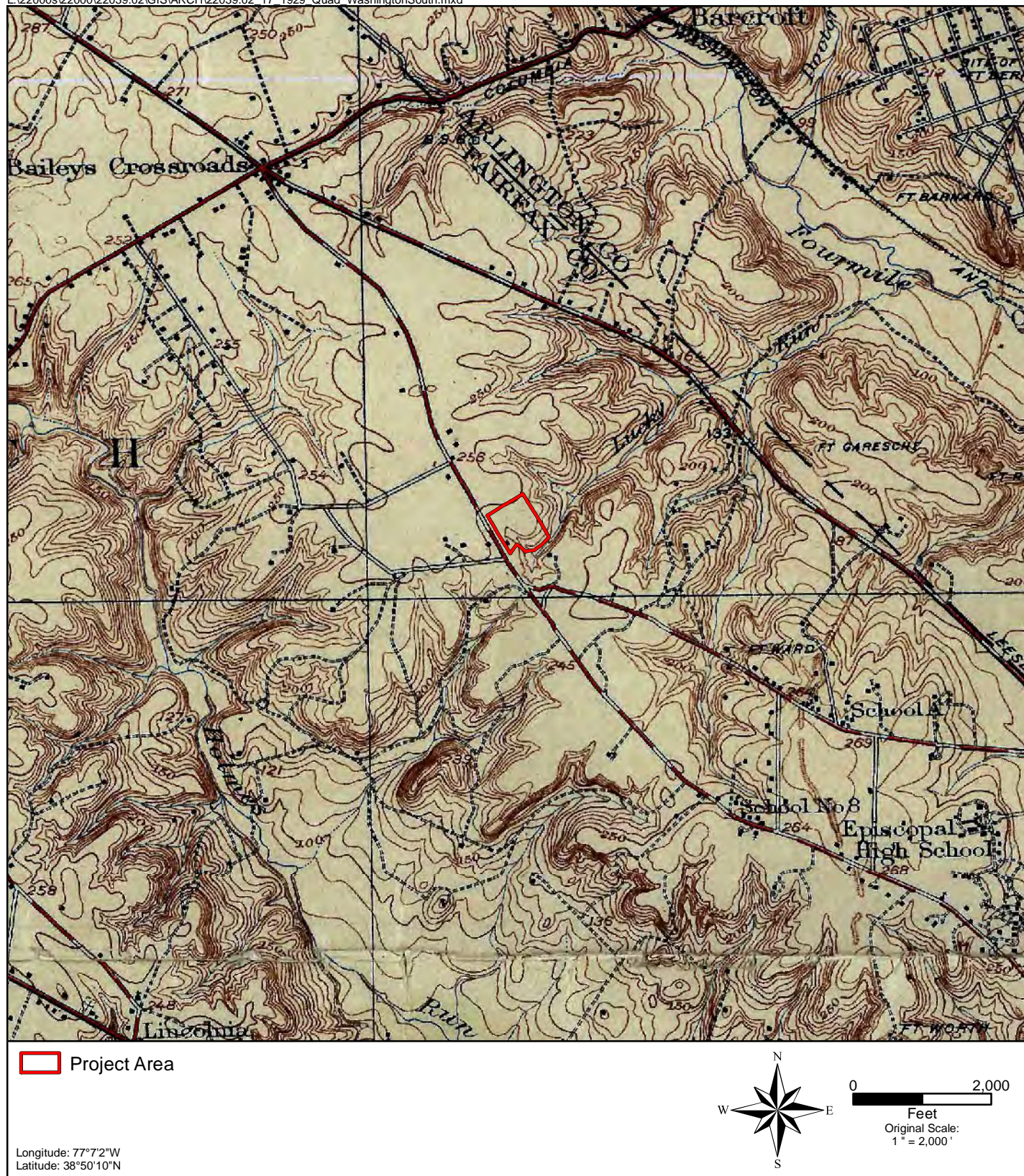


Figure 8: 1929 USGS Quadrangle, Washington South, DC-MD-VA





**Figure 9: Spring 1937 Black and White Imagery**

In January 1948, Irvin and Amanda Payne transferred ownership of 10.121 acres of the study area, referred to as Parcel A, to P & O Development Corp., a company run by Payne as president and A. W. Oliver as secretary (Fairfax County Deed Book 604: 370 and 622: 261). In April, the company filed a Deed of Dedication of the Shirley Gardens subdivision, consisting of 17 building lots set along two new streets, Gaile Street which connected to Seminary Road and Joyce Street which forked south from Gaile (Figure 10; Fairfax County Deed Book 622: 266-267). A lot surrounding the standing dwelling on the property, referred to as Parcel B, was not included in the transfer of property to the development company or the subdivision and was retained by Payne.

The Deed of Dedication outlined several covenants and restrictions on the subdivided land, including restrictions on the plans and specification of dwellings, the number and type of buildings allowed on certain lots, and the barring of commercial, agricultural, and social enterprises within the subdivision. Of note was the following restriction:

3. No lot or lots, or any part thereof, or any interest therein, in said subdivision, shall ever be sold, leased, devised, or conveyed to or occupied by anyone not a member of the Caucasian Race, nor any firm, corporation, partnership or association whose members are not members of the Caucasian Race, except that this covenant shall not prohibit the occupancy by domestic servants of another race in a home of members of the Caucasian Race. [Fairfax County Deed Book 622: 264]

Racially restrictive covenants such as this had become common throughout the United States by the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, as legal and societal efforts to enforce and maintain racial segregation spread during the Jim Crow era (Kennedy 1959). Although the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the U.S. Constitution had established equal protection under the law for all people in the United States in 1868, the landmark Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) upheld the constitutional rights of states to engage in legislated racial segregation so long as the quality of the segregated facilities was equal.

States and municipalities sought to ghettoize people of color into undesirable areas and restrict the purchase or occupation of desirable residential property by non-whites, and often by non-Christians. In 1912, legislation allowing localities to enact racial segregation ordinances passed the Virginia General Assembly, but the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Buchanan v. Warley* (1917) that such ordinances were unconstitutional as they did not comport with the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment's equal protection clause (Mapping Inequality 2020a; Oyez.org 2020).

Although municipalities were thereafter barred from establishing or maintaining segregated housing through ordinance, the actions of private individuals were unfettered. The use of racially restrictive covenants became widespread, in which exclusionary clauses such as that found in the Shirley Gardens subdivision dedication were attached to deeds and effectively denied access by people of color to much of the housing stock in the United States (Kennedy 1959).



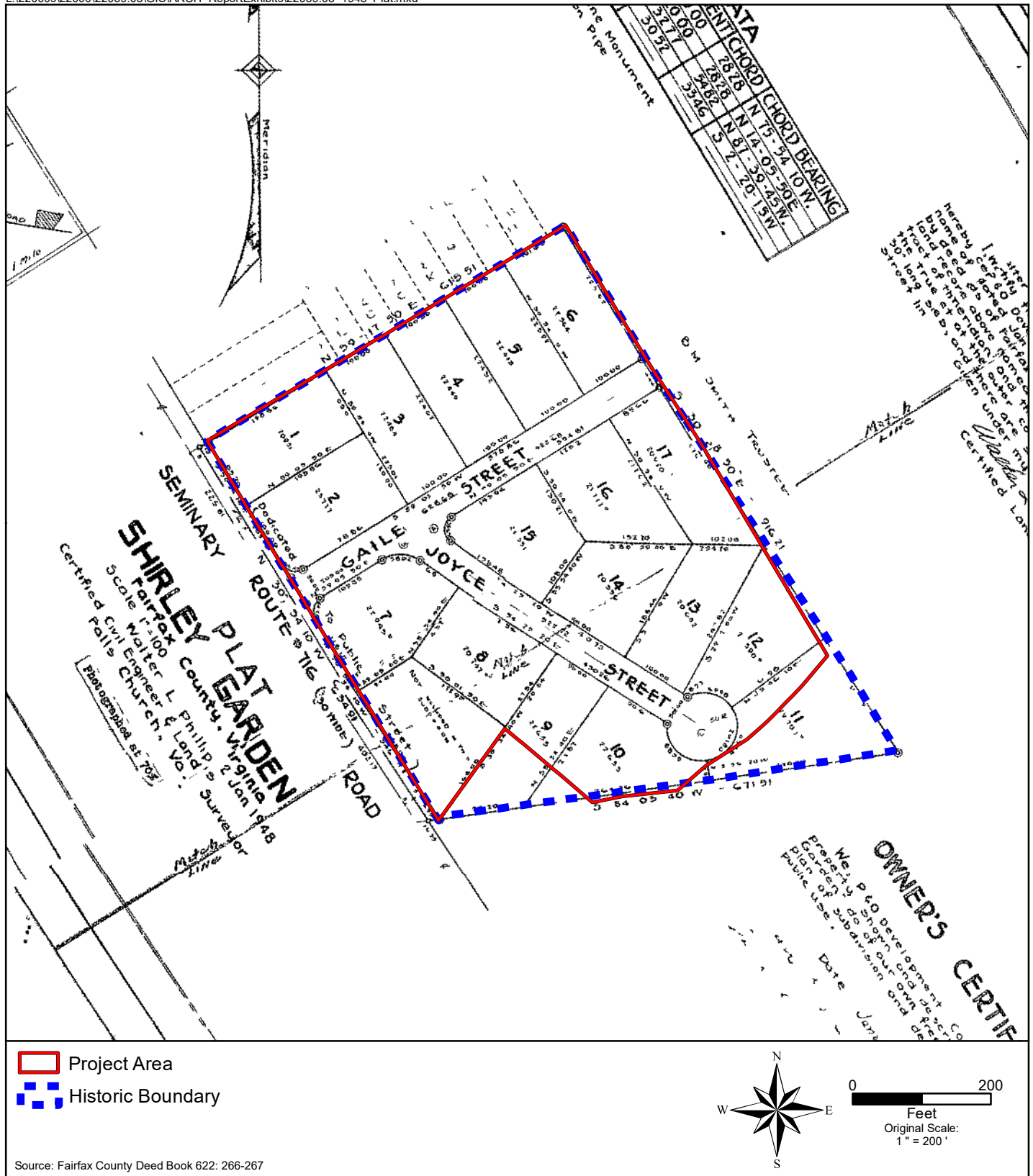


Figure 10: 1948 Fairfax Subdivision Plat

The practices of the federal government-sponsored Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC) exacerbated the housing segregation issue. HOLC was created in the 1930s as part of the New Deal with the purpose of preventing mass home mortgage foreclosures during the Great Depression through refinancing programs. HOLC assigned graded levels of lending risk to neighborhoods, with a marked tendency for designating minority communities at the highest loan risk level. This practice eventually came to be known as "redlining," and the result was the inability of minorities to receive loans for the purchase, construction, or repair of homes in the neighborhoods that they were forced by racial covenants to inhabit.

Degradation of the housing stock and the lowering of property values in these zones was the inevitable outcome, which in turn hampered the ability of people of color to build or maintain generational wealth through the acquisition of property. Numerous follow-on effects included a lower tax base leading to reduced quality of education and services in redlined districts (Mapping Inequality 2020b; Jan 2018).

On May 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1948—two months after the Shirley Gardens subdivision dedication—the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Shelley v. Kraemer* (1948) that restrictive racial covenants were not enforceable by state law, being an unconstitutional violation of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment's equal protection clause. The ruling explicitly did not render the creation or following of restrictive covenants *illegal*, noting that individuals were free to follow them if desired, but could not seek recourse from the law if other individuals saw fit to ignore them. Racially restrictive covenants continued to appear in deeds following the decision, despite their lack of enforceability in court, and housing segregation continued largely unabated for the next two decades (Watt and Hannah 2020)

The passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, which included what is known as the Fair Housing Act, made discrimination in the sale or rental of a dwelling due to race, color, religion, or national origin illegal, and included a prohibition on indicating a discriminatory preference in advertising a dwelling for rental or sale. This law rendered racially restrictive covenants illegal and marks the official end of the practice.

The chains of title for the individual lots within the subdivision were not traced as part of this study. The lots were sold to various individuals and dwellings with designs suitable to the subdivision covenant requirements were erected. A 1949 aerial photograph (Figure 11) shows that dwellings had been constructed along Gaile Street (current Fairbanks Avenue) within one year of the dedication of the subdivision. A description of the existing built environment of the Shirley Gardens subdivision can be found later in this report.

### **Annexation by Alexandria, 1952-Present**

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). At an unknown date, Gaile Street became Fairbanks Avenue and Joyce Street Foster Avenue, the reason for the



**Figure 11: Spring 1949 Black & White Imagery**

change could not be located for this report, but likely concerned an issue with the annexation of the property by Alexandria, or the widespread street name changes that occurred in the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in support of emergency response systems.

Around 1962, portions of Lots 10 and 11 of the Shirley Garden subdivision were ceded for the creation of Beauregard Street, which is shown to be under construction in an aerial photograph from that year (Figure 12). An additional alteration to the southern boundary of the historic Jackson tract occurred with the removal of portions of Lots 9 and 10 for the construction of a roadside diner in the location currently occupied by the Double Apple Lounge. This building is visible in a 1964 aerial photograph, which also shows the subdivision in the form it retains to the time of this report (Figure 13).

Parcel B of the study property, which included the historic dwelling which Irvin Payne retained, was sold in 1960 to Thomas D and Sylvia Alward, the son and daughter-in-law of I.Q.H. Alward who had purchased the property in 1935 (Alexandria City Deed Book 509: 274). According to Thomas Alward's 1998 obituary, he opened a garage in the Bailey's Crossroads area in 1934 that remained open until the time of his death at the age of 89. His wife Sylvia died in 1985, the same year in which the Alwards sold Parcel B to the City of Alexandria (Washington Post 1998; Alexandria City Deed Book 1144: 212). It is uncertain how the City utilized the property. According to Alexandria City's online real estate assessment data, a building on the property worth \$103,600 in 2001 was no longer extant in 2002. The circumstances of the building's demolition are currently unknown.

## **ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

### **Known Cultural Resources Within or Near The Study Area**

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. Forty-one archeological sites and 36 architectural resources have been identified within a one-mile radius of the study area (Tables 2 and 3).

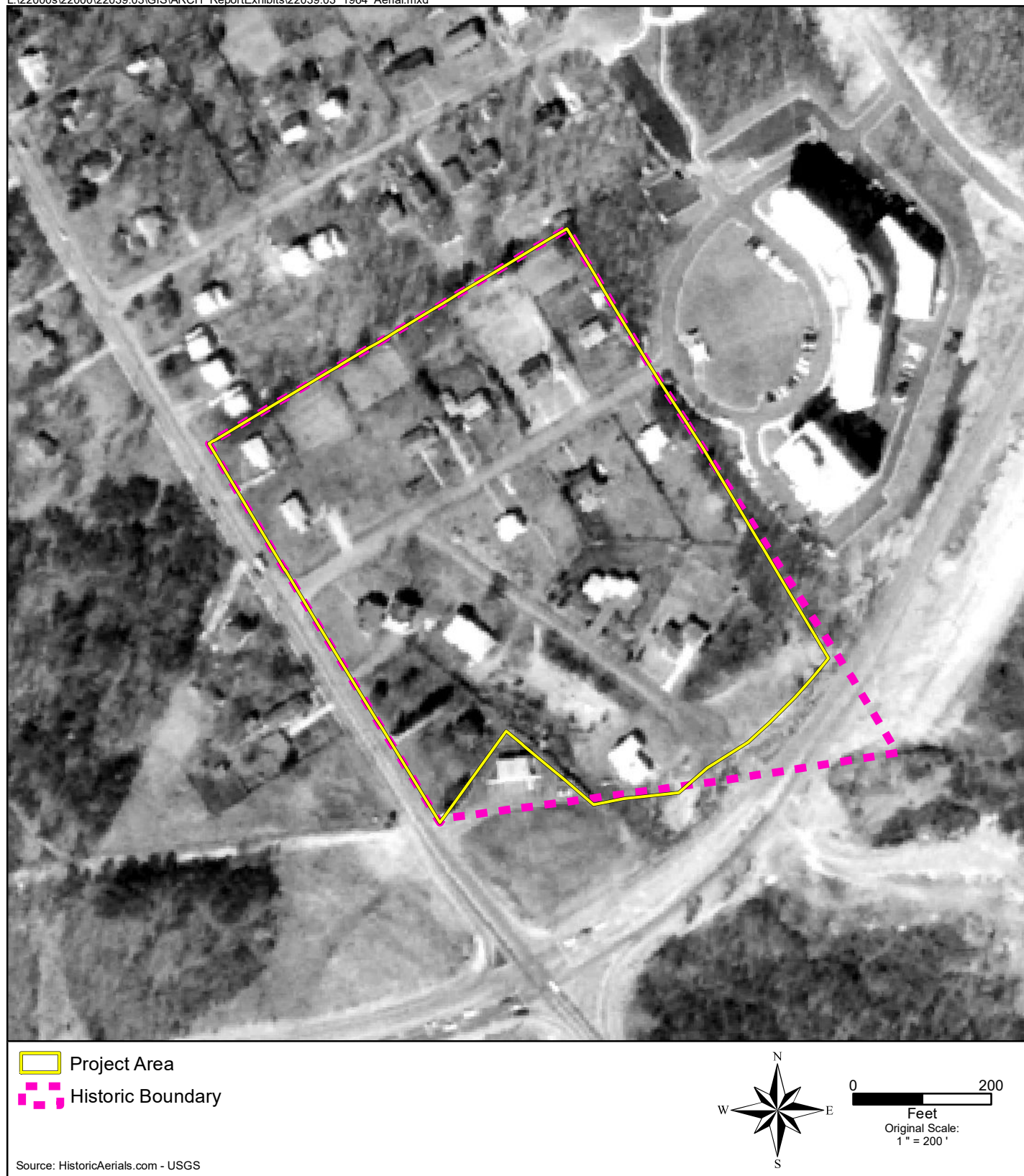
Of the 41 archeological sites within a one-mile radius of the study area, 26 have prehistoric components and 19 have historic components. Most of the recorded prehistoric sites comprised of temporary camps. While most of these sites have not been evaluated, the two that have been were determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Of the historic sites, two are listed on the NRHP: Fort Ward (44AX0090), which contains a cemetery and the Civil War era Fort Ward, and the Fort Ward Barracks (44AX0155).





**Figure 12: Spring 1962 Black & White Imagery**





**Figure 13: 1964 Black & White Imagery**

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

<b>DHR SITE NUMBER</b>	<b>SITE TYPE</b>	<b>TEMPORAL AFFILIATION</b>	<b>NRHP ELIGIBILITY</b>
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
44AX0020	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Evaluated
44AX0023	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Evaluated
44AX0024	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Evaluated
44AX0025	Mill, raceway	19 <sup>th</sup> Century	Not Evaluated
44AX0026	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Evaluated
44AX0031	Artifact scatter, Camp, temporary	Pre-Contact, 19 <sup>th</sup> century, 20 <sup>th</sup> Century; 21 <sup>st</sup> 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-19 <sup>th</sup> century to late-20 <sup>th</sup> Century	NRHP Listed
44AX0121	Cemetery, Military camp	Historic/Unknown	Not Evaluated
44AX0124	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Evaluated
44AX0135	Cemetery	Historic/Unknown	Not Evaluated
44AX0151	Cemetery	3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter of 19 <sup>th</sup> century to late-20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Not Evaluated
44AX0152	Dwelling	2 <sup>nd</sup> half of 19 <sup>th</sup> century to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Not Evaluated
44AX0155	Military base/facility	Historic/Unknown	NRHP Listed
44AX0162	unknown	19 <sup>th</sup> Century	Not Eligible
44AX0163	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Evaluated
44AX0166	unknown	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Evaluated
44AX0167	Dwelling	20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Not Evaluated
44AX0176	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Evaluated
44AX0177	Camp, Dwelling	Prehistoric/Unknown, 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	Not Evaluated
44AX0198	Trash pit, Trash scatter	2 <sup>nd</sup> half of 18 <sup>th</sup> Century, 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	Not Evaluated
44AX0200	Camp, School	2 <sup>nd</sup> half of 19 <sup>th</sup> Century, 1 <sup>st</sup> half of 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Not Evaluated
44AX0203	Unknown	4 <sup>th</sup> quarter of 19 <sup>th</sup> Century, 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Not Evaluated
44AX0205	Lithic workshop	Archaic	Not Evaluated
44AX0236	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact, 2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter of 19 <sup>th</sup> Century to 21 <sup>st</sup> Century	Not Evaluated

**Table 2: Previously Recorded Archeological Sites (continued)**

DHR Site Number	Site Type	Temporal Affiliation	NRHP Eligibility
44AX0241	Camp, Farmstead, Military camp	Pre-Contact, 2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter of 19 <sup>th</sup> Century to 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Not Evaluated
44AX0247	Artifact scatter, lithic scatter	Pre-Contact, 2 <sup>nd</sup> half of 19 <sup>th</sup> Century to 21 <sup>st</sup> Century	Not Evaluated
44AX0248	Dwelling	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> Century to 21 <sup>st</sup> Century	Not Evaluated
44FX1370	Cemetery	Historic/Unknown	Not Evaluated
44FX2876	Multiple Dwellings	20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Not Evaluated

**Table 3: Previously Recorded Architectural Resources within a One Mile Radius of the Study Area**

DHR RESOURCE NUMBER	RESOURCE NAME	TYPE	DATE	NRHP ELIGIBILITY
000-0022	Boundary Markers of the Original District of Columbia	Historic District	1792	NRHP Listing
000-3425	House, 5029 23 <sup>rd</sup> Street South	Single Dwelling	Ca. 1959	
000-5005	House, 5019 Chesterfield Road	Single Dwelling, Shed, Shed	Ca. 1915	
000-5007	House, 5011 Chesterfield Road	Single Dwelling, Shed	Ca. 1910	
000-5008	House, 5023 Chesterfield Road	Single Dwelling	Ca. 1920	
000-5009	Lustron House	Single Dwelling, Garage	Ca. 1947	
000-5010	House, 5007 Chesterfield Road	Single Dwelling, Shed	Ca. 1910	
000-5011	House, 1124 Frederick Street	Single Dwelling, Carport, Shed	Ca. 1949	
000-5012	Garage, 5201 12 <sup>th</sup> Street	Garage, Single Dwelling	Ca. 1960	
000-5013	House, 1112 Forest Drive	Single Dwelling, Garage	Ca. 1947	
000-5014	House, 1117 Forest Drive	Single Dwelling, Garage	Ca. 1949	
000-5772	Fairlington Historic District	Historic District	Ca. 1942	NRHP Listing
000-9416	Columbia Forest Historic District	Historic District	Post 1941	NRHP Listing
000-9700	Claremont Historic District	Historic District	1946	NRHP Listing
000-9701	Virginia Heights Historic District	Single Dwelling	1947	VLR Listing
029-5510	House, 3711 Lacy Boulevard	Single Dwelling	1945	
029-5511	House, 3715 Lacy Boulevard	Single Dwelling	Ca. 1935	
029-5671	House, 1148 South Harrison Street	Single Dwelling	1952	
029-5672	House, 5310 12 <sup>th</sup> Street South	Single Dwelling	1950	
029-5767	Holy Cross Roman Church	Church/Chapel	Ca. 1900	
029-5768	Golden Gate Apartments	Apartment Building	Ca. 1961	
029-5810	Crossroads Place Shopping Center	Shopping Center	1964	

**Table 4: Previously Recorded Architectural (continued)**

<b>DHR RESOURCE NUMBER</b>	<b>RESOURCE NAME</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>TEMPORAL AFFILIATION</b>	<b>NRHP ELIGIBILITY</b>
029-6845	Skyline Center Historic District	Historic District	1975	Eligible
029-6925	Bailey's Crossroads/Springdale	Historic District	Ca. 1950	
100-0113	Fort Ward Park	Fortification/ Military Base	Ca. 1861	NRHP Listing
100-5331	Willow Run Apartments	Complex	Ca. 1962	Potentially Eligible
100-5332	Meadowcreek Lynbrook Apartments	Complex	Ca. 1961	Potentially Eligible
100-5333	Brookdale Apartments	Complex	Ca. 1959	Potentially Eligible
100-5334	Southern Towers	Complex	Ca. 1962	Potentially Eligible
100-5335	Hermitage in Northern Virginia	Nursing Home	1962	Not Eligible
100-5336	Larchmont Apartments	Complex	Ca. 1960	Potentially Eligible
100-5337	Mattress & Furniture Outlet/Car Title Loans	Commercial Building	Ca. 1955	Not Eligible
100-5339	Oakland Baptist Church Cemetery	Cemetery	Ca. 1897	NRHP Listing
100-5400	Church of the Resurrection	Church	1966	Potentially Eligible
100-5413	House, 4555 Seminary Road	Single Dwelling, Shed	Ca. 1958	Not Evaluated
100-5414	House, 4547 Seminary Road	Single Dwelling	1958	

Of the 36 architectural resources within a one-mile radius of the study area, seven are listed on the NRHP and VLR. Six resources are historic districts, with 000-0022 being the boundary markers of the District of Columbia. In addition to these listed resources there are also six resources considered potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP: five mid-20<sup>th</sup> century multi-family residential complexes and a mid-20<sup>th</sup> century church.

### **Existing Conditions and Known Disturbances**

The study area currently contains 14 dwellings located along Fairbanks and Foster Avenues. The houses are set back 50 to 60 feet from the street on relatively large lots for the area and are accessed by gravel or paved driveways (Figure 14). Many of the houses in the subdivision have attached or detached garages as later additions but otherwise appear to be relatively unaltered since their construction. Several dwellings appear to be vacant.

The original subdivision contained two different house types. The first type is located on the north side of Fairbanks Ave; they are four-bay, one-story frame houses with two dormer windows and central entryways (Figure 15). These dwellings have stucco or vinyl siding and side gable, asphalt roofs.





**Figure 14: Fairbanks Ave. Street View, View to South**



**Figure 15: Frame Dwellings North of Fairbanks Ave., View to North**



The second type of house is located on the south side of Fairbanks Ave and on Foster Ave; these are three-bay, one-story brick houses with central entryways and side gable, asphalt roofs (Figure 16). These occupy a smaller footprint than the frame houses north of Fairbanks Avenue.



**Figure 16: Brick Dwellings along Foster Ave., View to Northeast**

Two dwellings at the end of Foster Ave appear to have been constructed at a later date; these houses are frame with a single-story side-gabled section and a split-level front-gabled wing (Figure 17). The 19<sup>th</sup>-century historic house occupied by the Jackson family which stood in the project area prior to the Shirley Gardens development is no longer extant. The lot on which it stood is maintained, but vacant. The curb cut and driveway entry remain visible along Seminary Road (Figure 18).

### **Proposed Construction**

This Documentary Study was prepared in anticipation of the planned redevelopment of the property with a proposed mix of retail, hotel, and residential uses. Although the property will be developed in phases, it is anticipated that the project's limits of disturbance will ultimately include the entire project 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 17: Later Dwelling on Foster Ave., View to West**



**Figure 18: Historic House Lot Entrance on Seminary Road, View to Northeast**



## Potential for Archeological Resources

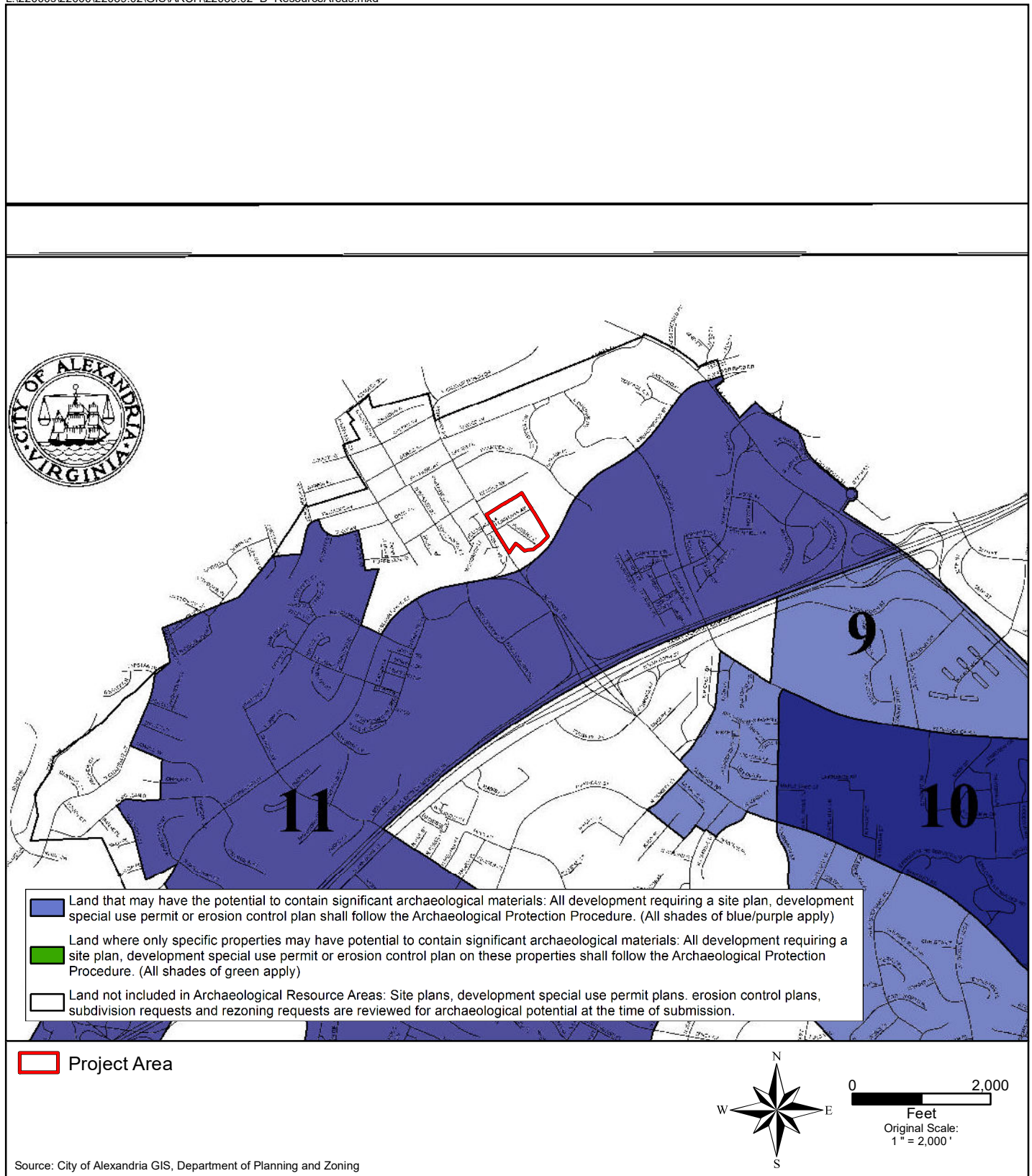
The following presents an assessment of the probability that archeological sites will occur within the study area based on topography, drainage, the presence of roads and historic map projection.

According to the City of Alexandria Archaeological Resource Areas map, the project area is located on land not included in previously defined archeological resource areas and a review of the site's archeological potential is required at the time of submission of Site Plans, development special use permit plans, erosion control plans, subdivision and rezoning requests (Figure 19). The study property is in what was, until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> 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 property was positioned at the headwaters of a small unnamed tributary to Four Mile Run prior to alterations in the landscape that occurred in the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century during development of the area. There is a moderate probability that prehistoric cultural resources are present within the study area, likely related to short-term temporary camp sites or lithic workshops.

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 Leesburg, Virginia, which was later replaced with the Leesburg Turnpike (modern Route 7) around the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Jackson farmstead was located within the study property prior to 1839 and may have originally been constructed several decades earlier by the Jacksons or a previous tenant.



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

A mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century description of the property indicated that a two-story frame dwelling, multiple outbuildings, and a well were located on the property. Based on historic maps, these structures were located near the southwest corner of the property, where a dwelling and outbuildings are shown on historic aerial photographs. Subsurface remnants of the dwelling, outbuildings, and well may persist in this portion of the project area, along with artifacts deposited during the occupation of the farmstead. It is worthy of note that the burial places of Elizabeth and John S. Jackson is not known, and it is possible that they were laid to rest within the project area.

Additionally, the study area is located less than one mile from Fort Ward, one of the several fortifications constructed for the defense of Washington, D.C. during the Civil War. A military camp site and African American cemetery were recorded immediately west of the study property on the opposite side of Seminary Road. No evidence for or against potential military use of the project area during the Civil War was found during the current study.

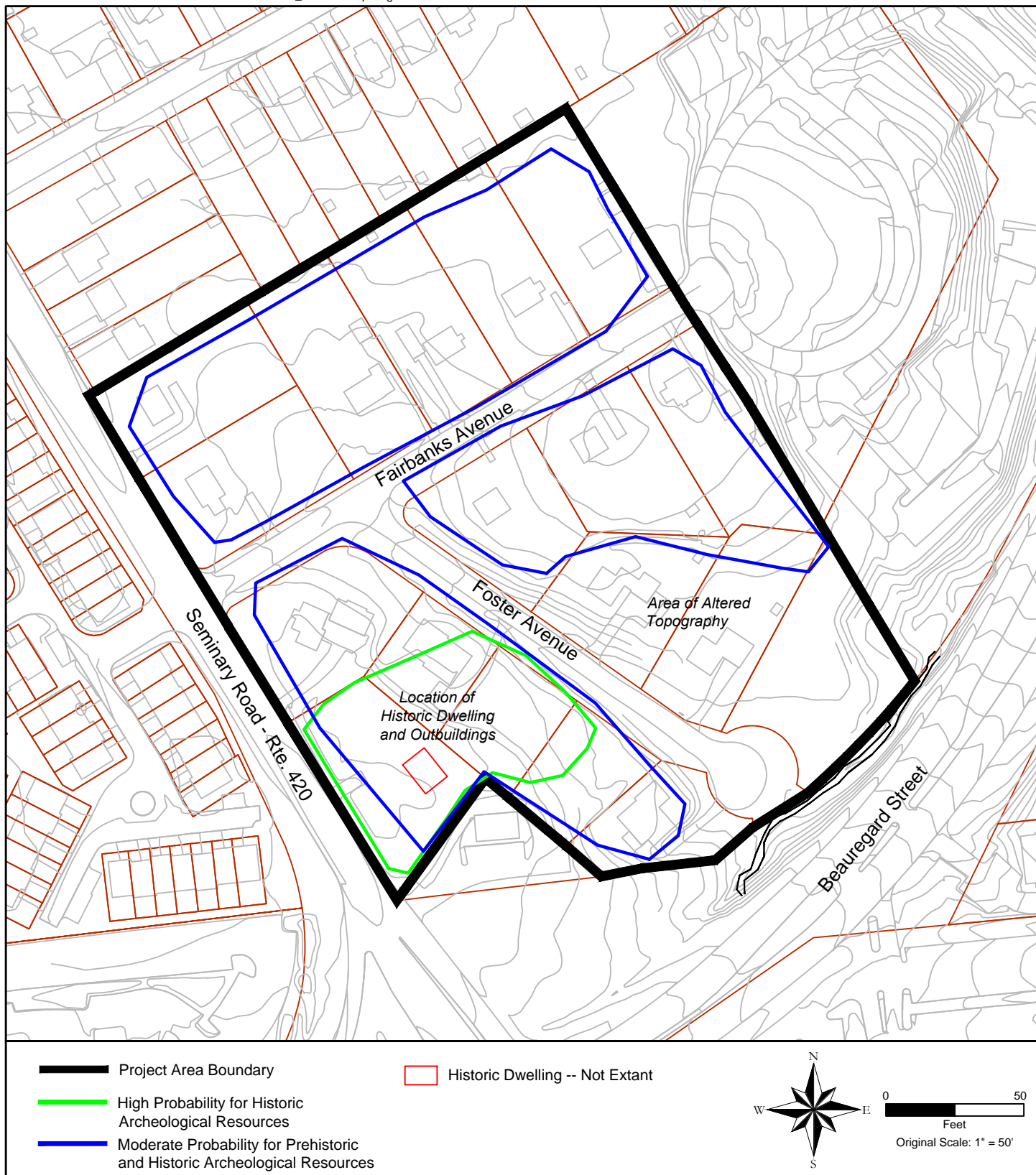
Finally, the property has a high probability for containing 20<sup>th</sup> century archeological materials, given the presence of extant mid-20<sup>th</sup> century subdivision. Comparison of historic and current topographic maps suggests that relatively minimal modification to the natural topography took place during the establishment of the subdivision and the subsequent years of occupation. Although localized disturbance associated with the construction of dwellings and related elements such as septic fields and utilities has no doubt taken place, the potential remains for intact archeological resources within the study property. Figure 20 shows the locations of high and moderate probability to contain archeological resources, as well as the area of apparent alteration to the natural topography.

## **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.



**Figure 20: Existing Conditions Map with Archeological Probability by Location**

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. 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
- e. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or,
- f. 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:

- a. Research value. The extent to which the archaeological data that might be contained on the property would contribute to the expansion of knowledge.
- b. 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.
- c. 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.
- d. 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.
- e. Presence of materials. The extent to which archaeological resources or evidence of historic structures are present on the property.
- f. 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.

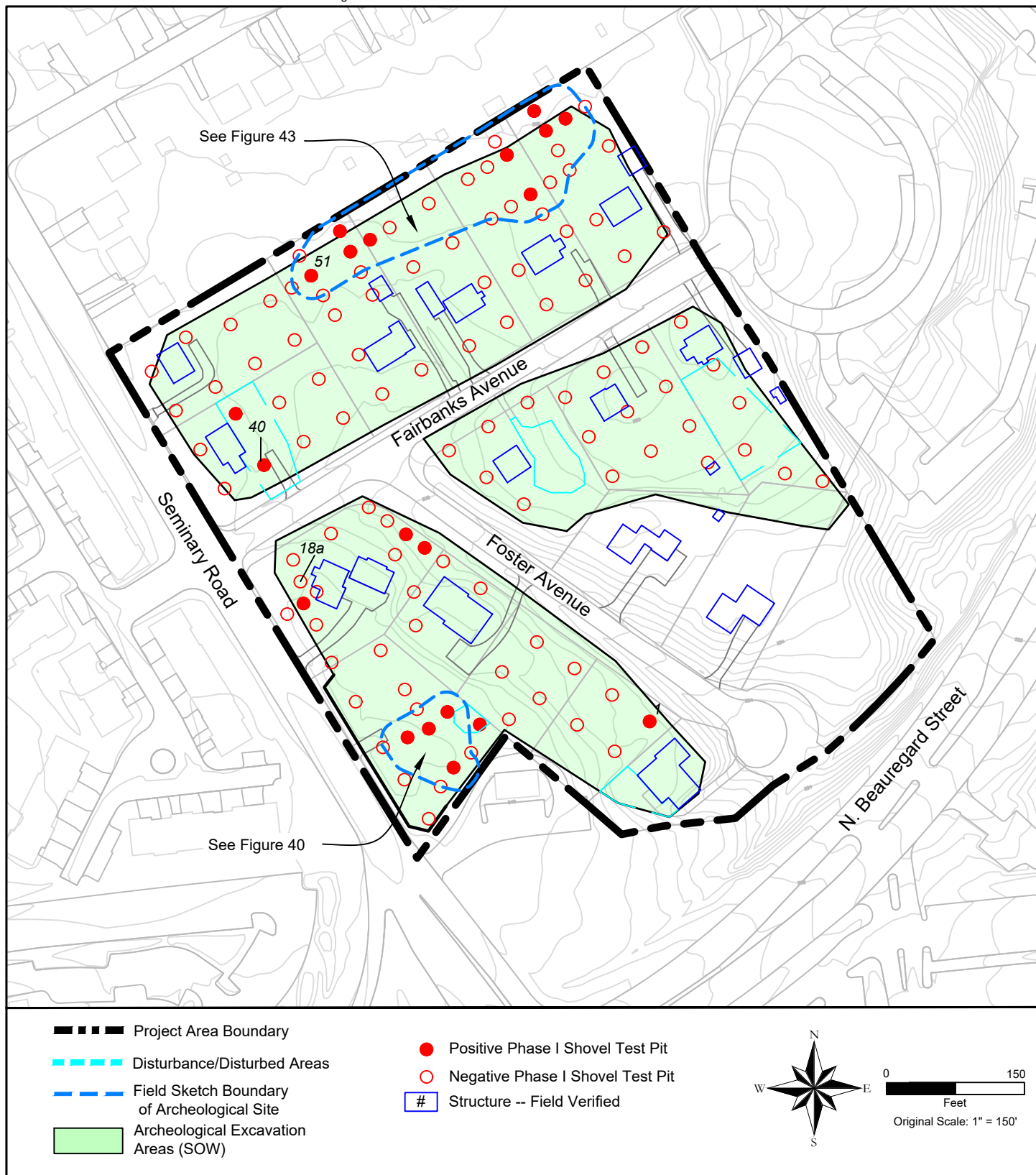
Any recovered prehistoric artifacts were classified by cultural historical and functional types and lithic material. In addition, the debitage was studied for the presence of striking platforms and cortex, wholeness, quantity of flaking scars, signs of thermal alteration, size, and presence or absence 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.

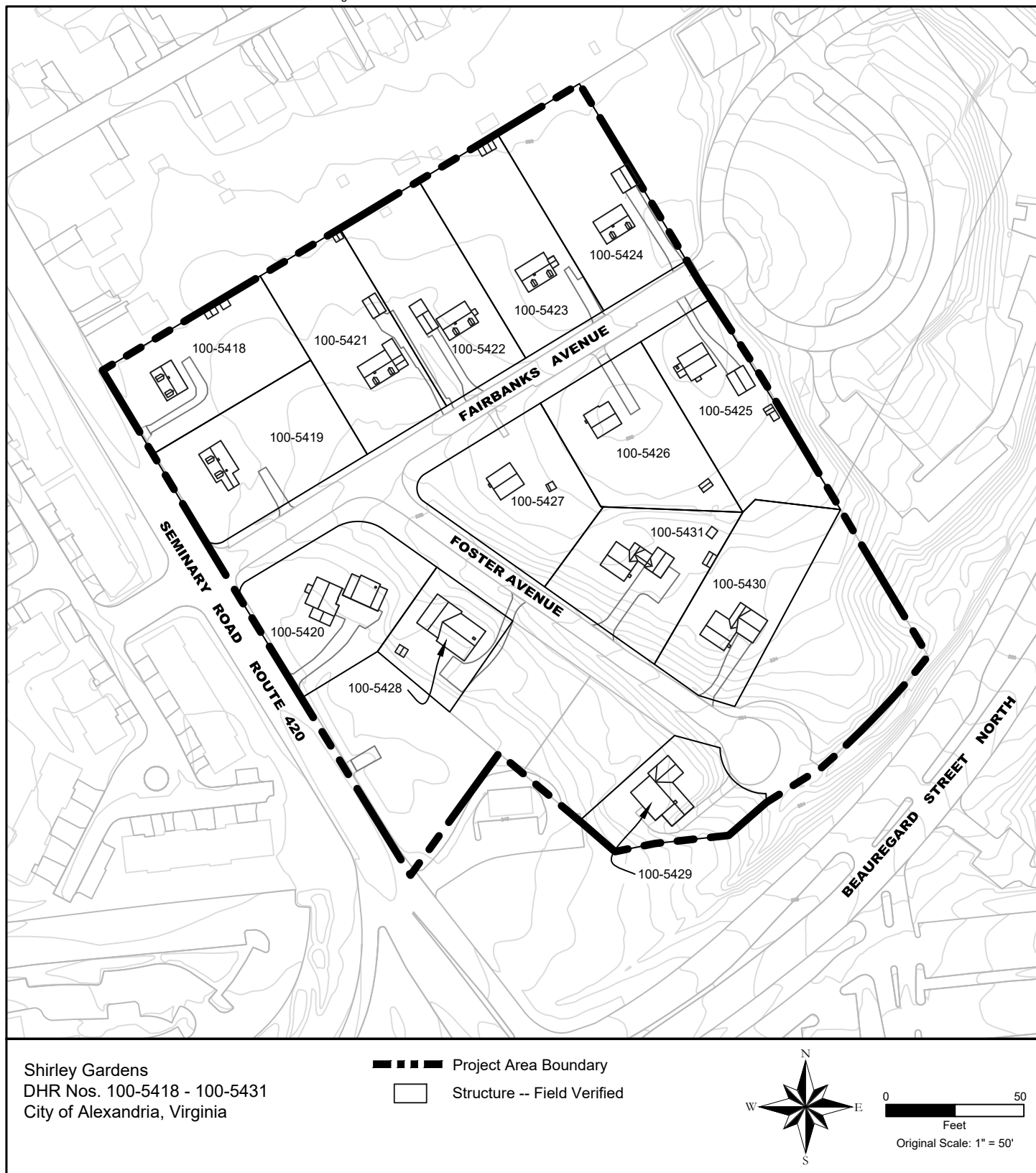
## **RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS**

The archeological and architectural fieldwork was conducted in June 2022 on the Shirley Gardens subdivision property located northeast of the intersection of Seminary Road and Beauregard Street in Alexandria, Virginia (Figure 21). The study area is bounded by Seminary Road to the west and Beauregard Street to the south and includes a total of 19 lots, 14 of which have extant dwellings that were recorded as historic resources (Figure 22) and are discussed below.

The study area is situated on a terrace which originally drained into a tributary of Lucky Branch to the east. Most of the study area comprised of open lawn, currently covered with tall grass (Figure 23). Many of the buildings and property boundaries were partially obscured by shrub growth and vines. Several of the yards have been paved or graveled (Figure 24). The project area has experienced a significant amount of disturbance due to 20<sup>th</sup> century development.



**Figure 21: Overview of Project Area Showing Testing**



**Figure 22: Location of Architectural Resources**





**Figure 23: Vegetation Overview, View to Southeast**



**Figure 24: Disturbance Example, View to Southeast**



## Architectural Resources

In accordance with the approved Scope of Work, the 14 existing buildings on the property (see Figure 22) were documented and registered as historic resources in the Virginia Cultural Resources Information System (V-CRIS). Electronic and hardcopies of the survey form, photographs and locational maps will be submitted to the DHR and to Alexandria Archaeology.

### *DHR Resource 100-5418 (5183 Seminary Rd)*

5183 Seminary Road is located on the east side of Seminary Road. Built in 1949, the Cape Cod style dwelling with minimal traditional style detailing is situated on an open lawn facing Seminary Road. The building is one of the original one-story, four-bay dwellings built in the project area. It is clad in stucco and has an asphalt, side gable roof with two dormer windows overlooking the façade. The windows are vinyl 6/6 sash windows. A central brick chimney extends from the peak of the roof (Figure 25).



**Figure 25: DHR Resource 100-5418 (5183 Seminary Rd) Façade  
View to Northeast**

Two modern sheds are located to the northeast of the dwelling, along the northern boundary of the property. The first is a two-bay shed with vertical wooden siding and a front gable roof set on a wooden sill. The second is a one-bay shed with vertical board siding and a shed roof. The resource is a common example of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century domestic architecture. It is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP at this time.

*DHR Resource 100-5419 (5173 Seminary Rd)*

5173 Seminary Road is located directly north of the intersection of Seminary Road and Fairbanks Avenue. Built in 1949, the Cape Cod style dwelling with minimal traditional style detailing is situated on an open lawn facing Seminary Road. The building is one of the original one-story, four-bay dwellings built within the project area. It is clad in vinyl siding and an asphalt, side gable roof with two dormer windows overlooking the façade. The windows are vinyl 1/1 sash windows and a central brick chimney extends from the peak of the roof. From the south elevation extends a one-bay sunroom with 12 hopper windows on each elevation (Figure 26).

The resource is a common example of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century domestic architecture. It is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP at this time.



**Figure 26: DHR Resource 110-5419 (5173 Seminary Rd) Façade, View to North**



*DHR Resource 100-5420 (5165 Seminary Rd)*

This minimal traditional style dwelling (5165 Seminary Road) is located southeast of the intersection of Seminary Road and Fairbanks Avenue and is situated on a grassy low rise. The building was constructed in 1955 as part of the second phase of construction within Shirley Gardens and is one-story, three-bay building with an addition off the west and south elevations. It is clad in brick siding and an asphalt side gable roof. A small entry porch covers the front door. A large brick end chimney extends from the west elevation (Figure 27).

A large secondary building is located to the south of the dwelling, possibly used as a garage and workshop. Built ca. 1964, the resource is a two-story building which is accessed by a gravel driveway from Seminary Road, although it is currently blocked by a large privacy fence. The building is clad in a brick similar to the primary dwelling and has a flat metal roof. The first-floor fenestrations are boarded up but may have been three single-bay garage doors. A small shed-roof extensions is located on the south elevation.

The resource is a common example of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century domestic architecture. It is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP at this time.



**Figure 27: DHR Resource 100-5420 (5165 Seminary Rd) Façade, View to East**



*DHR Resource 100-5421 (5129 Fairbanks Ave)*

5129 Fairbanks Avenue is located on the north side of Fairbanks Avenue. Built in 1949, the Cape Cod style dwelling with minimal traditional style detailing is situated on an open lawn facing Fairbanks Ave. The building is one of the original one-story, four-bay dwellings clad in stucco and stone veneer siding with an asphalt, side gable roof. Two dormer windows overlooking the façade. Awnings cover the windows and entryway on the façade. A central brick chimney extends from the peak of the roof. From the east elevation extends a one-bay addition with a back porch extending off its north elevation (Figure 28).

Two secondary buildings are in the backyard of the property, north of the primary dwelling. One is a one-bay garage located at the end of the paved driveway, clad in vinyl siding with an asphalt front gable roof. The second is a small one bay shed located at the back of the property clad in plywood and an asphalt roof.

The resource is a common example of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century domestic architecture. It is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP at this time.



**Figure 28: DHR Resource 100-5421 (5129 Fairbanks Ave) Façade,  
View to Northwest**

*DHR Resource 100-5422 (5121 Fairbanks Ave)*

This 1949 dwelling is located along the north side of Fairbanks Avenue. The Cape Cod style dwelling with minimal traditional style detailing is situated on an open lawn facing Fairbanks Avenue. The building is one of the original one-story, four-bay dwellings clad in vinyl siding and an asphalt, side gable roof with two dormer windows overlooking the façade. A small awning extends over the entryway on the façade. A central brick chimney extends from the peak of the roof. Most of the windows on the building are 1/1 single-hung sash windows; one large, fixed window is located on the façade (Figure 29).

To the west of the dwelling is a one-bay detached garage, located at the end of the paved driveway. The building is clad in vinyl siding and an asphalt, front gable roof. A flat-roof addition extends off the north elevation. The original portion of the garage dates to the construction of the dwelling in 1949.

The resource is a common example of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century domestic architecture. It is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP at this time.



**Figure 29: DHR Resource 100-5422 (5121 Fairbanks Ave)  
Dwelling Façade and Garage, View to North**



*DHR Resource 100-5423 (5115 Fairbanks Ave)*

5115 Fairbanks Avenue is located on the north side of Fairbanks Avenue. Built 1949 the Cape Cod style dwelling with minimal traditional style detailing is situated on an open lawn facing Fairbanks Ave. The building is one of the original one-story, four-bay dwellings clad in stucco and an asphalt, side gable roof with two dormer windows overlooking the façade. A central brick chimney extends from the peak of the roof. The building has retained its original wooden 2/4 casement windows (Figure 30).

North of the dwelling, along the northern boundary of the property, is a three-bay shed with plywood siding and an asphalt side gable roof. The shed is in poor condition and no longer has any windows or doors to cover the fenestrations.

The resource is a common example of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century domestic architecture. It is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP at this time.



**Figure 30: DHR Resource 100-5423 (5115 Fairbanks Ave) Façade, View to North**

*DHR Resource 100-5424 (5105 Fairbanks Ave)*

5105 Fairbanks Avenue is located on the north side of Fairbanks Avenue. Built 1949 the Cape Cod style dwelling with minimal traditional style detailing is situated on an open lawn facing Fairbanks Ave. The building is one of the original one-story, four-bay dwellings clad in vinyl siding and an asphalt, side gable roof with two dormer windows overlooking the façade. A central brick chimney extends from the peak of the roof. The windows on the building are vinyl 1/1 single-hung sash (Figure 31).

North of the dwelling, at the end of the graveled driveway, is a one-bay detached garage. The garage is clad in metal weatherboard siding and a corrugated metal, front gable roof. According to historic aerials, the garage was constructed ca.1963.

The resource is a common example of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century domestic architecture. It is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP at this time.



**Figure 31: DHR Resource 100-5424 (5105 Fairbanks Ave) Façade,  
View to Northwest**



*DHR Resource 100-5425 (5066 Fairbanks Ave)*

5066 Fairbanks Avenue is located on the south side of Fairbanks Avenue. Built ca.1950, the minimal traditional style dwelling is situated on an open lawn with large shrubs obscuring the façade. The building was part of the second phase of construction within Shirley Gardens and is one-story, three-bay building clad in brick siding and an asphalt side gable roof. A brick end chimney extends from the west elevation. The windows are vinyl 1/1 double hung sash (Figure 32).

Two secondary resources are located to the east of the dwelling. The first is a one-bay garage located at the end of the gravel driveway. It is clad in vinyl siding with an asphalt front gable roof. The second is a two-bay shed clad in wooden weatherboard and vertical board siding, with an asphalt front gable roof.

The resource is a common example of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century domestic architecture. It is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP at this time.



**Figure 32: DHR Resource 100-5425 (5066 Fairbanks Ave)  
West Elevation and Façade, View to South**

*DHR Resource 100-5426 (5106 Fairbanks Ave)*

The ca. 1950, minimal traditional style dwelling at 5106 Fairbanks Avenue was part of the second phase of construction within Shirley Gardens. The house is along the south side of Fairbanks Avenue and is situated on an open lawn with large shrubs obscuring the façade. The building is one-story, three-bay building clad in brick siding and an asphalt side gable roof. A brick end chimney extends from the west elevation. The windows appear to be the original wooden 2/3 casement windows. The dwelling also has an exterior basement entrance on its south elevation (Figure 33).

South of the dwelling, in the backyard of the property, is a three-bay shed, constructed ca. 2002. The shed is clad in vertical board siding and has an asphalt gambrel roof. Two 1/1 fixed windows flank the central doors.

The resource is a common example of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century domestic architecture. It is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP at this time.



**Figure 33: DHR Resource 100-5426 (5106 Fairbanks Ave) Façade  
View to Southeast**



*DHR Resource 100-5427 (5118 Fairbanks Ave)*

Part of the second phase of construction within the Shirley Gardens subdivision, this ca. 1950, minimal traditional style dwelling (5118 Fairbanks Avenue) is situated on the south side of Fairbanks Avenue at the intersection of Fairbanks Avenue and Foster Avenue. The grassy lawn is overgrown, with a few shrubs. The one-story, three-bay building is clad in brick siding and an asphalt side gable roof. A small entry porch covers the front door and awnings overhang the boarded-up windows. A brick end chimney extends from the west elevation (Figure 34).

One secondary building is located to the southeast of the primary dwelling. A short, one-bay shed, or possibly chicken-coop, is located in the middle of an open-yard. The structure is clad in vinyl and plywood siding, with a low-pitched asphalt shingle roof.

The resource is a common example of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century domestic architecture. It is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP at this time.



**Figure 34: DHR Resource 100-5427 (5118 Fairbanks Ave)  
East Elevation and Façade, View to South**

*DHR Resource 100-5428 (2658 Foster Ave)*

Built in 1959, the split-level dwelling at 2658 Foster Avenue faces northeast and sits on a terraced slope above the west side of the road. The dwelling is a two-story, four-bay building which is partially clad in brick siding with a cross gable, asphalt roof. The entryway is set into the façade and sheltered by the roof overhang. The fenestrations have been boarded up, and the top half of the building is missing its original siding (Figure 35).

One secondary resource is located on the property. A small, one-bay shed, constructed ca. 2013, is located west of the dwelling at the edge of the driveway. The building is accessed by a simple plywood door and is clad in painted plywood siding with a front gable, asphalt roof.

The resource is a common example of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century domestic architecture. It is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP at this time.



**Figure 35: DHR Resource 100-5428 (2658 Foster Ave) Façade  
View to Southwest**



*DHR Resource 100-5429 (2618 Foster Ave)*

Built in 1959, the ranch style dwelling at 2618 Foster Ave sits on a terraced slope overlooking the west side of Foster Avenue. The property is accessed by a paved driveway cut into the hillside. The building faces northeast and is clad in brick and vinyl siding, with a cross gable asphalt roof. A second story addition rises from the two center bays of the building. The windows are vinyl 1/1 sliding windows and the central entryway on the façade is protected by the large overhang of the eaves. A tall, central brick chimney extends from the slope of the roof on the façade of the dwelling, in front of the second-story addition (Figure 36).

One secondary resource is located on the property. A small, one-bay shed, constructed ca. 2018, is in the northwest corner of the property. The shed is clad in painted plywood siding entrance with a simple plywood door, and has a front gable, asphalt roof.

The resource is a common example of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century domestic architecture. It is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP at this time.



**Figure 36: DHR Resource 100-5429 (2618 Foster Ave) Façade View to Northwest**

*DHR Resource 100-5430 (2627 Foster Ave)*

2627 Foster Ave is located on the east side of Foster Avenue. Built ca. 1950 the minimal traditional style dwelling is situated on an open lawn overlooking the road. The building part of the second phase of construction within Shirley Gardens and is one-story, three-

bay and is accessed by a paved driveway. The original portion of the building is clad in brick siding and an asphalt cross gable roof. The façade is obscured by overgrown vegetation and the windows are boarded up. A brick end chimney extends from the east elevation. A two-bay garage connected by a hyphen extends off the north elevation of the dwelling (Figure 37).

The resource is a common example of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century domestic architecture. It is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP at this time.



**Figure 37: DHR Resource 100-5430 (2627 Foster Ave) Façade, View to Northeast**

*DHR Resource 100-5431 (2641 Foster Ave)*

Finally, the dwelling at 2641 Foster Ave is located on the east side of Foster Avenue. Built ca. 1950 the minimal traditional style dwelling is situated on an open lawn overlooking the road. The building part of the second phase of construction within Shirley Gardens and is one-story, three-bay and is accessed by a paved driveway. The original portion of the building is one-story and three-bays, clad in brick siding and an asphalt cross gable roof. The windows are the original wooden 2/4 casement windows. A brick end chimney extends from the east elevation. A two-bay garage connected by a hyphen extends off the north elevation of the dwelling (Figure 38). Two secondary buildings are located on this property but were not accessible during this survey. Both are located along the eastern boundary of the property and are likely sheds.



The resource is a common example of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century domestic architecture. It is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP at this time.



**Figure 38: DHR Resource 100-5432 (2641 Foster Ave)  
Façade and East Elevation, View to North**

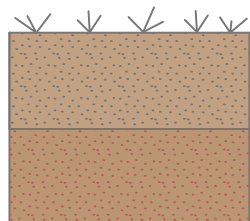
### **Archeological Resources**

The archeological testing was limited to the medium to high probability areas within the study area, in accordance with the approved Scope of Work; a total of 119 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at 25 to 50-foot intervals (see Figure 21). Some site disturbance was expected from the original development of the Shirley Gardens subdivision and more recently due to the 2001/2002 demolition of the historic dwelling along Seminary Road. The disturbance caused by the construction of the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century dwellings was greater than expected, as a large portion of the testable areas has been graded and filled with a modern, gravel fill.

The typical soil profile within these disturbed sections of the study area consisted of a modern fill stratum (Fill) or multiple fills over a well-developed subsoil (B horizon), as shown in the profile of STP 40 (Figure 39). The typical profile within the undisturbed sections of the study area on the north side of Fairbanks Ave, consisted of a plowed stratum (Ap) over a well-developed subsoil (B horizon), as depicted is the profile of STP 51. This profile was occasionally capped by the fill stratum, as shown is the profile of STP 18a. (see Figure 39)



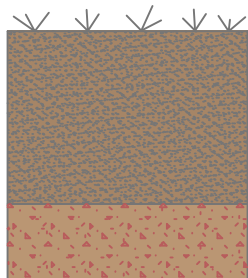
### STP 40



Fill: 0-0.5 feet below surface - 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy clay with 70% cobbles

B horizon: 0.5-1.0 feet below surface - 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay

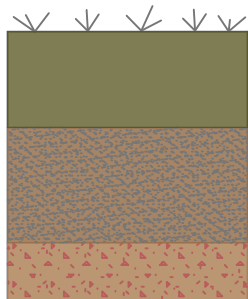
### STP 51



Ap: 0-0.9 feet below surface - 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam

B horizon: 0.9-1.3 feet below surface - 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay loam

### STP 18a



Fill: 0-0.5 feet below surface - 10YR 4/2 grayish brown silty loam with cobbles

Ap: 0-0.9 feet below surface - 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam

B horizon: 0.9-1.3 feet below surface - 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay loam

0 1  
Feet  
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

**Figure 39: Representative Soil Profiles for Project Area**

**STP 40**

Fill: 0-0.5 feet below surface - [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown sandy clay with 70% cobbles

B horizon: 0.5-1.0 feet below surface - [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown sandy clay

**STP 51**

Ap: 0-0.9 feet below surface - [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown sandy loam

B horizon: 0.9-1.3 feet below surface - [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown sandy clay loam

**STP 18a**

Fill: 0-0.5 feet below surface - [10YR 4/2] yellowish brown silty loam with cobbles

Ap: 0.5-1.1 feet below surface - [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown sandy loam

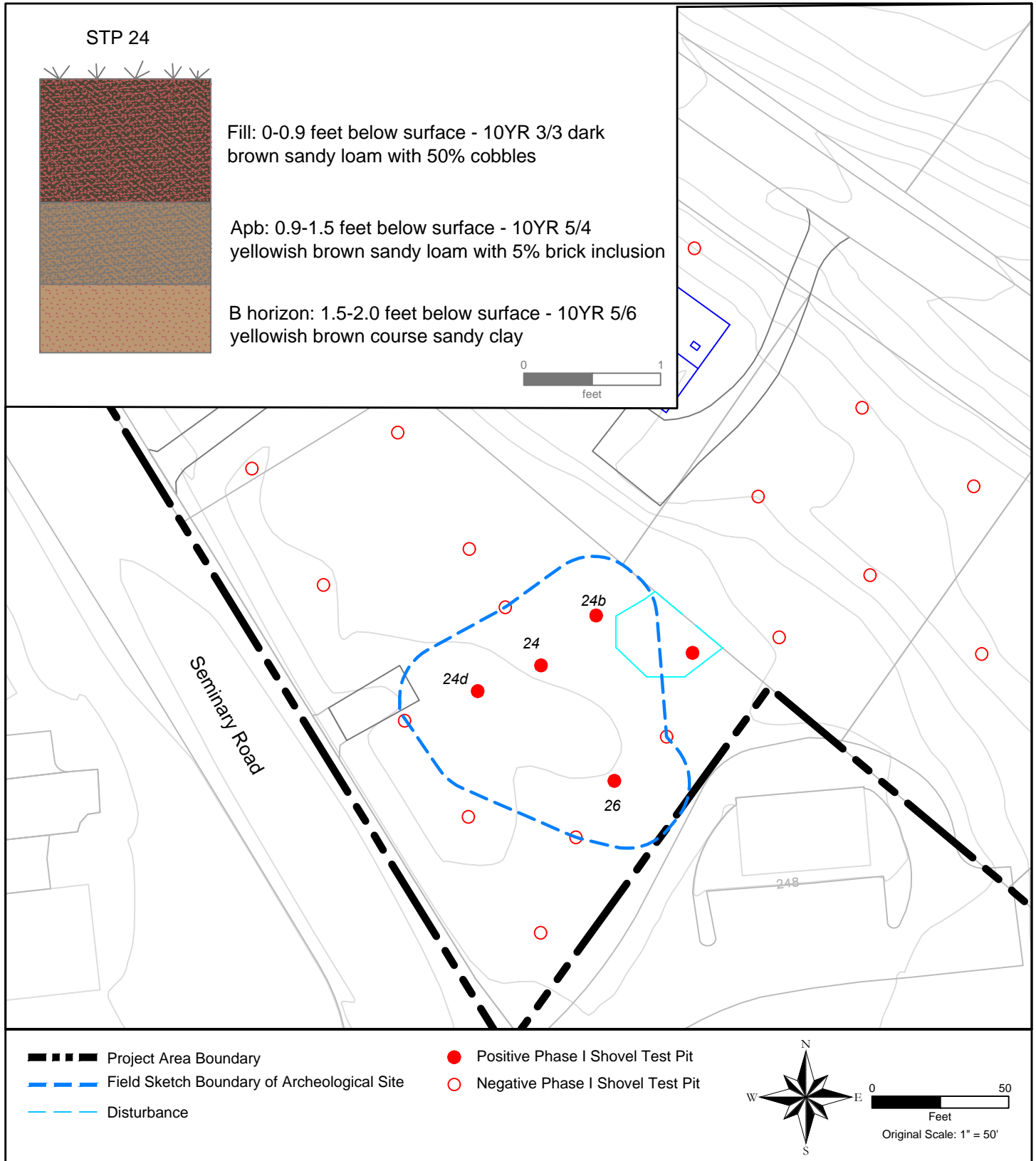
B horizon: 1.1 -1.4 feet below surface - [2.5Y 5/6] yellowish brown sandy clay loam

Fourteen test pits yielded artifacts from two newly identified archeological sites, 44AX0250 and 44AX0251, which are discussed below. An additional nine STPs yielded cultural materials, primarily glass or ceramic fragments from fill contexts, which are interpreted as isolated finds due to their horizontal or vertical provenience. Two artifacts were recovered from the plowed stratum (Ap) of STP 14 and one glass fragment from the Ap in STP 18; however, the Ap was also considered isolated in these areas as the short-interval testing conducted around these “positive” test pits revealed only sterile fill over subsoil. The full inventory can be found in Appendix I.

*Site 44AX0250*

Site 44AX0250 is situated adjacent to Seminary Road within the vicinity historic dwelling and outbuildings that is visible on 20<sup>th</sup> century aerials and was demolished circa 2001 (see Figure 13). The historic artifact scatter was defined by four STPs that yielded artifacts and measures approximately 100 by 100 feet (Figure 40). No architectural remains associated with the former dwelling, standing or below ground, were identified during this investigation.

As mentioned previously, some disturbance was expected in the vicinity of the former historic dwelling and Site 44AX0250 is located within a visibly disturbed area of the parcel, between a graveled access from Seminary Road and a pile of fill (Figure 41 and 42). The soils profiles confirmed the disturbance, as the ground surface surrounding the site had been graded, leaving severely truncated Ap horizon or impenetrable fills. However, the STP profiles within the site, with the exception of STP 24b, revealed a modern fill capping the Ap stratum and the well-developed subsoil (B), as shown in the profile of STP 24 (see Figure 40).



**Figure 40: Site 44AX0250 and Representative Soil Profile**





**Figure 41: Site 44AX0250 Overview, View to Southwest**



**Figure 42: Site 44AX0250 Disturbance, View to East**

## STP 24

Fill: 0-0.9 feet below surface - [10YR 3/3] dark brown sandy loam with 50% cobbles

Apb: 0.9-1.5 feet below surface - [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown sandy loam with 5% brick inclusion

B horizon: 1.5-2.0 feet below surface - [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown course sandy clay

A total of 50 artifacts were recovered from the site, including 10 artifacts from a fill context (Table 5). The plowed stratum included pearlware and whiteware sherds, a cut nail fragment, and bone fragments. While these potentially represent the remains of the Jackson farmstead, the plow zone was a mixed context, which also yielded 20<sup>th</sup> century glass fragments.

Based on the variation of soil profiles across the parcel, it appears that the area around the historic dwelling has been significantly disturbed. Given the small area with intact contexts and the presence of mixed 20<sup>th</sup> century artifacts across the site, 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 44AX0250 is not of significance to Alexandria, nor is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. No further work is recommended.

**Table 4: Artifacts Recovered from Site 44AX0250**

Artifact Type	Ap	Ap/Fill	Fill	Apb
<b>Ceramics</b>				
pearlware (1780-1830)				3
whiteware (1820-1900+)		1		5
terra cotta sewer pipe			1	
<b>Glass</b>				
bottle	2			
bottle, bottle/jar (ABM)* (post-1907)	3		2	1
unidentified glass				3
<b>Metal</b>				
nail, cut (post-1790)				1
nail, wire (1890-present)			3	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>				
bone				2
brick**				17
coal**				2
brick**			3	
plastic**			1	
<b>Total Site 44AX0250</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>34</b>

\* automatic bottle machine (ABM)

\*\* discarded

### Site 44AX0251

Site 44AX0251 spans across the backyards of 5121, 5115, and 5105 Fairbanks Avenue. The site sits on a broad, flat terrace and measures approximately 370 by 80 feet (Figure 44). The yards consist of tall grass or maintained lawn, divided by low fences (Figure 45). The site was defined by right STPs that yielded historic artifacts; an additional STP within the site also contained a prehistoric artifact. The typical soils for the site consisted of a plowed stratum (Ap) over a well-developed subsoil (B), as shown in the profile of STP 73 (see Figure 44).

#### STP 73

Ap: 0-0.95 feet below surface - [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown sandy loam

B horizon: 0.95-1.5 feet below surface - [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown sandy clay

A total of 17 artifacts were recovered from Site 44AX0251 (Table 6). A majority of the artifacts are 20<sup>th</sup> century glass sherds, but also includes a button and nail fragment. The artifact assemblage is contemporaneous with the dwellings located on the property and is interpreted as casual discard from the occupants of the neighborhood.

**Table 5: Artifacts Recovered from Site 44AX0251**

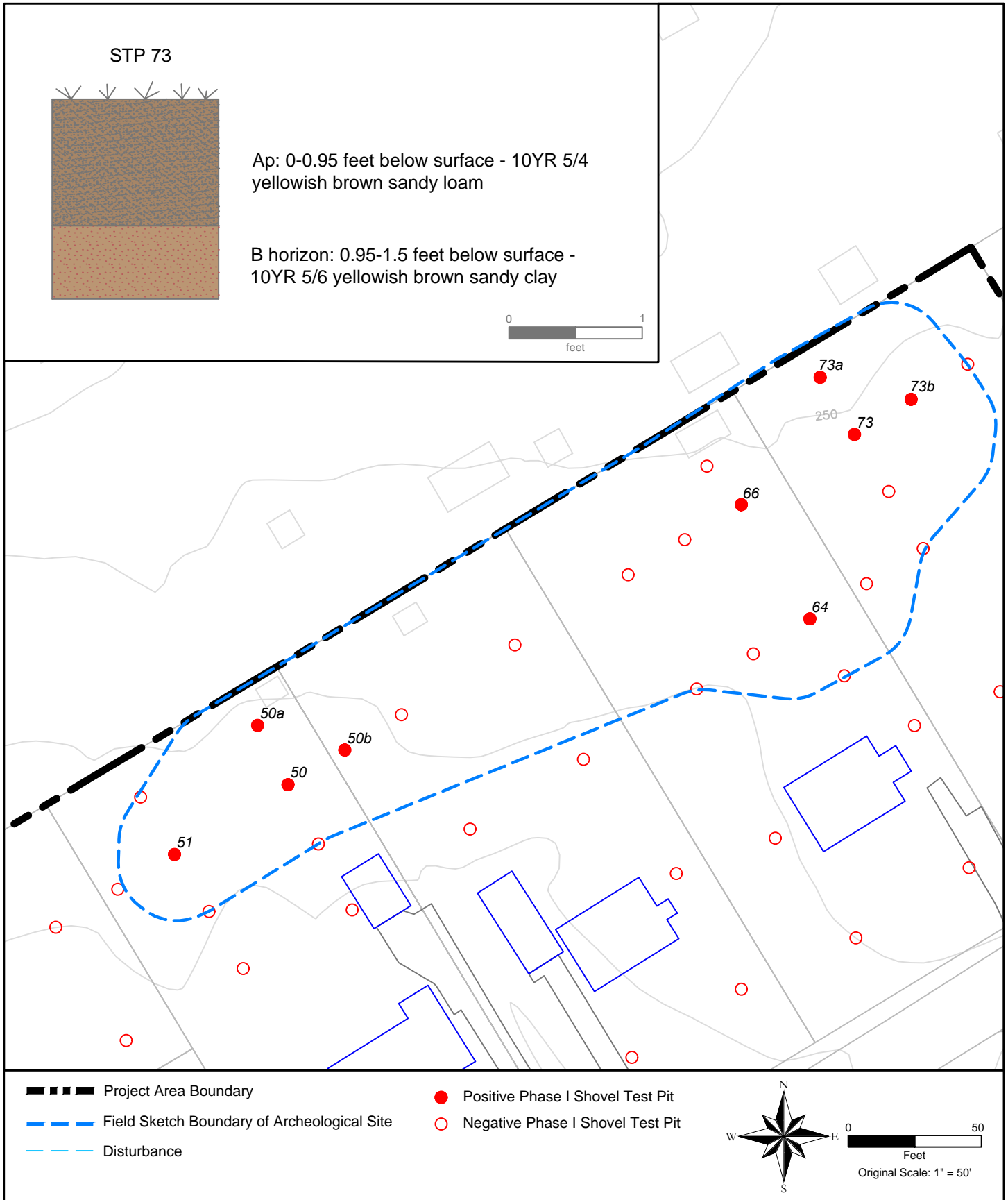
Artifact Type	Ap	Apb
<b>Glass</b>		
bottle/jar	1	3
bottle, bottle/jar (ABM)* (post-1907)	7	2
<b>Metal</b>		
nail, unidentified	1	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
plastic**	1	
plastic button	1	
<b>Prehistoric</b>		
quartz primary reduction flake		1
<b>Total Site 44AX0251</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>

\* automatic bottle machine (ABM)

\*\* discarded

The low-density scatter was found in two apparent concentrations at that site, but the artifacts lacked functional diversity and were found in disturbed contexts (plowed soils). As such, Site 44AX0251 lacks research potential and is not likely to yield any significant data on prehistoric or historic occupation in Alexandria. In our opinion, the site is not significant to Alexandria nor eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D. No further work is recommended.





**Figure 43: Site 44AX0251 Site Overview and Representative Soil Profile**



**Figure 44: Site 44AX0251 Overview, View to Northwest**

## **SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions Inc. (WSSI) of Gainesville, Virginia conducted a Documentary Study and Archaeological Evaluation (Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation) the Shirley Gardens subdivision; comprising  $\pm 10$  acres located northeast of the intersection of Seminary Road and Beauregard Street in Alexandria, Virginia. The research 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 archaeological resources. The study area has a moderate probability of containing prehistoric artifact deposits likely related to temporary camps and lithic workshops, and a high probability of containing early-19<sup>th</sup> century – 20<sup>th</sup> century artifact deposits and archaeological features that could potentially provide significant information about the widow Elizabeth Jackson, her son John S. Jackson, and other residents of the property. The construction of 14 dwellings in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century and the demolition of the historic dwelling in 2001/2002 resulted in some disturbance to historic contexts, though the degree of disturbance was unknown. The natural topography of the study area does not appear to have been extensively altered.

*An Archaeological Evaluation* of the entire 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 June 2022 and resulted in the recordation of 14 architectural resources: 100-5418 through 100-543, and the identification of two new archeological sites: 44AX0250 and 44AX0251 (Figure 45).

DHR Resources 100-5418 through 100-5431 are mid-20<sup>th</sup> century dwellings located along Seminary Road, Fairbanks Avenue, and Foster Avenue. While the resources have retained much of their historical integrity, none possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C (or D).

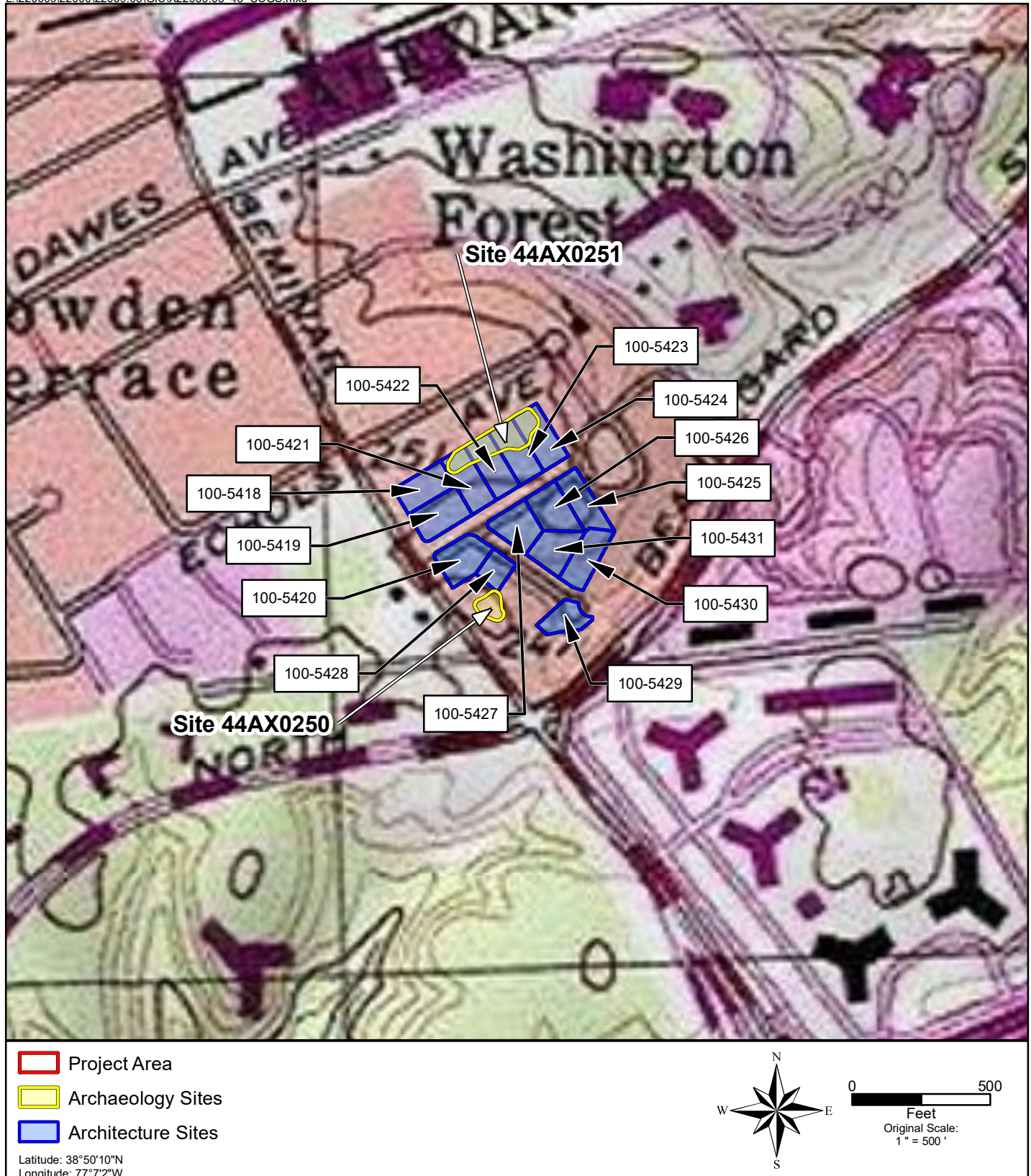
Site 44AX0250 was found near the former historic dwelling, which stood until it was demolished at the turn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century and contains an assemblage of artifacts representative of a late 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century domestic artifact scatter. However, the site contains very few artifacts that were recovered from disturbed contexts and no evidence of cultural feature were found or are expected. Site 44AX0250 does not have the research value, integrity, rarity, or public value to be considered a significant archeological resource to the City of Alexandria, and in our opinion, is not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. No additional archeological work is recommended.

Site 44AX0251 represents a low-density 20<sup>th</sup> century artifact scatter associated with the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century dwellings located along Fairbanks Ave. All artifacts were recovered from a disturbed (plowed) context and have been interpreted as casual discard. The site does not appear to have the value, integrity, rarity, or public value to be considered a significant archeological resource to the City of Alexandria. Additionally, site 44AX0251 is not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, in our opinion and no further archeological work is needed.

No further cultural resource work is recommended for the Shirley Gardens property.

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**Exhibit 43: Location of Newly Recorded Historic Resources**

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## **APPENDIX I**

### **Chain of Title**





### Chain of Title for Shirley Gardens Subdivision Property

DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	NOTES	BOOK AND PAGE
2/26/85	Thomas and Sylvia Alward	City of Alexandria	Parcel B Historic Dwelling Lot	1144:212
2/10/1960	Irvin and Amanda Payne	Thomas and Sylvia Alward	Parcel B Historic Dwelling Lot	509:274
4/26/1948	P & O Development Corp	P & O Development Corp	Parcel A Dedication of Shirley Garden Subdivision	622:263
4/26/1948	Irvin and Amanda Payne	P & O Development Corp	Parcel A Correction of previous deed	622:261
1/19/1948	Irvin and Amanda Payne	P & O Development Corp	Parcel A 10.121 ac	604:370
5/16/1939	John W. Rust, Trustee	Irvin Payne	11 ac 14 poles	L13:387
11/19/1935	I.Q.H. and Jennie Alward	John W. Rust, Trustee	Deed of Ttrust	Z11:160
11/19/1935	Raymond and Bertha Dean	I.Q.H. Alward	11 ac 14 poles	Y11:586
4/28/1919	Thomas and Maude Terrett	Raymond and Bertha Dean	11 ac 14 poles	K8:395
11/2/1912	C. Vernon Ford, Spec Comm.	Thomas Terrett	5 parcels of land; Parcel 3 consisted of 11 ac 14 poles	O7:309
8/24/1889	John S. Jackson	Hattie V. Terrett	All land owned by Elizabeth Jackson and John S. Jackson totaling 64 ac	I5:327
4/29/1839	George W. P. and Mary L. Custis	Elizabeth Jackson	11 ac 14 poles "now in the actual possession of the said Elizabeth Jackson"	E3:187
1800	George Washington	George Washington Parke Custis	"the tract I hold on four mile run in the vicinity of Alexandria, containing one thousand two hundred Acres"	WB H1:1
12/12/1774, 6/19/1787	James Mercer and George Mercer	George Washington	"all that certain Tract or parcel of Land situate lying and being on four mile run in the County of Fairfax"	Q1:411
1759	John Mercer	James Mercer and George Mercer	A tract consisting of 1168 ac from adjoining tracts purchased from Gabriel Adams and Stephen Gray	Deed not located
5/16/1733	Gabriel Adams	John Mercer	Four Mile Run tract 790 ac	PWC B:45
9/19/1730	Proprietor of the Northern Neck	Gabriel Adams	790 acres adj. Holmes' run and Four Mile Run	NN C:74



## **APPENDIX II**

### **Artifact Inventory**





## SHIRLEY GARDENS PHASE I ARTIFACT INVENTORY

### Isolated Finds

#### **STP 01, Fill 1, Lot 1**

##### Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present, Hurst 1996) (IF.1.121784)

#### **STP 07, Fill 1, Lot 2**

##### Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present, Hurst 1996) (IF.2.121788)

#### **STP 13, Fill 1, Lot 3**

##### Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "ONE QUA...", automatic bottle machine (1910-present, Hurst 1996) (IF.3.121787)

#### **STP 14, Ap, Lot 4**

##### Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992) (IF.4.121786)

##### Glass

- 1 windowpane sherd, lime soda (1864-present) (IF.4.121785)

#### **STP 14c, Fill 2, Lot 5**

##### Miscellaneous

- 2 unidentified plastic fragments, gray, flat (discarded in lab) (IF.5.121764), 2.3 grams

#### **STP 18, Ap, Lot 6**

##### Glass

- 1 unidentified aqua sherd, flat, patinated, scratched (IF.6.121766)

#### **STP 28, Fill 1, Lot 7**

##### Glass

- 1 flash glass cylindrical tableware sherd, scratched (IF.7.121790)
- 1 white milk glass cylindrical jar sherd (IF.7.121789)

#### **STP 39, Fill 2, Lot 8**

##### Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), undecorated, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter (IF.8.121791)

#### **STP 40, Fill, Lot 9**

##### Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, shadow hand painted decoration exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992) (IF.9.121806)

##### Miscellaneous

- 1 unidentified plastic fragment, thin, probable wrapper (discarded in lab) (IF.9.121807), 0.3 grams

**Site 44AX0250**

**STP 24, Apb, Lot 1**

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present, Hurst 1996) (44AX0250.1.121797)
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, patinated (44AX0250.1.121796)

Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment (post-1790) (44AX0250.1.121795)

Miscellaneous

- 2 coal fragments (discarded in lab) (44AX0250.1.121798), 4.8 grams

**STP 24, Fill, Lot 2**

Ceramics

- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sewer pipe fragment, dark brown glazed (44AX0250.2.121803)

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, capseat lip finish, automatic bottle machine (1910-present, Hurst 1996) (44AX0250.2.121805)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present, Hurst 1996) (44AX0250.2.121804)

Metal

- 1 wire 12d nail, clinched (1890-present) (44AX0250.2.121802)
- 2 wire nail fragments, pulled (1890-present) (44AX0250.2.121801)

Miscellaneous

- 3 brick fragments (discarded in lab) (44AX0250.2.121799), 14.7 grams
- 1 unidentified plastic fragment, white, curved (discarded in lab) (44AX0250.2.121800), 0.7 grams

**STP 24b, Ap, Lot 3**

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine, molded (1910-present, Hurst 1996) (44AX0250.3.121769)
- 2 clear square/rectangular bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present, Hurst 1996) (44AX0250.3.121768)
- 2 olive green cylindrical bottle sherds, patinated (44AX0250.3.121767)

**STP 24d, Apb, Lot 4**

Ceramics

- 3 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992) (44AX0250.4.121774)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992) (44AX0250.4.121776)
- 4 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992) (44AX0250.4.121775)

Glass

- 2 unidentified aqua sherds, flat, patinated (44AX0250.4.121773)

Miscellaneous

- 2 bone fragments (44AX0250.4.121772), 7.4 grams
- 17 brick fragments (discarded in lab) (44AX0250.4.121771), 17.0 grams

**STP 26, Ap/Fill, Lot 5**

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992) (44AX0250.5.121763)

**Site 44AX0251**

**STP 50, Apb, Lot 1**

Glass

- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present, Hurst 1996) (44AX0251.1.121782)
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, stained (44AX0251.1.121783)

**STP 50a, Ap, Lot 2**

Miscellaneous

- 1 plastic button inset, yellow- 1.1cm diameter (44AX0251.2.121808)

**STP 50b, Ap, Lot 3**

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present, Hurst 1996) (44AX0251.3.121792)

**STP 51, Ap, Lot 4**

Glass

- 1 clear square/rectangular bottle/jar sherd, patinated, stained (44AX0251.4.121765)

**STP 64, Apb, Lot 5**

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal (44AX0251.5.121779)

**STP 66, Ap, Lot 6**

Metal

- 1 unidentified nail fragment (44AX0251.6.121770)

**STP 73, Ap, Lot 7**

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1907-present, Hurst 1996) (44AX0251.7.121794)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present, Hurst 1996) (44AX0251.7.121793)

**STP 73a, Ap, Lot 8**

Glass

- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present, Hurst 1996) (44AX0251.8.121781)

Miscellaneous

- 1 unidentified plastic fragment, tan, flat (discarded in lab) (44AX0251.8.121780), 0.8 grams

**STP 73b, Ap, Lot 9**

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present, Hurst 1996) (44AX0251.9.121777)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...R...", automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present, Hurst 1996) (44AX0251.9.121778)



### **APPENDIX III**

### **Professional Qualifications**



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

**Project Assignment**  
**Archeologist**

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

**Education**  
M.A.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**

2022/Register of  
Professional Archaeologists

2020/HAZWOPER  
Hazardous Materials  
Technicians Training

2022/HAZWOPER 8-Hour  
Hazardous Materials  
Technician Review

**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 dual role 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:**

**Seminary Road Properties – Alexandria, VA**

Ms. Schneider conducted archival property research and served as field supervisor for the subsequent Phase I Cultural Resources investigation at 4547, 4555, and 4575 Seminary Road in the City of Alexandria, Virginia. The two extant mid-20th century ranch style dwellings were recorded as Resources 100-5413 and 100-5414, and two archeological sites, 44AX0247 and 44AX0248, were identified. None of the resources were recommended for additional work. Ms. Schneider authored the combined *Documentary Study and Archaeological Evaluation* report.

**Watermark Condominiums (Strand Properties) – Alexandria, VA**

Ms. Schneider conducted archeological monitoring during the construction of a residential and retail building at 211 Strand Street. Additionally, she served as an archeologist during the mechanical excavation of trenches at the 38 augercast driven pile cap locations, and the hand excavation, evaluation, and documentation of 24 identified archeological features, interpreted as the remains of six early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century buildings along the historic waterfront of Old Town Alexandria.

**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.

**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.

**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.

## David Carroll, M.A., RPA

### Senior Associate Archeologist



#### Firm Association

Wetland Studies and  
Solutions, Inc. (WSSI)

#### Direct Phone Line

(703) 679-5625

#### Project Assignment

Archeology Field Director

#### Years of Experience

With this firm: 18

With other firms: 5.5

#### Education

B.A., History, Shepherd  
College, West Virginia

M.A., Historical Archaeology,  
University of Leicester, U.K.

#### Registrations & Certifications

2022/Registered Professional  
Archeologist

HAZWOPER Hazardous  
Materials Technician Training

2022/HAZWOPER 8-Hour  
Review

2012/VDOT Basic Work Zone  
Traffic Control Training and  
Flagger  
Certification/051512756

#### Associations

Council of Middle Atlantic  
Archeology

Mr. Carroll has over 20 years of field experience in Middle Atlantic archeology, including field work on sites ranging from the Archaic period to the early 20th Century. He has gained proficiency in overseeing fieldwork on Phase I, II, and III investigations, documentary research, and the writing and production of technical reports and mapping with AutoCAD. He also has also served as acting archeological lab supervisor, performing lab analysis and the processing and interpretation of artifacts.

#### Williams Ordinary - Prince William County, VA

Conducted a Phase I survey of the yard of a late 18th century tavern, directly supervising the field investigation. Recorded archaeological sites associated with Williams' Ordinary and the non-extant ca. 1760 Tebbs-Mundy house. Performed limited preliminary investigation and interpretation of features associated with the Ordinary encountered during the Phase I investigation. Performed background research and authored portions of the report.

#### Indigo Hotel (220 South Union) – City of Alexandria, VA

Mr. Carroll researched and co-authored the Documentary Study for this project. Numerous 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup>-century industries, warehouses, businesses, and residences were located on this property. Later, the fertilizer manufacturing plant of the Bryant Fertilizer Company occupied the entirety of the Indigo Hotel property. The documentary and archival research was used to develop an interpretive historic context and narrative of the property's historic significance. The research resulted in the recommendation for archeological work and accurately predicted that the property contained the remains of the circa 1756 Carlyle warehouse pre-Revolutionary War derelict vessels, the hulls of which were used as part of the frame and fill for the "banking out" of land on the waterfront.

#### Phase I Archeological Investigation Of The I-95/395 HOV/Bus/HOT Lanes Project - Arlington, Fairfax, Prince William, Stafford, Spotsylvania Counties And The Cities Of Alexandria and Fredericksburg, VA

Mr. Carroll served as an archeology field supervisor for a Phase I Archeological Investigation of the circa 55.5 mile long I-95/I-395 HOV/BUS/HOT Lanes Project in Arlington, Fairfax, Prince William, Stafford, Spotsylvania Counties And The Cities Of Alexandria and Fredericksburg, Virginia. The fieldwork consisted of testing within the median and roadside areas to be impacted by construction. Twenty-six previously recorded sites, one historic district, and two historic resources were either wholly or partially located within the APE for this project; fifteen of the previously recorded archeological sites had been destroyed. Thirty-six new archeological sites were recorded during this survey. Of these sites, seven were recommended for avoidance or Phase II evaluation.

#### 500/501 North Union (Robinson North Terminal) – City of Alexandria, VA

Mr. Carroll researched and co-authored the Documentary Study for this project. The documentary and archival research was used to develop an interpretive historic context and narrative of the property's historic significance. The research resulted in the recommendation for archeological work, as the property has a high probability of containing the remnants of 18th-19th-century wharves, including the cribwork frame construction of the 1859 wharf constructed by the American Coal Company. Archeological work is anticipated to begin in early 2016.





## **APPENDIX IV**

### **Cultural Resource Forms**



## Snapshot

Date Generated: July 28, 2022

**Site Name:** No Data  
**Site Classification:** Terrestrial, open air  
**Year(s):** 1790 - 1829, 1830 - 1860, 1861 - 1865, 1866 - 1916, 1917 - 1945  
**Site Type(s):** Farmstead  
**Other DHR ID:** No Data  
**Temporary Designation:** No Data

**Site Evaluation Status**

## Locational Information

**USGS Quad:** ALEXANDRIA  
**County/Independent City:** Alexandria (Ind. City)  
**Physiographic Province:** Coastal Plain  
**Elevation:** No Data  
**Aspect:** No Data  
**Drainage:** Potomac  
**Slope:** 2-6%  
**Acreage:** 0.170  
**Landform:** Terrace, Urban  
**Ownership Status:** Private  
**Government Entity Name:** No Data

## Site Components

### Component 1

**Category:** Domestic  
**Site Type:** Farmstead  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Euro-American  
**Cultural Affiliation Detail:** No Data  
**DHR Time Period:** Early National Period (1790 - 1829), Antebellum Period (1830 - 1860), Civil War (1861 - 1865), Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916), World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945)  
**Start Year:** No Data  
**End Year:** No Data  
**Comments:** No Data

## Bibliographic Information

### Bibliography:

Shirley Garden Phase I  
Cultural Resources Investigation  
Alexandria, Virginia  
June 2022

Prepared by: Kathleen Jockel Schneider, MAA/MHP, RPA

### Informant Data:

No Data

## CRM Events

### Event Type: Survey:Phase I

**Project Staff/Notes:**

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey

**Project Review File Number:**

No Data

**Sponsoring Organization:**

No Data

**Organization/Company:**

Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

**Investigator:**

Amber Nubgaard

**Survey Date:**

6/20/2022

**Survey Description:**

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey to include shovel test pits at 50ft intervals and radials of positive shovel test pits at 25ft intervals

**Current Land Use**

Agricultural field

**Date of Use**

7/1/2022

**Comments**

No Data

**Threats to Resource:**

Development

**Site Conditions:**

25-49% of Site Destroyed

**Survey Strategies:**

Subsurface Testing, Surface Testing

**Specimens Collected:**

Yes

**Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**

No

**Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:**

Ceramics

6 whiteware (1820-1900+)

3 pearlware (1780-1830)

1 terra cotta sewer pipe

Glass

61 bottle, bottle/jar automatic bottle machine (post-1907)

3 unidentified glass

2 bottle

Metal

3 nail, wire (1890-present)

1 nail, cut (post-1790)

Miscellaneous

20 brick (discarded)

2 bone

2 coal (discarded)

1 plastic (discarded)

**Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**

No Data

**Current Curation Repository:**

Thunderbird Archeology/WSSI Gainesville, VA

**Permanent Curation Repository:**

City of Alexandria Repository

**Field Notes:**

Yes

**Field Notes Repository:**

Thunderbird Archeology/WSSI, Gainesville, Virginia

**Photographic Media:**

Digital

**Survey Reports:**

Yes

**Survey Report Information:**

Shirley Garden Phase I

Cultural Resources Investigation

Alexandria, Virginia

June 2022

Prepared by: Kathleen Jockel Schneider, MAA/MHP, RPA

**Survey Report Repository:**

Thunderbird Archeology/WSSI

**DHR Library Reference Number:**

No Data

**Significance Statement:**

Based on the variation of soil profiles across the parcel, it appears that the area around the historic dwelling has been significantly disturbed. Given the small area with intact context and the presence of 20th century artifacts across the site, 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 the site is not of significance to Alexandria, nor is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. No further work is recommended.

**Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:**

Recommended Not Eligible



## Snapshot

Date Generated: July 28, 2022

**Site Name:** No Data  
**Site Classification:** Terrestrial, open air  
**Year(s):** 1866 - 1916, 1917 - 1945, 1946 - 1991, 1992 - ?  
**Site Type(s):** Artifact scatter  
**Other DHR ID:** No Data  
**Temporary Designation:** No Data

**Site Evaluation Status**

## Locational Information

**USGS Quad:** ALEXANDRIA  
**County/Independent City:** Alexandria (Ind. City)  
**Physiographic Province:** Coastal Plain  
**Elevation:** No Data  
**Aspect:** No Data  
**Drainage:** Potomac  
**Slope:** 2-6%  
**Acreage:** 0.680  
**Landform:** Terrace, Urban  
**Ownership Status:** Private  
**Government Entity Name:** No Data

## Site Components

### Component 1

**Category:** Domestic  
**Site Type:** Artifact scatter  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Euro-American  
**Cultural Affiliation Detail:** No Data  
**DHR Time Period:** Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916), World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945), The New Dominion (1946 - 1991), Post Cold War (1992 - Present)  
**Start Year:** No Data  
**End Year:** No Data  
**Comments:** No Data

## Bibliographic Information

### Bibliography:

Shirley Garden Phase I  
Cultural Resources Investigation  
Alexandria, Virginia  
June 2022

Prepared by: Kathleen Jockel Schneider, MAA/MHP, RPA

### Informant Data:

No Data

## CRM Events

### Event Type: Survey:Phase I

**Project Staff/Notes:**

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey

**Project Review File Number:**

No Data

**Sponsoring Organization:**

No Data

**Organization/Company:**

Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

**Investigator:**

Amber Nubgaard

**Survey Date:**

6/20/2022

**Survey Description:**

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey to include shovel test pits at 50ft intervals and radials of positive shovel test pits at 25ft intervals

**Current Land Use**

Dwelling, multiple

**Date of Use**

7/8/2022

**Comments**

No Data

**Threats to Resource:**

Development

**Site Conditions:**

25-49% of Site Destroyed

**Survey Strategies:**

Subsurface Testing, Surface Testing

**Specimens Collected:**

Yes

**Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**

No

**Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:**

Glass

9 bottle, bottle/jar, automatic bottle machine (post-1907)

4 bottle/jar

Metal

1 nail, unidentified

Miscellaneous

1 plastic (discarded)

1 plastic button

Prehistoric

1 quartz primary reduction flake

**Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**

No Data

**Current Curation Repository:**

Thunderbird/WSSI

**Permanent Curation Repository:**

City of Alexandria Repository

**Field Notes:**

Yes

**Field Notes Repository:**

Thunderbird/WSSI

**Photographic Media:**

Digital

**Survey Reports:**

Yes

**Survey Report Information:**

Shirley Garden Phase I

Cultural Resources Investigation

Alexandria, Virginia

June 2022

Prepared by: Kathleen Jockel Schneider, MAA/MHP, RPA

**Survey Report Repository:**

Thunderbird Archeology/WSSI

**DHR Library Reference Number:**

No Data

**Significance Statement:**

The artifacts were sparsely distributed into two concentrations across that site and were recovered from plowed soils. The site is not likely to yield any significant data on prehistoric or historic occupation in Alexandria. Therefore, in our opinion, the site does not possess significance to Alexandria nor the research potential necessary for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D. No further work is recommended.

**Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:**

Recommended Not Eligible

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations:**

No Data

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:**

No Data

### Property Information

#### Property Names

Name Explanation	Name
Function/Location	House, 5183 Seminary Road

#### Property Evaluation Status

#### Property Addresses

Current - 5183 Seminary Road

County/Independent City(s):	Alexandria (Ind. City)
Incorporated Town(s):	No Data
Zip Code(s):	22311
Magisterial District(s):	No Data
Tax Parcel(s):	No Data
USGS Quad(s):	ALEXANDRIA

### Additional Property Information

Architecture Setting: Suburban

Acreage: No Data

#### Site Description:

July 2022: The resource is located on the east side of Seminary Road, situated close to the road with a small front yard and a gravel driveway which wraps around the side of the house.

#### Surveyor Assessment:

July 2022: The resource is a common example of mid-20th century domestic architecture. It is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP at this time.

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
Date of Construction:	1949
Date Source:	Local Records
Historic Time Period:	The New Dominion (1946 - 1991)
Historic Context(s):	Domestic
Other ID Number:	No Data
Architectural Style:	Minimal Traditional
Form:	Cape Cod
Number of Stories:	1.5
Condition:	Fair
Threats to Resource:	Demolition, Neglect
Cultural Affiliations:	Indeterminate
Cultural Affiliation Details:	No Data

#### Architectural Description:

July 2022: The building is a one-and-a-half-story, four-bay, Minimal Traditional Cape Cod dwelling clad in stucco and covered with an asphalt, side gable roof with two dormer windows overlooking the façade. The windows are vinyl 3/2 sash. A central brick chimney extends from the peak of the roof.

#### Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Not Visible	Stucco	Stuccoed
Windows	Double-hung	Vinyl	<i>No Data</i>
Roof	Side Gable	Asphalt	<i>No Data</i>
Dormer	Gable	Asphalt	<i>No Data</i>
Chimneys	Interior Central	Brick	Not Visible

## Secondary Resource Information

### Secondary Resource #1

**Resource Category:** Domestic  
**Resource Type:** Shed  
**NR Resource Type:** Building  
**Date of Construction:** ca 2009  
**Date Source:** Map  
**Historic Time Period:** Post Cold War (1992 - Present)  
**Historic Context(s):** Domestic  
**Other ID Number:** *No Data*  
**Architectural Style:** No discernible style  
**Form:** *No Data*  
**Number of Stories:** 1.0  
**Condition:** Good  
**Threats to Resource:** Demolition, Neglect  
**Cultural Affiliations:** Indeterminate  
**Cultural Affiliation Details:** *No Data*

#### Architectural Description:

July 2022: Located in the backyard of the property, the resource is a two-bay shed with vertical wooden siding and a front gable roof set on a wooden sill.

#### Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
Foundation	Solid/Continuous	Wood	<i>No Data</i>
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Wood Frame	Wood	Vertical Board
Roof	Front Gable	Asphalt	<i>No Data</i>

### Secondary Resource #2

**Resource Category:** Domestic  
**Resource Type:** Shed  
**NR Resource Type:** Building  
**Date of Construction:** ca 2009  
**Date Source:** Map  
**Historic Time Period:** Post Cold War (1992 - Present)  
**Historic Context(s):** Domestic  
**Other ID Number:** *No Data*  
**Architectural Style:** No discernible style  
**Form:** *No Data*  
**Number of Stories:** 1.0  
**Condition:** Good  
**Threats to Resource:** Demolition, Neglect  
**Cultural Affiliations:** Indeterminate  
**Cultural Affiliation Details:** *No Data*

#### Architectural Description:

July 2022: Located in the backyard of the property, the resource is a one-bay shed with vertical board siding and a shed roof.



#### Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Wood Frame	Plywood/Particle Board	Vertical Board
Roof	Shed	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:** 6/30/2022  
**Dhr Library Report Number:** No Data  
**Project Staff/Notes:**  
No Data  
**Project Bibliographic Information:**  
Shirley Gardens Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Alexandria Virginia. Thunderbird Archeology, 2022.

#### Bibliographic Information

**Bibliography:**  
No Data  
**Property Notes:**  
No Data

### Property Information

#### Property Names

Name Explanation	Name
Function/Location	House, 5173 Seminary Road

#### Property Evaluation Status

#### Property Addresses

Current - 5173 Seminary Road

County/Independent City(s):	Alexandria (Ind. City)
Incorporated Town(s):	No Data
Zip Code(s):	22311
Magisterial District(s):	No Data
Tax Parcel(s):	No Data
USGS Quad(s):	ALEXANDRIA

### Additional Property Information

Architecture Setting: Suburban

Acreage: No Data

#### Site Description:

July 2022: The resource is located directly north of the intersection of Seminary Road and Fairbanks Avenue, situated close to the road with a small front yard and a gravel driveway accessed from Fairbanks Avenue.

#### Surveyor Assessment:

July 2022: The resource is a common example of mid-20th century domestic architecture. It is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP at this time.

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
Date of Construction:	1949
Date Source:	Local Records
Historic Time Period:	The New Dominion (1946 - 1991)
Historic Context(s):	Domestic
Other ID Number:	No Data
Architectural Style:	Minimal Traditional
Form:	Cape Cod
Number of Stories:	1.5
Condition:	Fair
Threats to Resource:	Demolition, Neglect
Cultural Affiliations:	Indeterminate
Cultural Affiliation Details:	No Data

#### Architectural Description:

July 2022: The resource is a Cape Cod dwelling with Minimal Traditional style detailing. The building is a one-and-a-half-story, four-bay dwelling clad in vinyl siding and covered by an asphalt, side gable roof with two dormer windows overlooking the façade. The windows are vinyl 1/1 sash. A central brick chimney extends from the peak of the roof. From the south elevation extends a one-bay sunroom with 12 hopper windows on each elevation.

#### Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Not Visible	Vinyl	Weatherboard
Windows	Single-hung	Vinyl	No Data
Dormer	Gable	Asphalt	No Data
Roof	Side Gable	Asphalt	No Data
Chimneys	Interior Central	Brick	Stretcher Bond

#### 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:** 6/30/2022  
**Dhr Library Report Number:** No Data  
**Project Staff/Notes:**  
No Data  
**Project Bibliographic Information:**  
Shirley Gardens Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Alexandria Virginia. Thunderbird Archeology, 2022.

#### Bibliographic Information

**Bibliography:**  
No Data  
**Property Notes:**  
No Data

### Property Information

#### Property Names

Name Explanation	Name
Function/Location	House, 5165 Seminary Road

#### Property Evaluation Status

#### Property Addresses

Current - 5165 Seminary Road

**County/Independent City(s):** Alexandria (Ind. City)

**Incorporated Town(s):** No Data

**Zip Code(s):** 22311

**Magisterial District(s):** No Data

**Tax Parcel(s):** No Data

**USGS Quad(s):** ALEXANDRIA

### Additional Property Information

**Architecture Setting:** Suburban

**Acreage:** No Data

#### Site Description:

July 2022: The resource is located southeast of the intersection of Seminary Road and Fairbanks Avenue, situated on an open lawn on the top a low rise with a paved driveway accessible from Seminary Road.

#### Surveyor Assessment:

July 2022: The resource is a common example of mid-20th century domestic architecture. It is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP at this time.

**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

**Date of Construction:** 1955

**Date Source:** Local Records

**Historic Time Period:** The New Dominion (1946 - 1991)

**Historic Context(s):** Domestic

**Other ID Number:** No Data

**Architectural Style:** Minimal Traditional

**Form:** No Data

**Number of Stories:** 1.0

**Condition:** Fair

**Threats to Resource:** Demolition, Neglect

**Cultural Affiliations:** Indeterminate

**Cultural Affiliation Details:** No Data

#### Architectural Description:

July 2022: This Minimal Traditional style dwelling is a one-story, three-bay building with a one-story addition off the west and south elevations. It is clad in brick veneer and covered by an asphalt, side gable roof. A small entry porch covers the front door. A large brick end chimney extends from the west elevation.

#### Exterior Components



Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Not Visible	Brick	Stretcher Bond
Porch	Portico/Entry Porch	Wood	Posts
Roof	Side Gable	Asphalt	<i>No Data</i>
Chimneys	Exterior End	Brick	Stretcher Bond
Windows	Boarded Up/Covered	<i>No Data</i>	<i>No Data</i>

## Secondary Resource Information

### Secondary Resource #1

**Resource Category:** Domestic  
**Resource Type:** Garage  
**NR Resource Type:** Building  
**Date of Construction:** ca 1964  
**Date Source:** Map  
**Historic Time Period:** The New Dominion (1946 - 1991)  
**Historic Context(s):** Domestic  
**Other ID Number:** *No Data*  
**Architectural Style:** Vernacular  
**Form:** *No Data*  
**Number of Stories:** 2.0  
**Condition:** Fair  
**Threats to Resource:** Demolition, Neglect  
**Cultural Affiliations:** Indeterminate  
**Cultural Affiliation Details:** *No Data*

#### Architectural Description:

July 2022: A large secondary building is located to the south of the dwelling, possibly used as a garage and workshop. The building is clad in a brick veneer similar to the primary dwelling and has a flat metal roof. The first-floor fenestrations are boarded up but may have been three single-bay garage doors. A small shed-roof extensions is located on the south elevation.

#### Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Not Visible	Brick	Stretcher Bond
Windows	Boarded Up/Covered	<i>No Data</i>	<i>No Data</i>
Roof	Flat	Metal	<i>No Data</i>

## 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:** 6/30/2022

**Dhr Library Report Number:** *No Data*

**Project Staff/Notes:**

*No Data*

**Project Bibliographic Information:**

Shirley Gardens Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Alexandria Virginia. Thunderbird Archeology, 2022.

## Bibliographic Information

**Bibliography:**

*No Data*

**Property Notes:**

*No Data*

### Property Information

#### Property Names

Name Explanation	Name
Function/Location	House, 5129 Fairbanks Avenue

#### Property Evaluation Status

#### Property Addresses

Current - 5129 Fairbanks Avenue

County/Independent City(s):	Alexandria (Ind. City)
Incorporated Town(s):	No Data
Zip Code(s):	22311
Magisterial District(s):	No Data
Tax Parcel(s):	No Data
USGS Quad(s):	ALEXANDRIA

### Additional Property Information

Architecture Setting: Suburban

Acreage: No Data

#### Site Description:

July 2022: The resource is situated on an open lawn facing Fairbanks Ave and is accessed by a paved driveway.

#### Surveyor Assessment:

July 2022: The resource is a common example of mid-20th century domestic architecture. It is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP at this time.

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
Date of Construction:	1949
Date Source:	Local Records
Historic Time Period:	The New Dominion (1946 - 1991)
Historic Context(s):	Domestic
Other ID Number:	No Data
Architectural Style:	Minimal Traditional
Form:	Cape Cod
Number of Stories:	1.5
Condition:	Good
Threats to Resource:	Demolition, Neglect
Cultural Affiliations:	Indeterminate
Cultural Affiliation Details:	No Data

#### Architectural Description:

July 2022: The resource is a Cape Cod dwelling with Minimal Traditional style detailing. It is a one-and-a-half-story, four-bay dwelling clad in stucco and stone veneer and covered with an asphalt, side gable roof. Two dormer windows overlook the façade. Awnings cover the windows and entryway on the façade. A central brick chimney extends from the peak of the roof. From the east elevation extends a one-bay addition with a back porch extending off its north elevation.

#### Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Not Visible	Stucco	Stuccoed
Porch	Overhang/Awning	<i>No Data</i>	Not Visible
Roof	Side Gable	Asphalt	<i>No Data</i>
Dormer	Gable	Asphalt	<i>No Data</i>
Chimneys	Interior Central	Brick	Stretcher Bond
Windows	Casement	Wood	<i>No Data</i>

## Secondary Resource Information

### Secondary Resource #1

**Resource Category:** Domestic  
**Resource Type:** Garage  
**NR Resource Type:** Building  
**Date of Construction:** ca 1979  
**Date Source:** Map  
**Historic Time Period:** The New Dominion (1946 - 1991)  
**Historic Context(s):** Domestic  
**Other ID Number:** *No Data*  
**Architectural Style:** No discernible style  
**Form:** *No Data*  
**Number of Stories:** 1.0  
**Condition:** Good  
**Threats to Resource:** Demolition, Neglect  
**Cultural Affiliations:** Indeterminate  
**Cultural Affiliation Details:** *No Data*

#### Architectural Description:

July 2022: The resource is a one-bay garage located at the north end of the paved driveway. It is clad in vinyl siding with an asphalt front gable roof.

#### Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Not Visible	Vinyl	Weatherboard
Roof	Front Gable	Asphalt	<i>No Data</i>

### Secondary Resource #2

**Resource Category:** Domestic  
**Resource Type:** Shed  
**NR Resource Type:** Building  
**Date of Construction:** ca 1982  
**Date Source:** Map  
**Historic Time Period:** The New Dominion (1946 - 1991)  
**Historic Context(s):** Domestic  
**Other ID Number:** *No Data*  
**Architectural Style:** No discernible style  
**Form:** *No Data*  
**Number of Stories:** 1.0  
**Condition:** Poor  
**Threats to Resource:** Demolition, Neglect  
**Cultural Affiliations:** Indeterminate  
**Cultural Affiliation Details:** *No Data*

#### Architectural Description:

July 2022: The resource is a small one bay shed located at the back of the property. It is clad in plywood and covered by an asphalt roof.



#### Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
Structural System and Exterior Treatment Roof	Wood Frame Front Gable	Plywood/Particle Board Asphalt	Panels <i>No Data</i>

#### 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:** 6/30/2022  
**Dhr Library Report Number:** *No Data*  
**Project Staff/Notes:**  
*No Data*  
**Project Bibliographic Information:**  
Shirley Gardens Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Alexandria Virginia. Thunderbird Archeology, 2022.

#### Bibliographic Information

**Bibliography:**  
*No Data*  
**Property Notes:**  
*No Data*

### Property Information

#### Property Names

Name Explanation	Name
Function/Location	House, 5121 Fairbanks Avenue

#### Property Evaluation Status

#### Property Addresses

Current - 5121 Fairbanks Avenue

County/Independent City(s):	Alexandria (Ind. City)
Incorporated Town(s):	No Data
Zip Code(s):	22311
Magisterial District(s):	No Data
Tax Parcel(s):	No Data
USGS Quad(s):	ALEXANDRIA

### Additional Property Information

Architecture Setting: Suburban

Acreage: No Data

#### Site Description:

July 2022: The resource is situated on an open lawn facing Fairbanks Avenue and is accessed by a paved driveway.

#### Surveyor Assessment:

July 2022: The resource is a common example of mid-20th century domestic architecture. It is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP at this time.

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
Date of Construction:	1949
Date Source:	Local Records
Historic Time Period:	The New Dominion (1946 - 1991)
Historic Context(s):	Domestic
Other ID Number:	No Data
Architectural Style:	Minimal Traditional
Form:	Cape Cod
Number of Stories:	1.5
Condition:	Good
Threats to Resource:	Demolition, Neglect
Cultural Affiliations:	Indeterminate
Cultural Affiliation Details:	No Data

#### Architectural Description:

July 2022: The resource is a Cape Cod dwelling with Minimal Traditional style detailing. It is a one-and-a-half-story, four-bay dwelling clad in vinyl siding and covered by an asphalt, side gable roof with two dormer windows overlooking the façade. A small awning extends over the entryway on the façade. A central brick chimney extends from the peak of the roof. Most of the windows on the building are 1/1 single-hung sash windows; one large, fixed window is located on the façade.

#### Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Not Visible	Vinyl	Weatherboard
Porch	Overhang/Awning	Unknown	Cast Metal Supports
Windows	Single-hung	Vinyl	No Data
Roof	Side Gable	Asphalt	No Data
Dormer	Gable	Asphalt	No Data
Chimneys	Interior Central	Brick	Strecher Bond

## Secondary Resource Information

### Secondary Resource #1

**Resource Category:** Domestic  
**Resource Type:** Garage  
**NR Resource Type:** Building  
**Date of Construction:** 1949  
**Date Source:** Map  
**Historic Time Period:** The New Dominion (1946 - 1991)  
**Historic Context(s):** Domestic  
**Other ID Number:** No Data  
**Architectural Style:** Minimal Traditional  
**Form:** No Data  
**Number of Stories:** 1.0  
**Condition:** Good  
**Threats to Resource:** Demolition, Neglect  
**Cultural Affiliations:** Indeterminate  
**Cultural Affiliation Details:** No Data

#### Architectural Description:

July 2022: The resource is a one-bay detached garage, located at the end of the paved driveway. The building is clad in vinyl siding and an asphalt, front gable roof. A flat-roof addition extends off the north elevation.

#### Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Not Visible	Vinyl	Weatherboard
Roof	Front Gable	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:** 6/30/2022  
**Dhr Library Report Number:** No Data

**Project Staff/Notes:**

No Data

**Project Bibliographic Information:**

Shirley Gardens Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Alexandria Virginia. Thunderbird Archeology, 2022.

**Bibliographic Information**

**Bibliography:**

No Data

**Property Notes:**

No Data



### Property Information

#### Property Names

Name Explanation	Name
Function/Location	House, 5155 Fairbanks Avenue

#### Property Evaluation Status

#### Property Addresses

Current - 5115 Fairbanks Avenue

County/Independent City(s):	Alexandria (Ind. City)
Incorporated Town(s):	No Data
Zip Code(s):	22311
Magisterial District(s):	No Data
Tax Parcel(s):	No Data
USGS Quad(s):	ALEXANDRIA

### Additional Property Information

Architecture Setting: Suburban

Acreage: No Data

#### Site Description:

July 2022: The resource is situated on an open lawn facing Fairbanks Avenue and is accessed by a paved driveway.

#### Surveyor Assessment:

July 2022: The resource is a common example of mid-20th century domestic architecture. It is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP at this time.

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
Date of Construction:	1949
Date Source:	Local Records
Historic Time Period:	The New Dominion (1946 - 1991)
Historic Context(s):	Domestic
Other ID Number:	No Data
Architectural Style:	Minimal Traditional
Form:	Cape Cod
Number of Stories:	1.5
Condition:	Fair
Threats to Resource:	Demolition, Neglect
Cultural Affiliations:	Indeterminate
Cultural Affiliation Details:	No Data

#### Architectural Description:

July 2022: The resource is a one-and-a-half-story Cape Cod dwelling with Minimal Traditional style detailing. It is clad in stucco and covered by an asphalt, side gable roof with two dormer windows overlooking the façade. A central brick chimney extends from the peak of the roof. The building has retained its original wooden 2/4 casement windows.

#### Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Not Visible	Stucco	Stuccoed
Roof	Side Gable	Asphalt	<i>No Data</i>
Dormer	Gable	Asphalt	<i>No Data</i>
Chimneys	Interior Central	Brick	Stretch Bond

#### Secondary Resource Information

##### Secondary Resource #1

Resource Category:	Domestic
Resource Type:	Shed
NR Resource Type:	Building
Date of Construction:	ca 1981
Date Source:	Map
Historic Time Period:	The New Dominion (1946 - 1991)
Historic Context(s):	Domestic
Other ID Number:	<i>No Data</i>
Architectural Style:	No discernible style
Form:	<i>No Data</i>
Number of Stories:	1.0
Condition:	Poor
Threats to Resource:	Demolition, Neglect
Cultural Affiliations:	Indeterminate
Cultural Affiliation Details:	<i>No Data</i>

##### Architectural Description:

July 2022: The resource is a three-bay shed with plywood siding and an asphalt side gable roof. The shed is in poor condition and no longer has any windows or doors to cover the fenestrations.

#### Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Wood Frame	Plywood/Particle Board	Panels
Roof	Side Gable	Asphalt	<i>No Data</i>

#### Historic District Information

Historic District Name:	<i>No Data</i>
Local Historic District Name:	<i>No Data</i>
Historic District Significance:	<i>No Data</i>

#### CRM Events

##### Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number:	<i>No Data</i>
Investigator:	Kathleen Schneider
Organization/Company:	Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.
Photographic Media:	Digital
Survey Date:	6/30/2022
Dhr Library Report Number:	<i>No Data</i>

**Project Staff/Notes:**

No Data

**Project Bibliographic Information:**

Shirley Gardens Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Alexandria Virginia. Thunderbird Archeology, 2022.

**Bibliographic Information**

**Bibliography:**

No Data

**Property Notes:**

No Data

### Property Information

#### Property Names

Name Explanation	Name
Function/Location	House, 5105 Fairbanks Avenue

#### Property Evaluation Status

#### Property Addresses

Current - 5105 Fairbanks Avenue

**County/Independent City(s):** Alexandria (Ind. City)

**Incorporated Town(s):** *No Data*

**Zip Code(s):** 22311

**Magisterial District(s):** *No Data*

**Tax Parcel(s):** *No Data*

**USGS Quad(s):** ALEXANDRIA

### Additional Property Information

**Architecture Setting:** Suburban

**Acreage:** *No Data*

#### Site Description:

July 2022: The resource is situated on an open lawn facing Fairbanks Avenue and is accessed by a paved driveway.

#### Surveyor Assessment:

July 2022: The resource is a common example of mid-20th century domestic architecture. It is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP at this time.

**Surveyor Recommendation:** Recommended Not Eligible

#### Ownership

Ownership Category	Ownership Entity
Private	<i>No Data</i>

### Primary Resource Information

**Resource Category:** Domestic

**Resource Type:** Single Dwelling

**NR Resource Type:** Building

**Date of Construction:** 1949

**Date Source:** Local Records

**Historic Time Period:** The New Dominion (1946 - 1991)

**Historic Context(s):** Domestic

**Other ID Number:** *No Data*

**Architectural Style:** Minimal Traditional

**Form:** Cape Cod

**Number of Stories:** 1.5

**Condition:** Excellent

**Threats to Resource:** Demolition

**Cultural Affiliations:** Indeterminate

**Cultural Affiliation Details:** *No Data*

#### Architectural Description:

July 2022: The resource is a Cape Cod dwelling with Minimal Traditional style detailing. It is a one-story, four-bay dwelling clad in vinyl siding and covered by an asphalt, side gable roof with two dormer windows overlooking the façade. A central brick chimney extends from the peak of the roof. The windows on the building are vinyl 1/1 single-hung sash.

#### Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
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Foundation	Solid/Continuous	Concrete	<i>No Data</i>
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Not Visible	Vinyl	Weatherboard
Roof	Side Gable	Asphalt	<i>No Data</i>
Dormer	Gable	Asphalt	<i>No Data</i>
Chimneys	Interior Central	Brick	Stretcher Bond

## Secondary Resource Information

### Secondary Resource #1

**Resource Category:** Domestic  
**Resource Type:** Garage  
**NR Resource Type:** Building  
**Date of Construction:** ca 1963  
**Date Source:** Map  
**Historic Time Period:** The New Dominion (1946 - 1991)  
**Historic Context(s):** Domestic  
**Other ID Number:** *No Data*  
**Architectural Style:** No discernible style  
**Form:** *No Data*  
**Number of Stories:** 1.0  
**Condition:** Good  
**Threats to Resource:** Demolition  
**Cultural Affiliations:** Indeterminate  
**Cultural Affiliation Details:** *No Data*

#### Architectural Description:

July 2022: The resource is a one-bay detached garage, located at the end of the graveled driveway. It is clad in metal weatherboard siding and a corrugated metal, front gable roof.

#### Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Not Visible	Metal	Weatherboard
Roof	Front Gable	Metal	<i>No Data</i>

## 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:** 6/30/2022  
**Dhr Library Report Number:** *No Data*  
**Project Staff/Notes:**



No Data

**Project Bibliographic Information:**

Shirley Gardens Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Alexandria Virginia. Thunderbird Archeology, 2022.

**Bibliographic Information**

**Bibliography:**

No Data

**Property Notes:**

No Data

### Property Information

#### Property Names

Name Explanation	Name
Function/Location	House, 5066 Fairbanks Avenue

#### Property Evaluation Status

#### Property Addresses

Current - 5066 Fairbanks Avenue

**County/Independent City(s):** Alexandria (Ind. City)

**Incorporated Town(s):** *No Data*

**Zip Code(s):** 22311

**Magisterial District(s):** *No Data*

**Tax Parcel(s):** *No Data*

**USGS Quad(s):** ALEXANDRIA

### Additional Property Information

**Architecture Setting:** Suburban

**Acreage:** *No Data*

#### Site Description:

July 2022: The resource is situated on an open lawn facing Fairbanks Avenue and is accessed by a gravel driveway.

#### Surveyor Assessment:

July 2022: The resource is a common example of mid-20th century domestic architecture. It is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP at this time.

**Surveyor Recommendation:** Recommended Not Eligible

#### Ownership

Ownership Category	Ownership Entity
Private	<i>No Data</i>

### Primary Resource Information

**Resource Category:** Domestic

**Resource Type:** Single Dwelling

**NR Resource Type:** Building

**Date of Construction:** ca 1950

**Date Source:** Local Records

**Historic Time Period:** The New Dominion (1946 - 1991)

**Historic Context(s):** Domestic

**Other ID Number:** *No Data*

**Architectural Style:** Minimal Traditional

**Form:** *No Data*

**Number of Stories:** 1.0

**Condition:** Excellent

**Threats to Resource:** Demolition

**Cultural Affiliations:** Indeterminate

**Cultural Affiliation Details:** *No Data*

#### Architectural Description:

July 2022: This resource is a Minimal Traditional style dwelling with large shrubs obscuring the façade. It is a one-story, three-bay building clad in brick veneer and covered by an asphalt side gable roof. A brick end chimney extends from the west elevation. The windows are vinyl 1/1 double hung sash.

#### Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
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Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Not Visible	Brick	Stretcher Bond
Roof	Side Gable	Asphalt	<i>No Data</i>
Windows	Single-hung	Vinyl	<i>No Data</i>
Chimneys	Exterior End	Brick	Stretcher Bond

## Secondary Resource Information

### Secondary Resource #1

**Resource Category:** Domestic  
**Resource Type:** Garage  
**NR Resource Type:** Building  
**Date of Construction:** ca 1979  
**Date Source:** Map  
**Historic Time Period:** The New Dominion (1946 - 1991)  
**Historic Context(s):** Domestic  
**Other ID Number:** *No Data*  
**Architectural Style:** No discernible style  
**Form:** *No Data*  
**Number of Stories:** 1.0  
**Condition:** Good  
**Threats to Resource:** Demolition  
**Cultural Affiliations:** Indeterminate  
**Cultural Affiliation Details:** *No Data*

#### Architectural Description:

July 2022: The resource is a one-bay garage located at the end of the gravel driveway. It is clad in vinyl siding with an asphalt front gable roof.

#### Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Not Visible	Vinyl	Weatherboard
Roof	Front Gable	Asphalt	<i>No Data</i>

### Secondary Resource #2

**Resource Category:** Domestic  
**Resource Type:** Shed  
**NR Resource Type:** Building  
**Date of Construction:** ca 1982  
**Date Source:** Map  
**Historic Time Period:** The New Dominion (1946 - 1991)  
**Historic Context(s):** Domestic  
**Other ID Number:** *No Data*  
**Architectural Style:** No discernible style  
**Form:** *No Data*  
**Number of Stories:** 1.0  
**Condition:** Good  
**Threats to Resource:** Demolition  
**Cultural Affiliations:** Indeterminate  
**Cultural Affiliation Details:** *No Data*

#### Architectural Description:

July 2022: The resource is a two-bay shed clad in wooden weatherboard and vertical board siding, with an asphalt front gable roof.

#### Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Wood Frame	Wood	Weatherboard

Roof	Front Gable	Asphalt	No Data
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### 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:** 6/30/2022  
**Dhr Library Report Number:** No Data  
**Project Staff/Notes:**  
No Data  
**Project Bibliographic Information:**

Shirley Gardens Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Alexandria Virginia. Thunderbird Archeology, 2022.

### Bibliographic Information

#### Bibliography:

No Data

#### Property Notes:

No Data

### Property Information

#### Property Names

Name Explanation	Name
Function/Location	House, 5106 Fairbanks Avenue

#### Property Evaluation Status

#### Property Addresses

Current - 5106 Fairbanks Avenue

County/Independent City(s): Alexandria (Ind. City)

Incorporated Town(s): No Data

Zip Code(s): 22311

Magisterial District(s): No Data

Tax Parcel(s): No Data

USGS Quad(s): ALEXANDRIA

### Additional Property Information

Architecture Setting: Suburban

Acreage: No Data

#### Site Description:

July 2022: The resource is situated on an open lawn facing Fairbanks Avenue and is accessed by a gravel driveway.

#### Surveyor Assessment:

July 2022: The resource is a common example of mid-20th century domestic architecture. It is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP at this time.

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

Date of Construction: ca 1950

Date Source: Local Records

Historic Time Period: The New Dominion (1946 - 1991)

Historic Context(s): Domestic

Other ID Number: No Data

Architectural Style: Minimal Traditional

Form: No Data

Number of Stories: 1.0

Condition: Good

Threats to Resource: Demolition, Neglect

Cultural Affiliations: Indeterminate

Cultural Affiliation Details: No Data

#### Architectural Description:

July 2022: The resource is a Minimal Traditional style dwelling. It is a one-story, three-bay building clad in brick veneer and covered by an asphalt side gable roof. A brick end chimney extends from the west elevation. The windows appear to be the original wooden 2/3 casement windows. The dwelling also has an exterior basement entrance on its south elevation.

#### Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
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Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Not Visible	Brick	Stretcher Bond
Roof	Side Gable	Asphalt	<i>No Data</i>
Windows	Casement	Wood	<i>No Data</i>
Chimneys	Exterior End	Brick	Stretcher Bond

## Secondary Resource Information

### Secondary Resource #1

**Resource Category:** Domestic  
**Resource Type:** Shed  
**NR Resource Type:** Building  
**Date of Construction:** ca 2002  
**Date Source:** Map  
**Historic Time Period:** Post Cold War (1992 - Present)  
**Historic Context(s):** Domestic  
**Other ID Number:** *No Data*  
**Architectural Style:** No discernible style  
**Form:** *No Data*  
**Number of Stories:** 1.0  
**Condition:** Fair  
**Threats to Resource:** Demolition, Neglect  
**Cultural Affiliations:** Indeterminate  
**Cultural Affiliation Details:** *No Data*

#### Architectural Description:

July 2022: Located in the backyard of the property, the resource is a three-bay shed. The shed is clad in vertical board siding and has an asphalt gambrel roof. Two 1/1 fixed windows flank the central doors.

#### Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Wood Frame	Wood	Vertical Board
Roof	Gambrel	Asphalt	<i>No Data</i>
Windows	Fixed	Vinyl	<i>No Data</i>

## 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:** 6/30/2022  
**Dhr Library Report Number:** *No Data*  
**Project Staff/Notes:**

No Data

**Project Bibliographic Information:**

Shirley Gardens Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Alexandria Virginia. Thunderbird Archeology, 2022.

**Bibliographic Information**

**Bibliography:**

No Data

**Property Notes:**

No Data

### Property Information

#### Property Names

Name Explanation	Name
Function/Location	House, 5118 Fairbanks Avenue

#### Property Evaluation Status

#### Property Addresses

Current - 5118 Fairbanks Avenue

County/Independent City(s): Alexandria (Ind. City)

Incorporated Town(s): No Data

Zip Code(s): 22311

Magisterial District(s): No Data

Tax Parcel(s): No Data

USGS Quad(s): ALEXANDRIA

### Additional Property Information

Architecture Setting: Suburban

Acreage: No Data

#### Site Description:

July 2022: The resource is situated on an open lawn on the corner of Fairbanks Avenue and Foster Avenue, and is accessed by a gravel driveway.

#### Surveyor Assessment:

July 2022: The resource is a common example of mid-20th century domestic architecture. It is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP at this time.

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

Date of Construction: ca 1950

Date Source: Local Records

Historic Time Period: The New Dominion (1946 - 1991)

Historic Context(s): Domestic

Other ID Number: No Data

Architectural Style: Minimal Traditional

Form: No Data

Number of Stories: 1.0

Condition: Fair

Threats to Resource: Demolition, Neglect

Cultural Affiliations: Indeterminate

Cultural Affiliation Details: No Data

#### Architectural Description:

July 2022: The resource is a one-story, three-bay Minimal Traditional style dwelling. It is clad in brick veneer with an asphalt side gable roof. A small entry porch covers the front door, and awnings overhang the boarded-up windows. A brick end chimney extends from the west elevation.

#### Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
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Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Not Visible	Brick	Stretcher Bond
Porch	Portico/Entry Porch	Wood	Posts
Roof	Side Gable	Asphalt	<i>No Data</i>
Chimneys	Exterior End	Brick	Stretcher Bond
Windows	Boarded Up/Covered	<i>No Data</i>	<i>No Data</i>

## Secondary Resource Information

### Secondary Resource #1

**Resource Category:** Domestic  
**Resource Type:** Shed  
**NR Resource Type:** Building  
**Date of Construction:** ca 1979  
**Date Source:** Map  
**Historic Time Period:** The New Dominion (1946 - 1991)  
**Historic Context(s):** Domestic  
**Other ID Number:** *No Data*  
**Architectural Style:** No discernible style  
**Form:** *No Data*  
**Number of Stories:** 1.0  
**Condition:** Fair  
**Threats to Resource:** Demolition, Neglect  
**Cultural Affiliations:** Indeterminate  
**Cultural Affiliation Details:** *No Data*

#### Architectural Description:

July 2022: A short, one-bay shed, or possibly chicken-coop, is located in the middle of an open-yard. The structure is clad in vinyl and plywood siding, with a low-pitched asphalt shingle roof.

#### Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Wood Frame	Plywood/Particle Board	Panels
Roof	Front Gable	Asphalt	<i>No Data</i>

## 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:** 6/30/2022  
**Dhr Library Report Number:** *No Data*  
**Project Staff/Notes:**

No Data

**Project Bibliographic Information:**

Shirley Gardens Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Alexandria Virginia. Thunderbird Archeology, 2022.

**Bibliographic Information**

**Bibliography:**

No Data

**Property Notes:**

No Data



### Property Information

#### Property Names

Name Explanation	Name
Function/Location	House, 2658 Foster Avenue

#### Property Evaluation Status

#### Property Addresses

Current - 2658 Foster Avenue

County/Independent City(s):	Alexandria (Ind. City)
Incorporated Town(s):	No Data
Zip Code(s):	22311
Magisterial District(s):	No Data
Tax Parcel(s):	No Data
USGS Quad(s):	ALEXANDRIA

### Additional Property Information

Architecture Setting: Suburban

Acreage: No Data

#### Site Description:

July 2022: The property is located on the west side of Foster Avenue and sits on a terraced slope above the road. The property is accessed by a graveled driveway cut into the slope.

#### Surveyor Assessment:

July 2022: The resource is a common example of mid-20th century domestic architecture. It is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP at this time.

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
Date of Construction:	1959
Date Source:	Local Records
Historic Time Period:	The New Dominion (1946 - 1991)
Historic Context(s):	Domestic
Other ID Number:	No Data
Architectural Style:	Split-Level/Split Foyer
Form:	No Data
Number of Stories:	2.0
Condition:	Fair
Threats to Resource:	Demolition, Neglect
Cultural Affiliations:	Indeterminate
Cultural Affiliation Details:	No Data

#### Architectural Description:

July 2022: This split-level dwelling is a two-story, four-bay building which is partially clad in brick veneer with a cross gable, asphalt roof. The entryway is set into the façade and sheltered by the roof overhang. Fenestration has been boarded up, and the top half of the building is missing its original siding.

#### Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Not Visible	Brick	American/Common Bond
Roof	Cross Gable	Asphalt	No Data
Windows	Boarded Up/Covered	No Data	No Data

## Secondary Resource Information

### Secondary Resource #1

**Resource Category:** Domestic  
**Resource Type:** Shed  
**NR Resource Type:** Building  
**Date of Construction:** ca 2013  
**Date Source:** Map  
**Historic Time Period:** Post Cold War (1992 - Present)  
**Historic Context(s):** Domestic  
**Other ID Number:** No Data  
**Architectural Style:** No discernible style  
**Form:** No Data  
**Number of Stories:** 1.0  
**Condition:** Fair  
**Threats to Resource:** Demolition, Neglect  
**Cultural Affiliations:** Indeterminate  
**Cultural Affiliation Details:** No Data

#### Architectural Description:

July 2022: A small, one-bay shed is located west of the dwelling at the edge of the driveway. The building is accessed by a simple plywood door and is clad in painted plywood siding with a front gable, asphalt roof.

#### Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Wood Frame	Plywood/Particle Board	Panels
Roof	Front Gable	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:** 6/30/2022  
**Dhr Library Report Number:** No Data  
**Project Staff/Notes:**

No Data

**Project Bibliographic Information:**

Shirley Gardens Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Alexandria Virginia. Thunderbird Archeology, 2022.

**Bibliographic Information**

**Bibliography:**

No Data

**Property Notes:**

No Data

### Property Information

#### Property Names

Name Explanation	Name
Function/Location	House, 2618 Foster Avenue

#### Property Evaluation Status

#### Property Addresses

Current - 2618 Foster Avenue

**County/Independent City(s):** Alexandria (Ind. City)

**Incorporated Town(s):** *No Data*

**Zip Code(s):** 22311

**Magisterial District(s):** *No Data*

**Tax Parcel(s):** *No Data*

**USGS Quad(s):** ALEXANDRIA

### Additional Property Information

**Architecture Setting:** Suburban

**Acreage:** *No Data*

#### Site Description:

July 2022: The property is located on the west side of Foster Avenue and sits on a terraced slope above the road. The property is accessed by a graveled driveway cut into the slope.

#### Surveyor Assessment:

July 2022: The resource is a common example of mid-20th century domestic architecture. It is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP at this time.

**Surveyor Recommendation:** Recommended Not Eligible

#### Ownership

Ownership Category	Ownership Entity
Private	<i>No Data</i>

### Primary Resource Information

**Resource Category:** Domestic

**Resource Type:** Single Dwelling

**NR Resource Type:** Building

**Date of Construction:** 1959

**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:** 2.0

**Condition:** Good

**Threats to Resource:** Demolition, Neglect

**Cultural Affiliations:** Indeterminate

**Cultural Affiliation Details:** *No Data*

#### Architectural Description:

July 2022: This Ranch style dwelling is clad in brick veneer and vinyl siding, with a cross gable asphalt roof. A second story addition rises from the two center bays of the building. The windows are one-over-one vinyl sliding windows. A central entryway on the façade is protected by the large overhang of the eaves. A tall, central brick chimney extends from the slope of the roof on the façade of the dwelling, in front of the second-story addition.

#### Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Not Visible	Brick	American/Common Bond
Windows	Single-hung	Vinyl	<i>No Data</i>
Roof	Cross Gable	Asphalt	<i>No Data</i>
Chimneys	Interior Slope	Brick	Stretcher Bond

#### Secondary Resource Information

##### Secondary Resource #1

Resource Category:	Domestic
Resource Type:	Shed
NR Resource Type:	Building
Date of Construction:	ca 2018
Date Source:	Map
Historic Time Period:	Post Cold War (1992 - Present)
Historic Context(s):	Domestic
Other ID Number:	<i>No Data</i>
Architectural Style:	No discernible style
Form:	<i>No Data</i>
Number of Stories:	1.0
Condition:	Fair
Threats to Resource:	Demolition, Neglect
Cultural Affiliations:	Indeterminate
Cultural Affiliation Details:	<i>No Data</i>

##### Architectural Description:

July 2022: A small, one-bay shed sits in the northwest corner of the property. The building is accessed by a simple plywood door and is clad in painted plywood siding with a front gable, asphalt roof.

#### Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Wood Frame	Plywood/Particle Board	Panels
Roof	Front Gable	Asphalt	<i>No Data</i>

#### Historic District Information

Historic District Name:	<i>No Data</i>
Local Historic District Name:	<i>No Data</i>
Historic District Significance:	<i>No Data</i>

#### CRM Events

##### Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number:	<i>No Data</i>
Investigator:	Kathleen Schneider
Organization/Company:	Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.
Photographic Media:	Digital
Survey Date:	6/30/2022
Dhr Library Report Number:	<i>No Data</i>



**Project Staff/Notes:**

No Data

**Project Bibliographic Information:**

Shirley Gardens Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Alexandria Virginia. Thunderbird Archeology, 2022.

**Bibliographic Information**

**Bibliography:**

No Data

**Property Notes:**

No Data

### Property Information

#### Property Names

Name Explanation	Name
Function/Location	House, 2627 Foster Avenue

#### Property Evaluation Status

#### Property Addresses

Current - 2627 Foster Avenue

**County/Independent City(s):** Alexandria (Ind. City)

**Incorporated Town(s):** *No Data*

**Zip Code(s):** 22311

**Magisterial District(s):** *No Data*

**Tax Parcel(s):** *No Data*

**USGS Quad(s):** ALEXANDRIA

### Additional Property Information

**Architecture Setting:** Suburban

**Acreage:** *No Data*

#### Site Description:

July 2022: The property is located on the east side of Foster Avenue and sits on a terraced slope above the road. The property is accessed by a paved driveway.

#### Surveyor Assessment:

July 2022: The resource is a common example of mid-20th century domestic architecture. It is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP at this time.

**Surveyor Recommendation:** Recommended Not Eligible

#### Ownership

Ownership Category	Ownership Entity
Private	<i>No Data</i>

### Primary Resource Information

**Resource Category:** Domestic

**Resource Type:** Single Dwelling

**NR Resource Type:** Building

**Date of Construction:** ca 1950

**Date Source:** Local Records

**Historic Time Period:** The New Dominion (1946 - 1991)

**Historic Context(s):** Domestic

**Other ID Number:** *No Data*

**Architectural Style:** Minimal Traditional

**Form:** *No Data*

**Number of Stories:** 1.0

**Condition:** Fair

**Threats to Resource:** Demolition, Neglect

**Cultural Affiliations:** Indeterminate

**Cultural Affiliation Details:** *No Data*

#### Architectural Description:

July 2022: The resource is a one-story, three-bay Minimal Traditional style dwelling. The original portion of the building is clad in brick veneer and an asphalt cross gable roof. The façade is obscured by undergrowth and the windows are boarded up. A brick end chimney extends from the east elevation. A two-bay garage connected by a hyphen extends off the north elevation of the dwelling.

#### Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Not Visible	Brick	American/Common Bond
Windows	Boarded Up/Covered	<i>No Data</i>	<i>No Data</i>
Roof	Side Gable	Asphalt	<i>No Data</i>
Chimneys	Exterior End	Brick	Stretcher Bond

### 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:** 6/30/2022  
**Dhr Library Report Number:** *No Data*  
**Project Staff/Notes:**

*No Data*

**Project Bibliographic Information:**  
Shirley Gardens Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Alexandria Virginia. Thunderbird Archeology, 2022.

### Bibliographic Information

#### Bibliography:

*No Data*

#### Property Notes:

*No Data*

### Property Information

#### Property Names

Name Explanation	Name
Function/Location	House, 2641 Foster Avenue

#### Property Evaluation Status

#### Property Addresses

Current - 2641 Foster Avenue

County/Independent City(s):	Alexandria (Ind. City)
Incorporated Town(s):	No Data
Zip Code(s):	22311
Magisterial District(s):	No Data
Tax Parcel(s):	No Data
USGS Quad(s):	ALEXANDRIA

### Additional Property Information

Architecture Setting: Suburban

Acreage: No Data

#### Site Description:

July 2022: The resource is situated on an open lawn overlooking Foster Avenue and is accessed by a paved driveway.

#### Surveyor Assessment:

July 2022: The resource is a common example of mid-20th century domestic architecture. It is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP at this time.

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
Date of Construction:	ca 1950
Date Source:	Local Records
Historic Time Period:	The New Dominion (1946 - 1991)
Historic Context(s):	Domestic
Other ID Number:	No Data
Architectural Style:	Minimal Traditional
Form:	No Data
Number of Stories:	1.0
Condition:	Excellent
Threats to Resource:	Demolition, Neglect
Cultural Affiliations:	Indeterminate
Cultural Affiliation Details:	No Data

#### Architectural Description:

July 2022: The resource is a one-story, three-bay Minimal Traditional style dwelling. The original portion of the building is clad in brick veneer and an asphalt cross gable roof. The windows are the original wooden 2/4 casement windows. A brick end chimney extends from the east elevation. A two-bay garage connected by a hyphen extends off the north elevation of the dwelling.

#### Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
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Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Not Visible	Brick	Stretcher Bond
Roof	Side Gable	Asphalt	No Data
Windows	Casement	Vinyl	No Data
Chimneys	Exterior End	Brick	Stretcher Bond

## Secondary Resource Information

### Secondary Resource #1

**Resource Category:** Domestic  
**Resource Type:** Shed  
**NR Resource Type:** Building  
**Not Observed:** This resource was not observed during the last survey.  
**Date of Construction:** No Data  
**Date Source:** No Data  
**Historic Time Period:** No Data  
**Historic Context(s):** No Data  
**Other ID Number:** No Data  
**Architectural Style:** No Data  
**Form:** No Data  
**Number of Stories:** No Data  
**Condition:** No Data  
**Threats to Resource:** No Data  
**Cultural Affiliations:** No Data  
**Cultural Affiliation Details:** No Data

**Architectural Description:**

July 2022: This resource was not accessible during this survey. It appears to be a two-bay shed along the eastern boundary of the property.

### Secondary Resource #2

**Resource Category:** Domestic  
**Resource Type:** Shed  
**NR Resource Type:** Building  
**Not Observed:** This resource was not observed during the last survey.  
**Date of Construction:** No Data  
**Date Source:** No Data  
**Historic Time Period:** No Data  
**Historic Context(s):** No Data  
**Other ID Number:** No Data  
**Architectural Style:** No Data  
**Form:** No Data  
**Number of Stories:** No Data  
**Condition:** No Data  
**Threats to Resource:** No Data  
**Cultural Affiliations:** No Data  
**Cultural Affiliation Details:** No Data

**Architectural Description:**

July 2022: The resource was not accessible during this survey. It appears to be a one-bay shed located in the backyard of the property.

## 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:** 6/30/2022  
**Dhr Library Report Number:** *No Data*  
**Project Staff/Notes:**  
*No Data*  
**Project Bibliographic Information:**  
Shirley Gardens Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Alexandria Virginia. Thunderbird Archeology, 2022.

## Bibliographic Information

**Bibliography:**  
*No Data*  
**Property Notes:**  
*No Data*