

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND TESTING  
OF THE  
EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL TENNIS COURTS  
IN  
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

Submitted to:

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## ABSTRACT

Construction of new tennis courts at Episcopal High School in Alexandria, Virginia required an archaeological assessment before the project could be completed. Tellus Consultants, Inc., under an agreement with Episcopal High School, completed the necessary assessment on the 10th of July, 1990.

Earth moving activities had occurred previous to the archaeological work, impacting the upper layers of soil on the site. Observations made by the Archaeologist for the City of Alexandria noted the existence of both historic and prehistoric artifacts on the scraped surface. Keith Barr, Preservation Archaeologist for the City, prepared a Scope of work for the archaeological assessment at the construction site.

The archaeological investigations at the Episcopal High School property included a pedestrian survey, a series of shovel test pits and the excavation of six three foot by three foot test units. These archaeological methods were designed to locate surface artifacts, locate cultural materials below the present surface, and to locate possible buried features on the site. The archaeological investigation was meant to compile a sample of information on the tennis court site. This data would then be used to determine if cultural resources were still intact on the property.

Although the entire surface area of the tennis court site had been impacted by construction, both historic and prehistoric artifacts were collected from the scraped surface. However, no intact subsurface features were located during these investigations.

Pending review by Alexandria ~~Urban Archaeology Program (AURP)~~, Tellus Consultants, Inc. recommends no further archaeological investigation. The project consultants, however, recommend that the proposed documentary research as requested by Alexandria Archaeology be utilized to document the occurrence of domestic historic artifacts and Civil War period projectiles. The documentary work will be completed by Episcopal High School staff. In addition, safeguards should be initiated in the future to preserve potential prehistoric sites on the property. A representative number of sites may be located in the fragile grass/forest topsoil deposits across the school's extensive property. The project can continue as scheduled without adversely impacting the cultural resource data base.

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## INTRODUCTION

The archaeological assessment of the proposed Episcopal High School tennis courts was conducted from July 7-10, 1990, by personnel from Tellus Consultant, Inc., under the auspices of the Episcopal High School in Alexandria, Virginia. The project area was located west of Stadium Drive, near the southwest corner of the high school property (Fig. 1). The proposed construction zone was situated south of the current baseball diamond and west of the soccer field.

A contractual agreement, dated 5 July 1990, was established between the Episcopal High School and Tellus Consultants, Inc. for an archaeological assessment of the tennis court site as partial fulfillment of requirements imposed by municipal legislation. Construction of the tennis courts began prior to the archaeological assessment and construction permits were registered with the proper civic departments. The construction project was halted by officers of the local government pending compliance with proper permit codes, which included archaeological assessment. The Episcopal School and Tellus Consultants quickly agreed on what steps to take to comply with archaeological permit requirements.

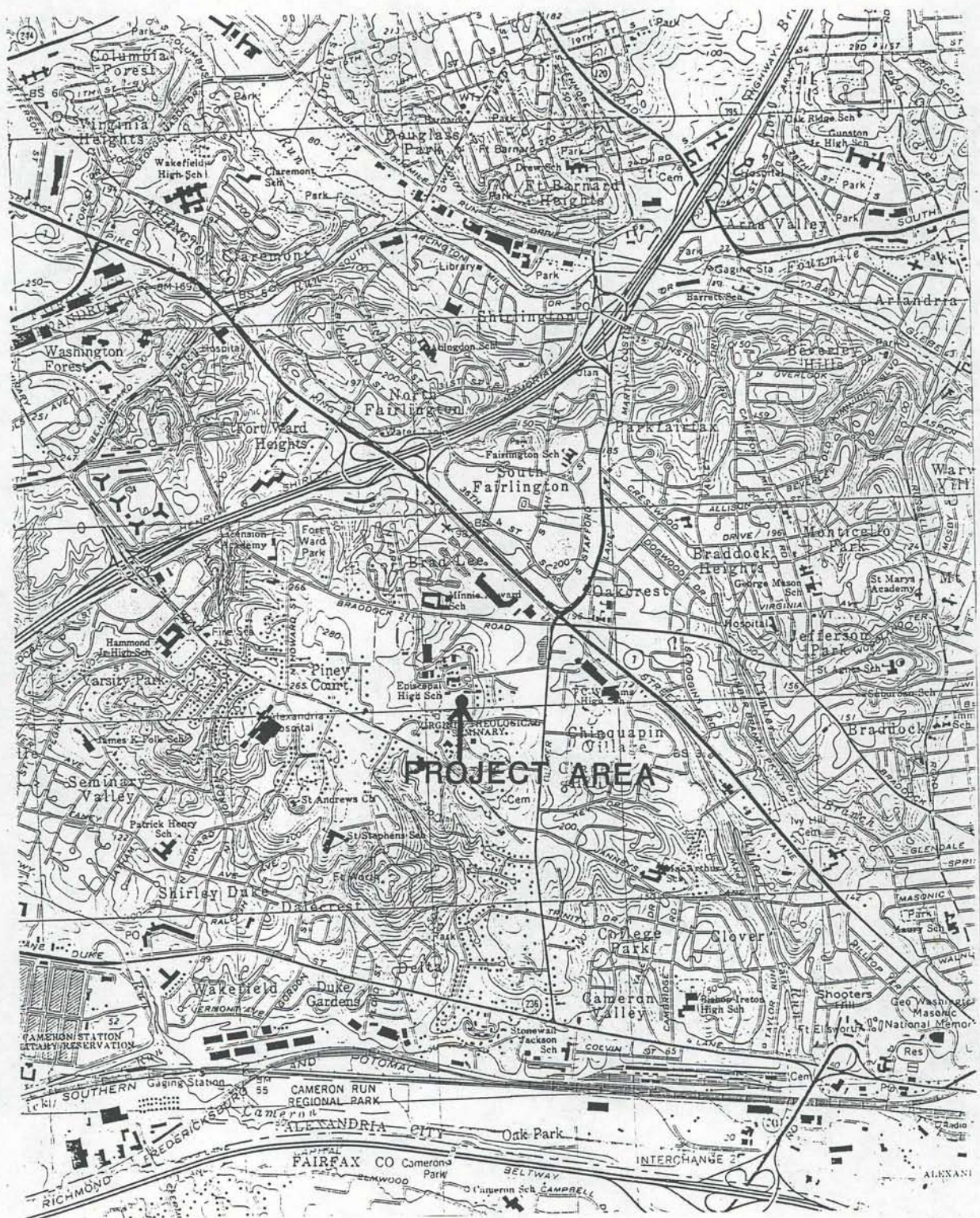
The cultural resource survey involved a pedestrian reconnaissance, systematic shovel tests, and a series of test units to locate possible buried features. The scope of work was written by Keith L. Barr, preservation archaeologist for Alexandria Archaeology.

The archaeological reconnaissance and testing follows the current guidelines established by all relevant federal/state/local environmental and preservation legislation. The archaeological assessment follows the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeological and Historical Preservation, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources Guidelines, and the City of Alexandria's Archaeological Standards for current research investigations.

The technical report was authored by David L. Miller and Allan R. Westover, Co-Principal Investigators for the project. The archaeological field research was initiated by both David L. Miller and Allan R. Westover. The recovered artifacts and pertinent research will be submitted to Episcopal High School.

The archaeological survey intended to address basic site specific research questions including the following: temporal assignment, integrity, function, research potential and intra-site structure (VDHR Guidelines). The recommendations for further archaeological investigation are based on an assessment of the conditions of the cultural resource data base for the site.





ALEXANDRIA, VA. - D. C. - MD.

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1965

PHOTOREVISED 1983  
BATHYMETRY ADDED 1982  
DMA 5561 I SE-SERIES V834

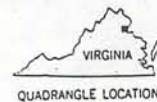


Figure 1. Project Location



## PROJECT LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

The proposed project is located within Northern Virginia's Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic region. The Episcopal High School property is located on the northwest corner of the North Quaker Lane and Braddock Road intersection. The property is situated in Area #10 of the cities proposed "Seminary" physiographic region. Specifically, the region includes both the Episcopal High School and the Virginia Theological Seminary, bounded by three major roads (Quaker Lane, Braddock Road, Seminary Road).

The project is situated approximately two miles west of the "Fall Line" which separates the Coastal Plain from the Piedmont physiographic province in the Commonwealth. The Coastal Plain Region is characterized by nearly level to gradually rolling terrain with elevations that range from level to 250 ft above mean sea level (AMSL) in topographic relief (Wentworth 1930). Specifically, the project area is situated on top of a high promontory, north of Cameron Run Valley (Fig. 1).

The proposed tennis courts for the Episcopal High School are located west of Stadium Drive, adjacent to the current baseball diamond and soccer field, near the southwest corner of the school property. The proposed tennis courts cover a large rectangular-shaped area, oriented along the north-northwest/south-southeast cardinal axis line, perpendicular with the school boundary. The project bounds were surveyed prior to initial construction. A series of permanent datums and boundary stakes were used to map the rectangular 375 ft (north/south) by 215 (east/west) construction site.

### Soils

The proposed project is situated within Northern Virginia's Coastal Plain physiographic region. The geologic region was formed by the deposition of unconsolidated sand, gravel and clays of marine or riverine (fluvial) which is at a mean elevation of 30 ft above sea level. The sediments were located on marine and riverine deposits which overlie earlier Piedmont deposits (Porter et al. 1963).

The Coastal Plain (upland) soil deposits, associated with the tennis court tract, range from clayey to gravelly Cretaceous-like sediments with the uppermost horizons associated with Pleistocene or Holocene deposits. The subsoil deposits are part of the Pre-Brandywine (Patuxent Sand) formations, characterized by well-sorted medium sands with a few pebbles of quartz and chert material and clayey deposits (Porter et al 1963).



The proposed tennis courts are situated on a thinly based soil deposit associated with a manicured grass lawn and a secondary growth deciduous and conifer tree line along the school's western and southern periphery. The preliminary pedestrian survey indicated that the site was previously cleared of moderate vegetation.

The original landscape associated with the tennis courts was mechanically scraped to within 2 inches of artifact-free (sterile) subsoil prior to the archaeological investigation. The first 1-3 inches of top soil were removed by a bulldozer and later graded down to a moderately smooth surface. The eastern one-third of the tennis courts site was excavated to a depth of one to two feet below ground surface and had standing water on the surface throughout the investigation (Appendix A). In addition, two large piles of dirt were deposited near the center of the site as a result of the earlier scraping activity (Fig. 2, Appendix A).

The adjacent landscape exhibits a 0 to 1/2 inch thick manicured grass lawn above a 1 to 1-1/2 inches thick 10 YR 3/3 dark brown humus layer (Munsell color chart, Kollmorgen, 1990). The artifact-free (sterile) clayey subsoil was located below the thin lawn/forest top soil. The compact 10 YR 5/6 yellowish-brown clayey loam was situated 2-3 inches below the original ground surface.

The earlier scraping of the tennis court site removed a bulk of the top soil, hence exposing the sterile subsoil. The majority of artifacts recovered from the site were displaced during initial construction. The artifacts located in the pedestrian survey may represent redeposited materials as a result of topsoil removal. Consequently, the original provenience of recovered artifacts could not be determined.





Facing South



Facing Southwest

Figure 2. Stockpiled Topsoil and Standing Water



## METHODOLOGY

The archaeological survey was conducted under prescribed federal and local procedural standards and guidelines. The project's fundamental research approach was initiated by Keith L. Barr, archaeologist for the Alexandria Urban Archaeology Program (AUAP), Office of Historic Alexandria.

The archaeological project included a pedestrian reconnaissance, systematic shovel tests, and specified testing of artifact concentrations. Specifically, the project included a systematic pedestrian survey with 10 ft. intervals between transects; a series of 32-1x1 ft. shovel test pits placed along transects 45 feet apart; and a series of six 3x3 ft. square test units, placed in areas with artifact concentrations.

A series of photographs were taken before the archaeological project was initiated to document both the location of the site and the impact resulting from earlier construction activity. The photographs document the extent of scraping and the locations of the standing water and two piles of mounded topsoil (Fig. 2).

The initial pedestrian survey included flagging individual historic and prehistoric artifacts located on the surface of the scraped tennis court site. The survey flags were utilized to document the spatial distribution of cultural artifacts across the site. Later, several obvious artifact concentrations were tested to determine subsurface integrity.

The second stage of the cultural resource survey included systematic testing along four transects. A series of eight shovel test pits per transect were placed at 45 ft intervals across the site. The individual 1x1 ft. shovel test pits were excavated by shovel and trowel to artifact-free (sterile) subsoil and then dry-screened through 1/4 inch wire mesh. The recovered artifacts were recorded and placed in individual bags by provenience. A representative sample of the identified artifacts were collected.

The last stage of the cultural resource survey included the manual excavation of six 3x3 ft. square test units in areas of artifact concentration. The first three units (#1-3) were situated where the projectile point fragments were located during the pedestrian survey. The other three test units (#4-6) were located in areas of artifact concentration. The individual test units were excavated to artifact-free (sterile) subsoil and the soils dry-screened through 1/4 in wire mesh. The recovered artifacts were recorded and placed in individual bags by provenience. The projectile point fragments were included in the artifact inventory of the test units.

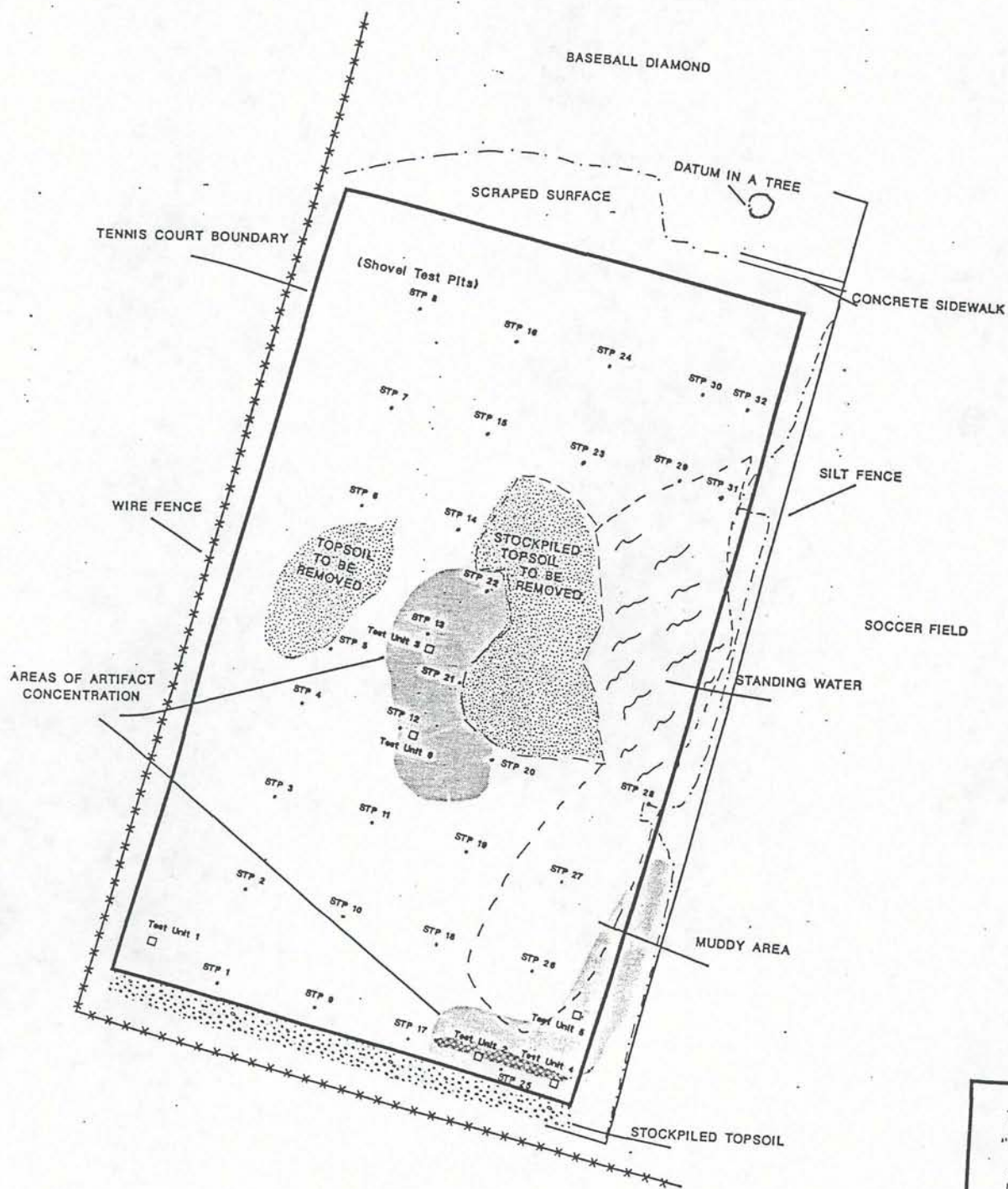


The base map illustrates the boundaries of the site, location of the two dirt piles, and extent of the earlier impact (Fig. 3). It also shows the location of individual test units, shovel test pits, piece plots, and artifact concentrations. The individual test units were photographed with both color print and slide film.

In addition, the artifacts were washed, labelled and documented in the report.

The scope of work drawn-up by the officials at Alexandria Archaeology eliminated the documentary research normally conducted at this stage of a cultural resource assessment. A comprehensive background history of the entire Episcopal High School will be completed by school faculty members and students at a later date.





TELLUS CONSULTANTS, INC.

"EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT  
NEW TENNIS COURT CONSTRUCTION

BASE MAP

0 20 40 FT.

Scale 1:20

N

Figure 3. Base Map



## SURVEY AND TEST RESULTS

The cultural resource survey included both pedestrian reconnaissance and shovel testing to determine both the location and type of sites associated with the construction zone. The pedestrian reconnaissance was initiated on five 10 ft-wide north to south transects across the scraped construction site. A portion of the scraped area could not be surveyed because of two large piles of dirt and standing water. These obstacles resulted from earlier construction (Fig. 2; Appendix A).

Any artifacts located on the scraped surface were flagged (Fig. 4). Artifact concentrations were readily visible by using this technique.

The reconnaissance survey included the photo-documentation of the impacted landscape. A series of photographs were taken to document the locations of the two large dirt mounds and the extent of the standing water created by the earlier construction.

### Pedestrian Survey

Both historic and prehistoric artifacts were located during the pedestrian survey. The single datable artifact was a 1969 Kennedy half-dollar. The rest of the artifacts were either too fragmented or lacked readily identifiable characteristics to pinpoint accurate dates of manufacture.

Prehistoric artifacts recovered at that time include three widely scattered projectile point fragments, two of those tip fragments and one with a poorly defined basal and body segment. Other artifacts included in this group of artifacts were quartzite flakes, quartz waste flakes (debitage), core and shatter fragments and fire-cracked rock. Only the projectile point fragments were piece plotted.

Historic period artifacts located during the survey included three lead projectiles (mini balls), bottle glass, flat glass, ceramics, and metal. Based on very general identification methods, these artifacts appear to range from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century.

No in-ground cultural features were located on the present surface during the pedestrian survey.





Facing Northwest



Facing Southwest

Figure 4. Flagged Artifact Concentrations



**TABLE 1**  
**EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL TENNIS COURTS PROJECT**  
**ARTIFACT INVENTORY FROM SURVEY AND TESTING**

Provenance	Description	Total
Piece Plot #1	Projectile point tip (quartz)	1
Piece Plot #2	1969 Liberty Half-Dollar	1
Piece Plot #3	Projectile point tip (quartz)	1
Piece Plot #4	Projectile point body/base fragment, Quartzite, corner notched point	1
STP #09	Indeterminate metal nail fragments	2
STP #14	Light-green glass bottle body sherd	1
Test Unit #2	Reddish glazed tile fragment	1
	Whiteware base sherd "HINA"	1
	Clear glass window fragment	1
	Green bottle glass body sherd	1
Test Unit #3	Quartzite flake	1
	Coal fragment	1
	Conglomerate rock	1
	Indeterminate metal nail fragment	1
Test Unit #4	Brick fragment	1
	Whiteware body sherd	1
	Brown bottle glass body sherd	1
	Clear bottle glass body sherd	2
	Light green bottle glass body sherd	1
	Coal fragment	1
	Possible burnt rock	1
	Possible flake	1
	Carbon rod	1
	Coal fragments	5
Test Unit #5	Concrete fragment	1
	Galena rock fragments	5
	Possible Porcelain body sherd	1
	Possible Porcelain base sherd with foot	1
	Whiteware body sherds	4
	Whiteware banded (black/red/black) rim sherd	1
	Aqua bottle glass body sherd	1
	Brown bottle glass body sherd	1
	Clear bottle glass body sherds	4
	Clear bottle glass lip/neck sherd	1
	Clear bottle glass shoulder sherds	2
	Dark green bottle glass body sherd	1
	Light green bottle glass body sherds	2
	Purplish bottle glass body sherds	7
	Purple (lead glass) body/base sherd	1
	Greenish-tint window glass sherds	4
	Possible burnt rock	1
	Porcelain-like base sherd	1
Test Unit #6	Dark green bottle glass body sherds	2
	Block quartzite shatter	1
	Galena rock fragment	1
=====		
Total		74



**TABLE 2**  
**EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL TENNIS COURTS PROJECT**  
**ARTIFACT INVENTORY FOR SURFACE COLLECTIONS**

<u>Provenance</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Total</u>
General Surface Collection		
Ceramics		
	Brick fragments (soft paste)	3
	Bennington-like rim sherd	1
	Possible porcelain base sherd	2
	Possible porcelain cup body sherd	1
	Possible porcelain rim sherds	2
	Stoneware, black-transfer print base sherd	1
	Stoneware, tan paste/clear glaze body sherds	5
	Stoneware, tan paste/clear glaze base sherd	1
	Stoneware, clear glaze/brown undergraze body sherds	2
	Whiteware, blue-transfer print body sherd	1
	Whiteware body sherds	4
	Whiteware cup base sherd	1
	Whiteware, tea pot lug	1
	Whiteware, large pot lug	1
	Whiteware, Banded (black/red/black) rim sherds	2
	Whiteware, Plain rim sherds	2
	Whiteware, Decalomania rim sherds	2
Glass (Bottle)		
	Aqua bottle glass neck/lip/shoulder sherd	1
	Blue bottle glass sherd, "NU- NS ON"	1
	Blue bottle glass body sherd "MA"	1
	Blue bottle glass, plain	1
	Brown bottle glass body/base sherd	3
	Brown bottle glass body sherds	2
	Clear bottle glass body sherds	5
	Clear bottle glass neck/lip, wide mouth	1
	Clear bottle glass neck/lip, medicine	1
	Clear thick bottle glass base sherd	1
	Dark green bottle glass body sherds	3
	Dark green bottle glass base sherds "ME"	2
	Dark green bottle glass neck/lip sherd, wine	1
	Light green bottle glass body sherds	3
	Light green bottle glass body/base sherds	5
	Purplish (lead glass) body sherds	2
Glass (Window)	Clear window glass sherd	1



TABLE 2  
 EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL TENNIS COURTS PROJECT  
 ARTIFACT INVENTORY FOR SURFACE COLLECTIONS  
 (Continued)

<u>Provenance</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Total</u>
General Surface Collection		
Lithics		
	Possible burnt rock	4
	Quartz flakes	3
	Quartz (rose) fragments	2
	Quartz (white) fragments	5
	Quartzite fragments	7
Metal		
	Button	1
	Indeterminate copper fragment	1
	Indeterminate copper rim	1
	Nail fragment (round)	1
	Nail fragment (square)	1
	Ornate copper fragment (Geometric design)	1
	Projectile, Minnie-ball (whole)	1
	Projectile, Minnie-ball (spent)	3
	Shotgun Shell strike plate	1
Miscellaneous		
	Coal fragments	2
	Conglomerate (concrete)	1
	Galena rock fragments	2
Plastic		
	Pink plastic fragment "Mad..."	1
	Plastic 4-hole button	1
=====		
Total		105



### Shovel Test Pits

The scope of work also required that shovel test pits be excavated across the proposed tennis court site. This procedure required that four (4) north-south transects be established with eight (8) individual shovel test pits placed along each (Fig. 3). The 32 one foot square shovel test pits were placed at 45 foot intervals across the site. The four transects were oriented parallel with the north-northwest/south-southeast trending tennis court boundary. The general locale of the two dirt piles and standing water complicated the prescribed placement of the transects. Therefore, the placement of several shovel test pits were off-set slightly from the grid system.

A total of three historic period artifacts, two indeterminate nail fragments (STP #9) and one light green glass bottle sherd (STP #14) were recovered from two of the 32 shovel test pits excavated at the site (Table 1). The shovel test pits ranged from 1 to 3 inches in depth. Most of the topsoil was removed during initial leveling activity at the site.

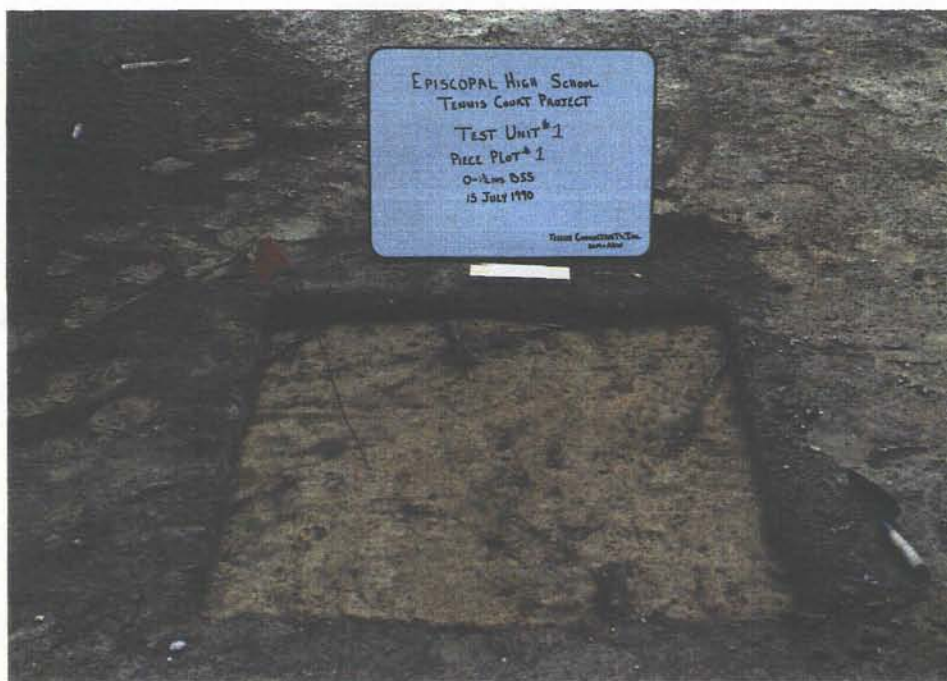
The last stage of the investigations included six test unit excavations to determine subsurface cultural integrity. These units were three (3) foot by three foot squares.

### Test Unit #1

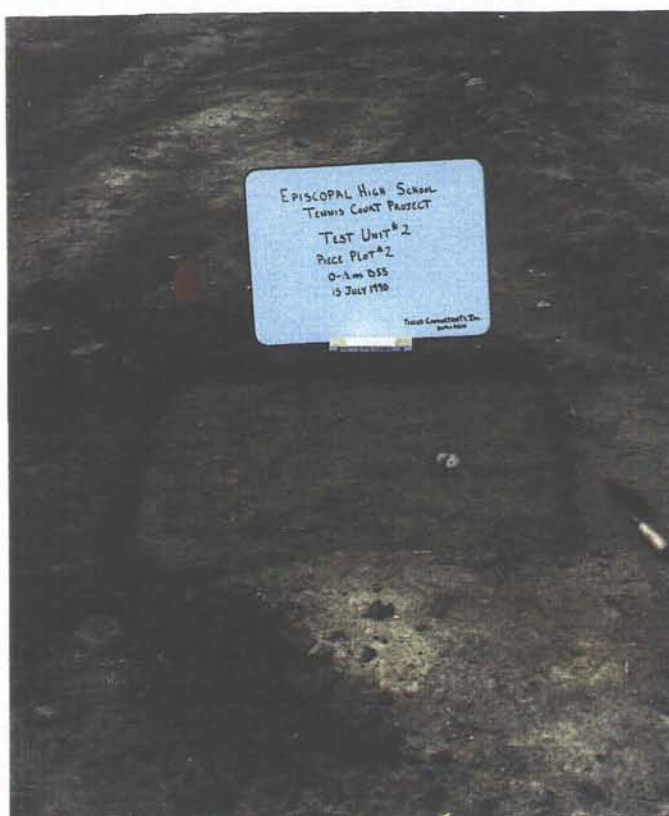
The first 3x3 foot square test unit was located near the southwest corner of the proposed tennis court site. The test unit was placed on top of Isolated Find #1 (prehistoric projectile point fragment) to determine subsurface integrity (Fig. 5; Table 1).

The test unit was excavated to a depth of 1-1/2 inches below the scraped surface.





Test Unit #1



Test Unit #2

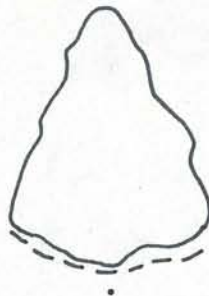
Figure 5. Planviews of Test Units One and Two



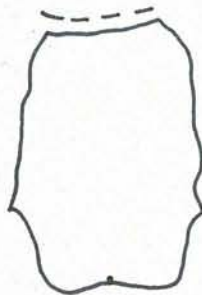
PLATE 1  
EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL TENNIS COURT PROJECT  
PREHISTORIC LITHIC ARTIFACTS  
Isolated Finds



Isolated Find #1. Quartz projectile point tip, located near the southwest corner of the site.



Isolated Find #3. Quartz projectile point tip, located near the center of the site.



Isolated Find #4. Quartzite projectile point body/base, located near the southeast corner of the site.

Beneath the thin topsoil layer was a compact, 1 inch thick clayey transition zone, situated on top of the sterile subsoil. The isolated projectile point fragment (Table 1) was the single artifact located in this unit. No subsurface features were located as a result of this excavation.

#### Test Unit #2

The second test unit was located near the southeast corner of the proposed tennis court site. The test unit was placed around Isolated Find #4, a quartzite prehistoric projectile point basal and body fragment, to determine the possible subsurface integrity (Fig. 5; Table 1).

The test unit was excavated to a depth of 1-1/2 inches below the scraped surface. Beneath the thin remaining topsoil layer was a thin 1 inch clayey transition zone, situated on top of the sterile subsoil (Fig. 5).

A total of five artifacts recovered from the test unit included one possible prehistoric flake and four historic artifacts. The historic artifacts included the following: one clay tile fragment, one ceramic whiteware sherd with "HINA" on the base, one clear window glass sherd, one dark green bottle glass sherd and the quartzite projectile point fragment (Table 1).

No subsurface features were located in this excavation.

#### Test Unit #3

The third test unit was located between the two large dirt piles near the center of the proposed tennis court site. The test unit was placed at the location of Isolated Find #4, a quartz prehistoric projectile point tip fragment, to determine possible subsurface integrity (Fig. 6; Table 1).

The test unit was excavated to a depth of 1-1/2 inches below the scraped surface. Beneath the thin remaining topsoil layer was a 1 inch clayey transition zone, situated on top of the sterile subsoil deposit.

A total of three historic artifacts and the quartz projectile point tip (Isolated find #4) were recovered from the topsoil deposit (Table 1). The historic artifact assemblage includes the following: one piece of coal, one conglomerate of rock/concrete, and one unidentifiable nail fragment (Table 1). No subsurface cultural features were located in this test unit.



#### Test Unit #4

The fourth test unit was located near the southeast corner of the project. The test unit was situated southeast of the area with standing water. The placement of the test unit was directly associated with a historic artifact concentration (Fig. 6).

The test unit was excavated to a depth of 1-1/2 inches below the scraped surface. Soils in this unit were similar to those of Units 1-3.

Feature 1 was located near the center of the 3x3 foot square wide test unit (Fig. 6). The six inch deep trench represents a modern sewer line that trends northward toward the deeply scraped portion of the site. The moist clayey subsoils had a foul odor, similar to sewer/septic waste.

A total of nine artifacts recovered from the test unit included one possible prehistoric flake, one possible burnt rock, and seven historic artifacts (Table 1). The historic artifact assemblage included the following: one brick fragment, one whiteware sherd, three bottle glass sherds (one clear, one brown, one light green), and one coal fragment (Table 1). The artifact assemblage was recovered exclusively from the remaining scraped topsoil.

#### Test Unit #5

The fifth test unit was located near the southeast corner of the project (Fig. 7), east of the created pond. The placement of the test unit was directly associated with the same historic artifact concentration as Units 3 & 4 (Fig. 6).

Most of the test unit was excavated to a depth of 1-1/2 inches below the scraped surface. Beneath the thin topsoil layer was a thin 1 inch clayey transition zone, situated on top of the sterile subsoil deposit. A very hard clay was encountered in this unit and the unit could not be dug to a uniform level.

A narrow clay filled trench (Feature 1) was located near the center of the 3x3 foot wide test unit. The six inch deep trench represents a modern sewer line trending northward toward the deeply scraped portion of the site. The moist clayey re-deposited subsoils gave off a foul odor, similar to sewer/septic waste, and similar to that of Test Unit 3.

A total of 44 historic artifacts and one burnt rock were recovered from this excavation (Table 1). The historic artifact assemblage



Test Unit #3



Test Unit #4

Figure 6. Planviews of Test Units Three and Four



includes the following: one carbon rod, one cinder, five coal fragments, one concrete fragment, seven ceramic sherds, 20 glass bottle fragments (aqua, brown, clear, dark green, light-green, purplish), and one green glass sherd (Table 1). The artifact assemblage was recovered exclusively from the remainder of the partially removed topsoil. The historic artifact assemblage is representative of the late nineteenth/early twentieth century.

#### Test Unit #6

The sixth test unit was located near the southwest corner of the easternmost dirt mound, near the center of the project (Fig. 7). The placement of the test unit was directly associated with a light to moderate historic artifact concentration.

The test unit was excavated to a depth of 1-1/2 inches below the scraped surface.

A total of five artifacts were recovered from the thin topsoil layer. The artifact assemblage includes the following: one porcelain-like basal sherd, two dark green bottle glass sherds, one fragment of blocky quartzite shatter, and one galena fragment (Table 1).

No subsurface cultural features were located in this unit.

#### General Surface Collection

Only a representative sample of artifacts scattered across the scraped surface were collected. Artifacts collected included 21 lithic fragments, 79 historic artifacts and five rock fragments.

The prehistoric lithic material includes the following: 4 possible fire-cracked rock fragments, 3 quartz flakes, 2 rose quartz fragments, 5 white quartz fragments, and 7 quartzite fragments (Table 2). The prehistoric artifact assemblage was comprised of raw materials associated with the region.

A total of 29 lithic artifacts (including the three projectile point fragments) were recovered from the site (Tables 1 and 2). The recovery of three projectile point fragments, fire-cracked rock and lithic debris suggests utilization of the immediate vicinity by prehistoric inhabitants.

The historic artifact assemblage includes the following: 3 brick fragments, 28 ceramic (sherds) (stoneware, whiteware) sherds, 33 glass bottle sherds (aqua, dark blue, brown, clear, dark green, light-green, purplish), 1 clear window glass sherd, 1 metal button,



Test Unit #5



Test Unit #6

Figure 7. Planviews of Test Units Five and Six



2 indeterminate copper sheets, 2 nail fragments, 1 ornate copper plate, 4 metal projectiles (mini-balls), 1 shotgun strike plate, 2 small coal fragments, 1 conglomerate rock, 1 pink plastic fragment, and 1 plastic 4-hole button (Table 2).

## RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

### Historic

One hundred and fifty (150) historic period artifacts were recovered from the site (Tables 1 and 2). The artifacts range in date from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. The union mini ball projectiles were associated with the Civil War Period Union occupation of the Seminary property. The distribution of artifacts may suggest either a sheet midden and/or an undetermined occupation. Only one modern subsurface feature was located as a result of conducting the pedestrian survey, digging shovel test pits or by excavating six three foot by three foot test units. Aside from the surface artifacts, nothing was found to suggest that construction of the tennis courts will impact historic cultural resources.

### Prehistoric

Prehistoric artifacts were located but were not found in any concentration. Their presence, however, does suggest prehistoric utilization of the area. No subsurface features were located to signify that more than temporary use of the area could be suggested.



## RECOMMENDATIONS

The project area was directly impacted by previous construction activities. The historic artifact assemblage from the surface appears mixed with both domestic and Civil War period artifacts. The majority of artifacts were situated on top of the exposed clayey (artifact-free) subsoil deposit. The survey located only one subsurface cultural feature or anomaly at the site. This appears to be a relatively modern drainage tile trench.

The area encompassed within the proposed tennis court construction zone was completely impacted previous to the archaeological study. Nearly all of the topsoil had been removed by a bulldozer and the remainder re-positioned by a grading machine. In addition, a large segment of the site either had standing water on the scraped surface or was covered by one of two large stockpiled mounds of topsoil. No subsurface features were located during the archaeological investigation.

Tellus Consultants, Inc. recommends no further archaeological investigation at the site and that the project can proceed. The project consultants, however, recommend completion of the documentary research to further explain the occurrence of domestic and Civil War period historic artifacts. The documentary investigation may also point to the locations of other documented historic period sites on the property. The thin topsoil layer on the Episcopal School property may contain thin yet significant layers of prehistoric occupation. Archaeological testing should precede any future excavations on this property. A number of sites may be located in the fragile grass/forest topsoil deposits across the school's property.

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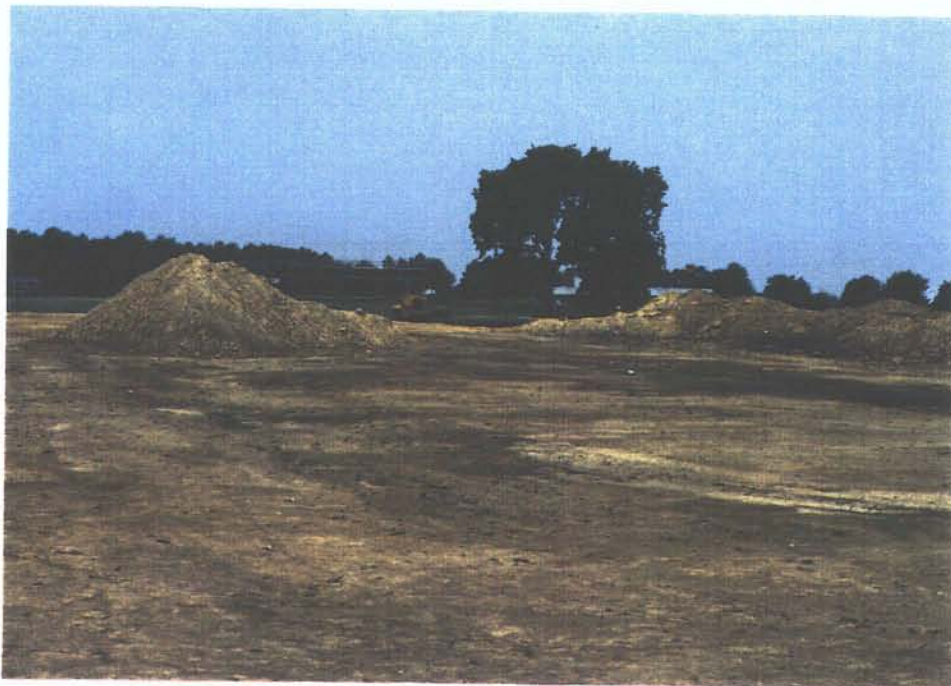
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**APPENDIX A**

**GENERAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE NEW TENNIS  
COURT SITE**





Facing North - Stockpiled Topsoil,  
Baseball Diamond



Facing Northwest - Standing Water,  
Stockpiled Topsoil, Artifact Concentration



Facing Southwest Corner - Artifact  
Concentration and Test Unit #3



Facing East - Artifact Concentration  
In the Far Corner





Facing Northwest - Along the  
Western Project Boundary



Facing Southwest - Along the  
Western Project Boundary



Facing East - Adjoining Soccer Field,  
Soil Erosion Fence, Scraped Surface



Facing Southeast - Soccer Field,  
Standing Water