PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE STONEGATE DEVELOPMENT (PARCEL C) WEST BRADDOCK ROAD, CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

Prepared by
International Archaeological Consultants
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PUBLIC SUMMARY

The archaeological investigation of the Stonegate development-Parcel C was undertaken by International Archaeological Consultants in the spring of 1995. The survey included extensive shovel testing on a 50 foot grid pattern, intensive metal detecting and the excavation of test units.

The results of the shovel testing revealed the presence of three primary areas of prehistoric occupation. These areas (A,B & C) were defined by a pattern of lithic material, (the remnants from the tool making process), a few tools and projectile points.These materials are culturally associated with the Late Archaic (2500-1500 B.C.).

The shovel testing also revealed an area of historic artifacts from the early 19th century. Further investigation defined a well approximately six feet in diameter and the remains of a former house structure. The limits of the former historic structure were defined by a systematic investigation with a metal detector where each target was surveyed, plotted, mapped and then verified.

The artifacts that were recovered from the historic site include ceramics, buttons, horse or mule shoes, hinges, glass, clay pipes and oyster shell. The absence of nails found on the site suggest that either the structure was made of log or possible was intensively salvaged. A few remnants of brick found on the site also suggest that the brick that was used as piers and perhaps in chimney construction had been salvaged. The artifact assemblage indicates that the home was occupied for a relatively brief period of time, perhaps as short as 10-15 years at the beginning of the 19th century.

The prehistoric and historic site were recommended for further investigation and it is hoped that this additional work will contribute to a better understanding of the prehistoric people and the rural residents of the 19th century in the Alexandria.

ABSTRACT

The 13 acre Stonegate -Parcel C development is located on the western edge of the City of Alexandria, Virginia, along West Braddock Road (Figure 1). The survey of the property revealed both historic and prehistoric occupation. The property was investigated by International Archaeological Consultants under contract with Pulte Home Corporation., the developers of the property, from February 1995 to May 1995 in compliance with City of Alexandria ordinances.

The investigation revealed a historic home site dating from the early 19th century, a probable brief Civil War period encampment and a prehistoric site with lithic artifacts ascribed primarily to the Late Archaic.

The prehistoric site located on the terrace is a widespread area of lithic materials and a few tools which date to the late Archaic Period (2500-1500 B.C.). The quantity, limited parent materials, spatial distribution suggest, after preliminary examination, that the area has remained essentially undisturbed since its original deposition.

Included in the Appendices-Relevant Communications are the communications regarding the pending Phase III-Data Recovery

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Eakin/ Youngentob Associates, Inc. for their permission to use the previously assembled research from the investigations of Parcels A,B & D at Stonegate. This work, which included survey, testing and data recovery was done by International Archaeological Consultants.

A particular thanks to Pam Cressey, Steve Shephard and Fran Bromberg for their courtesy, patience and understanding throughout a long and frustrating period.

Thanks again to Ms. Beth Mitchell for her historic documents research and to Mr. Rob Hunter for his assistance with the ceramic analysis.

A special note of thanks to the crew members John McClelland, Ann Cherryman and Dave Rubis who were fundamental to the work being completed in a professional manner and with good humor.

And to Donald Keith and Toni Carroll for their hospitality, friendship and discipline.

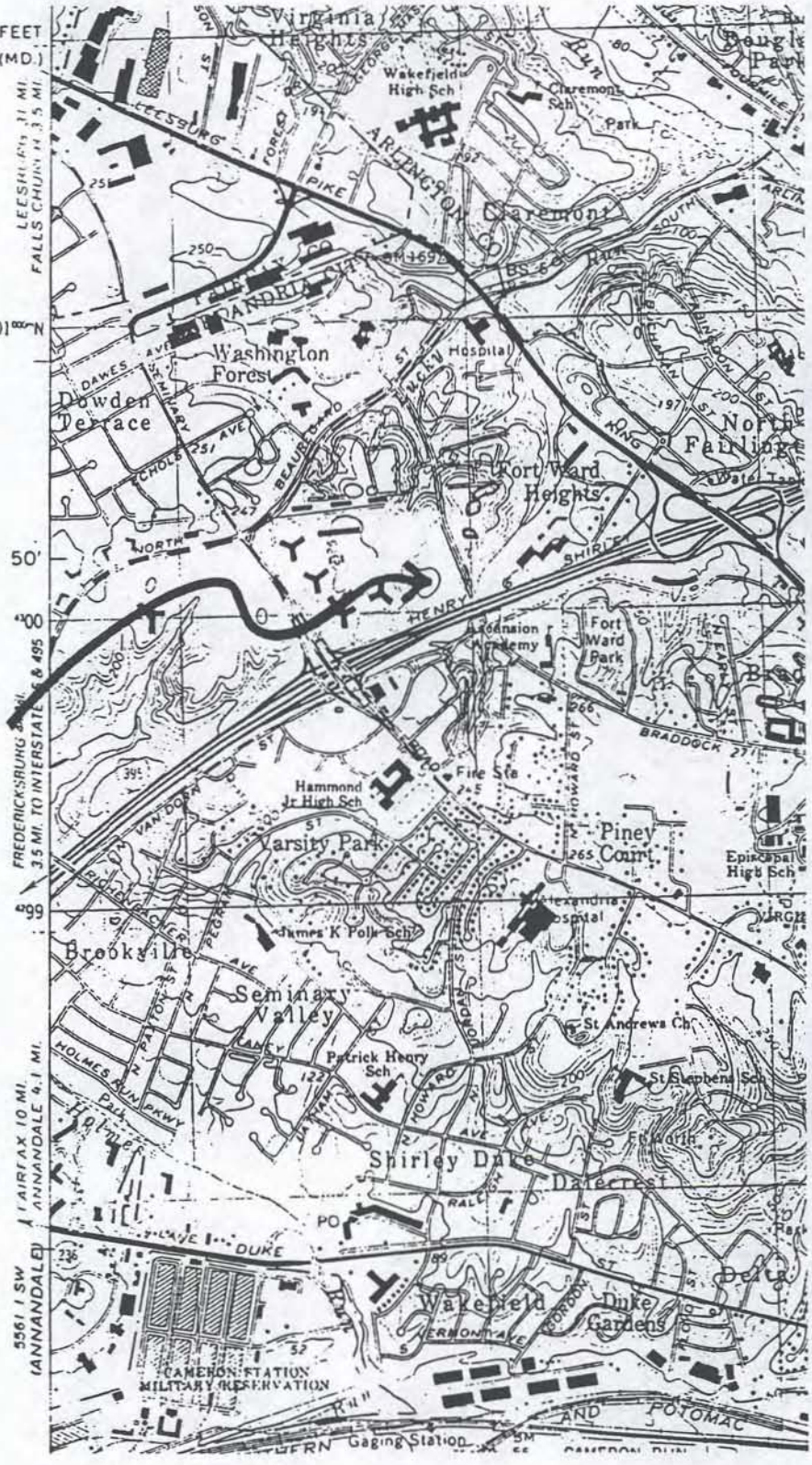


Figure 1. Location of Stonegate-Parcel C in the City of Alexandria, Virginia.

LIST of FIGURES and TABLES

HISTORIC BACKGROUND REVIEW

During the initial investigation and research of the Stonegate development undertaken for Eakin/Youngentob Associates a complete historical and archival research was completed. It was found that the four parcels that constitute the major portions of the Stonegate development have remained as a contiguous parcel of land for most of its history (Figure 2).

For a complete review of the complete chain of title, including overlays, aerial photographs, family histories and other documentation please refer to the publication Adams et. al., 1993, Archaeological Investigation of the Stonegate Development (Including Sites 44AX31,166 and 167) West Braddock Road, City of Alexandria, Virginia.

To briefly review the ownership of Parcel C it remained a holding of the Terrett family until 1793 when 133 1/4 acres that includes Stonegate was sold to Ludwell Lee (Fairfax County Deed Book X:225). The Lee family deeded the property to Benjamin Dulany in 1799.

A review of the Personal Property Tax records in Richmond, Virginia showed that Dulany owned 21 Blacks and 26 horses. In the same year, Ludwell Lee reported a total of 13 blacks and six horses.(Personal Property Tax Records, Reel 120). It may be worthy to note that Ludwell Lee in 1782 has reported a total 98 blacks, 8 horses and 83 cattle (Personal Property Tax Records, Reel 119). This seems to show a gradual decline in either agrarian activity or level of wealth and may suggest the reason for the sale of the property.

Perhaps more interesting, are the tax records for Benjamin Dulany in the following year after the purchase of the property. It is reported that he has a total of 15 blacks, six horses, two white tithables and one coach. This is a reduction of six blacks and 20 horses, while adding a coach and two white tithables (Personal Property Tax Records, Reel 120). Unfortunately, there are no records for Ludwell Lee recorded in 1800 to determine if this change is definitely associated with the land transaction.

In 1815 the property is sold again by Dulany's trustees to Thomas Watkins (Fairfax County Deed Book B No.2:456; O No. 2:184). The tax records for 1816 and 1817 show Thomas Watkins as having one white tithable, two blacks and paying a total tax of $1.50 and $1.58 respectively. In 1835 his tax indicates only one white tithable

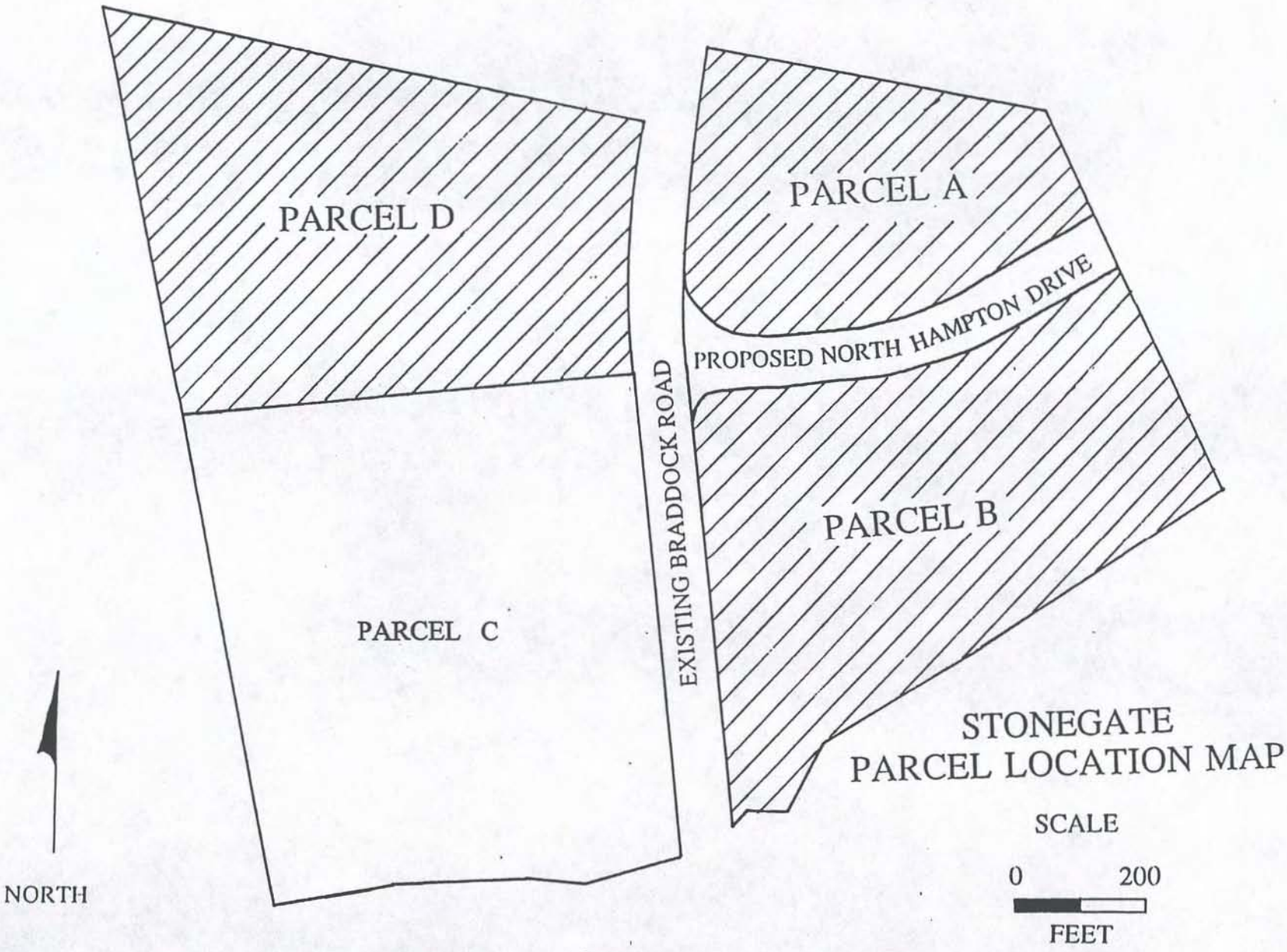


Figure 2 Stonegate parcel location map.

and one horse and a tax paid of only six cents. His is reported to have died ca. 1847.

This property was divided amongst his four sons as heirs and was later sold in 1890 by the grandchildren of Thomas Watkins to Lunt, Smith and Lambert (Fairfax County Deed Book I No. 5:384). In 1901 Lunt and Smith divided the property with Lunt retaining 60 acres and Smith with 70 acres that includes the Stonegate properties. The widow of Smith sold the property in 1925 (Fairfax Deed Book P No. 9:412) and numerous land transaction occurred until it was purchased by Paul T. Stone in 1947.

The significance of this historical review is to show that the same property owner for this Parcel is the same as the other portions of the Stonegate development. This suggests that the land may have been utilized or, perhaps more importantly, was not utilized in the same manner. It should be noted that no historical evidence was located to suggest the area had been under cultivation.

FIELD METHODOLOGY

Phase I-Survey and Shovel Testing

The methodology for investigating the 13 acres of land evolved through a continuing process of consultation with representatives of Alexandria Archaeology. Several meetings and a tour of the site area were held with Alexandria Archaeology to better assess the archaeological requirements for the site and to assure that unnecessary excavation was not undertaken. During these meetings requests for additional or more specific information was sought in an effort to streamline or limit the scope of work.

Before any work had been proposed a pedestrian walkover of Parcel C was undertaken (See Figure 2). Consideration for the topography, soil type, and ground cover were considered during the reconnaissance. Comparisons between the previously investigated Stonegate-Parcels A, B, & D and the Mark Center Property were assessed and a research methodology proposed.

The methodology for the initial survey was primarily to excavate 30 centimeter diameter shovel tests on a 50 foot grid pattern over the majority of the area to be surveyed. The number one shovel test served as the basis of the grid and was a measured coordinate located from the junction of the median and the crosswalk at the northeast corner of the parcel (IPF-Point of Beginning N 427,475.2236 E 2,396,420.3641 Virginia State Plane Coordinates).

From this point an east-west baseline was established with the a Leitz DT20E electronic digital theodolite. Distances along the baseline were measured with a 100 foot fiberglass tape, and the locations marked with pin flags. Additional lanes and locations were laid out with the use of a wooden sighting gauge used in conjunction with a Suunto sighting compass. This method, utilizing the sighting gauge, was very accurate and more efficient than the theodolite. Each individual shovel test (#1-137) was marked with a pin flag for excavation and for relocation. This method was quick and efficient, and suited to the short duration before the beginning of construction.

The use of magnetic north rather than true north was based on the simplicity and mobility of the sighting compass and the ability to return to any given point within the grid without the use of sophisticated equipment. Whereas, the relocation of any given point would only be required for at most a few months rather than over

many years where precession and magnetic declination may be factors in relocating any given location.

If any of the shovel tests revealed either historic or prehistoric artifacts an additional four "intersite" shovel test were excavated. These shovels tests were located at 25 foot intervals from the original shovel test in the four cardinal directions. This acted to fill in the existing grid and to define the limits or extent of the cultural resource.

A small portion of Parcel C along West Braddock Road is comprised of a slope that is in excess of 12 %. Based on observations during the survey of the Stonegate -Parcels A,B, & D, the Mark Center property, and assessments in the literature, these areas were considered to be of very low probability for cultural occupation and therefore the slopes were not the primary focus of the survey and were not intensively shovel tested.

The shovel tests were excavated after the field crew had received a briefing and a review of the soil profile that was to be encountered. The tests were 30 cm. or 12 inches in diameter and were excavated to a pre-cultural level of orange red clay. No individual soil profiles with soil smears and Munsell colors were undertaken as the consistency of the soil profile precluded the need for such repetition. Instructions were given to record any variation from the standard profile, and to record the total depth of each test pit. Many of the archaeologist that conducted the shovel tests had excavated or worked on the other Stonegate parcels and were intimately familiar with the soil profiles.

All material recovered from the shovel tests was screened through a 1/4 inch mesh screen and all remaining material was bagged for water screening. The composition of the soil and moisture content made recognizing lithic materials difficult under dry screening conditions. More importantly the water washing and personal examination of the screened material removes any identification or skill level biases from the recognition of lithic materials.

In addition to the shovel testing, the pedestrian walkover of the area showed five areas (Figure 3-Oversize Map) of greenbriar (smilax) concentrations (Figure 4). The greenbriar concentrations have been noted in this general area to be the result of ground disturbances that are often associated with cultural occupation. Based on these observations and the location of a, presumed historic, well in close association to these briar patches an additional method was added to investigate the area.

Figure 4. Greenbriar patch #4 before clearing, Looking East.

This method utilized a small front end loader (Bobcat Model 753) to remove the briars and leaf cover and had been used with excellent results on the nearby investigation of site 44AX162 on the Mark Center properties (Figure 5).

Once the vegetation was removed a metal detector survey was undertaken with each individual target marked with a pin flag for later "groundtruthing". Each of these targets had been marked with a yellow pin flag and was plotted with the use of a Leitz total positioning system with electronic distance metering. The positions of the pin flags were plotted, based on angle and distance, to determine concentrations, patterning and site limits (Figure 6). During this process the area adjacent to the well site was noted to be covered with "mature" poison ivy, another probable indicator of cultural occupation.

The results of the investigation from this shovel testing and surface collection revealed several areas of cultural activity, both prehistoric and historic. The density of the prehistoric artifacts was surprising relative to the shovel testing previously conducted on the adjacent Parcel D where no prehistoric artifacts were recovered. The pattern of prehistoric artifacts indicated three definable areas; a probable isolated lithic scatter surrounding STP #2, a small concentration around STP #87 and a large area of lithic concentration covering an area of approximately 350 x 150 feet located near the edge of the terrace overlooking West Braddock Road. It should be noted that this larger area for the purposes of discussion for Phase III- Data Recovery was subdivided into Areas A & B.

The presence of historic artifacts indicated an early 19th century date for an apparent domestic site. These findings suggested that further investigation of the sites would be required. An analysis of the pattern of historic artifacts in conjunction with the observation of a dense area of mature poison ivy formed the basis for the Phase II testing and methodology.

Figure 5. Skid loader removing vegetation in greenbriar patch #5.Looking South

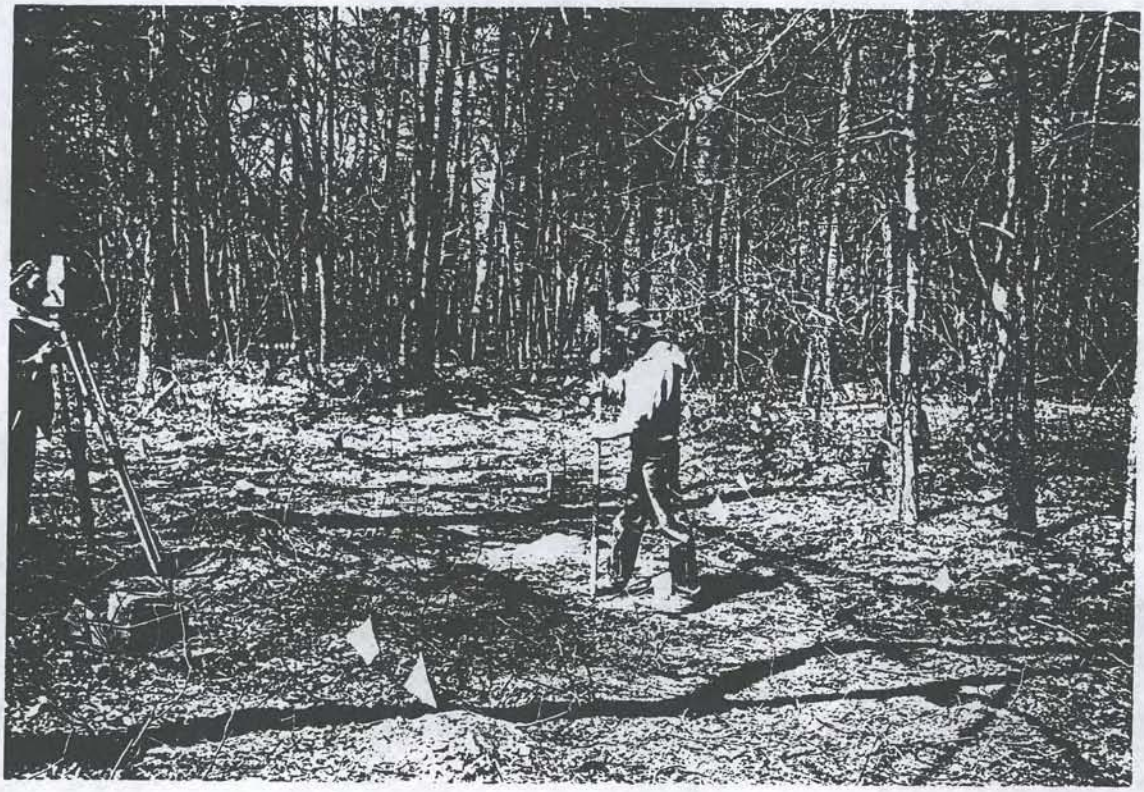


Figure 6. Plotting metal detector targets in greenbriar patch #5. Looking southwest.

Phase II-Testing

To address the need for further work on Parcel C the prehistoric and historic artifacts were reviewed and a summary of the information that had been recovered was presented along with recommendations for further work to Alexandria Archaeology. From a later site visit and discussions held with Alexandria Archaeology it was agreed that test units would be excavated to determine a number of research questions. These included site integrity, artifact quantity and affiliation, the presence or absence of historic or prehistoric intact features, and relative importance.

The results of the mechanical greenbriar removal in the Phase I testing and subsequent metal detecting found that only one of the five greenbriar patches revealed historic ferrous artifacts (Area #5). These targets were located with a Compass Corner Stake 400 with a 12 inch loop and were marked with yellow pin flags. Along with these metal artifacts a small quantity of historic ceramics were recovered in the "groundtruthing" process. The results of this process, when plotted along with the shovel testing data, coupled with the observation of the mature poison ivy patch, indicated the center of the historic concentration was located a few meters to the north and associated with the poison ivy patch and not associated with the greenbriar patch.

The historic artifacts that were recovered in greenbriar area #5, from both the metal detecting and shovel testing, indicated a date of the first two quarters of the 19th century. (Note: Because of the presence of pearlware an initial date of mid-18th to mid-19th century was reported in the letter report; IAC-AA, April 4, 1995).

It was agreed that this area of poison ivy would need to be investigated and it was proposed that the area be metal detected and that two of the proposed test units be excavated within this area. This recommendation was made to best utilize the excavation units as the presence of lithic material indicated that the site was multi-component. The area was defined as being a 300 x 100 foot rectangle and was outlined with the use of yellow-green flagging tape to assist later investigation and yellow-green pin flags were used in this area to mark the individual targets. Please note that the artifact catalog refers to these pin flags as "Green or G".

It was further stipulated that if the metal detecting indicated a reasonably definable pattern that would help define a historic feature that two discretionary units would be excavated.

In addition to this work, it was agreed that the suspected well would be briefly investigated to determine if, in fact, it was a well (Figure 7). The presence of an approximately 20 inch diameter tree near the middle of the well made the logistics of excavating the well difficult at this level of investigation.

The location and number of units to be excavated at this phase of work was discussed at length and a consensus of the best method to maximize the information recovered was agreed upon with Alexandria Archaeology. It was agreed that five-1 x 1 meter units would be excavated within the large prehistoric artifact concentration overlooking West Braddock Road and one unit excavated near STP #87. In addition to these units, three discretionary units would be excavated in the area of the prehistoric artifacts and between two and four units would be excavated in the area of the historic artifact concentration. This plan of discretionary units was designed to allow flexibility in the field for the decision making process. This totals 11 units with a possible 13 units to be excavated (Figure 8-Oversize Map).

In addition to this work, the isolated artifact scatter associated with STP #2 and further defined by intersite shovel test #2-South would also be shovel tested. This "inter-intersite" pattern would be centered around intersite hole #2-South on a 12.5 foot interval to define the limit, integrity, artifact quantity and direction of the lithic scatter. Seven of the eight proposed holes were excavated (See Figure 9).

Figure 7. Historic well before verification. Looking north.

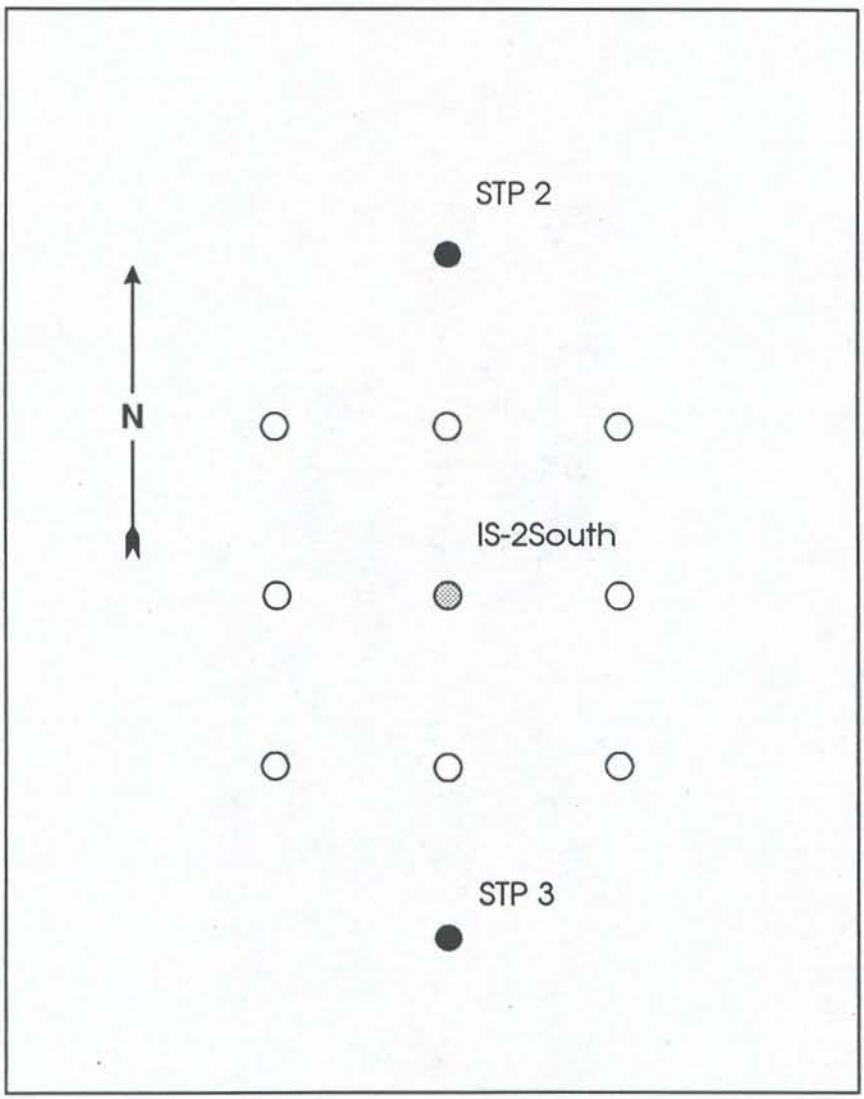


Figure 9. Intersite and Inter-Intersite shovel tests around STP #2.

RESULTS and ANALYSIS

Phase I- Shovel Testing and Metal Detecting

A total of 134 shovel tests (STP) were completed of the 137 designated on the grid pattern (See Figure 8-Oversize Map). A number of shovel tests were moved to avoid obstacles, primarily trees, or disturbed areas such as logging roads. Only two holes were not excavated as the level of disturbance in the immediate area precluded the need for testing. It should be noted that STP #63 does not exist as a result of a numbering omission when the grid was laid out. Shovel tests #134-137 were located on the slope overlooking West Braddock and are not included on the grid as the request for excavating these shovel tests were made by Alexandria Archaeology after the grid had been established. The location of these tests are very close to the grid but absolute accuracy of their locations can not be assured.

Shovel tests were excavated to approximately 45-50 cm. in most areas with the total depth of each STP noted on each individual form. The soil profile of the entire area is characterized by a layer of leaf and root detritus underlain with a sandy clay loam with moderately sorted gravels. Each shovel test was excavated to a level of a yellow brown, varying to red clay subsoil. It should be noted that Parcel C, in general, shows less gravels than either Parcel A or D that have been previously investigated (See excavation profiles, Figure 13).

The results of the 134 shovel tests revealed 35 "positive" tests. These included both prehistoric and historic artifacts. A total of 101 "intersite" shovel tests were dug at 25 foot intervals around each of the positive shovel tests. A total of 58 positive shovel tests yielded an additional 278 prehistoric artifacts and a limited amount of historic artifacts.

The pattern and concentrations of lithic material indicated prehistoric cultural occupation had occurred primarily along the terrace edge overlooking west Braddock Road (Figure 10-Oversize Map). The lithic debitage was mostly quartz and quartzite from the cobbles available on the site, only a few flakes and one projectile point tip of rhyolite were noted.

Also recovered were several tools, firecracked rocks, several biface fragments, and six projectile points or fragments. The cultural association of the projectile points is assigned to the Late Archaic I

and II (ca. 2500-1500 B.C.) with both Holmes and Savannah River affiliations.

During the pedestrian walkover of Parcel C, several areas of greenbriar concentrations were noted and a few of these areas were in close association with a presumed well. As part of the initial survey of the property, these five areas were mechanically cleared and then metal detected. Only one of these areas, #5, yielded historic artifacts.

A total of 55 targets were identified in the greenbriar #5 area to the south and east of the well and an additional 10 targets near the lip of the well (Figure 11). The artifacts that were recovered included two horseshoe fragments, brick, six nails, historic ceramics, and a few prehistoric lithics.

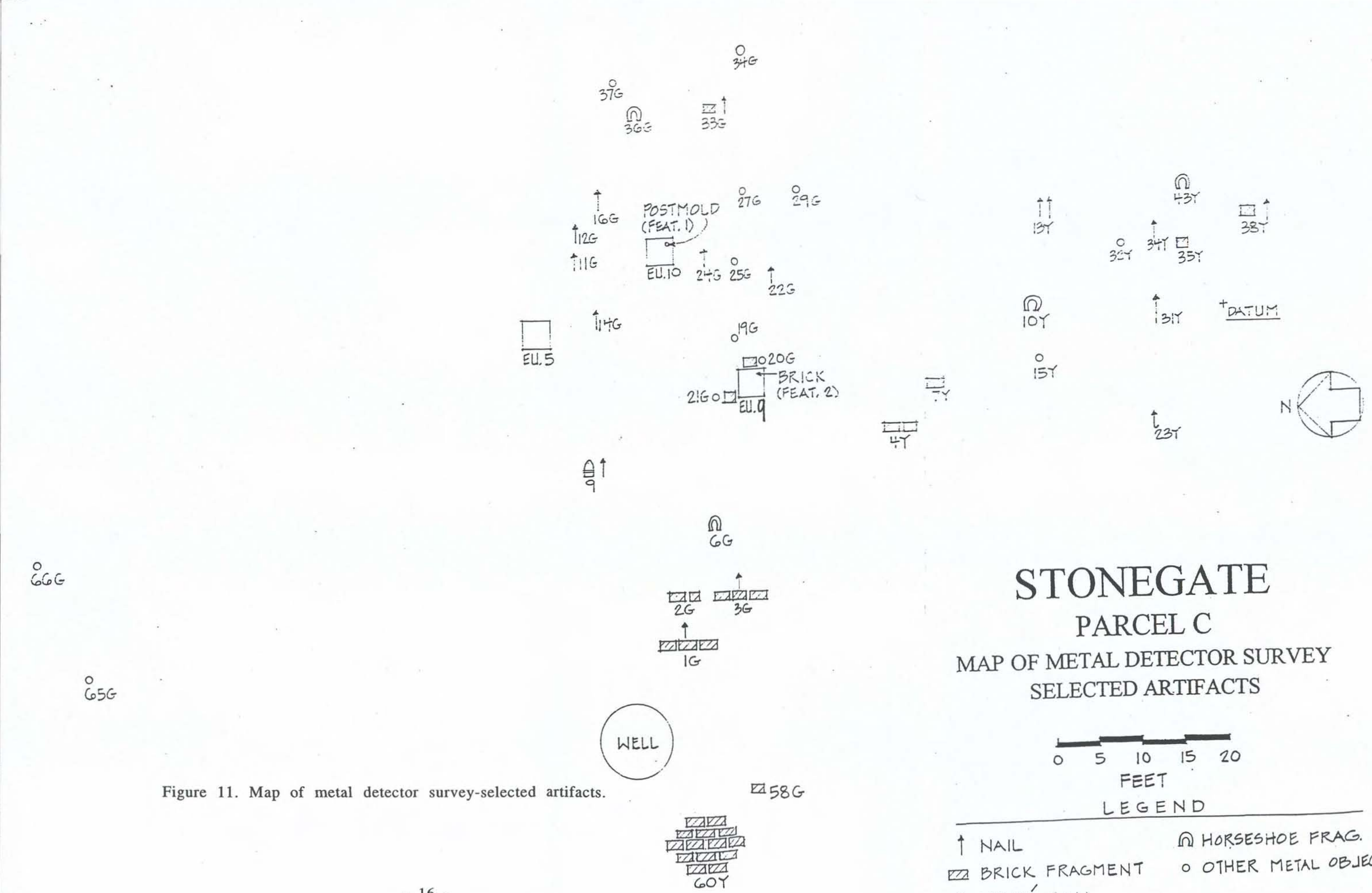


Figure 11. Map of metal detector survey-selected artifacts.

Phase II-Testing

A total of eleven excavation units were excavated over the defined site areas and the area encompassing the poison ivy patch. The area of the presumed historic site was metal detected, the well verified, historic records and Fairfax County-Personal Property Tax records reviewed for the owners of the property (See Historic Background Review).

All of the eleven excavation units were placed in the three areas defined as A,B and C in the later discussions of Phase III- Data Recovery (See Relevant Communications AA-IAC 6/8/95) (Figure 12). The soil profiles were relatively consistent with the surface layer of decomposed leaf and root detritus forming a layer of "duff". Beneath this layer was a yellowish brown sandy loam that varied in thickness between 5-13 centimeters. Below this layer, and yellowish brown sandy with clay was encountered. It is this strata and the one above it that contained the majority of cultural material. The layer below this is a subsoil of orange to orange brown clay often showing mottling and some sand content (Figure 13).

Each of the excavation units yielded prehistoric artifacts primarily lithic debitage. The parent material for the manufacture of tools was primarily quartz and quartzite. Only a few flakes and a portion of a biface were tentatively identified as rhyolite. The same color alteration from heat treating the quartz and quartzite were noted as those recovered from the lithic scatters excavated on Stonegate Parcels A & B.

Only a few projectile points fragments and tools were recovered from the excavation units. They included a Savannah River point tip recovered from excavation unit #1 and a point tip of unknown cultural association made of rhyolite recovered from excavation unit #3 along with a triangular point base. Only three scrapers and the same number of cores were noted in a preliminary evaluation and one unifacial scraper was recorded (Figure 14).

A total of 167 firecracked rocks was cataloged from the 11 excavation units. It should be noted that the identification of firecracked rock in this environment is extremely difficult and uncertain. I have tried to err on the conservative side and therefore, may have included rocks that may not necessarily be culturally associated. It should also be noted that the nature of the loose gravelly soils and the tree growing process are believed to have disturbed or dispersed any firecracked rock features that may have

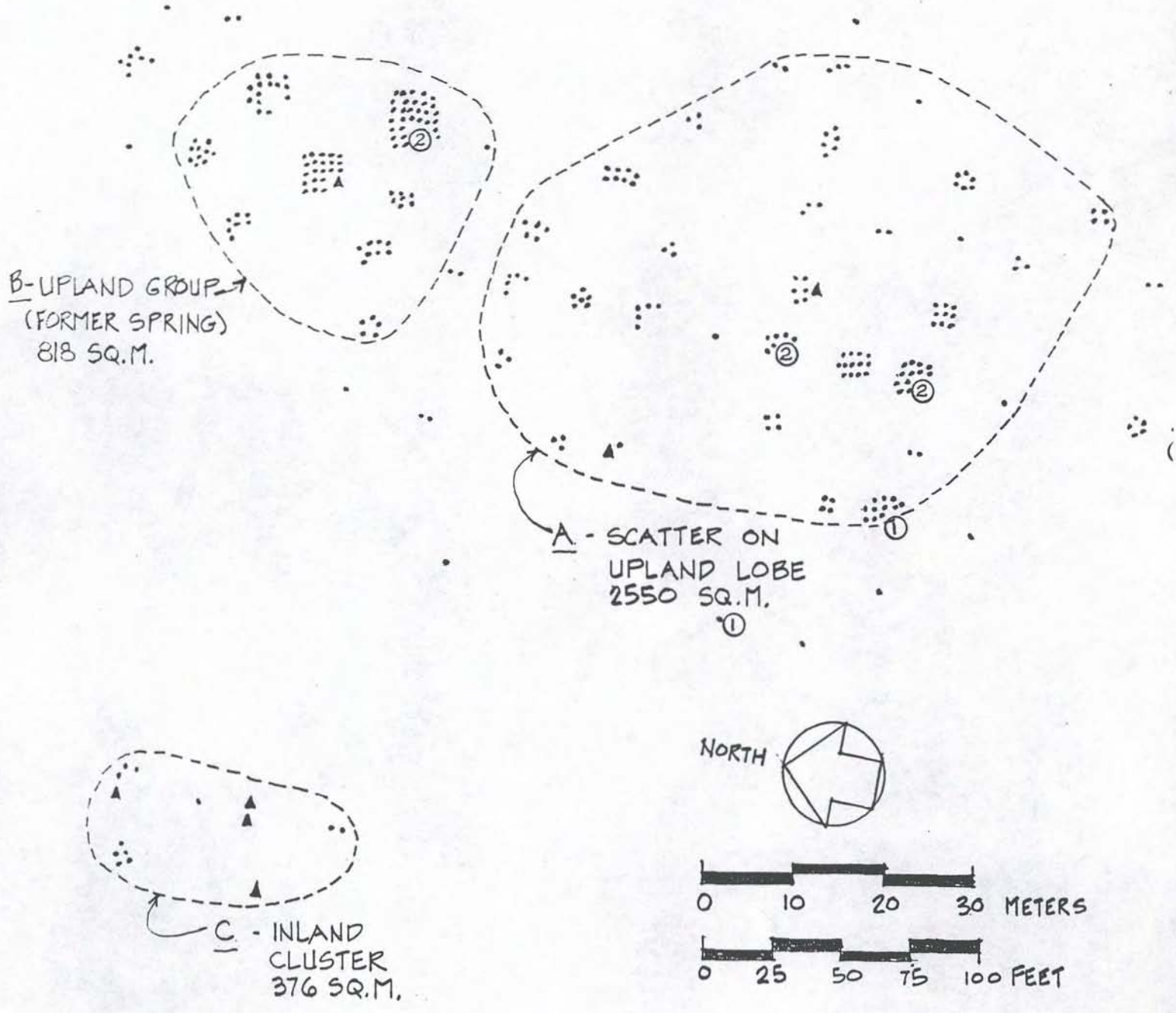


Figure 12. Site map of prehistoric artifacts showing areas A, B & C.

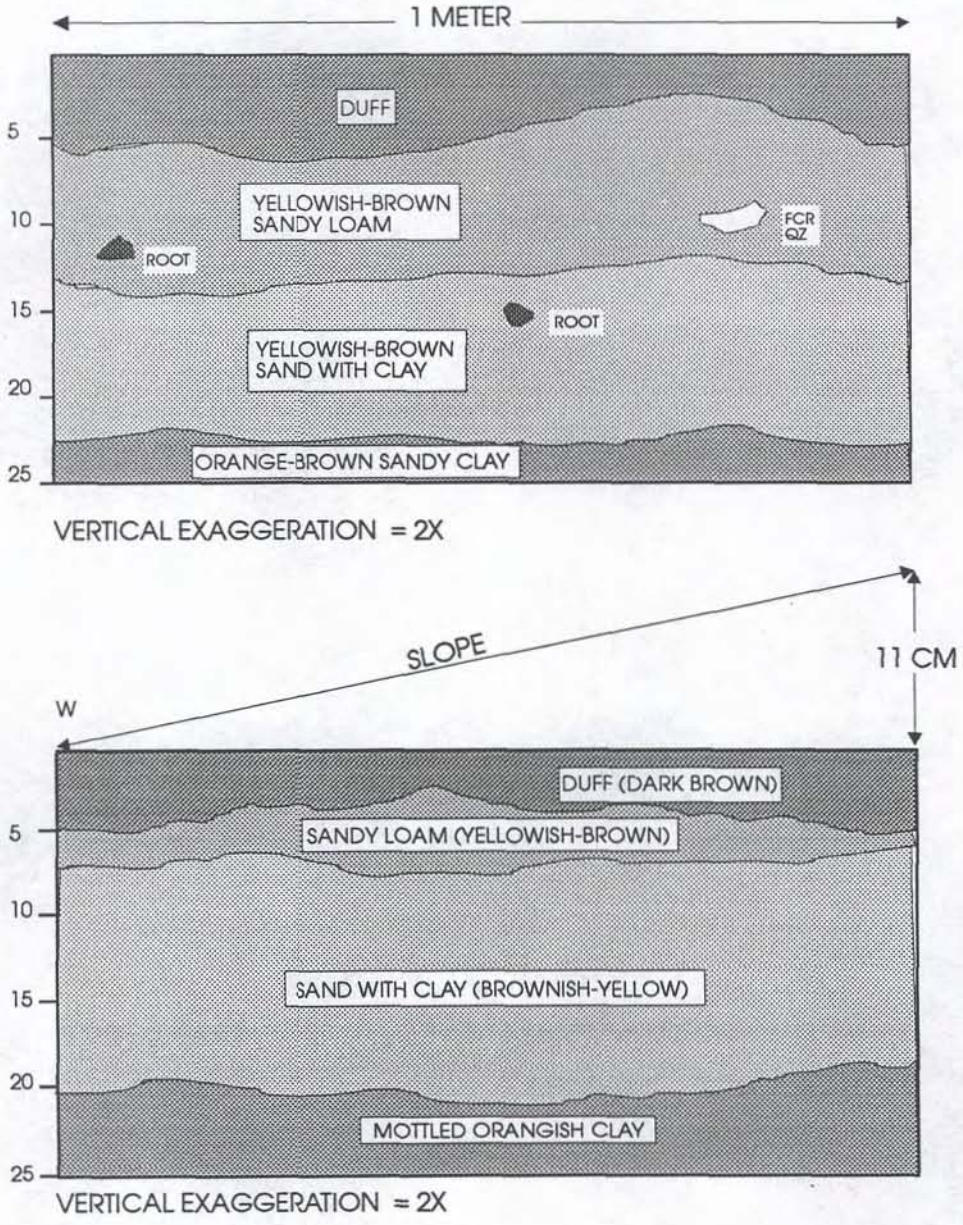


Figure 13. Soil profiles for excavation units #1 (above) and unit #11 (below)

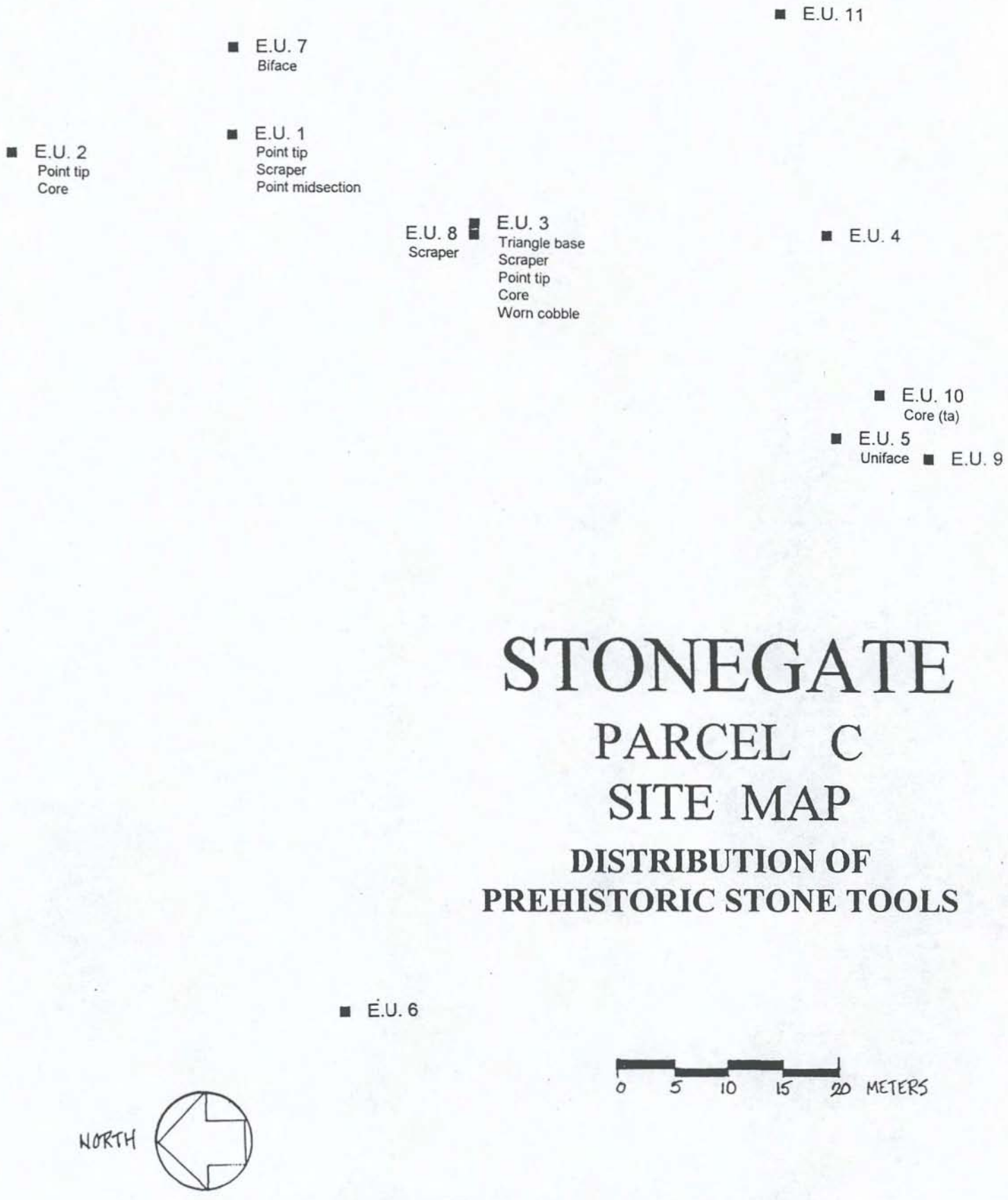


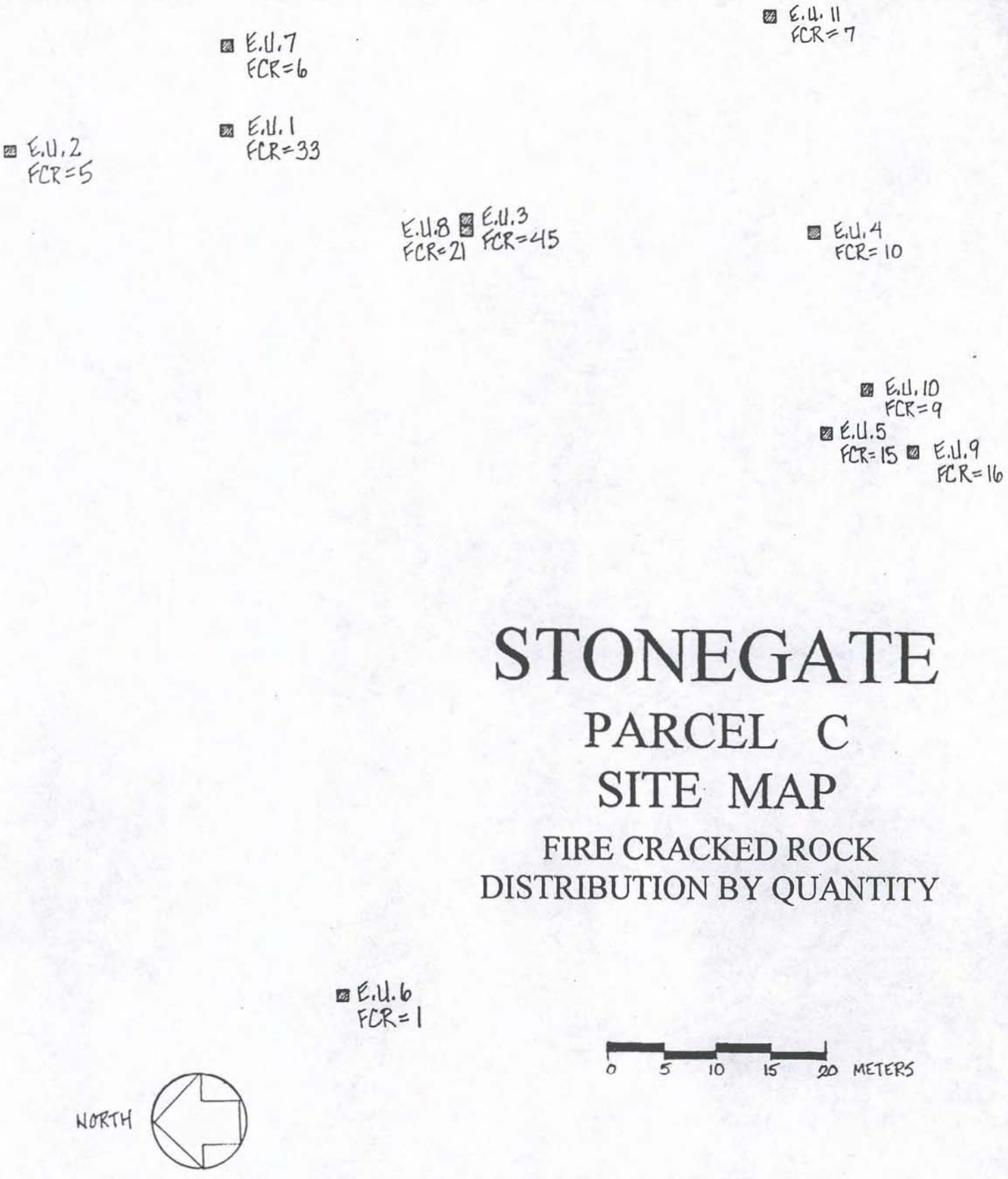
Figure 14. Site map showing the distribution of prehistoric stone tools.

been present. A possible feature showing firecracked rock was noted along the western edge of Unit #3 and an adjacent unit #8 was excavated to determine if the feature was intact or if it was a feature. The excavation determined that it was not a feature. As was the case on Parcel A & B. the nature of the soils do not lend to the preservation of features of this type (Figure 15).

The approximately 300 x 100 foot area encompassing the poison ivy patch and presumed to be associated with a former structure was metal detected. This second portion of the metal detecting was marked with green pin flags and is recorded in the artifact catalog as "green" flags. A total of 71 targets were identified and each of these was groundtruthed. Many of these targets were found to be modern trash including bottle tops, foil, modern wire nails, etc.

Two metal items that were recovered in this area were: a Minie Ball and a uniform decoration that has been tentatively identified as a "collar bar". Both of these items may be associated with the military duty. The association with nearby Fort Ward and the encampments that are known to have occurred outside the fort suggest a possible explanation. Several other artifacts that were collected in this area that date to the Civil War include a few sherds of whiteware and perhaps one or more of the four horse or mule shoes. The whiteware that was recovered is distinctive because of the limited quantity and they are clearly differentiated from the more numerous ceramics of earlier date that is associated with the former house site. It is possible that the encampment that occurred during this period may have occurred at the ruined structure or the location of the well may have been known. The sparsity of artifacts, probably due to previous, metal detecting activity, suggests either heavy disturbance from this activity or a brief encampment in the area.

The historic material that was recovered from the excavation units was concentrated primarily in units 5, 9 and 10. The metal artifacts totalled 78 items; unfortunately my catalog records are generalized and the artifacts are not available. It can be noted that as few as 15 nails were recovered and a door hasp fragment along with four horseshoes or fragments. Several cast iron pot sherds were also recovered and the general assemblage is similar to the Terrace 1 Site (44AX162) on the nearby Mark Center properties. One of the artifacts recovered from unit #9 from the top four inches of soil was a stamped brass button with a word and design on the back. The lettering that is legible says "BEST" and remnants of the original thread can be seen. A microscopic photograph of the button has been



STONEGATE

PARCEL C

SITE MAP

FIRE CRACKED ROCK DISTRIBUTION BY QUANTITY

Figure 15. Site map showing the distribution of firecracked rock.

included for your examination (Figure 16). This button has been dated to 1800-1830, according to South-Type 18 (Noel Hume, I. 19--:91) and correlates well with the ceramics recovered from the site.

In both the excavation unit and shovel tests combined two clay pipe stems and four pipe bowl fragments were recovered. The pipe bowls were fragmentary but an embossed pattern was noted on a least one of the bowls. An exact diameter for the pipe stems was not taken but it can be said that the diameter of the stem hole is of the larger size and therefore a later date(19th century) which correlates with the date of ceramics that were recovered.

A total of 375 ceramic sherds were recovered primarily from units #5, 9 & 10 along with those recovered in the Phase I shovel testing. The great majority of these ceramics were pearlware (79.6%) in a number of patterns, styles and colors. These ranged in date from 1790 to 1840 with a trend towards 1815-1830 range although a computerized histogram has not been undertaken at this level of investigation. Other ceramics include stoneware and redware with the following breakdown of styles, glazes and amounts:

23	grey salt glazed
12	brown salt glazed
7	redware-unglazed
1	redware-salt glazed
26	redware-lead glazed
69	(18.4%)

Several eccentrics were noted that include one sherd of yellow ware (1850-1870), one white porcelain (undated), one delft- no glaze (18th century ?), one Canton porcelain sherd (1815-1825), and four sherds of mocha dipped creamware, light blue (1810-1820). These eccentrics represent two percent of the ceramics recovered. The yellow ware is thought to be associated with the Civil War encampment as it is a single sherd recovered from a shovel test in close association with the Minie ball and whiteware sherd of the same period. These ceramics which have been listed and the stone and coarseware represent all of the non-pearlware ceramics that were recovered.

The quantity, styles and decoration pattern of the pearlware suggests that period of occupation at the home site was relatively brief, perhaps 25 years or less. It also appears that there is a distinct lack of coarsewares and an abundance of what is considered teawares. This ratio is not what is the currently accepted "norm" for small rural residences.

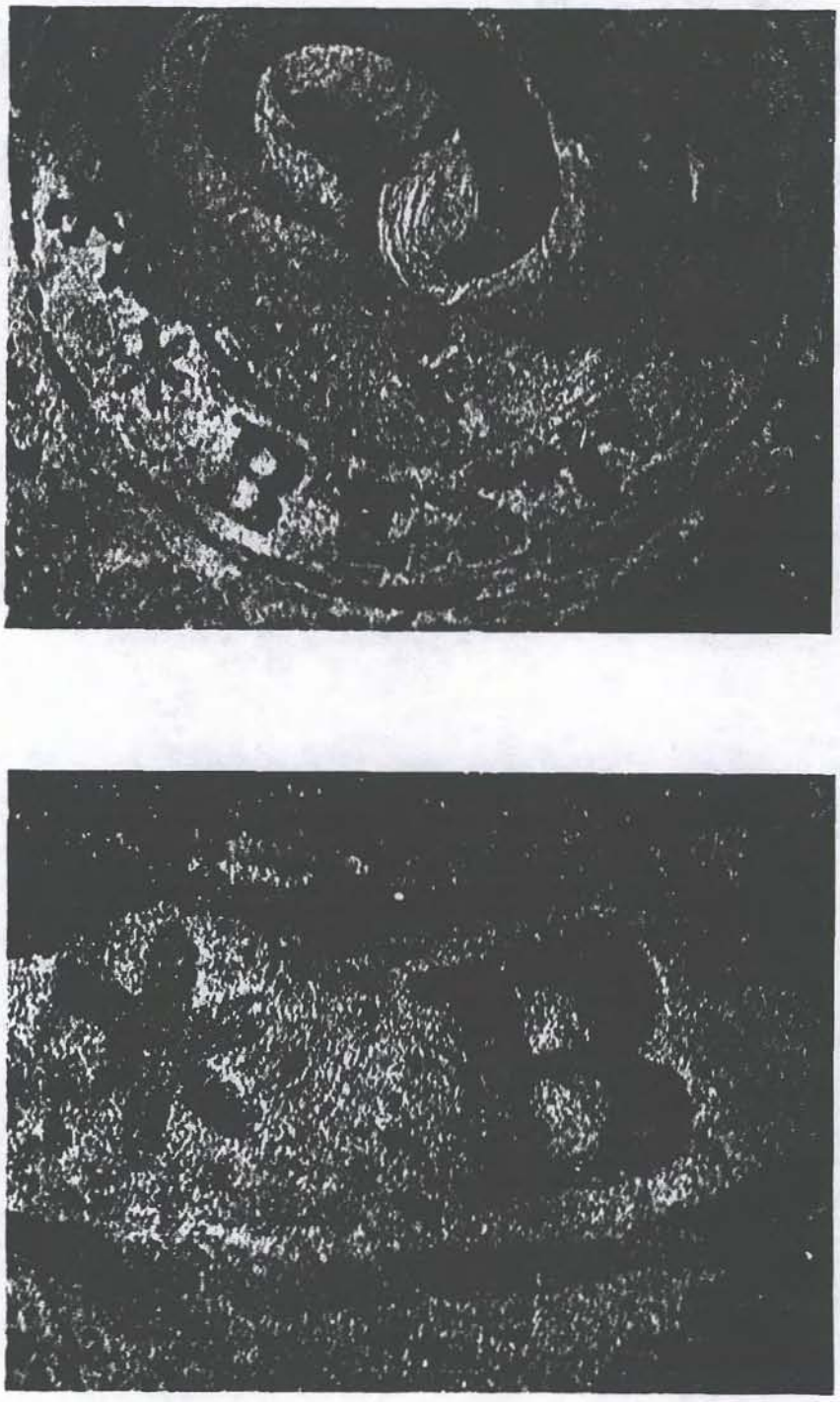


Figure 16. Stamped brass button recovered from excavation Unit #9 ca. 1800-1830. Bottom side showing thread, lower view close-up.

The depression identified as a possible well was cleaned out to verify that it was, in fact, a well. The trash that been thrown in the well included a truck tire, motorcycle wheel, wool blanket, beer bottles and other trash. The result of this process showed a circular well almost exactly six feet in diameter excavated through the yellow/ red/brown clay subsoil. The cone that surrounded the opening of the well suggested that a considerable amount of material has eroded into the well and its depth is undetermined. No sign of either a brick or wood lining was noted at the few feet in which the well was excavated. It is possible that the red clay was sufficient to hold a vertical wall and that the well was originally unlined from the clay level to the bottom of the well (Figure 17).

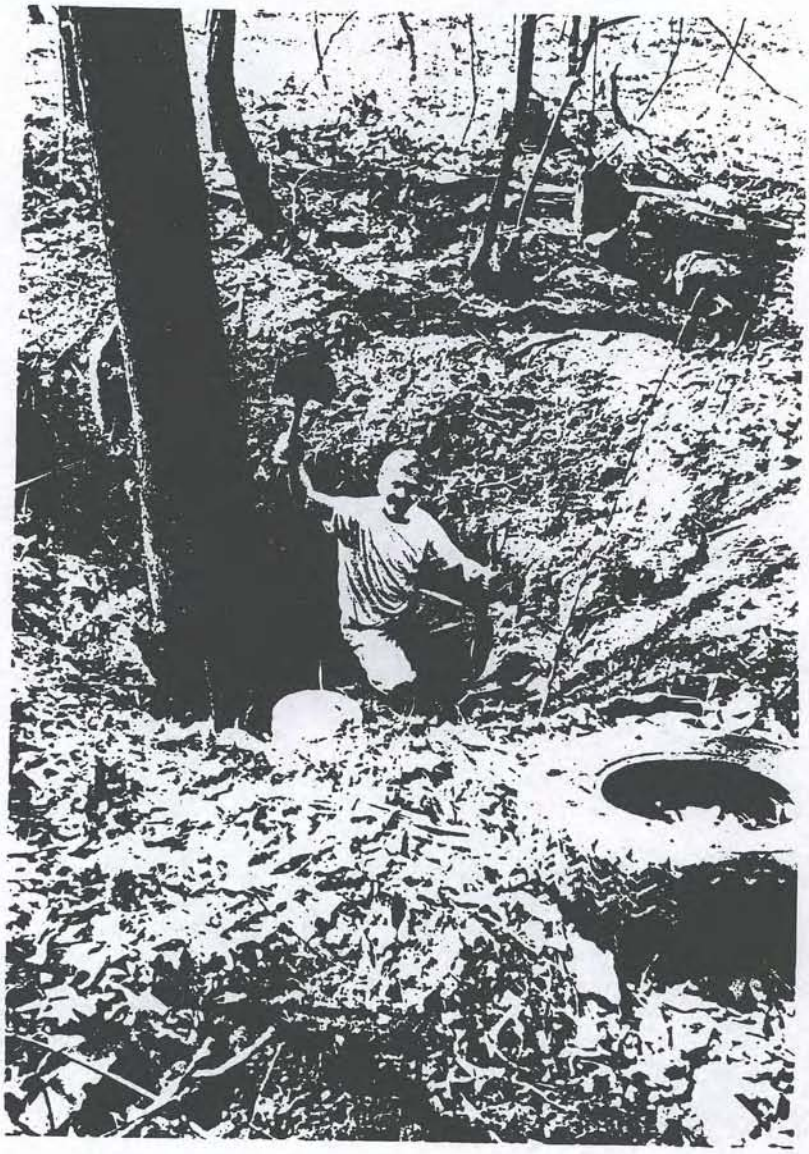


Figure 17. Removal of trash and verification of historic well. Looking South.

CONCLUSIONS

The investigation discovered a prehistoric occupation defined by three areas on the terrace and a early 19th century historic site. The investigation defined the site limits, reviewed the historic records, defined the period of occupation or cultural association and presented preliminary analysis of the findings. Arguments for the significance of the sites to the City of Alexandria and to Mid-Atlantic archaeology in general are presented in the management recommendations.

The fundamental question has been raised whether the site areas have been disturbed by agricultural activity i.e. plowing or not. It is my professional opinion that the area has not been cultivated for the following reasons:

-historic documentation does not indicate the use of the property for cultivation,
-the similarity in the horizontal and vertical distribution patterns of the artifacts to the patterns on Stonegate parcels A & B.
-the historic ownership of the property being the same as the other parcels of Stonegate, which showed no signs of plowing
-the similarity in soil profiles to Parcels A & B and that those parcels were not disturbed by plowing

These reasons and observations are based on my experience of:

-approximately 3 1/2 years of work within a one mile radius on the same gravel terraces,
-715 shovel tests
-202 excavation units

In an effort to understand the size of the cultural deposit to that which was encountered on Stonegate Parcels A & B a comparison has been assembled. The initial shovel testing of Parcel C yielded 35 of 134 positive shovel tests (26.1%). Excluding Parcel D which yielded no artifacts of any kind, Parcels A& B yielded 5 of 90 positive shovel tests (5.5%). The results of the intersite testing of the five positive tests on Parcels A & B produced another 19 artifacts with only eight tests producing artifacts. The 101 shovel tests for the intersite testing on Parcel C produced an additional 58 positive shovel tests

recovering an additional 278 prehistoric artifacts. Given that the size of the terrace areas Parcels A & B are roughly equivalent in size to the terrace area of Parcel C., the number of positive shovel test on Parcels A & B were 13 and on Parcel C 91 or seven times the area yielding prehistoric artifactual material.

If the above assessments are valid, it appears that the occupation of Parcel C by prehistoric inhabitants is several magnitudes larger than that which was investigated on Stonegate Parcels A & B. The explanation for this apparent larger or longer occupation may be accounted for in several characteristics. The area of Parcel C is the highest topographic terrace in the immediate area, it is closely associated with the drainage located across Braddock Road and, perhaps most importantly, it may have been associated with a spring or seep that was later improved and utilized as the historic well that is extant.

Based on these interpretations it is my opinion that this area served a different role or function than the lithic scatters encountered on Parcels A & B. Perhaps additional excavation will shed light on this observation and determine the level and type of occupation.

The few mid-19th century artifacts that were recovered are believed to be associated with a Civil War period encampment or short duration occupation. These artifacts that include a few sherds of whiteware, a period Minie ball, a uniform "collar bar"(?) of gold bullion and have a military overtone that may be associated with the operations of Fort Ward. Unfortunately, it is believed that these artifacts are of limited value as a result of the highly probable removal of associated artifacts by local metal detecting enthusiasts over the years.

The remains of the early to mid-19th century home has an assemblage of basic household wares and items. It should be noted that the limited number and variety of the artifacts recovered to date suggest that the structure was occupied for a relatively brief period of time, perhaps as few as 10-15 years.

The ceramics recovered from the site indicate a high proportion of tea wares to coarsewares that may be atypical to the generally assumed assemblage of the rural homestead. The absence of building fasteners (nails) at the home site has two plausible explanations: that the home was constructed of log or that after the brief period of time that the home stood the materials, including the fasteners, were salvaged for other construction. This salvage would include the presence of brick that may have been used for the chimney, chimney base or piers. The presence of mortar or daub does not preclude the

possibility that the original chimney may have been of wood construction.

The site shows no apparent evidence of destruction by fire. Features that have yet to be clearly defined include the probable presence of a brick chimney, chimney base, or piers and the limits or contents of the well.

The preliminary data suggest a small dwelling in a rural setting with limited material culture and perhaps a small number of occupants. Artifacts suggests that horses or mules were present at the site. The remains of oyster shell suggest a dietary element of the rural lifestyle. Based on the analysis of the limited ceramics, the period of occupation is believed to have been relatively brief during the first decades of the 19th century. The assemblage recovered to date is remarkably similar to the remains of the house (44AX162) located on the nearby Mark Center property. Little more can be postulated without additional field excavation.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

It is clear that the prehistoric cultural remains that have been discovered are greater in quantity and in spatial distribution than were identified on Stonegate Parcels A & B. This fact and the apparent similarity in the lack of disturbance of the soil profile therefore suggest a longer, or larger occupation, or perhaps both, than was present on Stonegate Parcels A & B.

As Alexandria Archaeology is aware, the amount of undisturbed or historically undeveloped property within the City of Alexandria is all but gone. The location of this property adjacent to, and perhaps culturally related,to, the sites investigated on Parcels A & B, add, an additional reason for further study. Combining these factors with the the documented cultural deposits along the stream bed that is now the Stonegate Archaeological Preserve make the systematic investigation of this prehistoric component a rare opportunity. In the future when archaeological work is undertaken within the Preserve, I believe that the full understanding of the cultural deposits on Parcel C will be critical.

The presence of an early 19th century house site that appears to have been occupied for only a brief period also offers a unique opportunity to investigate the rural lifestyle in proximity to the City of Alexandria. If intact features can be located, a data recovery plan should be implemented that reflects the level of the site's integrity. It is possible that this site may have been occupied by slaves of the land owner and further research or consideration of this fact should be considered in evaluating its significance.The opportunity for a comparative study with site 44AX162 excavated on the Mark Center property may prove very interesting.

The further excavation of the well associated with the historic site, although it may be of great interest, is probably outside the limits of reasonable expenditure to remove the large tree that has grown up in the well and perhaps outside the costs of safely excavating the well. Although, it is recommended that the well area be monitored during the construction or clearing phase of the development.

The presence of only a few artifacts that can be identified as mid-19th century are believed to be associated with a brief encampment of Civil War period soldiers that are most probably associated with the nearby historic Fort Ward. The documented activities of metal detector enthusiasts on the Parcel suggests that additional field work to define this historic component is not

recommended. It may be suggested that efforts to contact the local metal detector community may yield valuable artifacts that may add to the history of this period even though the provenance of the artifacts would be unreliable.

Both the prehistoric and historic sites suggests that intact cultural features may be present and that the resource is unique and significant to the City of Alexandria and Mid-Atlantic archaeology in general.

Each of the three areas of prehistoric occupation and the historic structure site should be official registered and mitigation of the prehistoric site and further testing of the historic site should be undertaken

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Artifact Catalog

Phase I-Shovel Tests and Intersite Tests

ERR

STP #	IS	RSLT	FLAKE	SHAT	MODIF	TOOL	FCR	CHAR	BRICK	CERAM	GLASS	OTHER
1		DIS										
2		POS	4									
2	W	NEG										
2	S	POS	10		2							
3		NEG										
4		NEG										
5		NEG										
6		POS									4	
7		NEG										
8		NEG										
9		NEG										
10		NEG										
11		NEG										
12		POS		1								
13		POS	1									
13	S	POS	1									
13	E	POS	4	5	1			3				
13	N	POS	1									
13	W	NEG										
14		ND										

STP #	IS	RSLT	FLAKE	SHAT	MODIF	TOOL	FCR	CHAR	BRICK	CERAM	GLASS	OTHER
15												
16		NEG										
16	E	NEG										
17		POS	7									
17	W	POS	1									
17	E	POS			1							
17	N	NEG										
18		POS	14	1								
18	SW	POS	21	7	2	1 PT. TIP						
18	NE	POS	2									
18	NW	POS	9		1							
18	S	NEG										
19		POS	30	6								5 LT. BULB
19	S	POS	1									
19	W	POS	7	4			2					
20		POS										
20	S	POS	8									
20	W	POS	5	1								
21		NEG										
21	E	POS	3									
22		POS	3	1								
22	S	POS	1	1	1					2		
22	W	POS	3	2	1							
22	E	POS	6							1		
22	N	NEG										
23		POS				POS. MANO FG.						
23	E	POS	6	1								
23	S	POS	3	3						2		

STP #	IS	RSLT	FLAKE	SHAT	MODIF	TOOL	FCR	CHAR	BRICK	CERAM	GLASS	OTHER
24		NEG										
24	E	POS	4	1							1	
25		POS	1									
25	N	POS	2									
25	E	POS		4	1							
25	S	NEG										
26		POS	5	2								1 SHELL
26	N	POS	4			1 THMBSCRPR			1			
26	E	POS					2					
27		ND										
28		POS	12						2	1	1	
28	S	POS	1									1 NAIL
28	W	POS	2						2			1 QZ. PEBBLE
28	E	POS	9				2		1			
29		POS	6				2		1			
29	N	POS	1							1		
29	E	POS	2	1		1 PT. TIP				1		
29	S	POS	12	3		1 BIFACE						
29	W	POS	4	1						7	1	
30		POS	5	2						1		
30	E	POS	3									
30	W	NEG										
31		POS	5									
31	S	POS	6	3								
31	W	POS	3	1								
32		POS	8									
32	S	POS	2	1								
32	W	POS	5									

STP #	IS	RSLT	FLAKE	SHAT	MODIF	TOOL	FCR	CHAR	BRICK	CERAM	GLASS	OTHER
33		POS	7	4								
33	S											
33	N	NEG										
33	W	NEG										
34		NEG										
35		NEG										
36		POS	2	1								
36	S	POS	1									
36	N	NEG										
36	W	NEG										
36	E	NEG										
37		NEG										
38		NEG										
39		NEG										
40		NEG										
41		NEG										
42		NEG										
43		NEG										
44		NEG										
45		POS		1	1							
45	S	POS	1		1							
45	N	NEG										
45	W	NEG										
46		NEG										

STP #	IS	RSLT	FLAKE	SHAT	MODIF	TOOL	FCR	CHAR	BRICK	CERAM	GLASS	OTHER
47		POS		1	1	1 PT. BASE						
47	N	POS	2	1	1							
47	W	NEG										
48		POS								1		BLUE QU. PEBBLE
48	W	POS								3		
48	N	POS							1		1	1 OYSTER SHELL
49		POS	11	3					12L/55+S	4	1	PIPE STEM
49	S	POS	1									
49	N	POS	4						1	14		
49	W	POS	1				1		1	1		2 OYSTER SHELL
50		NEG										
50	E	POS								1	1	1 SHELL CASING
51		NEG										
52		POS	4						24			2 NAIL, 3 CAN, 2 LT. BULB
52	N	NEG										
52	W	NEG										
52	E	NEG										
53		NEG										
54		NEG										
55		POS										
56		POS	1				1		4	6	1 (24)	5 SHELL, 1 NAIL, 1 SPRING
56	S	POS	1								1	
56	W	POS							1	4		
56	N	NEG										
57		NEG										

STP #	IS	RSLT	FLAKE	SHAT	MODIF	TOOL	FCR	CHAR	BRICK	CERAM	GLASS	OTHER
58		POS	1									
59		NEG										
60		NEG										
61		NEG										
62		NEG										
63		ND										
64		NEG										
65		NEG										
66		NEG										
67		ND										
68		NEG										
69		NEG										
70		NEG										
72		NEG										
73		NEG										
74		NEG										
75		NEG										
76		NEG										
77		NEG										

STP #	IS	RSLT	FLAKE	SHAT	MODIF	TOOL	FCR	CHAR	BRICK	CERAM	GLASS	OTHER
78		NEG										
79		NEG										
80		NEG										
81		NEG										
82		NEG										
83		NEG										
84		NEG										
85		POS								1		
86		NEG										
87		POS				1 BASE, 1 TIP						
87	N	POS	1	1								
87	E	NEG										
87	S	POS	2	2								
87	W	POS				1 POINT						
88		POS	3			1 BASE						
88	W	POS	5	1								
88	E	NEG										
88	N	NEG										
89		NEG										
90												
91		NEG										
92		NEG										

STP #	IS	RSLT	FLAKE	SHAT	MODIF	TOOL	FCR	CHAR	BRICK	CERAM	GLASS	OTHER
93		POS			1							
93	S	NEG										
93	E	NEG										
93	W	NEG										
93	N	NEG										
94		NEG										
95		NEG										
95	S	NEG										
96		NEG										
97		NEG										
98		NEG										
99		NEG										
100		NEG										
101		NEG										
102		NEG										
103		POS										
104		NEG										
105		NEG										
106		NEG										
107		NEG										
108		NEG										

STP #	IS	RSLT	FLAKE	SHAT	MODIF	TOOL	FCR	CHAR	BRICK	CERAM	GLASS	OTHER
109		NEG										
110		NEG										
111		POS	2									
112		NEG										
113		NEG										
114		NEG										
115		NEG										
116		NEG										
117		POS	2	1								
117	S	POS					1					
117	N	POS						c. 40				
117	E	NEG										
117	W	NEG										
118		NEG										
119		NEG										
120		NEG										
120	A	NEG										
120	B	NEG										
121		ND										
122		ND										
123		ND										

STP #	IS	RSLT	FLAKE	SHAT	MODIF	TOOL	FCR	CHAR	BRICK	CERAM	GLASS	OTHER
125		ND										
126												
127												
128												
129												
130												
131		POS	3									
131	S				1							
131	E	POS	1									
131	N	POS	2					4				
132												
133												
134		NEG										
135		NEG										
136		NEG										
137		NEG										

Historic Ceramics

Metal Detector Targets
(Yellow and Green)

Phase II- Test Excavation Units 1-11

STONEGATE C PHASE II

EU #	LEV	FLK	SHAT	MOD	TOOL	FCR	CHAR	BRK cr/ch		MORT	CER	GLS	MET	BONE	OYS 1"min	OTHER
1	1 & 2	89	11	1	PT TIP, SCRP	19	2	0	0	0	10	0	6	0	0	22 CAL CART
	3	72	10	0	PT MIDSECTN	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
	4	20	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
	5	15	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	1 & 2	20	4	0	PT TIP	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SMOOTH PEBBLE
	3	18	0	0	CORE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	4	8	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	5	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	1 & 2	20	6	0	TR BASE, SCRP	10	9	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
	3	23	4	0	0	21	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	4	20	10	0	PT TIP, CORE	14	1	2	0	0	0	0	1 NL	0	0	
	5	7	0	0	WORN COBBLE	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	1 & 2	40	8	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	5	0	1 NL	0	0	
	3	62	12	0	0	2	0	6	8	0	4	0	0	0	1	
	4	36	5	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	PREHIST CER SA
	5	13	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	1 & 2	3	5	0	0	1	0	10	2	0	41	6	18	1 TTH	32	PIPE STEM
	3	15	11	1	UNIFACE	12	0	40	9	0	95	10	6	0	100	
	4	29	8	0	0	2	0	6	2	0	13	4	1 BKL	0	8	
	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	1 & 2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	RED OCHRE
7	1 & 2	12	4	0	BIFACE	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	PIPE BOWL FGT BRN
	3	5	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

EU #	LEV	FLK	SHAT	MOD	TOOL	FCR	CHAR	BRK		MORT	CER	GLS	MET	BONE	OYS	OTHER
								cr/ch							1"min	
8	1 & 2	22	6	2	SCRAPER	8	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	
	3	14	4	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	4	15	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	5	6	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SMOOTH PEBBLE
9	1 & 2	17	4	0	0	5	0	228	68	5	22	10	16	0	1	BR BUTTON, PIPE FGT
	3	41	4	1	0	11	0	212	77	2	10	3	2	0	0	PIPE BOWL FGT
	4	30	2	0	0	0	0	86	21	0	2	0	1	0	0	PIPE BOWL FGT
10	1	12	5	1	0	1	17	12	7	0	51	13	16	0	8	
	2	15	5	2	0	8	21	10	2	1	59	13	5	1 FOS?	18	UN CERAMIC
	3	9	7	0	0	0	5	5	2	0	2	5	5	4 CALC	1	
	4	4	0	1	CORE (TA)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	1 & 2	11	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	PIPE STEM
	3	11	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	RED OCHRE
	4	4	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

APPENDIX B

Relevant Communications

IAC-AA	3/12/95
IAC-AA	4/4/95
IAC-AA	4/6/95
IAC-AA	5/15/95
IAC-AA	5/30/95

AA-IAC Scope of Work-Phase III-6/8/95

IAC-International Archaeological Consultants
AA-Alexandria Archaeology

International Archaeological Consultants
1145 Mountain View Boulevard
Rawlins, Wyoming 82301

Ms. Fran Bromberg
Alexandria Archaeology
105 North Union Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

March 12,1995

re: Scope of work for Stonegate-Parcel C

Dear Fran,

During our meeting on Friday the 10th with Ray Wiltshire of Pulte Home Corporation we agreed on the work that would be required for a phase I investigation at Stonegate. Essentially, the work to be conducted will follow the model of the work previously conducted on the Stonegate property.

A grid will be established on a 50 foot interval for the shovel testing and given Virginia Plane coordinates. If any of these shovel tests recover cultural materials, four "intersite" holes will be dug at the 25 foot intervals. The results will be analyzed and a presentation of the finding will be made in a meeting with Alexandria Archaeology. A decision whether further work will be required will be made at this time. The report, if required at this point, will be based largely on my previous work at Stonegate and will not be as extensive. It is understood that the property ownership will be reviewed and that a site plan showing STP's and green briar patch locations will be produced as part of the report.

The three areas of green briars that were defined during a preliminary walkover will be mechanically cleared, metal detected and briefly tested to determine the presence or absence of cultural materials.If cultural materials are encountered, a preliminary date and whether there are intact cultural features will be undertaken.

This phase I fieldwork should accurately assess the cultural occupation of the property and I look forward to discussing the results with you in the next few weeks. If you have any further concerns or work that should be included please give me a call at (804) 642-3727.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Bob

Robert M. Adams

xc: Mr. Ray Wiltshire

International Archaeological Consultants
1145 Mountain View Boulevard
Rawlins, Wyoming 82301

Ms. Fran Bromberg
Alexandria Archaeology
105 North Union Street
Alexandria, Virginia

April 4, 1995

re: Report on Phase I investigation at Stonegate Parcel C (Pulte Home Corporation)

Dear Fran,

As we discussed in our March 22nd meeting at Alexandria Archaeology, the phase I investigation at the 10 acre Stonegate Parcel C revealed far more cultural materials than anticipated. The following letter report summarizes the information we went over at the meeting and presents the recommendations for further work that was agreed upon during that meeting.

To summarize the Phase I work, a grid pattern for shovel testing was established on a 50 foot interval pattern. The grid was laid out using magnetic north beginning at STP #1 as a principal datum. This datum was established from a nearby survey point and is located at a known Virginia Plane Coordinate. This shovel test was located in a heavily disturbed area and was not excavated as were two other holes that were not excavated. A number of shovel tests were moved to avoid obstacles, primarily trees, or disturbed areas such as logging roads. Shovel tests 134-137 were located in isolated areas and are not included on the grid. Shovel tests were excavated to approximately 45-50 cm. in most areas. The area is characterized by a sandy clay loam with a yellow brown clay subsoil. It should be noted that this area, in general, shows less gravels than either Parcel A or D that have been previously investigated.

The results of the 133 shovel tests revealed 35 "positive" tests. These included both prehistoric and historic artifacts. A total of 101 "intersite" shovel tests were dug at 25 foot intervals around each of the positive shovel tests. Most of these intersite tests yielded additional artifacts.

To help identify and localize a pattern of historic artifacts 5 area of green briars (originally identified as three areas and later subdivided) were cleared mechanically. After the area had the majority of green briers removed all of the areas were metal detected. The reasoning for this methodology, as we discussed, was the success of the method in isolating a historic house site on the Winkler/ Mark Center property. The areas were then metal detected with only area #5 yielding any targets. A number of these targets were "groundtruthed" and no definable pattern of nails, similar to the Winkler site' were encountered.

The historic artifacts that were recovered from the shovel testing and verifying the metal detector targets suggests a mid-18th century to mid 19th century site.

The results of the shovel testing also indicated a probable isolated lithic scatter surrounding STP #2, a small concentration of lithics around STP #87, and a large area of lithic material, approximately 350 x 150 feet, located near the edge of the terrace and overlooking West Braddock Road.

The results of these findings clearly suggested that additional working would be required to assess the site integrity and the presence of intact cultural features. It was recommended by myself that six 1 x 1 meter units be excavated to determine the significance on the site. Five of these units would be excavated in the area of the large prehistoric occupation and one unit to be placed near Unit #87.

In addition to these units, three discretionary units would be excavated in the area of prehistoric artifacts. Also, between 2 and four units will be excavated in the area of historic concentration as defined by the shovel testing. In conjunction with the shovel testing, an area defined by the shovel test that was approximately 300 x 100 feet will be metal detected to determine if a pattern of artifacts that would indicate the presence of a former structure. After the metal detecting is completed, if any pattern is discerned, two units would be placed to locate remains of the structure or any intact features.

It was also agreed that the depression, suspected as being a well, would be excavated to a degree to determine if it was, in fact, a well.

To summarize, the phase II entailed the excavation of 11 units and perhaps 13, metal detecting the area suspected to be a former structure and the verification of the possible well feature.

Thanks for your time and input and I will keep you posted.

Sincerely,

Robert M. Adams

xc: Mr. Ray Wiltshire-Pulte Home Corporation

International Archaeological Consultants
1145 Mountain View Boulevard
Rawlins, Wyoming 82301

Ms. Fran Bromberg
Alexandria Archaeology
105 North Union Street
Alexandria, Virginia

April 6,1995

re:Summary of meeting-Phase II, Stonegate-Parcel C

Dear Fran,

During our meeting yesterday at Alexandria Archaeology we discussed the progress of the phase II investigation at Stonegate-Parcel C. As part of that conversation the implications of the work, clarification of the placement of the discretionary units and ideas and alternatives for further work, if required, were discussed.

The review of the work, to date, included review of the artifacts from units 1-5 in the prehistoric area, a review of the results, to date, of the metal detecting survey and the verification of the previously suspected well.

The preliminary review of the artifacts recovered in units 1-5 showed that unit 1 and 3 had numerous lithics including several tools and two projectile point fragments. It was also found that the majority of the lithics were found to be at level 3 with very few artifacts recovered below level 5 (25 cm). There does not appear to be any clearly definable stratigraphy and it is believed that some bio-turbation is occurring primarily from the action of trees uprooting in the poor soil conditions. The only probable feature was noted in Unit 3 as a pattern of firecracked rock. A concentration was noted both in the southeastern corner and along the western edge of the unit. Artifacts recovered from Unit 5 included historic artifacts including ceramics and oyster shell along with a lesser quantity of prehistoric lithics.

The definition of the lithic scatter suspected by shovel test #2 was isolated with the excavation of eight additional shovel tests. It revealed a few flakes and a very nice quartz core that indicates the scatter is well defined and trends to the east from the intersite shovel test south of STP #2. The similarity of this scatter to the ones fully investigated on Stonegate-Parcel A suggests that additional work on the scatter may be repetitive.

The results of the metal detecting, to date, include the survey of an area approximately 100 x 200 feet that has yielded approximately 70 targets. Only a few, perhaps a dozen, of these have been "groundtruthed". They have yet to reveal a definable pattern of nails that may define the site of a former structure. One possible military uniform decoration was recovered in the vicinity of Unit 5. Work will continue in this area and two units will be placed if a probable feature can be isolated.

A preliminary examination of the suspected well has verified that it is a well approximately six feet in diameter. Although, no brick lining has been

noted at this level, it still remains a possibility that they will be encountered at depth. The difficulties in excavating or investigating the well were discussed as well. A few of the difficulties involved physically removing the tree, the destabilization caused by the removal process, the Pulte contract specifying OSHA standards and the disturbance of the strata that be caused by the tree removal process.

There was a clarification that all three discretionary units would be excavated and that I would prepare a more detailed analysis of the findings and present the results along with my recommendations in a subsequent meeting on April 20th at 1:00.

Thanks for your time. See you on the 20th.

Sincerely,

Bob

Robert M. Adams

xc: Mr. Ray Wiltshire-Pulte Home Corp.

International Archaeological Consultants
1145 Mountain View Boulevard
Rawlins, Wyoming 82301

Ms. Francine Bromberg
Alexandria Archaeology
105 North Union Street
Alexandria, Virginia

May 15, 1995

re: Scope of work for Phase III at Stonegate-Parcel C

Dear Fran,

It has been a few weeks since our last meeting and the details of the Phase III investigation methodology for the prehistoric component have been investigated and refined.

I have received your letter of May 8th and have reviewed your comments and those of the individuals you have spoken with. It is clear that we are in agreement that the site is significant and the question remains exactly how to maximize the work to be conducted.

The determination of whether the site has been disturbed by plowing and whether a plow zone exists is a concern that can be clarified from several observations both on Parcel C and from the previous work at Stonegate. The distribution of the lithic material excavated on Parcel A indicated that the scatters had not been disturbed by plowing. The excavation profiles did not show evidence of a plow zone nor were there indicators on the recovered lithic materials to suggest that plowing had occurred. In fact, the horizontal distribution of the lithic materials shows a limited amount of disturbance to the assumed original distribution pattern. It was concluded that the distribution of the lithic material in a horizontal context was only slightly disturbed. The vertical distribution of the lithic material also suggested that the turbation of the lithic material, both above and below the original deposition strata, was most probably caused by the natural mixing caused by trees being uprooted in the gravelly soils. Because it appears that plowing has not occurred but that the horizontal distribution is disturbed the probability of encountering intact features is low. This will decrease the time consuming recording and allow more data to be recovered at a given cost.

During previous meetings, we have discussed several figures for the number of units to be excavated to give us an understanding of the cultural activities that have occurred on the site. After further discussions and refinements, I am recommending, based on your evaluation and additional inquiries, that the excavation units be placed contiguously in the three separate areas that have been defined by Mike Johnson and noted in your letter. The placement of the units will be defined by areas of greatest lithic concentration in conjunction with areas of the greatest concentration of firecracked rock and tool to lithic ratios. Each of the three prehistoric areas;

the area of high tool concentration, the possible spring area and the large scatter located closest to the terrace edge will have block units excavated that are similar in size to the concentration that were excavated on Stonegate Parcel A.

The two areas of high tool concentration and the area located closest to the terrace edge will each have a 3 x 3 meter block excavated. The area of the possible spring and high lithic concentration is also the area where the remains of a late 18th-mid 19th century structure is located. In this area there will be ten 3 x 3 foot units excavated to determine integrity of the historic component. These units will be excavated completely including the prehistoric component and will serve to investigate both components.

The block units will be excavated in ten centimeter levels and in four inch levels on the historic site. Primarily as an arbitrary control and to determine if plow scars can be seen or other evidence of plowing. Natural stratigraphy will take precedence over arbitrary levels in areas where it can be defined. If any features are encountered, they will separately identified and fully investigated including sectioning, profiles, and necessary recording. These features will be sampled for flotation analysis, and significant faunal and floral samples will be analyzed. If sufficient quantity of charcoal or other carboniferous material is recovered it will be budgeted for two of these samples to be processed and radiocarbon dated.

The analysis of the data recovered will be limited to maximize the amount of data recovered from this significant site. To limit the expense of analysis that can be undertaken at a later date, after the site has been impacted, the focus of the work will be directed towards data recovery. It is hoped that the data recovered will be the focus of more intensive analysis at a future date. To assist in the study of the lithic material, the lithic analysis will be recorded on the dBase III program, which is the same as the investigation of the lithic scatters from Stonegate parcel A. Graphic interpretations and comparisons between the two Stonegate parcels will not be undertaken, and micro wear-use analysis will be performed only on identifiable tools as needed.

During our discussions, you had indicated that in the areas where firecracked rock could be identified that a sampling strategy be applied. This includes areas where firecracked rock is present but, is not clearly associated with an intact hearth or feature. Although this strategy will be highly arbitrary an appropriately sized soil sample will be recovered for fine screening and floatation analysis when areas of firecracked rock concentrations can be defined.

There are several research objectives for the work to be conducted that will help us understand the prehistory of Alexandria and surrounding areas. The delineation of the the three separate activity areas based on lithic classification patterns will form a baseline or comparative data base for

further research and to contribute to the general body of knowledge of the prehistoric occupation of the Mid-Atlantic region. The probable association with a spring feed water source and the proximity of the occupation area nearer the terrace edge presents a unique opportunity to understand occupational strategies and cultural activity divisions.

Another research question will be to establish the prevalence and association of firecracked rock in a disturbed or modified context with the manufacture and use of stone tools or other activities that are indicated by the recovered cultural materials. It is reasonably clear, from preliminary investigations and from the knowledge gained from the other Stonegate investigations, that the lithic materials and associated features have been disturbed, to some degree, by the natural turbation caused by the tree growth cycle in poorly developed gravelly soil. This disturbance causes otherwise undisturbed features to be undefinable or disturbed. If a broader view of a dispersed feature, e.g. a hearth, is taken perhaps, charcoal remnants or tools loosely associated with the hearth may be recovered. The investigation of these dispersed features will be undertaken and an appraisal of the methodology will be evaluated.

You have expressed an interest in having one unit in each block fine screened for the express purpose of using it as a statistical sampling, for thinning or microflake comparison. This is an excellent suggestion and will allow for a comparison of other units already excavated and as a basis for comparison with the other Stonegate excavations and the subsequent investigation within the Archaeological Preserve.

A research question that bridges the gap from the prehistoric to the historic is the remains of a historic structure that has an abundance of prehistoric cultural material. That is to evaluate the differences in cultural activities i.e. the permanent versus seasonal occupation for a site with immediate access to water. This multi-component site may offer several insights depending on the level of preservation and the artifacts recovered from each component.

It is hoped that the excavation of ten 3 x 3 foot units on the historic site will yield intact features and significant artifacts so that it can be compared with the work conducted at 44AX162 on the Winkler property to the south of Stonegate. Although, preliminary indications suggest a structure with very few fasteners, perhaps a log structure, the cultural assemblage recovered, to date, suggests a close correlation to the cultural activities observed from the Winkler site. The investigation of a comparable rural lower socio-economic dwelling may add significantly to the understanding of Alexandrias rural yet, poorly recorded past.

In the interest of getting as much data recovered at the lowest financial cost, I am suggesting that a portion of the work defined in this Scope of Work maybe undertaken by volunteers or academic students. It is

possible that a number of the tasks or fieldwork can be completed at a much lesser cost if certain criteria for collection and publication are reduced or that the time frame for analysis is much greater. It is understood that a minimum recovery must be professionally undertaken and completed but that for a much lesser cost additional information can be gleaned from the site.

I hope that these recommendations, proposed methods and research questions will help formalize the pending work on Parcel C. I know that all of the parties involved have been very busy and I appreciate all of your investigative efforts and recommendations. I look forward to hearing from you after you have reviewed this letter and hope that we can proceed as soon as possible to help Ray progress with his plans.

Thanks for the help and the suggestions.

Sincerely,

Robert M. Adams

Robert M. Adams
xc: Mr. Ray Wiltshire-Pulte Home Corporation

International Archaeological Consultants
1145 Mountain View Boulevard
Rawlins, Wyoming 82301

Ms. Francine Bromberg
Alexandria Archaeology
105 North Union Street
Alexandria, Virginia

May 30, 1995

re: Scope of Work Addendum for Stonegate-Parcel C, Phase III.

Dear Pam,

During a telephone conversation with Pam Cressey on May 18th, we discussed numerous clarifications and recommendations regarding the Phase III work to be conducted at Stonegate-Parcel C. These concerns, refinements and clarifications were the results of your discussions with Pam and the review of my Scope of Work. The following letter I hope will clarify any concerns regarding the field work and the content of the final report. I will include it as part of the Appendices of the final report and will consider it to be an addendum to the Scope of Work recently submitted.

Among the clarifications, is the definition of the three separate areas of investigation within the prehistoric component. Unfortunately, I made an error in interpreting the map attached to your letter of May 8th by orienting it in the wrong direction in my original Scope of Work. The attached copy of the map shows the three areas, defined as A,B, and C; Area A is the lithic scatter located an an upland lobe or near the edge of the terrace, Area B, identified by Mike Johnson as a possible spring area, and Area C as an inland cluster with a high tool to lithic ratio. It should be noted that the area identified by Mike Johnson as a former spring location is not associated with a water source although, the Area A at its western extent and near the historic well, is a probable prehistoric spring site.

Several other clarifications were discussed and are listed below;:

- All features that are encountered must be completed even if the specified number of units have been completed.

- If plow scars or clear evidence of plowing can be defined the option to abandon vertical stratigraphy and adopt alternative methods will be discussed with Alexandria Archaeology.

- The recording methods and criteria that were used on the investigation of Stonegate-Parcels A and B will be used for the investigation of Parcel C. These include lithic analysis, blood protein residue on projectile points, floatation analysis.and the excavation of features.

- The location of the excavation units will be placed by considering the the amount of firecracked rock that were excavated in the test units. The number of firecracked rock for each test unit is plotted on the attached map for your examination. The precise location for the block units will be determined on site for best, most contiguous and undisturbed location.

- An obvious request to compute the area to be investigated into metric units has been completed for each of the three areas of investigation. The three areas encompass an estimated total 3744 square meters. A metric scale has been included in the legend for further reference (Seeattached map).

Another concern that was expressed included the specifics of the analysis to be conducted on the recovered materials and information from the site..The standard analysis of site date, cultural association, function and activities will be be undertaken. In addition, comparisons between each of the areas being investigated will be compared to the excavations on Stonegate Parcels A and B. If sufficient knowledge is gained from the excavation, an interpretation of what these people were doing in this area during the period of occupation will be reconstructed or postulated.

This analysis will be followed by placing the information gained about these activities in a cultural context. That is, to place these activities in their proper time frame in cultural evolution and within the context of the mid-Atlantic region and in association to the prehistoric settlement patterns of Northern Virginia. It is hoped that the association of these three activity areas, in association with the lithic scatters and the occupation located in the archaeological preserve on the Stonegate property, will provide additional insight into the occupational pattern of the Archaic period.

I hope that I have been able to clarify the analysis that will be undertaken and the research objectives to be be pursued. I look forward to speaking with you or Pam in the near future to finalize the amount of work that will be undertaken.

Sincerely,

Robert M. Adams

xc: Mr. Raymond Wiltshire-Pulte Home Corp.

SCOPE OF WORK - STONEGATE PARCEL C
Phase III Data Recovery -- Prehistoric Sites
Phase II Tests -- Historic Site
June 8, 1995

I. INTRODUCTION

Stonegate - Parcel C is situated on the south side of Braddock Road in Alexandria, Virginia, just west of Interstate 395 (Figure 1). The parcel contains four archaeological components, three prehistoric and one historical.

Preliminary shovel test excavations revealed the presence of a contiguous scatter of prehistoric materials covering an area of about 400 feet by 150 feet on a bluff top overlooking a small stream to the northeast (Figure 2). As shown on the accompanying map, the materials clustered in three areas, representing three distinct microenvironments (Figure 3). Area A is a diffuse lithic scatter located on an upland lobe near the edge of the terrace. Area B contains a greater density of lithic debitage and surrounds a possible former spring. Area C is an inland cluster with a high tool to lithic debitage ratio. Eleven meter-square excavation units were excavated to clarify the nature of these areas (Figures 2 and 4). Fire-cracked rock distributions in the test units suggest the possibility of diffuse hearth areas in both Areas A and B, as indicated by the higher numbers in Units 1, 3 and 8 (Figure 4). Tools recovered from the excavation include:___from Area A, ____from Area B, and ____from Area C. Although diagnostics were scarce at the site, the presence of a Savannah River ? Holmes? point in Area ___ suggests occupation during the Late Archaic period about 2500 B.C.

The preliminary excavations also yielded evidence of a small historical site in Area A, probably occupied during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The site consists of a probable log structure, associated with a well about six feet in diameter.

Disturbance of the site areas has been minimal, caused primarily by bioturbation (e.g. tree succession, roots, and worms); no evidence of plowing has been discerned. In Area A, additional minor disturbance of the prehistoric materials has been caused by the historic occupation during the early nineteenth century.

II. SITE SIGNIFICANCE AND RESEARCH ORIENTATION

As one of the few remaining locations where intact prehistoric resources have been found in the City of Alexandria, the site is highly significant. It has potential to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric settlement patterns in the region. The site also appears to be unique in Virginia due to its integrity. The three areas on the site may have resulted from the performance of different functions or activities associated with

the different microenvironments, perhaps during different time periods. The fact that the distribution of lithic materials in Areas A and B appears to be continuous across the terrace edge suggests that Native Americans may have been living at the site, not merely making tools. This distribution contrasts with the pattern found in Stonegate-Parcel A, where isolated pockets of dense lithic debitage suggested that tool manufacturing occurred at scattered locations along the bluff top. The excavation of the three Parcel C areas offers a unique opportunity to add to our knowledge about different activities which could be occurring in the microenvironments which are part of this upland setting. If diagnostics are recovered from each of the three areas, the site's value will be further enhanced by its potential to contribute to our understanding of site functions at particular time periods.

The excavation and analysis of the prehistoric component will thus focus on discerning functional differences between the three site areas, and if possible, associating these differences with particular time periods. In order to distinguish these differences, comparisons will be made of the three site areas. The comparisons will focus on differences in tool types, lithic debitage (type of flake, presence of cortex, raw material type), use wear on tools, organic residue, and possibly, feature type and flotation samples. This information will provide insight into functional activities on the three site areas, which can then be compared with the available data from the earlier Stonegate investigations and placed in the context of the archaeology of Alexandria and the Northern Virginia region.

The historical site in Area A is also highly significant for its potential to provide insight into life in a lower socio-economic household in rural Alexandria during the early part of the nineteenth century. Information about this subject is rarely recorded in historical documents, and the excavation of the site offers an opportunity to fill in some of the gaps in the historical record. For the purposes of this Scope of Work, the goal of the excavation in the historical site area will be to define the limits of the occupation so that appropriate mitigation procedures can be developed. A more complete discussion of research goals, including comparison with other sites (such as Winkler and a similar residence recently excavated in Fairfax County), will be presented as part of a later scope for mitigation of these resources.

III. METHODOLOGY

All work will be conducted in accordance with City of Alexandria Archaeological Protection Code and Archaeological Standards.

A. Fieldwork

Twenty-eight meter-square units will be placed on the site: ten in Area A, and nine each in Areas B and C. The excavation units in Area A will be placed to test the historic component and to

mitigate the prehistoric component. The units will be located primarily in areas which will aid in the delineation of the dimensions of a possible early nineteenth century residential structure (SHOW ON A FIGURE). Because the prehistoric remains appear to be relatively evenly dispersed through this historic area, it is presumed that a representative sample of the prehistoric resources in the area can be obtained by digging the units set out to test the historical area. Moreover, the prehistoric deposits appear to have been only minimally disturbed by the historical occupation; the historical residence appears to have been primarily a surface structure, and its construction would therefore cause relatively minor ground disturbance.

In Areas B and C, the nine units will be contiguously placed. First, a block of four units will be dug in each area The corresponding levels in these four units will be dug together, so that a two meter-square surface will be exposed at all times to aid in the identification of features. It is suggested that the block of four units in Area B be placed adjacent to the west side of Excavation Unit 1. This unit yielded abundant flakes and fire-cracked rock, as well as several tools. The suggested location for the block of units in Area C is just southwest of Shovel Test 88. This shovel test yielded the most material in Area C, and the test unit which was dug near Shovel Test 87 did not produce enough material to warrant expansion in that area. The remaining five units in Areas B and C will be placed adjacent to these blocks. The exact locations will be determined in the field and will be based on the need to expand in a certain direction in order to expose a feature fully. If no features are found, the additional units will be placed adjacent to the previously excavated squares which have yielded the highest numbers of artifacts or tools.

All features recognized will be fully excavated. In general, features will be sampled for fine screening and flotation analysis, and significant faunal and floral samples will be analyzed. If an intact hearth or pit feature is found all of the soil will be collected for fine screening and flotation. If a sufficient quantity of charcoal or other carboniferous material is recovered, two samples will be processed and radiocarbon dated.

When the 28 proposed units are added to the 11 units already excavated, the resultant 39 meter-square units represent just over a one percent sample of the site, which is approximately 37,000 square meters. This sample allows for a minimal basis for comparison of the three site areas. Because of the significance of the site to the City and the region, Alexandria Archaeology proposes to excavate additional units to minimize the loss of data and artifacts; the proposal for this additional work is not part of this Scope and will be presented separately.

All the units will be excavated in 10 cm. arbitrary levels within natural levels to sterile soil. If plow scars or clear evidence

of plowing can be defined, excavation in arbitrary levels will cease, and the remaining units will be excavated according to natural levels only. Soil will be screened through 1/4" mesh hardware cloth. The soil from one unit in each of the three areas will also be screened through 1/8" mesh hardware cloth in order to test for the recovery of microliths, small flakes which could be missed in the larger mesh screening process.

Standard recording procedures will be followed in the field. A photograph and scale drawing will be prepared for at least one wall profile of each unit. All features will be drawn and photographed in plan and profile. All artifacts will be placed in bags labeled with full provenience information for transportation to the laboratory.

B. Laboratory

Upon arrival in the laboratory, all artifacts will be cleaned. Prehistoric lithics will be lightly rinsed (not washed at all?), so that any adhering organic residues will not be disturbed. Historic artifacts, such as glass and ceramics, will be washed, while metals will be dry-brushed. All artifacts will be bagged, boxed, and labeled for curation according to the updated version of the City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards.

All artifacts will be cataloged and recorded on a dBase III program. For the prehistoric materials, the inventory will record the same attributes which were recorded for the prehistoric materials on the Stonegate-Parcel A sites. All artifacts will be cataloged according to type (e.g. point, biface, scraper, uniface, hammerstone, flake, core, shatter, fire-cracked rock, or cobble) and raw material. In addition, the inventory of the flakes will indicate which segment of the flake (proximal, medial, distal, complete, fragment) is present, and whether or not the flake is a thinning flake. Notes will indicate diagnostics or special attributes. A complete inventory will also be prepared for the historical artifacts.

Organic residue analysis will be conducted on the points, and identifiable tools will be examined under low power magnification to discern evidence of use. If sufficient carbon is collected, two samples will be sent for radiocarbon dating. Similarly, if flotation samples are recovered, floral and faunal remains will be identified.

A type collection will be prepared, providing examples of tools, flake types and raw material types. The collection will be separately boxed for City of Alexandria use and will contain full descriptive information to insure that subsequent excavated material will be cataloged and yield comparable data.

C. Analysis

The analysis will focus on discerning functional differences between the three site areas. If diagnostics are found and/or

radiocarbon dates are available, these differences will be associated with particular time periods. In order to distinguish these differences, comparisons of various attributes will be made between the three site areas. The comparisons will focus on differences in tool types; lithic debitage (type of flake, presence of cortex, raw material type); tool use, as determined from an examination of the edges of tools under low power magnification; organic residue on points; and possibly, feature type and flotation samples. This information will provide insight into functional activities on the three site areas, which can then be compared with the data from the earlier Stonegate investigations and placed in the context of the archaeology of Alexandria and the Northern Virginia region.

D. Report

A report will be prepared to present the results of the excavation and analysis. In general, the report will follow the format set forth in the City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards. The report will include the results of the Phase I and II excavations as well as the results of the Phase III data recovery. Results of the Phase III mitigation of the historical component can also be included in the same report. The prehistoric contextual background section, which was prepared for the Stonegate-Parcel A investigation, need not be repeated in this report. However, whenever necessary, reference will be made to the appropriate sections of the earlier report. One copy of a draft report will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology for review. When the draft has been approved, four copies (one unbound) will be delivered to Alexandria Archaeology. If the developer agrees to donate the Stonegate - Parcel C collection to the City, all artifacts, notes, field records, slides, photographs, and related field and archival material will be curated by Alexandria Archaeology and will accompany the submission of the final report.

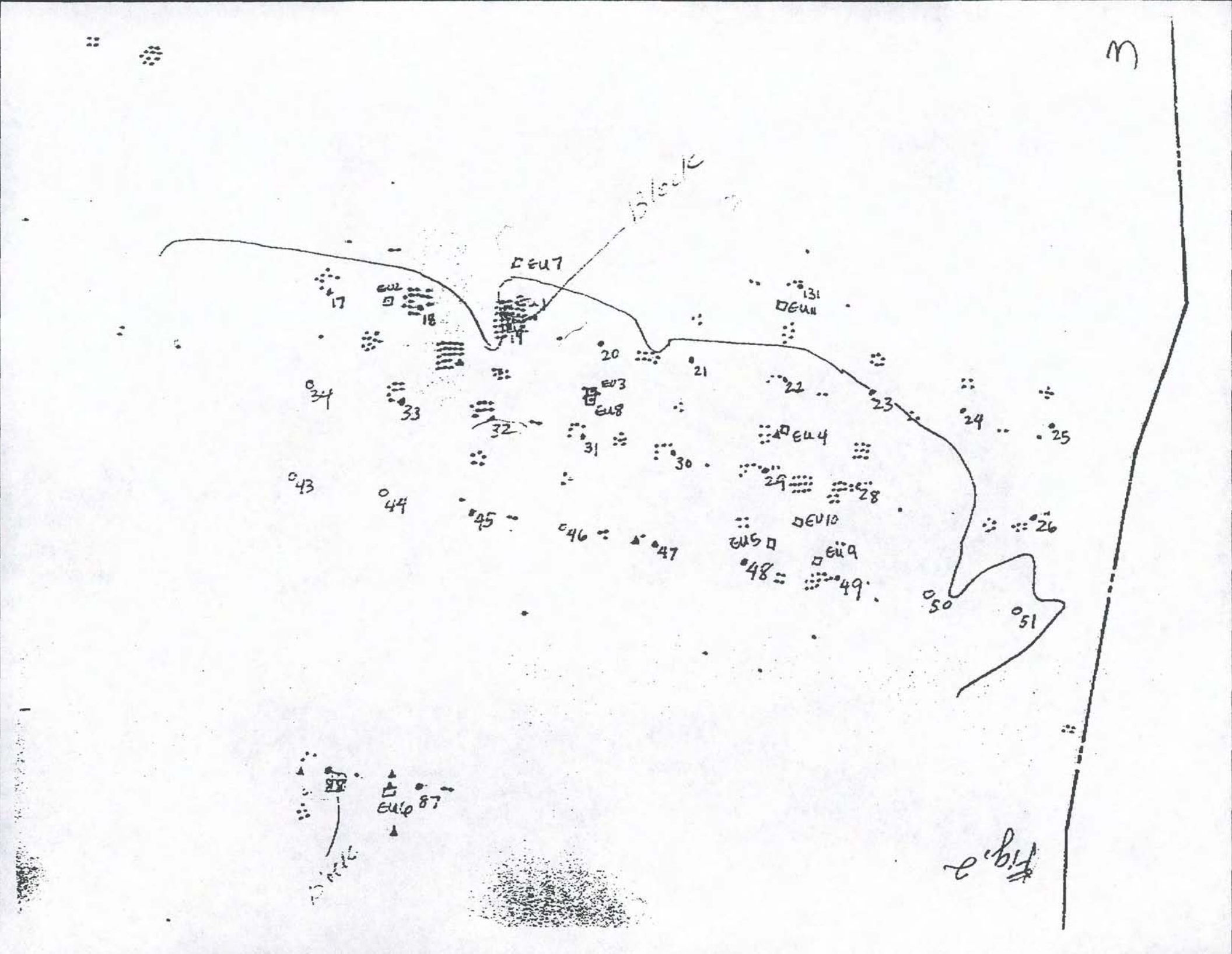
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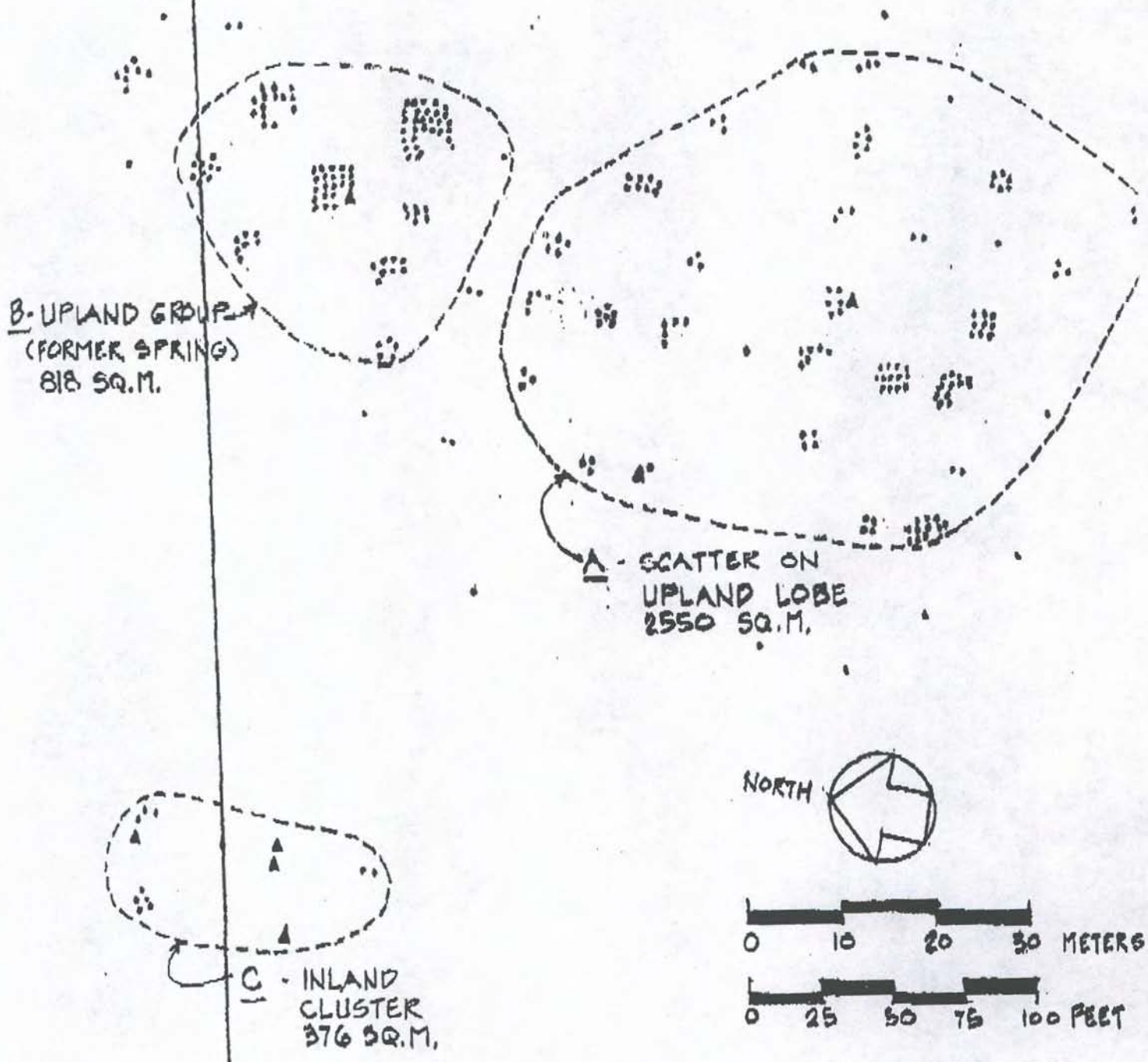
Fig. 2

Fig 3



STONEGATE

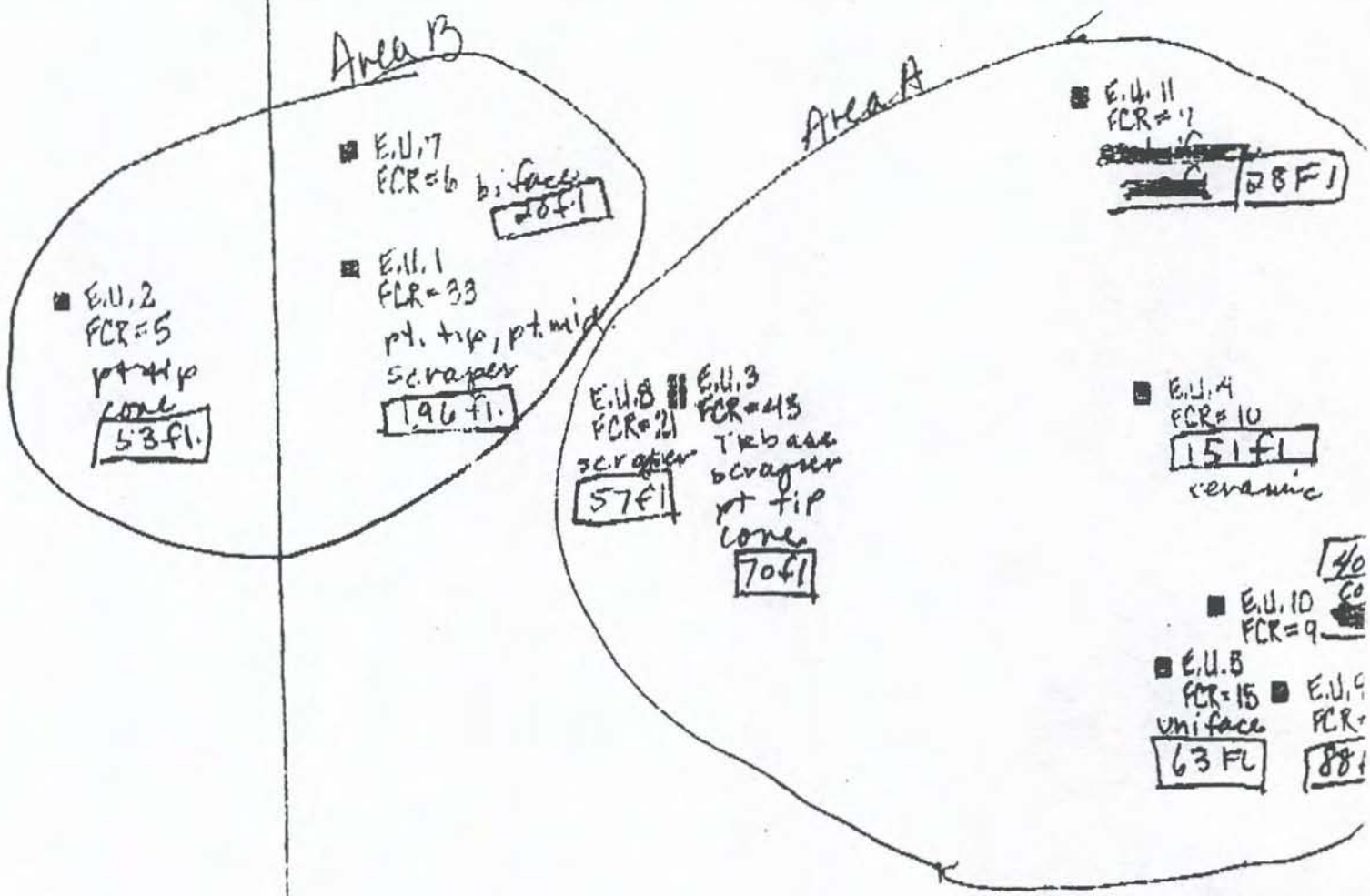
PARCEL C

SITE MAP

PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

LEGEND

- FLAKE, TOOL
- A PROJECTILE POINT



STONEGATE

PARCEL C

SITE MAP

FIRE CRACKED ROCK DISTRIBUTION BY QUANTITY

APPENDIX C

Archaeological Preservation Certifications

3/13/95

City of Alexandria
Supplemental Approvals for Archaeological Excavation

Project Name: STONEGATE - PARCEL C Date: 3/13/95

1. Who signs?: John Noelle, City Arborist, 1108 Jefferson Street, 703-838-4999.

Impact of ground disturbance on existing trees: The applicant has obtained my approval of the excavation strategy and submitted an acceptable tree protection plan (copy attached), if necessary.

B Bronstein — Signature
3/15/95 — Date

2-5A. Who signs?: Geoff Byrd, Site Plan Coordinator, T&ES, City Hall, Room 4130.

Soil Erosion Control: An approved erosion control plan is on file with the Department of Transportation and Environmental Services.

GSByrd * — Signature
3/15/95 — Date

Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act: A letter of exemption from the provisions of this act is attached.

GSByrd — Signature
3/15/95 — Date

Deep Trenching or Marine Clay: An approved plan for shoring or stepping back the trenches is attached.

GSByrd — Signature
3/15/95 — Date

Contaminated Soil: An approved plan for protecting ground water and natural soil is attached.

GSByrd — Signature
3/15/95 — Date
* Stonegate Parcel "C" SUP #2539 Less than 2500 ft of ground disturbance.

5B. Who signs? William Skrabak, Environmental Quality Division, Health Department, 517 N. St. Asaph Street, 703-838-4850.

Contaminated Soil: An approved plan for protecting workers' health and safety is attached, or is part of the approved erosion control plan.

William G Skrabak — Signature
3-15-95 — Date

6. Who signs? Pamela J. Cressey, City Archaeologist, 105 N. Union Street 703-838-4399.

Burials: Appropriate court orders and Virginia Department of Historic Resources permits are attached.

Pamela J Cressey — Signature
3-15-95 — Date

APPENDIX D

Resumes-Personnel, Co-authors, Consultants

INTERNATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS
3778 Briggs Cove Road
Hayes, VA 23072

Robert M. Adams
Archaeologist

EDUCATION

M.A., Texas A&M University 1985, Anthropology - Nautical Archaeology
B.A.S., University of Minnisota, Duluth 1978, Earth Sciences/General Sciences
Our World-Underwater Scholarship 1975, One year scholarship to study with numerous international marine science authorities

EXPERIENCE

Mr. Adams serves as president of International Archaeological Consultants and principal archaeologist with responsibilities encompassing the full spectrum of archaeological investigations on both land and underwater projects. For most of his 17 years as an archaeologist he has engaged in cultural resource management and has a command of the requirements for any such undertaking. He has participated on archaeological projects in numerous states and foreign countries and is recognized internationally for his work.

Mr. Adams has developed an extensive knowledge of prehistory and history in Eastern North America, Texas, and Gulf Coast areas as well as his extensive academic pursuits in nautical archaeology. The scope of his research and field experience spans from 3rd century B.C. shipwrecks in the Mediterranean to 20th century shipwrecks in the Gulf of Mexico. His experience in terrestrial archaeology include all phases of investigations of prehistoric and historic sites to the 20th century. Mr. Adams has a broad base of experience in nautical archaeology and is well versed with remote sensing electronics and their use in cultural surveys.

Mr. Adams has produced scientific papers on technological developments in ship construction and maneuvering, and is published both in the United States and abroad.

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Monitored trenches at Potomac Yards, Alexandria, Virginia to locate Preston Plantation and associated graveyard and former canal. For R. F. & P. Corporation and Charles E. Smith Companies.

Participated in excavation of U.S.S. Eastport, Civil War ironclad and E.F. Dix, sunk 1865 in Red River near Natchitoches, Louisiana, Corps of Engineer project with Coastal Environments and Pan American Consultants.

Directed Phase II investigation at Stonegate - Parcel C, 27 acres, Alexandria, Virginia.

Field director for survey to locate four galleons lost in 1605 on Seranilla Bank, Columbia S.A. with the Pacific Geographic Society.

Author of prehistoric context for Northeastern North Dakota, Stanley R. Mikelson Safeguard Complex. In conjunction with Pan American Associates and Teledyne Brown.

Phase I survey of 1.3 acres proposed "Planet Place", Alexandria, Virginia.

Directed Phase III mitigation of late 18th-mid 19th century house site (44AX162). For Mark Winkler Company, Alexandria, Virginia.

Directed Phase II evaluation of the Terrace 2B site (44AX163) a prehistoric site and the Terrace 1 Site (44AX162), an historic site, for the Mark Winkler Company, Alexandria, Virginia.

Co-Principal Investigator of the Phase II evaluation of the Crow Rock Bottom Site (36GR101) a prehistoric campsite in Greene County, Pennsylvania.

Co-Principal investigator of the Phase III mitigation of the Footbridge Rockshelter (36GR196) Greene County, Pennsylvania.

Directed Phase I survey of the Upper and Lower Ponds at the Winkler Botanical Preserve, Alexandria, Virginia.

Participated as a consultant on the recording of the shipwreck Indiana, sunk in Lake Superior in 1859 with Texas A & M University and the Smithsonian Institution.

Performed archaeological monitoring of excavations to bury utility lines across historic market square in Fredricksburg, Virginia, established c.a. 1733. (Harrison & Associates)

Performed archaeological investigation of the Central Rappahannock Regional Library, Fredricksburg, Virginia. Located in historic Fredricksburg, the property was first owned by Fielding Lewis in 1749.

Performed field testing and surveying with the Acoustic Subsurface Probe (ASP), a prototype imaging system developed by Applied Sonics Corporation. Work focused on imaging anomalies to assist in locating the Gallega, abandoned by Columbus in 1503 on his fourth voyage in Rio Belen, Panama.

Co-Directed the Phase I archaeological investigation of a 30 acre tract at Ferry Farm, the boyhood home of George Washington, in Stafford County, Virginia. The project was undertaken for Stafford County's Ferry Farm Project. One prehistoric site and a historic site were identified in this survey.

Co-Directed the archaeological examination of a utility corridor for Stafford County's Department of Utilities and the Ferry Farm Project along the east property line of Ferry Farm bordering State Highway 3's easement.

Field Director for the Phase I archaeological investigation at Haymount Farm, a 1,605 acre tract in Caroline County, Virginia. Seven prehistoric sites, sixteen historic sites, and five multi-component sites for a total of 28 sites have been identified to date.

Assisted the field supervision on a reconnaissance level archaeological survey on the Milbank estate in King George County, Virginia for the Society of the Descendants of Emigrant William Strother of King George, Virginia. The purpose of this investigation was to locate and preserve the remains of Wiliam Strother's first residence in the New World, dated 1669, and to facilitate this resource's nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Tested prehistoric and historic multi-component site near West Point, Virginia. Conducted Phase I survey for proposed SE Expressway in Chesapeake, Virginia. (College of William and Mary Archaeological Project Center)

Phase III archaeological mitigation of prehistoric site near Reading, Pennsylvania. Phase II archaeological investigations at the Simpsonville Stone Ruins, and the Heritage Heights site, Howard County, Maryland. (GAI Consultants, Inc.)

Performed Phase I survey of an 11 mile segment for the SE Expressway in the city of Virginia Beach and Chesapeake, Virginia. Phase I survey of proposed 10 mile water pipeline for the City of Norfolk, Virginia. (Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research, Inc.)

Performed preliminary reconnaissance and subsequent survey for the Gallega, abandoned in 1503 by Columbus on his fourth voyage in Rio Belen, Panama. (Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Texas A & M University-Exploration & Discovery Team)

Conducted Phase II testing of five proposed bridge crossing sites in York and Gloucester Counties for the York River Bridge Crossing Project. (College of William and Mary Archaeological Project Center)

Surveyed and performed limited testing of sites on a 700 acre area near Williamsburg, Virginia for the Stonehouse Development Project. (Virginia Archaeological Services)

Mitigated the C.B. Comstock, a hopper dredge, which burned and sank in 1913 at Surfside, Texas. (Coastal Environments, Inc.)

Performed archaeological excavation of the "Molasses Reef Wreck," an early 16th century wreck in Turks and Caicos Islands, British West Indies. (Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Texas A & M University-Exploration & Discovery Team)

Excavated Virginia Manufaftory of Arms site in Richmond, Virginia. This site was constructed between 1799-1802 and was responsible for the manufacture of small arms. The site was later used as a rolling mill, and destroyed in 1865 in the burning of Richmond. (Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities)

Assisted the Yorktown Shipwreck Archaeological Project in excavation of an 18th century British merchant vessel (44YO88) associated with the conclusive battle of the American Revolutionary War where British forces surrendered to allied French and American forces on October 19, 1781. (Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks)

Employed in archaeological survey, testing and excavation of numerous prehistoric and historic sites in central and east Texas, and Louisana over a two year period. (Espey, Huston, & Associates)

175 Water Street Project. Excavated a well preserved early 18th century merchant vessel used as cribbing to expand land use into the East River. The ship was located in Manhattan, two blocks inland from the East River. (Soil Systems, Inc.)

Pedro Bank Survey, Jamaica, British West Indies: survey for shipwrecks on the Pedro Bank at the request of the government with the primary concentration on the location of Spanish treasure galleon, Nuestra de los Carmen or "Genosse" sunk in 1733. (Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Texas A & M University)

Caymen Island Project, Caymen Islands, British West Indies: survey for shipwrecks in these islands at the request of the government during which 52 marine and three land sites were studied. Sites dated from the late 17th century. (Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Texas A & M University)

Mombassa Wreck Excavation, Mombassa, Kenya: continuing excavation on the Santo Antonio de Tanna, a 42 gun Portuguese frigate sunk in 1697 off Fort Jesus. (Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Texas A & M University)

Serce Liman Survey Study, Bodrum, Turkey: study of materials excavated from an 11th century "Glass Wreck" of Serce Liman, Turkey. Funded by a National Geographic Society grant. (Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Texas A & M University)

Excavation in Serce Liman, Turkey: archaeological excavation and study of 11th century "Glass Wreck," (National Geographic, June 1978) 2nd century B.C. "Hellenistic Wreck," and 3rd century B.C. "Scatter Wreck." (Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Texas A & M University)

Survey of the Black Cloud, Liberty, Texas: survey of sidewheel steamboat sunk in 1873 in the Trinity River and preparation of the final survey publication. (Texas A & M University)

Official United States observer for the Thracia Pontica International Symposium in Sozopol, Bulgaria, 1979.

ANN CHERRYMAN
6927 Ellen Avenue
Falls Church, Virginia 22042
703 / 533-1042

RESUME

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPERIENCE:

Spring, 1991 - present: Northern Virginia Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Virginia (NVC/ASV) -- Volunteer. Excavated, sorted and catalogued salvage sites with the Heritage Resources Branch of the Office of Comprehensive Planning, Fairfax County, Virginia. Sites included Fairview (44FX16), an historic/prehistoric site, and Hartwell (44FX1847), a Woodland to Contact Period site.

June - July, 1992: Passport in Time, USDA Forest Service -- Volunteer. Excavated Paleolithic/Archaic site. Superior National Forest, Isabella, Minnesota.

June - July, 1993: George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia -- Lecturer. Director of archaeological field school, an underwater excavation of prehistoric sites in Belmont Bay, Fairfax County, Virginia (44FX2058).

July - November, 1993: Continued excavation, sorting, cataloguing and mapping of Belmont Bay project.

October, 1993: NVC/ASV -- Volunteer. Cactus Hill (44SX202), Sussex County, Virginia. Salvage excavation of Paleolithic/ Archaic site.

Spring, 1994: Fairfax County History Commission -- Paid Internship. Conservation, archival organization and artifact classification at Fairfax County Heritage Resources Branch.

June - July, 1994: George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia -- Lecturer. Director of archaeological field school. Continued excavation of a Belmont Bay site located during the 1993 field season.

July - September, 1994: Fairfax County, Virginia --Archaeologist. Excavated Hobo Hill (44FX1517). Archaic/Woodland site, Tysons Corner, Virginia.

September - December, 1994: Fairfax County, Virginia -- Archaeologist. Excavated, sorted and catalogued Barnes/Owsley (44FX1376). Seventeenth and eighteenth century colonial site, Fort Belvoir. Virginia.

December, 1994 - January, 1995: Volunteer Project Coordinator. Kingsbrooke site (44PW714), Prince William County, Virginia. Supervised and conducted Phase I excavation of prehistoric hornfels quarry site.

January - May, 1995: Fairfax County, Virginia, Heritage Resources Branch -- Volunteer Instructor. Supervised high school seniors in the identification, cataloguing and labeling of prehistoric artifacts.

EDUCATION

Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri
Associate of Arts, 1970

California College of Arts and Crafts, Oakland, California
Bachelor of Fine Arts - Graphic Design, 1976

George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia
Master of Arts in Interdisciplinary Studies - Archaeology, 1994

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Archeological Society of Virginia, 1992 - present

Northern Virginia Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia, 1991 - present

SKILLS

Illustration, photography, instruction, computer mapping (Surfer) and logistics.

ALLISON COERPER

Address:

7315 Brookville Rd.
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815
(301) 652-8635

Education: B.A. in Art History, 1977
The College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio

Certificate in Landscape Design, 1982
George Washington University, Washington, D.C.

Professional Experience:

4/92 - Present Gardener, Painter, Wallpaperer, Self-employed, Washington, D.C.

10/91 - 3/92 Lab Technician, Graphics, Computer, Engineering Science, Department of Cultural Resources, Washington, D.C.

10/89 - 7/90 Field and Lab Technician, Cultural Resources, Harrison and Associates, Fredericksburg, VA.

9/87 - 7/89 Field and Lab Technician, Graphics, Computer, Cultural Resources, The Maryland Geological Survey, Baltimore, MD.

2/86 - 6/87 Gardener, Breakfast cook, Seasonal Displays, The Quechee Inn, Quechee, VT.

9/85 - 1/86 Landscape Designer and Laborer, Seneca Falls Greenhouse and Nursery, Reston, VA.

1/85 - 7/85 Field Technician, Cultural Resources, Garrow and Associates, Atlanta, GA.

10/84 - 1/85 Field and Lab Technician, Cultural Resources, The Maryland Geological Survey, Baltimore, MD.

6/84 - 10/84 Field and Lab Technician, Graphics, The American University, Washington, DC.

3/84 - 5/84 Field and Lab Technician, Cultural Resources, Louis Berger and Associates, East Orange, NJ.

11/81 - 2/84 Field and Lab Technician, Cultural Resources, Soil Systems, Inc., Alexandria, VA.

9/81 - 11/81 Landscape Laborer, Lancaster Landscapes, Leisure World, Rockville, MD.

Allison Coerper

6/81 - 9/81 Lab Technician, St. Mary's City Commission, St. Mary's City, MD.

4/81 Field and Lab Assistant, Cultural Resources, Dennis Pogue, Investigator, Notley Hall Project, St. Mary's County, MD.

10/80 - 3/81 Field and Lab Technician, Research, Cultural Resources, The Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD.

10/79 - 10/80 Assistant Manager, of Stock Room, Howery and Simon, Washington, DC.

5/79 - 9/79 Field and Lab Technician, Cultural Resources, Illinois Department of Transportation, Springfield, IL.

12/78 - 5/79 Reservations Clerk, St. Thomas Sheraton Hotel and Marina, Charlotte Amalia, St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands.

11/77 - 12/78 Carpenter's Helper, Painter, Landscaper, Innovative Home Design, Washington, DC.

6/78 - 8/78 Field School Student, University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire.

8/77 - 10/77 Field and Lab Technician, Cultural Resources, Department of Transportation, Great Britain.

7/77 Field School Student, Le Vieux St. Maur, St. Maur, France.

KATHLEEN HEWLETT
8015 Lake Pleasant Drive
Springfield, Virginia 22153
(703) 455-8079

OBJECTIVE

A position in education, research or public communication where I can assume increasing responsibility and develop new skills.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of Arts in International Affairs,
Mary Washington College, 1990.

SKILLS

Proficient in Word Perfect 5.0 and 5.1. Knowledge of Quattro Pro and Print Shop. Designed and taught a basic Word Perfect 5.1 course for nurse educators. This course greatly improved office efficiency.

Effective oral communication skills with diverse groups. Respond to numerous inquiries from hospital personnel and the public.

Good organizational skills. Prioritize diverse work assignments from 12 people.

Responsible for training of new employee. This includes computer training, all administrative support functions listed below and orientation to ongoing office projects.

Provide comprehensive administrative support.
- Register nurses for continuing education courses,
- Maintain schedules of classrooms,
- Provide audio visual equipmentand other teaching aids for health education courses,
- Modify office procedures to increase office efficiency,
- Receptionist and typing responsibilities.

WORK HISTORY

April 1991 to present - Fairfax Hospital,
Department of Nursing Education and Research.

October, 1990 to April, 1991 - Selectemps.

1988, 1989, 1990 (summers) - Temporary Inc.

Summer 1987 - Fairfax County Park Authority

Summers 1985,1986 - Norrell Agency

March and April 1986 - worked at Partridge Creek (site # 44AH193), on the James River in Stapleton, Virginia, while studying anthropology/archeology at Sweet Briar College.

WENDY L. KIMBALL
302 Camden Drive
Falmouth, Virginia 22405
(703) 371-5897

EDUCATION

Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, VA
Bachelor of Arts in Historic Preservation, December 1990
Financed 50% of undergraduate education.
Dean's List, 1990.

RESEARCH SKILLS

-Compiled information from legal documents, land tax records and reference materials to submit National Register Nomination.
-Executed title searches of land and commercial sites and private dwellings, for small archaeological firm.
-Excavated and dated artifacts using lab manual of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.
-Selected and verified viewsheds for future submissions to county agencies.
-Conducted oral histories.

ORGANIZATIONAL SKILLS

-Developed educational and informational exhibits leading to $50,000 continuance grant.
-Catalogued and identified historic artifacts for use in business reports.
-Recorded documents and publications for small museum.
-Selected and inventoried antiques for dealer trade shows.
-Instructed volunteers and interns during site excavations.

TECHNICAL SKILLS

-Experienced in Phase I walking surveys.
-Assisted in set-up and arrangement of antiques for photography display in national publications.
-Skilled in the preparation of architectural drawings, including site plans, buildings and mills.
-Mapping of archaeological units and shovel test pits; computation of Universal Transversal Mercator (UTM).
-Working knowledge of WordPerfect 5.1

OVERVIEW OF EXPERIENCE

Morland House, Fredericksburg, Virginia, February 1991 - present
Harrison and Associates, Fredericksburg, Virginia,
June 1989 - February 1991
Made in Virginia Deli, Fredericksburg, Virginia,
August 1989 - September 1990
James Monroe Law Office and Memorial Library,
Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 1987 - June 1988

REFERENCES

Available upon request.

RESUME

John McClelland

Address: 6927 Ellen Ave.
Falls Church, Virginia 22042
703 / 533-1042

Date of Birth: April 23, 1952

Place of Birth: Pasadena, California

Education: The University of Texas at Austin
Bachelor of Arts 1974
Phi Beta Kappa

The University of Texas at Austin
Master of Architecture 1979

The George Washington University
Master of Arts (Anthropology) 1994

Employment: From March 1979 until November 1991, I worked as an architect for three different architectural firms. Two of these are in Houston, Texas and the third one is in Washington, D.C. I specialized in commercial and institutional buildings.

In January 1992, I returned to school to begin work on my masters degree in anthropology.

From July 1994 to December 1994, I worked for Fairfax County, Office of Comprehensive Planning, Heritage Resources Branch as an archaeologist. This was a temporary position created to permit county directed investigation of two archaeological sites.

Archaeology Experience: Summer 1988: Field season at Crow Canyon Archaeological Center: One week of laboratory work and excavation at Sand Canyon Pueblo (5MT765).

Fall 1990: Lab session at Crow Canyon Archaeological Center: One week in lab working with ceramics.

Spring 1991 to present: Volunteer with Northern Virginia Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Virginia. Work on salvage sites with the Heritage Resources Branch of the Office of Comprehensive Planning, Fairfax County. Sites worked on include Fairview (44FX16) and Hartwell (44FX1847). Volunteer activities include laboratory and excavation work.

November 1991 to January 1993: Volunteer at the Smithsonian Institution working with John Verano on a project concerning prehistoric skull trephination in Peru. Tasks included examination and recording of specimens as well as maintaining a computer database.

May and June 1992: University of New Mexico archaeology field school at Zuni, New Mexico. Activities included site reconnaissance, surface collection, laboratory work, and excavation.

January 1993 to April 1993: Spatial analysis of lithic artifacts from the Reddin site, a Folsom period occupation in Southern Colorado. I worked with Dennis Stanford at the Smithsonian Institution on analysis of lithic material types, and creation of topographical frequency maps using the Surfer software program.

June 1993 to February 1994: I worked on my thesis project -- an analysis of nutritional stress in two skeletal collections at the Smithsonian Institution.

October 1993: Volunteer at the Cactus Hill site (44SX202) in Southern Virginia. Assisted in a salvage excavation of the site which included Paleoindian and Archaic components.

July 1994 to December 1994: I was employed by Fairfax County as an archaeologist on the Hobo Hill and Barnes/Owsley projects. The Hobo Hill project was a salvage effort at a prehistoric site located near Tyson's Corner. Three blocks were excavated at the site, yielding a rich assortment of early to late archaic lithic artifacts. The Barnes/Owsley project was an investigation of a mid-18th century site located on Fort Belvoir grounds.

Archaeological Employment Experience

David T. Rubis
2304 Stryker Avenue
Vienna, Virginia 22182
(703) 255-5076

Stonegate Development (44AX166 & 167) Nov 1992-March 1993

Involved in all aspects of the investigation of a 22 acre parcel, located on the western side the of City of Alexandria, from shovel testing to the excavation of 130 units. Two sites were the primary focus of the investigation; a historic domestic site, mid-19th to mid - 20th century, and a prehistoric site with three exceptionally well preserved lithic scatters. Duties included all aspects of fieldwork and laboratory analysis, including photography, research and graphics preparation.
International Archaeological Consultants.

Langert Quarry, (44FX1720), Employed Sept.-November 1991,

Phase III excavation of a prehistoric hornfels reduction site near Cub Run, Fairfax County.
Greenhouse Consultants.

Virginia Oaks Golf Course #2, (44PW584) November 1991

Phase III excavation and recovery of a multi-component site near Gainesville, Virginia.
Independent Consultant.

South River,(18AN811), Jan.-February 1992,

Phase III excavation of a late 18th century house site near Annapolis ,Maryland.
Engineering Sciences.

Ida Lee Park Survey, August 1992.

Phase I shovel testing and pedestrian survey of an approximate 10 acre parcel , Leesburg, Virginia.

In addition, many hundreds of volunteer working hours have been spent working with the Fairfax County Heritage Resources Archaeology Program and participating in the Heritage Resources Archaeology Certification Program.

Mary L. Rothwell - Zellmer
815 Sledgehammer Drive
Fredericksburg, Virginia 22405
(703) 373-1688 (work)
(703) 899-6341 (home)

EDUCATION

Currently (1990 - present) pursuing a B.L.S. in Historic Preservation through the Department of Historic Preservation/Center for Historic Preservation at Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, Virginia. Presently a junior.

In 1985, attended Mountain View Junior College in Dallas, Texas as a part-time Liberal Arts student.

Received GED in 1977 while residing in Dallas, Texas.

EXPERIENCE

Field/Laboratory Technician- Harrison & Associates
Fredericksburg, Virginia
November 1989 - Present

Conducted the archival-documentary research and assisted the field survey for the Phase I archaeological investigation of a 12-acre tract in Spotsylvania County, Virginia for a proposed federally-subsidized elderly housing complex. Co-authored the final report entitled: *The Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Brittany Elderly and Brittany Congregate Development Project, Spotsylvania County, Virginia.*

Assisting the archival documentary research, field work, and artifact analysis for the archaeological excavations at Milan Mill (44FQ76), an extant circa 1841 gristmill, in northern Fauquier County, Virginia.

Conducted the archival-documentary research for an interpretative trail system for the Falmouth Waterfront Park in Stafford County, Virginia.

Assisted the archival-documentary research and preservation maintenance for the circa 1798 Woolf's Mill site in northern Fauquier County, Virginia.

Assisted the field survey for the reconnaissance-level archaeological survey of the circa 1832 Union Church site in Falmouth (Stafford County), Virginia.

Assisted the archival-documentary research, field survey, artifact processing, and preparation of site forms and measured drawings for the Phase I archaeological investigation at Haymount Farm, a 1,605 acre tract in Caroline County, Virginia. Contributed to the final report entitled: *Preliminary Report on the Archaeological Survey of Haymount Farm, Caroline County, Virginia.* Assisted the archival-documentary research for a reconnaissance-level

archaeological survey on the Millbank estate in King George County, Virginia. Contributed to the final report entitled: The Reconnaissance-Level Archaeological Survey of Millbank.

Assisted the field survey, artifact processing, and preparation of measured drawings for the archaeological survey of the grounds of the Central Rappahannock Regional Library in Fredericksburg, Virginia. Contributed to the final report entitled: *An Archaeological Survey at the Central Rappahannock Regional Library, Fredericksburg, Virginia.*

Assisted the field survey, artifact processing, and preparation of measured drawings for the archaeological monitoring of the installation of underground electric utilities in the circa 1733 Market Square in Fredericksburg, Virginia. Contributed to the final report entitled: *Archaeological Monitoring of Excavations for Installing Underground Electrical Lines in Market Square, Fredericksburg, Virginia.*

Assisted the field survey and artifact processing for the Phase I archaeological investigation of a privately-owned, 30-acre tract at Ferry Farm, the boyhood home of George Washington, in Stafford County, Virginia. Conducted archival-documentary research for the archaeological examination of utility corridor at Ferry Farm in Stafford County, Virginia. Contributed to the final report entitled: *Archaeological Survey, Testing, and Monitoring of a Sewer and Water Corridor at Ferry Farm, Stafford County, Virginia.*

Site Technician: Historic Gordonsville, Inc. Germanna, Orange County, Virginia Spring and Summer 1989

Assisted excavations, produced measured drawings, and helped maintain daily site records on the site of the early 18th century home of Lieutenant Governor Alexander Spotswood.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT/PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Fredericksburg Area Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia: Member, 1987 - Present.

Served as docent at the Old Stone Warehouse - "The Fredericksburg Area Center for Archaeology" - in Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Site Survey Committee: Currently recording sites in Stafford County.

Received Virginia Department of Historic Resources awards for her accomplishments with this committee in 1989 and 1990.

Editor, 1989-1991: *Archaeology Times* (chapter's monthly newsletter).

PTA: Member.

Mary Washington College Preservation Club: Member, 1990-Present.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Upon request.

APPENDIX E

Oversized Maps

Shovel Test and Excavation Units Site Map
Prehistoric Artifacts Site Map
Historic Artifacts and Green Briar Site Map

[OVERSIZED MAPS ARE NOT INCLUDED HEREIN]