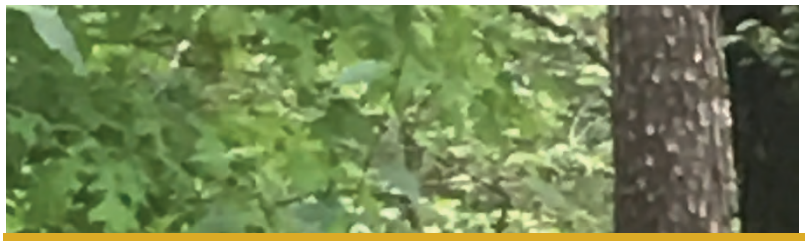


COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE GROUP

Archaeological Evaluation for the Proposed New Athletic Field, Episcopal High School Alexandria, Virginia

Prepared for
Episcopal High School
Alexandria, Virginia

Final Report
September 2019

Joseph F. Balicki, RPA
Sarah Traum
Walton H. Owen II
and
Amanda Balough, RPA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
FOR THE
EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL
PROPOSED ATHLETIC FIELD AT LAIRD ACRES
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

Prepared for

Episcopal High School
1200 North Quaker Lane
Alexandria, Virginia 22302

By

Joseph F. Balicki, RPA
Sarah Traum
Walton H. Owen II
and
Amanda Balough, RPA

COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE GROUP, INC.
5250 Cherokee Avenue, Suite 300
Alexandria, Virginia 22312

Final Report

September 2019

ABSTRACT

Commonwealth Heritage Group Inc., (Commonwealth) was retained by Episcopal High School (EHS), Alexandria, Virginia to conduct an Archaeological Evaluation of the approximately 11.5-acre proposed Athletic Field at Laird Acres, a forested open-space on the west end of the EHS campus. The project area is immediately adjacent to Fort Ward, a property listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Further, a portion of Fort Ward's southwest bastion and an associated trench line are located on EHS property, to the west of the project area. Fort Ward was a Civil War-era military stronghold established as part of the Defenses of Washington that ringed the Union capital of Washington, D.C. by 1862.

Beginning in the eighteenth century and continuing into the early twentieth century, the project area was used as agricultural fields and pasturage. By the mid-twentieth century, these fields had been abandoned and successional reforestation was occurring. In the twentieth century and continuing to the present, the project area has been used as an expedient convenient location for refuse disposal and littering. EHS has established an approximately 73,750-square-foot (sqft) (1.7 acre) maintenance yard on the northeast portion of the project area resulting in extensive disturbance to this location. Additionally, several engineered paths extend through the project area resulting in additional ground disturbance.

The archeological investigations (metal detection, shovel test survey, and test unit excavation) identified a site (44AX0241) with three components; prehistoric, a nineteenth century farmstead, and a Civil War camp. The prehistoric component includes only non-diagnostic artifacts and has no research potential. The farmstead component represents accretional loss of objects and disposal of refuse while farming the area for over one hundred years. It has no research potential. The Civil War occupation of the site includes 71 artifacts which can be directly associated with the military and with the Civil War. Civil War associated artifacts are mainly discarded ammunition and there is no noteworthy clustering. An attempt was made to define clusters on ferrous objects with the goal of defining concentrations that would provide insight into potential structure locations. All artifacts were recovered from the plow zone.

Historic research indicates that the 10th Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry camped in the site vicinity between 27-30 June 1862. The location of this camp within the site could not be established. It is likely that the main portion of the camp was located outside the project area, closer to the Hooff farmstead. Given the low density of Civil War artifacts it is unlikely that unreported troops camped on the site for any length of time. If they did then they pitched their tents on the surface of the agricultural field and did not make the improvements and modifications. The Civil War component has limited research potential. The data preclude the development of research questions that could be addressed by any additional investigations, and at most, additional work would result in redundant data. It is the opinion of Commonwealth that no additional investigations are warranted as the identified resources do not contain the potential to address national, regional and local research questions on the Civil War.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

LIST OF TABLES

PUBLIC SUMMARY

On June 26th, 1862 the 10th Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry broke camp and marched to Fort Ward, near the Fairfax Seminary.

Writing in 1882, William Spicer member of the 10th Rhode Island Infantry Regiment recalled:

> After the long tramp and short rest, we had to pitch our tents, the same night, on what appeared to be a vast ash-heap; to distinguish it from Camp Frieze it has been designated Camp Scorch. There is no shade whatever. The plain, as well as the surrounding hill-tops, have all been cleared of foliage and crowned with the inevitable fort. The country has been even stripped of its fences and hedges to remove every cover for the enemy. Everything has a grim, ravaged look, as far as you can see

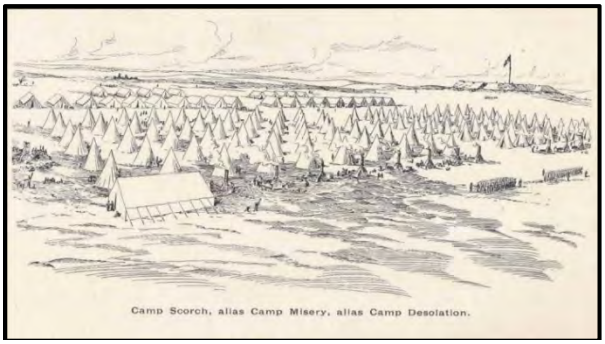
The three-day camp near Fort Ward is documented in "*Rhode Island Ninth and Tenth Regiments and Tenth Battery"* by William A. Spicer, 1892, Published by Snow & Farnham, Providence, Rhode Island. It should be noted that the regimental history was written 30 years after the war and any information or drawings may contain inaccuracies because of the amount of time that transpired between the actual events and writing of the history. Spicer also says, the 99th Pennsylvania Infantry camped in the area and the area was used as a camping-ground for troops departing for the Peninsula Campaign in March 1862 (Spicer, 1892: 201-207). He describes the area as:

> Our present camp is in one respect at least, superior to the old one, viz.: in the evenness of the temperature. The nights are not so cold or damp as Tennally town. We have more company around us, also. It is evident that a large number of troops are being concentrated on this great plain at 'Seminary Hill.' Between ten thousand and twenty thousand are already here. This famous camping-ground over two thousand acres in area, recently witnessed the stately march of the grand army of the Potomac, on its departure for the Peninsula (Spicer, 1892: 206).

Assigned to guard duty, Spicer's description of the camp places his unit in the vicinity of the project area. He says, "Before me was Fort Ward; off to the left oblique Munson's Hill; off to the right oblique was Washington and the Capitol, while the unfinished Monument loomed up plainly visible." (Spicer, 1892: 207). This description tells us that he guarded the north side of his camp near Braddock Road with a view to the back of Fort Ward and its entrance gate. Corporal Godfrey Green, Jr., Company A, Tenth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, writing to his parents, June 27, 1862, described the camp ground by noting, "We are camping in a very healthy place with lots of wind around here, but there is not any shade around here whatever. . . Fort Ward is about 30 rods [165 yards] from us . . . You can't look in

any direction without seeing a fort or a camp" (Green, 1862).

A woodcut drawing of the camp, based on the recollection of a soldier 30 years after the war, provides somewhat stylized rendition of "Camp Scorch, alias Camp Misery, and alias Camp Desolation". However, the location in relation to Fort Ward is accurate and collaborates a diary account made by a soldier while at the camp. The 10th Rhode Island Infantry did not occupy the site for long. On the morning of June 30th, the camp was packed up and the wagons were loaded for the three-mile march to the City of Alexandria. They left behind little but the detritus of military life and a few embers in their fires. The field then returned to an agricultural field and the history forgotten until now. This is the story of the camp, and how, through archaeological investigation, we in the present commemorate the heritage of those who previously walked on this landscape.



Camp Scorch (Spicer 1892:205).

Between May 2-7, 2018 and the summer of 2019, archaeologists from Commonwealth Heritage Group investigated a 11.5-acre project area on which Episcopal High School (EHS) wished to develop an athletic field, roadway, parking area, building, and water retention ponds. The project area consisted of a forested area and maintenance yard comprised of relatively flat uplands.

The project area is located on the south side of Braddock Road just west of the High School campus and south of Fort Ward, a Civil War-era military stronghold established in 1862. It should be noted that modern day West Braddock Road destroyed a portion of Fort Ward's southwest bastion. A portion of Fort Ward's southwest bastion and an associated trench line is present on EHS property, just west of the project area.

Archaeological investigations consisted of systematic metal detection, systematic shovel test survey and the excavation of supplemental test units. During May 2018, a brief cursory metal detector survey was conducted by two of Commonwealth's experienced metal detectorists. The survey resulted in the mapping of one hundred and two (102) objects. The goal of the 2019 investigation was to systematically survey the project area to determine the presence of archaeological resources and the goal of the test unit investigation was to test potential resources identified by the previous investigations.

At the beginning of the Civil War, Virginia voted to secede from the Union. Confederate leaders thought that Alexandria was not defendable (Daugherty et al. 1989). On May, 24 1861, Federal regiments crossed the Potomac River, entered Virginia and occupied Alexandria with little resistance. Confederate troops were posted to guard Alexandria but abandoned their posts and retreated west, toward Fairfax City and Manassas.

Map of the Environs of Washington (US Coast Survey, 1865).

The Union Army built a circle of forts around Washington, D.C., to protect it. Four forts, Ft. Ellsworth, Ft. Williams, Ft. Worth, and Ft. Ward, and several connecting infantry trenches and batteries for field artillery were constructed to guard the City of Alexandria.

West of the city and north along Quaker Lane, near its junction with Seminary Road, sat Fort Williams, constructed in 1863 by detachments of the 2nd Connecticut Heavy Artillery. Fort Worth was constructed in 1861 south of the land owned by the Seminary (called the Fairfax Seminary at that time). An important fort located along Braddock Road, northwest of the Seminary and the project area, was Fort Ward. Constructed hastily after the first battle of Bull Run in 1861, it was improved over time with knowledge gained during the war (Cooling and Owen 2010: 31, 64, 70). Batteries for field artillery were constructed at strategic positions along the infantry trenches that connected forts. In practice, the infantry trench and batteries were unmanned, except by an occasional picket. At no time was Alexandria threatened where the forts fired their guns, or the infantry trenches were manned.

The project area was originally owned by Henry Awbrey in 1729 and then changed hands in 1749 to William Ramsay (Mitchell 1977:116-117; Fairfax County Land Records [FCLR] C1:16). He used the project area and surrounding lands as agricultural fields. The land was then acquired by Robert Allison in 1797.

The Virginian Theological Seminary was established in 1823 and continued to expand to areas adjacent to the project area. In 1848, Philip H. Hooff purchased 86 acres, including the project area (FCLR M3:355). Mid-nineteenth century maps show that the project area was open and subdivided into fields. A pre-Civil War map shows a cluster of buildings, presumed to be a farm complex, immediate east of the project area.

Project Area on USGS topographic map (USGS 1945).

After the Civil War, the seminary and fortifications were abandoned, and the property returned to its previous owners. The project area was purchased by George Wise in 1890, who then sold it to Protestant Episcopal High School (FCLR I5:407; C10:431).


Metal Detecting.

The shovel test and metal detection surveys recovered 177 artifacts and resulted in the identification of Site 44AX0241. Mapping of the artifacts identified possible clustering of artifacts in three locations. Test units were placed within these possible clusters to uncover any additional information that would aid in a more confident identification of site use. The shovel testing and metal detecting revealed that the eastern and northern boundaries of the project area had been disturbed. Of the 177 artifacts recovered, 157 of them were recovered during the metal detection survey and 73 of these were related to the Civil War. Discarded ammunition, common on Civil War campsites, comprised 68% of military artifacts. In general, number of artifacts was too low to make meaningful interpretations on the Civil War camp. Artifacts could not be used to gain insight on how the camp was laid out.

Discarded ammunition.

Test unit investigations did not recover many artifacts. From the excavated 12 test units, 98 artifacts were recovered. Of those, 7 were non-diagnostic prehistoric, 80 were historic, and 11 were modern trash. The majority of artifacts were recovered from the plow zone.

Compared to other archaeologically investigated Civil War camps, the artifact density identified in the project area is very low. The nineteenth-century Hooff farmstead was located 700 feet east of the project area. The early ceramics, civilian buttons, cut nail, and horse related artifacts recovered from the project area are probably associated with this farmstead.

In summary, the archeological investigations identified a site with three components; prehistoric, a nineteenth century farmstead, and a Civil War camp. The prehistoric component includes only non-diagnostic artifacts and has no research potential. The farmstead component represents accretional loss of

objects and disposal of refuse while farming the area for over one hundred years. It has no research potential.

Historic research indicates that the 10th Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry camped in the site vicinity between June 27-30, 1862. The exact location of this camp within the site could not be established. It is likely that the main portion of the camp was located outside the project area, closer to the Hooff farmstead. The Civil War component has limited research potential. The data preclude the development of research questions that could be addressed by any additional investigations, and at most, additional work would result in redundant data that does not contain the potential to address national, regional and local research questions on the Civil War.

Commonwealth Heritage Group staff who worked on the project included Joseph Balicki, Mary Jane Balicki, Amanda Balough, Erin Mir-Aliyev, Cynthia V. Goode, Sarah Traum, Walton H Owen II, and Sarah Ruch.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Commonwealth Heritage Group Inc., (Commonwealth) was retained by Episcopal High School (EHS), Alexandria, Virginia to conduct an Archaeological Evaluation of the approximately 11.5-acre proposed Athletic Field at Laird Acres, on the EHS campus. There is a high potential for local and national significant archaeological resources, primarily dating to the Civil War, being present within the project area because of its location between the Virginia Theological Seminary and Fort Ward; two centers of Federal military activity during the war. Specifically, the project area is immediately adjacent to Fort Ward, a property listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). As mandated by the Archaeological Resource Protection Code, Section 11-411 of the Alexandria Zoning Ordinance, the potential historic resources at the proposed Athletic Field at Laird Acres, EHS, in the City of Alexandria are under the purview of Alexandria Archaeology. The goal of the investigation is to determine if significant archaeological resources are present in the area to be impacted by the proposed construction of an athletic field to replace open-space in the City of Alexandria, Virginia.

The proposed athletic field is located directly adjacent to Fort Ward, a Civil War fortification (Figures 1 and 2). The proposed undertaking will include the construction of an athletic field, road way, parking area, building, and water retention ponds. Ground disturbance will occur across the entire project area. Further, a portion of Fort Ward's southwest bastion and an associated trench line are located on EHS property but is located outside and west of the project area. Fort Ward was a Civil War-era military stronghold established as part of the Defenses of Washington that ringed the Union capital of Washington, D.C. by 1862. Fort Ward is the fifth largest of the 164 earthen fortifications that comprised the system, including 68 enclosed forts and 93 fortified field artillery positions. Today it is one of the best-preserved examples of one of these forts. Acquisition of most of the fort in the 1960's by the City of Alexandria was to preserve and to reconstruct Fort Ward. In 1992, the fort was listed on the NRHP. Modern West Braddock Road cuts the south end of the fort. Construction of Braddock road destroyed a portion of the south bastion. Early twentieth century aerial photographs show that part of the bastion and associated earthwork has survived on EHS property west of the project area.

Prior to determining that they would develop the property, EHS sponsored a brief cursory metal detector survey. This work was not done in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology, who was informed about it in December 2018. This survey was undertaken between 2-7 May 2018 by two of Commonwealth's experienced metal detectorists. The survey was not systematic and the field conditions not favorable for an adequate site identification and evaluation of potential site significance. One hundred thirty-four (134) objects were mapped and retained from 127 investigated metal detector signals. This information has been assimilated into this report.

The evaluation of the project area included three tasks: documentary research, field investigations, and report preparation. Initial fieldwork included systematic metal detection and systematic shovel test survey. Upon review of the draft report, Alexandria Archaeology

requested supplemental fieldwork in the form of test unit excavations. The results of this supplemental investigation is incorporated into this report.

All work conformed to the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* (Alexandria Archaeology 2005), the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 2017), and the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*. Joseph Balicki and Mary Jane Balicki conducted the metal detector survey in January and between 1 and 12 May 2019. The shovel test survey was undertaken by Amanda Balough and Erin Mir-Aliyev in June 2019. The supplemental investigation and the excavation of radial shovel tests and test units was undertaken by Amanda Balough and Erin Mir-Aliyev in August 2019. Mr. Balicki served as Project Manager and Principal Archaeologist. Cynthia V. Goode managed the artifact processing and analysis with the assistance of Mrs. Mir-Aliyev and Ms. Balough. Sarah Traum and Walton H. Owen II conducted the historical research. Joseph Balicki, Sarah Traum, Walton Owen, and Amanda Balough prepared the report and Sarah Ruch prepared the graphics.

1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is located on the campus of the EHS in Alexandria, Virginia (Figure 1). Alexandria is part of the Coastal Plain physiographic province and is within the Potomac River drainage. The High School is located on the south side of West Braddock Road south of Fort Ward Park and north of the Virginia Theological Seminary. The project area exists within the western portion of the High School campus, north of several athletic fields, and is in a forested area known as Laird Acres.

The project area and vicinity is a relatively flat upland. This upland slopes steeply west and north of the project area. It is well landscaped and contains grass lawns with many mature oaks and other trees as well as ornamental shrubs, bushes, and flowers. A portion of the project area consists of the High School's maintenance yard. This area shows clear indications of ground disturbance and was not tested. Several improved trails cross the project area. These trails are wide enough for vehicles and in the past were the location of unauthorized dumping resulting in disturbance along the trails. The northwest end of the project area shows evidence of machine stripping and earth moving, this area is disturbed.

Soils within the project area consist of the Kingstowne-Sassafras-Neabsco complex. These soils are found on hills and terraces of about 2 to 7 percent slopes and are not considered prime farmland (Web Soil Survey 2013). Kingstowne soils are well-drained sandy clay loam derived from the earthy fill of fluviomarine deposits. They are uplands soils typically consisting of an Ap horizon over an undeveloped C horizon. Sassafras soils are well-drained sandy loam, sandy clay loam or gravelly sandy loam derived from fluviomarine deposits. They are also upland soils typically consisting of an Ap horizon over an E horizon, the zone of leaching, and a Bt horizon, which shows some accumulation of clays leached from the upper horizons (Waters 1992:47-49). Neabsco soils are also loam, clay loam, or gravelly clay loam formed from fluviomarine deposits. They are upland soils and usually characterized by Ap, E and Bt horizons. Urban land underlies the nearby Seminary buildings.

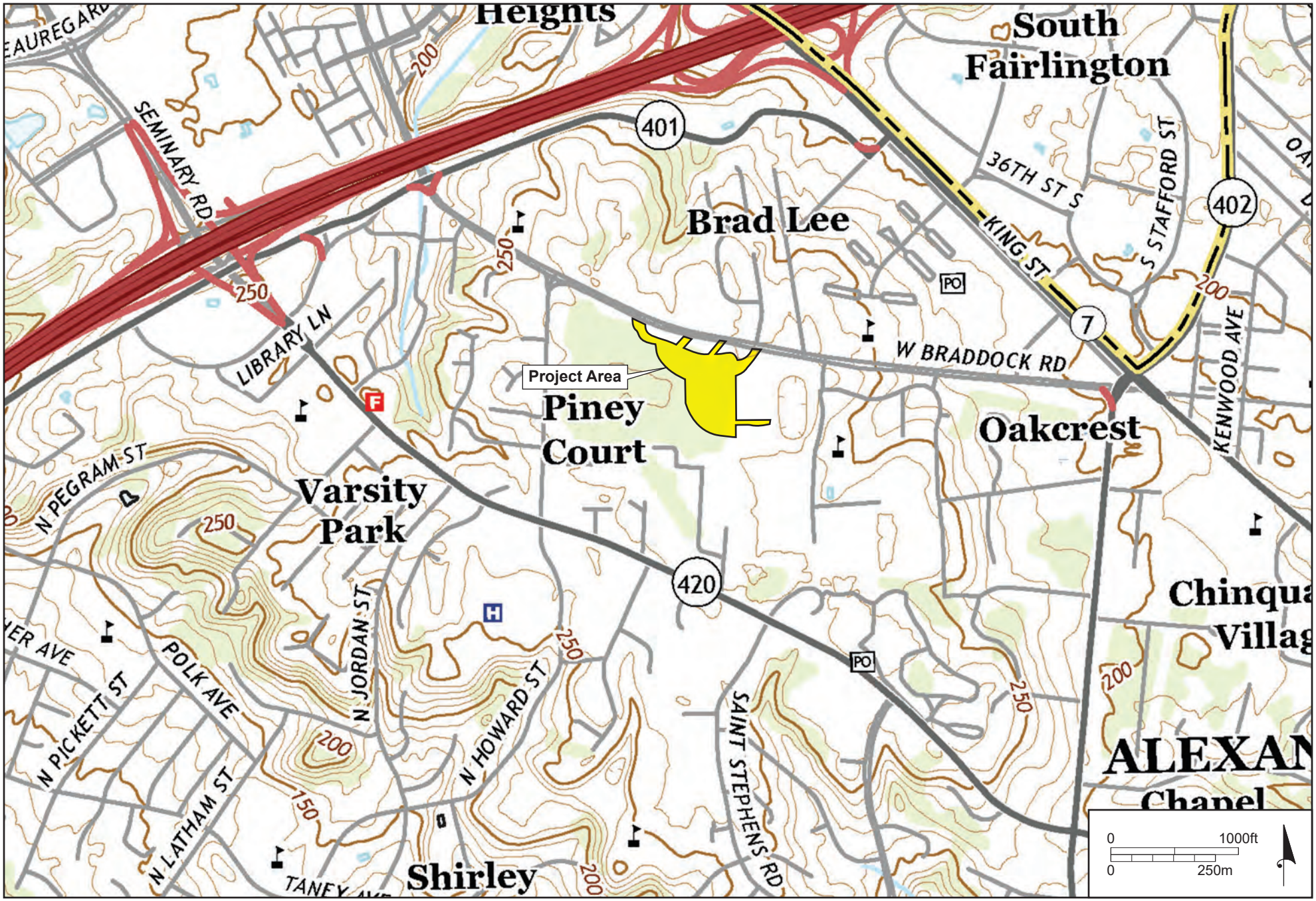


Figure 1. Detail of the *Alexandria, VA-D.C.-MD*, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle showing the project area (USGS 2016).

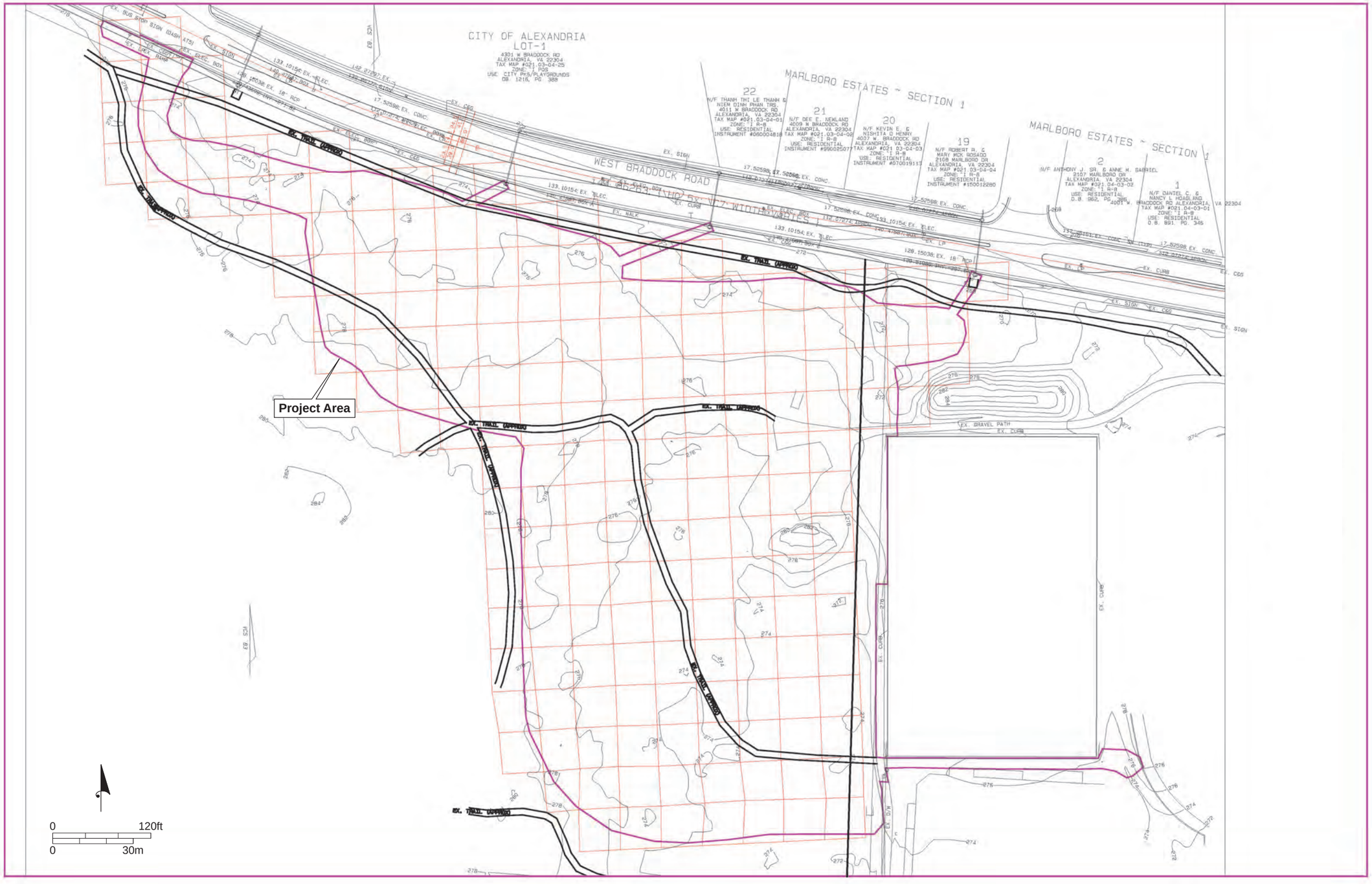


Figure 2. Map showing project area and archaeological grid.

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

2.1 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE INVESTIGATION

The purpose of the investigation was to undertake archaeological investigations on the approximately 11.5-acre project area. Investigations followed the methods outlined in the Alexandria Archaeology approved Statement of Work (Appendix I).

The goal of the investigation was to determine the presence or absence of cultural resources within the project area, make determinations of site integrity, assess the research potential of any cultural resources identified, and make recommendations for additional investigations if warranted. To address these goals the project team undertook documentary research, fieldwork, laboratory processing, and analysis.

Research questions, focusing on the Civil War and other occupations of the project area and vicinity, guided the investigations. These questions were developed to address the identity of the project area's occupants, the function of any sites found, and the information value of the archaeological sites found within the project area, if any. Research questions include:

- What was the historic land use?
- Who were the occupants of the project area, and when and why were they there?
- How was the project area used during the Civil War?
- Does the project area contain evidence for the three-day camp of the 10th Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry?
- If a Civil War camp is present, does the distribution of artifacts provide meaningful information? Are there patterns that infer camp organization or activity areas? How do these potential patterns compare to a similar site?
- Do the archaeological resources, if present, have the potential to yield additional information important to the understanding of the Civil War on a local, state, or national level? Is this information valuable or redundant?
- Do the archaeological resources have spatial and/or stratigraphic integrity?

2.2 DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH METHODS

Research included reviewing primary and secondary historic sources, and historic maps. Research was undertaken at the Virginia Room, City of Fairfax Regional Library, the City of Alexandria Clerk of the Circuit Court, and the Fairfax County Clerk of the Circuit Court for land records, and the Library of Congress using their online resources.

2.3 FIELD METHODS

Field investigations on the approximately 11.5-acre project area included a preliminary non-systematic metal detector survey in 2018 and a systematic metal detector and shovel-test survey in May 2019. The field conditions varied. In 2018, the project area contained a dense understory of shrubs, bushes, and small trees. The under-growth had been cleared in December 2018. Heavy rain in the early months of 2019 resulted in soils within the project area becoming saturated

leaving large areas covered in standing water (Figures 3-5). These conditions are not suitable to undertaking an archeological metal detector survey. The majority of project area had dried out enough by May 2019 that fieldwork was possible. However, large areas of standing water were still present.

The project included two metal detector surveys. Commonwealth uses state-of-the-art metal detectors that coupled with experienced operators increases the chances of identifying large numbers of metallic objects. However, metal detectors are not one hundred percent reliable and objects can easily be missed. Environmental conditions such as soil moisture, temperature, humidity, soil composition, and how objects lay in the soil cause variations that affect performance of metal detectors. Furthermore, operator error and fatigue must also be considered, because success with a metal detector is an acquired skill.

Prior to determining that they would develop the property, EHS sponsored a brief cursory metal detector survey to determine if historic objects were present. This work was not done in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology, who was informed about it in December 2018. This survey was undertaken between 2-7 May 2018 by two of Commonwealth's metal detectorists with experience ranging from 3 to over 25 years. Metal detectors used include: XP Deus and Minelab CTX 30/30. The survey was not systematic and the field conditions not favorable for an adequate site identification and evaluation of potential site significance. The team attempted to survey along parallel transects and investigated locations where Civil War objects were recovered as thoroughly as possible. It should be noted that because no project area had been given to the field team, areas outside of the proposed athletic field project area were surveyed. Information from this survey is assimilated into this report.

A metal detector survey was undertaken on the entire project area in May 2019 (Figure 6). The metal detector survey was conducted over nine days by two detectorists with experience ranging from 3 to over 25 years. In all, approximately 88 man-hours (1-10 May) were devoted to metal detecting. Metal detectors used include: XP Deus and Minelab CTX 30/30. Recovered artifacts were recorded by metal detector (MD) number. The team surveyed the project area in 50-by-50-foot (ft) MD Areas (Figure 7). All signals were marked with plastic pin-flags, with one color designating likely ferrous signals and another color marking likely non-ferrous signals (Figure 8). Ferrous signals were counted and recorded by MD Area, but not excavated. All non-ferrous signals were excavated. The metal detector survey included time to resurvey MD Areas where large concentrations of ferrous objects were found and areas where historic objects (military and non-military) had been recovered. Signals that were clearly identifiable as aluminum, modern soda cans, modern pull-tabs, and screw caps were not excavated. Modern trash was collected and disposed of properly.

There are important distinctions between the two types of metal detector surveys and these yielded different types of data. The goal of the 2018 survey was to determine if a site was present and to recover information on the age of any occupation, thus it was selective in nature. The field team focused primarily on non-ferrous signals, resulting in the identification of a Civil War component. The 2019 survey was designed to examine the project area in greater detail and

Figure 3. Overview of flooded portion of the project area, facing east.

Figure 4. Overview of standing water during the May 2019 fieldwork, facing east from MD Area 92.

Figure 5. In winter of 2019 the ground was too saturated to undertake archaeological fieldwork as holes filled with water. Location is in Grid Square 95.

Figure 6. Metal detection of MD Area 118 with the entrance to Fort Ward Park in the background, facing north.

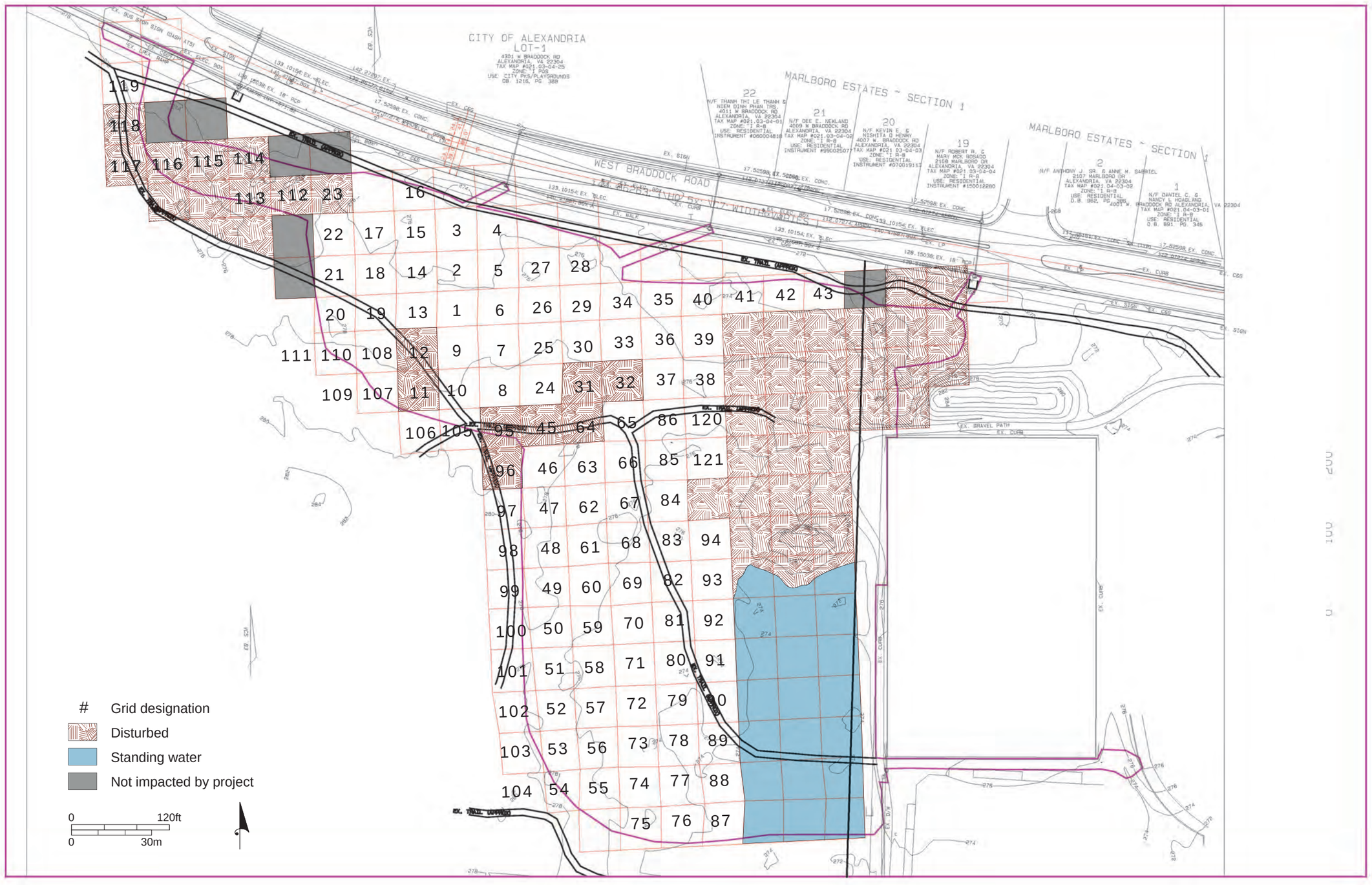


Figure 7. Project area with grid proveniences, disturbed, and flooded grids.

Figure 8. Overview of project area (MD Area 10), showing flags marking positive metal detector signals facing west.

survey for all metal types with the goal of identifying activity areas and possible structure locations based on clustering of ferrous objects, as well as examine all non-ferrous signals encountered.

The Statement of Work (Appendix I) provided to Alexandria Archaeology indicated that a sample of metal detector targets would be excavated as judgmental shovel tests (STs) to record the stratigraphy across the site and sample for prehistoric and non-metal archaeological resources. During the metal detector survey, Commonwealth determined that this plan should be modified as it would not adequately provide coverage of the project area. After consultation with Alexandria Archaeology, Commonwealth excavated a series of shovel tests at the corners of the 50-by-50-ft MD Areas to provide a more thorough coverage. The manually excavated shovel tests measured approximately 45 centimeters (cm) in diameter and extended approximately 10 cm into culturally sterile subsoil, where not prevented by high water table or fill/soils deeper than 3 ft. The STs were excavated and screened by natural soil horizon. All excavated soil was screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. Each shovel test was recorded on a standardized form recording transect number, ST number, location, depth measurements, soil texture and color including the Munsell color description. Recovered artifacts were placed in bags labeled with provenience information.

Upon review of the draft report and after a subsequent meeting on 30 July 2019 between Alexandria Archaeology and Commonwealth, Alexandria Archaeology requested additional investigations be conducted. The goal of the supplemental archaeological investigation was to provide additional data to evaluate the significance of the archaeological site.

Field methods for the supplemental investigation included the excavation of radial STs and test units (TUs). Radial shovel testing was conducted at 25 ft around all positive STs from initial shovel test survey. If a radial ST was positive additional radials were excavated adjacent to the positive ST. The ST number consists of the positive ST designation followed by the radial designation (e.g., ST A 43 25 N).

After the radial shovel testing was complete, in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology, twelve locations were identified for the placement of 3-by-3-ft test units. TUs were excavated by natural strata. TUs were recorded on a standardized form recording TU number, stratigraphic unit number, artifacts, location, depth measurements, soil texture and color including the Munsell color description. At least one profile from each TU was drawn to record stratigraphy. The locations of STs and TUs were mapped on the site grid. Artifacts were returned to the laboratory for processing.

2.4 LABORATORY METHODS

Artifacts recovered during field investigations were returned to Commonwealth's Alexandria laboratory for cleaning and cataloguing. Artifacts were processed in accordance with the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* (Alexandria Archaeology 2005). Artifacts with stable surfaces (such as ceramics, glass, and most military objects) were washed. Other artifacts (such as unstable corroded metal and bone) were brushed to remove the dirt. The cleaned artifacts were

placed in re-sealable polyethylene bags labeled with provenience information. The bags were stored sequentially in acid-free boxes labeled with provenience information. To the extent possible, Commonwealth identified recovered artifacts by type, material, function, and cultural and chronological association. Civil War projectiles were identified using bullet and cartridge reference guides (Logan 1959; McKee and Mason 1980; Thomas 1981, 1997). Appendix II contains the artifact inventory.

Commonwealth prepared a Virginia state site form (Appendix III). Archaeological collections recovered as a result of the Alexandria Archaeology Resource Protection Code must be curated at a facility which meets Federal standards for archaeological curation and collections management as described by 36CFR Part 79. The Alexandria Archaeology Storage Facility meets these standards and the property owner is encouraged to donate the artifact collection to the City for curation. At the end of the project, all field records as well as the artifacts (if they are to be donated to the City), will be delivered to Alexandria Archaeology. Commonwealth will be responsible for arranging for the donation of the artifacts with EHS and will deliver the artifacts and signed forms to the appropriate storage facility.

3.0 DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

3.1 PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

The pre-Contact Native American cultural sequence for the Coastal Plain Province of Alexandria, Virginia generally conforms to that defined for other areas in the Middle Atlantic region. The three major temporal periods are Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Woodland, which are based on the presence or absence of certain diagnostic artifacts (Dent 1995:8). This sequence is further divided into seven subperiods: Paleo-Indian (11,500-9500 B.C.), Early Archaic (9500-7500 B.C.), Middle Archaic (7500-3000 B.C.), Late Archaic (3000-1200 B.C.), Early Woodland (1200-500 B.C.), Middle Woodland (500 B.C.-A.D. 900), and Late Woodland (A.D. 900 to 1607 or Contact).

The earliest documented inhabitants of the Middle Atlantic region were highly mobile Paleo-Indian hunters who arrived around 11,500 cal B.C. They came at a time of dramatic climate change during the transition from the Late Pleistocene to the Early Holocene. Research has shown that Paleo-Indian groups regularly exploited sources of cryptocrystalline lithic materials and the locations of these lithic sources may have influenced their annual settlement round. The diagnostic Paleo-Indian artifact is the basally fluted, lanceolate Clovis point. Several archaeological sites including Meadowcroft Rockshelter in western Pennsylvania, Cactus Hill in southern Virginia, and SV-2 (44SM0037) in Saltville, Virginia have yielded evidence that implies an earlier occupation, possibly as early as 14,000 B.C.

Climate change continued during the Archaic Period. A stylistic shift of the temporally diagnostic artifacts occurs during the Early Archaic from the Clovis point to notched projectile-point forms. The reason behind this change in hafting technique is unclear, though it may be attributed to the introduction of the atlatl (spear thrower). Early Archaic settlement patterns were very similar to that of the Paleo-Indian period, but by the Middle Archaic, climate change and a shift away from reliance on high-quality lithic materials and toward more expedient materials prompted the greater exploitation of areas not previously utilized. The Late Archaic in the Middle Atlantic region is a period of major change, both environmental and cultural. It is during this period that major riverine and estuarine systems in the region stabilize after a period of rising sea levels that began at the end of the Late Pleistocene. These rivers and estuaries became viable ecosystems and offered a major adaptive element for the groups inhabiting the area, and signs of increased sedentism are evident.

The Woodland period in the Middle Atlantic region is marked by the introduction of ceramic technology. Settlement patterns during the Early Woodland were similar to the Late Archaic, with a continued focus on riverine and estuarine environments. During the Middle Woodland, the regional population grew as bands became more sedentary and participated in regional exchange networks. Continuity in site location between the Early Woodland and Middle Woodland suggests that earlier subsistence-settlement systems persisted in most areas.

The Late Woodland began around A.D. 900 as maize horticulture was adopted by Middle Atlantic groups. This, of course, had a large impact on Late Woodland subsistence-settlement

systems, although hunting, gathering, and fishing still were important subsistence activities. Storage of surplus crops permitted the establishment of small permanent hamlets and later villages after A.D. 1300. Prior to A.D. 1300/1400, settlements were not stockaded, suggesting that inter- and intra-group hostilities did not play a significant role in the settlement pattern. Around A.D. 1300 to 1400, throughout the Middle Atlantic region, population density increased, nucleated settlements and stockaded villages were established, and there is evidence of population movement and displacement. Large settlements and agricultural activities were primarily located on major floodplains because of the ease in clearing and working the soils, although forays into the uplands for hunting and gathering still took place. A stylistic shift from notched to triangular projectile points occurs during the Late Woodland period, indicating the introduction of the bow and arrow.

Native Americans first encountered Europeans in the very late 1500s. By the late seventeenth century, European settlement had reached well into the Tidewater area of the Potomac and its influence had reached further into the interior. Introduced European diseases and the increased hostilities between groups led to the disruption of the Native American populations and the abandonment of many areas. By the early 1700s, the native populations were little barrier to European settlement (Feest 1978).

3.2 HISTORIC CONTEXT

The first permanent English settlement in North America was established by the Virginia Company of London at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607 (Salmon 1983). By 1625, the Virginia Company charter was revoked by the King and the land became a royal colony. Increasing population made the creation of counties and county governments necessary. In 1645, Northumberland County was established between the Rappahannock River and the Potomac River, enabling settlement in Northern Virginia (Jirikowic et al. 2004). Land in the colony was granted to individuals by the governor on the authority of the King. Much of the land became farms and larger plantations growing tobacco as the main crop. Northumberland County was divided into Lancaster, Richmond, and Westmorland Counties circa 1653. From Westmorland County, Stafford County was created. In 1731 Prince William County was formed from portions of Stafford and King George Counties (Goolrick 1976:21). In 1742, Fairfax County was created from the part of Prince William County north of the Occoquan River (Jirikowic et al. 2004).

In 1749, the town of Alexandria was formed on the west bank of the Potomac River on land that had been granted to Margaret Brent and to Richard Howson, who sold his land to a Scotsman named John Alexander (Voges 1975). There had been sheds and a wharf near the mouth of Great Hunting Creek for some time; this small community was called Belhaven. Plantation owners, import-export agents, and owners of ships petitioned for a public warehouse at the mouth of the creek. The General Assembly directed that a town be established, with a public warehouse for the inspection, storage, and shipping of tobacco, on the north bank of Great Hunting Creek. On 11 May 1749, by official act, a 60-acre tract of land belonging to Phillip Alexander, John Alexander, and Hugh West was appropriated to form the town named Alexandria (Voges 1975). The town was surveyed and marked off into lots that were sold at public auction. The town grew so rapidly that the trustees asked permission of the General Assembly to enlarge the town area

and 46 additional lots were surveyed and sold at auction (Voges 1975). In 1779, Alexandria was incorporated as a town, and thus was able to exercise some self-government.

The late eighteenth century was a period of economic growth and development for the town. There was extensive shipping and the attendant maritime trades, and manufacturing and retail operations expanded. In 1795, the Fairfax and Loudoun Turnpike Company was established to build a better road between Alexandria and the farms of western Fairfax County. This road, Little River Turnpike, was finished in 1806 and ran from the waterfront in Alexandria to the Little River in Aldie, Virginia, a distance of 34 miles (Daugherty et al. 1989). Within the boundary of Alexandria, the road kept its eighteenth-century name, Duke Street. It became the main transportation artery into Alexandria and was vital to development on the west side of town.

In 1789, Virginia ceded 10 square miles of land to the Federal Government to be used as the permanent seat of the government (Mitchell 1977). Boundaries for the new District of Columbia were set by President Washington. Alexandria became part of the District in 1801 and the boundary crossed Duke Street at Hooff Run (Cheek and Zatz 1986). Alexandria was returned to Virginia in 1846 as Alexandria County, no longer part of Fairfax County. Alexandria was chartered as a city in 1852, making it politically and administratively independent of the county in which it was located, and the boundaries were extended again to the north and west (Salmon 1983; Cheek and Zatz 1986).

At the beginning of the Civil War, Virginia voted to secede from the Union. Confederate leaders thought that Alexandria was not defendable (Daugherty et al. 1989). On 24 May 1861, Federal regiments crossed the Potomac River, entered Virginia and occupied Alexandria with little resistance. Confederate troops were posted to guard Alexandria but abandoned their posts and retreated toward Manassas.

The Union Army built a circle of forts around Washington, D.C., to protect the capital city. Four forts, Ft. Ellsworth, Ft. Williams, Ft. Worth, and Ft. Ward, and a number of connecting infantry trenches and batteries for field artillery were constructed in the outskirts west of the City of Alexandria.

West of the city and north along Quaker Lane near its junction with Seminary Road, sat Fort Williams, constructed in 1863 by detachments of the 2nd Connecticut Heavy Artillery. Fort Worth was constructed in 1861 south of the land owned by the Seminary (called the Fairfax Seminary at that time). An important fort located along Braddock Road, northwest of the Seminary and the project area, was Fort Ward. Constructed hastily after the first battle of Bull Run in 1861, it was improved over time with knowledge gained during the war (Cooling and Owen 2010: 31, 64, 70). Batteries for field artillery were constructed at strategic positions along the infantry trench. In practice, the infantry trench and batteries were unmanned, except by an occasional picket. At no time was Alexandria threatened where the forts fired their guns, or the infantry trenches were manned. Additional information on the Civil War military occupation of the project vicinity is found in the following section on the history of the project area.

By 1915, the City of Alexandria annexed 866 acres from Alexandria County and 450 acres from Fairfax County as development and the need for land grew. The city continued to expand in the early to mid-twentieth century through further annexations (Cheek and Zatz 1986). In 1930 the City of Alexandria expanded again with over 2,500 acres from Arlington County and over 900 from Fairfax County. This brought the city's western boundary close to present day Quaker Lane. In 1952, the final expansion of the city included over 4,800 acres from Fairfax County and included the project area (Miles 2017).

3.3 HISTORY OF THE PROJECT AREA

The project area is situated on lands that were conveyed to Henry Awbrey by a 1729 land grant of 1,261 acres from Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax, and proprietor of the Northern Neck proprietary (Mitchell 1977:116-117). William Ramsay acquired the entire 1,261-acre parcel from Awbrey in 1749 (Fairfax County Land Records [FCLR] C1:16).

William Ramsay, a Scottish merchant, was one of the founders of Alexandria and served as the town's first mayor. He was a tobacco merchant, buying tobacco from local planters and selling European goods in exchange. He apparently also maintained a farm on part of this tract, referred to in later deeds as "Ramsay's Old Field." This farm was likely in the western portion of this tract, near the Four Mile Run and may have been worked by some of the seven enslaved African Americans that Ramsay mentioned in his 1785 will (Moon 2014:14-16). Robert Allison, the son-in-law of William Ramsay, acquired the tract in 1797, and then proceeded to subdivide the parcel into smaller lots (Moon 2014: 17-18).

The creation of the Virginia Theological Seminary was approved by the general convention of the Episcopal Church in 1817. The Seminary was established in 1823 at St. Paul's Church in Alexandria, but soon moved to a house at the corner of King and Washington Streets because of the increase in enrollment to 14 students (Booty 1995). By 1827 the need for more space dictated a move to an area located approximately three miles west of what was Old Alexandria. The Seminary referred to the area as "the Wilderness" (Booty 1995).

The Board of Trustees purchased 59 acres of land from Jonah Thompson on which to construct the new Seminary buildings. This land was partially cleared, had some forest and meadow, and included a brick house and outbuildings, and another brick house (Goodwin 1923:163). The southern part of this property had been part of John Carr and John Simpson's 1678 land grant, while the northern portion was part of Henry Awbrey's 1,261-acre grant that also included the project area (Mitchell 1977:116). The project area is approximately one-half mile northwest of the original Seminary location. The first Seminary buildings, a classroom and dormitory and a chapel, were built between 1827 and 1835.

In 1839, the Seminary purchased the 77-acre Howard tract adjacent to the Seminary from Dr. William Alexander (Booty 1995:67-68). This had been the location of the former Howard School for Boys which had opened in 1831 and closed in 1834. This parcel of land had also been part of Francis Awbrey's land grant (Mitchell 1977:116). The Howard High School reopened under the direction of the Seminary. What would later become Episcopal High School was founded as a

preparatory school for young men going into the ministry; to prepare them for entrance into the Seminary (Booty 1995:68). The property contained the country residence Hoxton House, first known as Mount Washington, which was constructed in 1805 by Elizabeth Parke Custis Law, a granddaughter of Martha Washington, after her divorce from Thomas Law. The house was used as the Principal's residence until 1951 when it became the administrative headquarters for the school.

Philip H. Hooff purchased an 86-acre parcel that had been part of Ramsay's tract, from Isaac George in 1848 for $3,000 (FCLR M3:355). This parcel encompassed both the land that later included Fort Ward as well as the project area. Isaac George had assembled this parcel from five smaller lots, ranging in size from 5 acres to 31 acres. The land ownership of the portion of the parcel that includes the project area was unable to be determined for the period between William Ramsay's death in 1797 and Philip Hooff's purchase in 1848. Isaac George was a merchant in Alexandria. Newspaper notices show him selling cheese and butter from New York State in 1858 and operating a meat and smoke house on Washington Street near King Street in 1849 (Alexandria Gazette 26 February 1858 and 24 December 1849). It is likely that he had purchased the property along Braddock Road as an investment and did not live there.

A mid-nineteenth century map of the project area shows that it was open and subdivided into fields, with woodland on other areas of Hooff's property (Figure 9). The 1850 and 1860 Agricultural Census Schedules for the city of Alexandria and Fairfax County were reviewed, but no records of Philip Hooff's property were found. Philip Hooff worked as a merchant, selling agricultural produce on commission as well as selling agricultural supplies to nearby farmers. City directories list his house as on Prince Street and his office along Union Street at the waterfront (Boyd 1869:237). Philip Hooff was a slave owner. The Slave Schedule from the 1850 Federal Census lists him as the owner of five enslaved African Americans: three adult women (45, 25, and 19-years old) and two children (a 4-year-old girl and an infant boy) (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1850). In 1860, the census' Slave Schedule shows him owning six enslaved African Americans: two adult women (30- and 21-years old), one 40-year-old man, and three children (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1860). While Philip Hooff was a slave-owner, he also was a Union supporter, and had remained in Alexandria during the Civil War while many other Alexandrians fled the city (Moon 2014:40). A pre-Civil War map of the area (Figure 9) shows a cluster of buildings, presumably a farm complex, immediately east of the project area and fronting on Braddock Road. This farmstead is on Philip Hooff's property, but it is not known who occupied it.

At the beginning of the Civil War, Virginians voted to secede from the United States. Confederate leaders thought that Alexandria was not defendable (Daugherty et al. 1989). On 24 May 1861, Federal regiments crossed the Potomac River, entered Virginia and occupied Alexandria with little resistance. As the U. S. troops entered and occupied Alexandria, the Confederate forces retreated and abandoned their posts (Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies 1899, Series I, Volume II: 23-27). The Confederates then established a headquarters at Fairfax Courthouse, approximately 12 miles west, along Little River Turnpike. Advance troops under General Jeb Stuart constructed fortifications at Masons Hill, Minors Hill

and Munson's Hill near Bailey's Crossroads, approximately three miles to the northwest. The Confederate earthwork at Munson's Hill flying a Confederate flag received heightened focus and attention by journalists and Federal commanders in early fall of 1861. The Federal command considered their hold on Alexandria as tenuous.

After the battle of First Bull Run (First Manassas) in July 1861, the Federal Army built a defensive line of fortifications, batteries, entrenchments, and military roads around Washington, D.C., to protect the Capitol. By the end of the war, 164 Forts and Batteries had been constructed. Three forts: Ft. Williams, Ft. Worth, and Ft. Ward, and a number of connecting infantry trenches and batteries for field artillery were constructed around the outskirts west of the city of Alexandria near the Seminary and EHS. Part of this line of defenses is located approximately 100 yards west of the project area including Fort Ward. The extent of the works associated with some of these forts is shown in Figures 10 and 11.

The Civil War had a tremendous impact on the Seminary itself largely because of its strategic location on a hilltop west of Alexandria and its proximity to Washington, D.C. The faculty was from the north, and financial support came from both the north and the south (Booty 1995:87). During the 1860-1861 semesters, half of the student body was from the north; these students left the Seminary to return to their homes and join the Union Army. Only one professor and seven students remained. Finances became a serious problem and, with the Seminary in the path of the military occupation, the remaining professor and students left the campus. Classes were conducted at a professor's home in Staunton, Virginia, from 1862 until 1865 when the war ended (Booty 1995:104-105).

In June 1861, the campus and buildings of the Seminary and the High School were commandeered for a hospital and campground for Union troops. Tents were set up, and barracks and other buildings were erected on the Seminary grounds. Seminary buildings and professors' houses were broken into, property stolen, and a great deal of damage done. One professor's house was converted into a bakery, and the library was used as an office for the Surgeon in Command (Booty 1995:110).

West of the city and north along Quaker Lane near its junction with Seminary Road, southeast of the project area, was Fort Williams, constructed in 1863 by detachments of the 2nd Connecticut Heavy Artillery. The fort was built on land owned by Confederate General Samuel Cooper who resigned his commission in the United States Army and joined the south at the beginning of the Civil War. Union forces referred to his home and land as "Traitor's Hill" and destroyed his house to build Fort Williams (Cooling and Owen 2010: 72-73).

Fort Worth was constructed in 1861 south of the land owned by the Seminary. After the war, a member of the 2nd Connecticut Heavy Artillery wrote a history of his unit's service saying, "Fort Worth ... was situated above[,] a quarter of a mile in the rear of Fairfax Seminary, overlooking the broad valley of Hunting Creek, and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and mounting some twenty-four guns of all kinds ... " (Cooling and Owen 2010,:76-78).

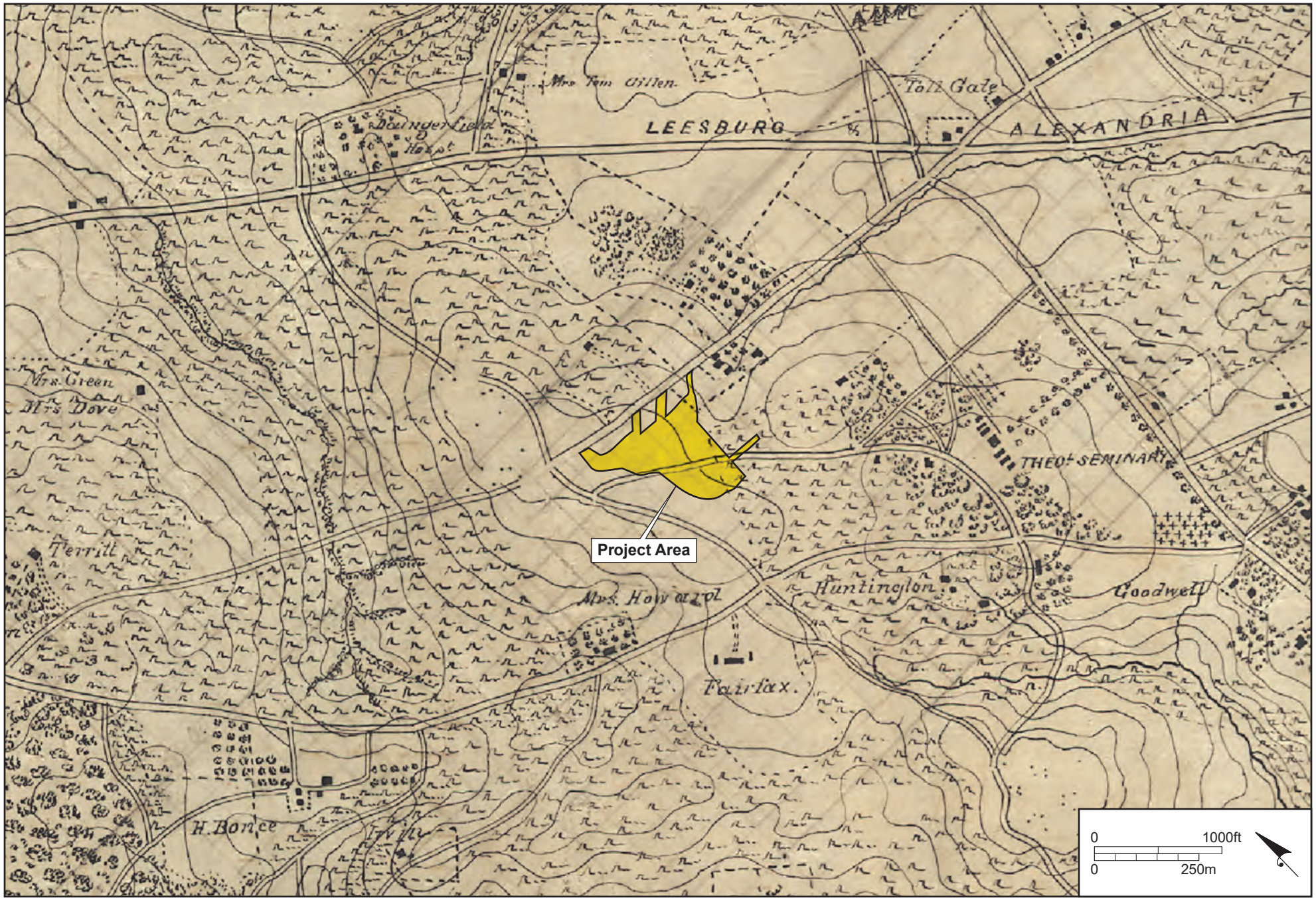


Figure 9. Detail of *Detailed map of part of Virginia from Alexandria to the Potomac River above Washington, D.C.* (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 186-).

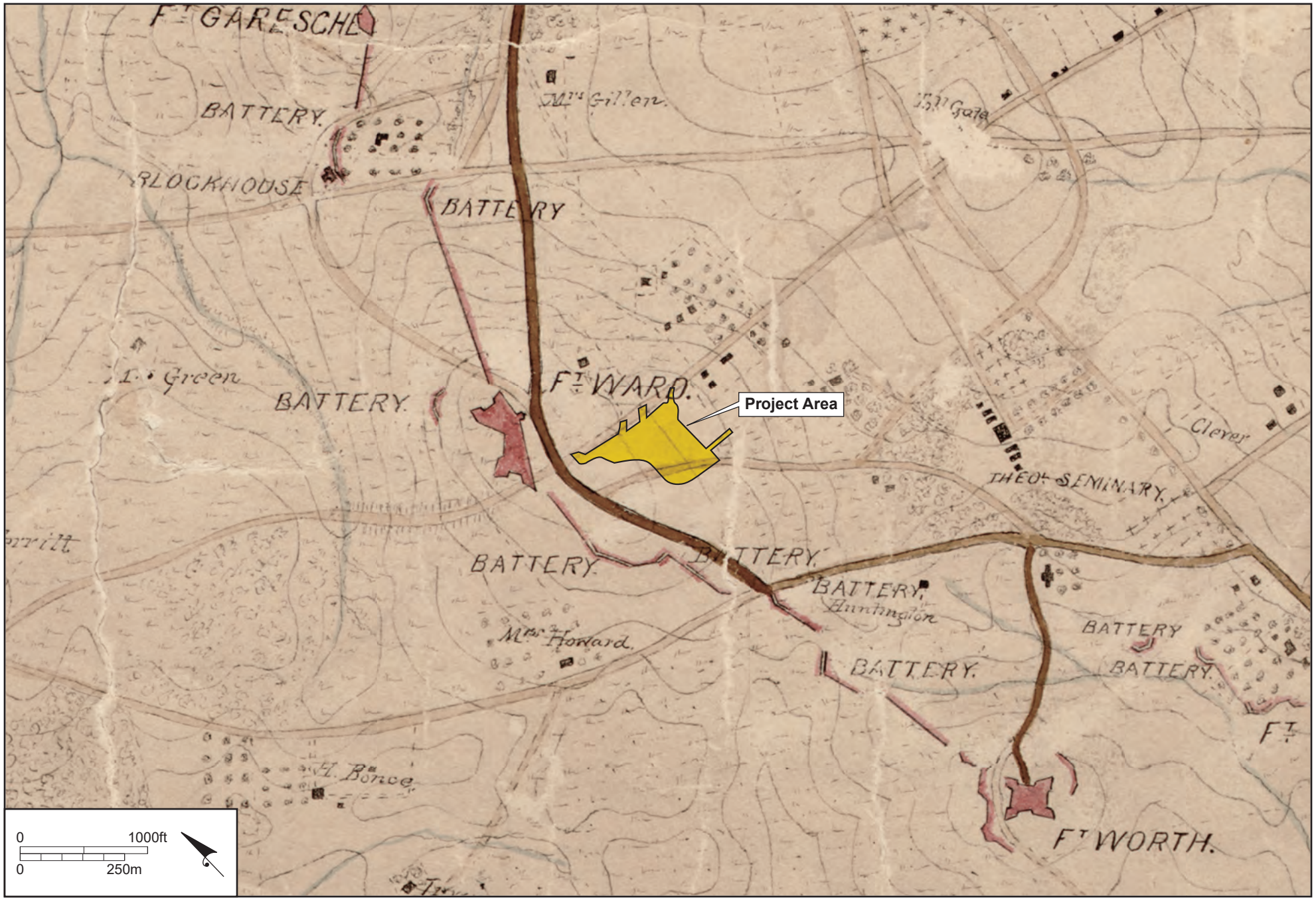


Figure 10. Detail of the *Map of the Environs of Washington* (US Coast Survey, 1865).

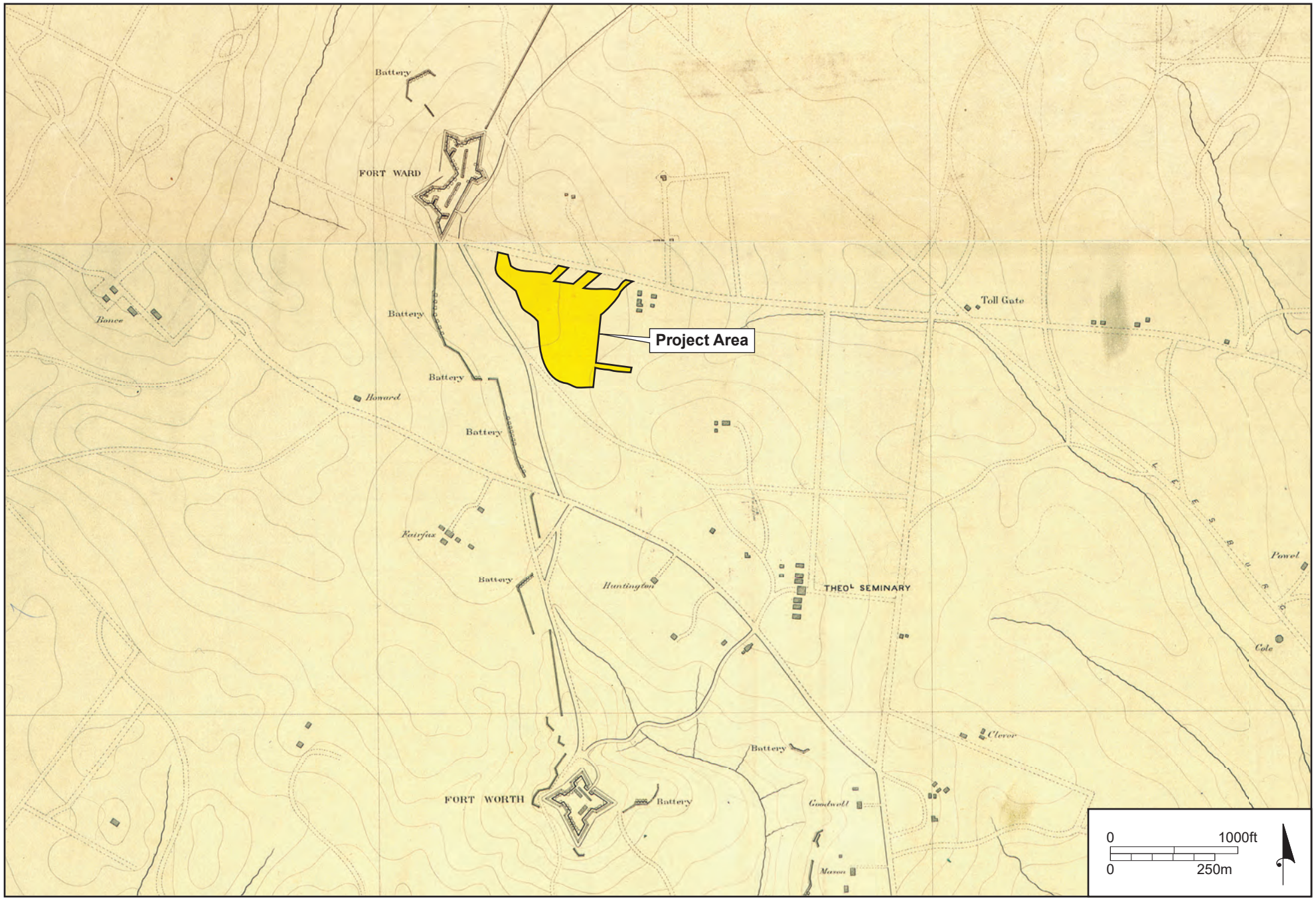


Figure 11. Detail of Plates 3 and 4 of *Defenses of Washington* (U.S. Engineers Bureau 1865).

Located along Braddock Road, northwest of the Seminary (called Fairfax Seminary at the time) and High School, adjacent to the project area, was Fort Ward. Constructed hastily after the first battle of Bull Run in September 1861, it was improved over time with knowledge gained during the war. The Chief Engineer of the Defenses of Washington considered it a model field fortification after it was increased in size from 540 yards to 818 yards in 1864 (Cooling and Owen 2010:39-47). It was one of the most important defenses of Alexandria protecting the Leesburg Turnpike, a major transportation avenue. The revised plan afforded a better command of a ravine in front of the fort and the fort was thoroughly flanked so it could better protect itself. The number of gun emplacements were increased, and all of the interior structures of the old work were taken down and replaced by improved designs.

A long series of infantry trenches was constructed between Fort Worth and Fort Ward, west of the project area (Figure 10)**.** Batteries for field artillery were constructed at strategic positions along the infantry trench. In practice, the infantry trench and batteries were unmanned, except by an occasional picket or when an area of the line was put on alert. At no time was Alexandria threatened to a degree where the forts fired their guns against enemy troops, or the infantry trenches were manned. However, during Jubal Early's raid on Washington that took place on 11-12 July 1864, artillerymen stationed at Fort Ward "Were called into the fort and laid on our arms all night" and slept at the gun platforms (Leyenberger, 2001: 11, 18).

There were three different kinds of trenches used to connect the forts and forming the line of defense. General Barnard states:

> The earth was thrown up from an inside excavation, which was carried to sufficient depth (usually 3 feet) to afford, in conjunction with the embankment, a cover of 7 ½ feet. . . The bottom of the trench was graded to throw drainage to the rear, and outlets for it were provided at suitable localities. For the uses of infantry alone a width of 5 feet was given to the bottom of the trench . . . for the passage of guns these dimensions were increased to 8 feet for both trench and parapet. Sometimes such trenches were adapted to the service of guns, in which cases platforms of well-compacted earth were made, and on each side of the [cannon] embrasure the parapet was revetted, either with wall-sodding or posts. The embrasures were revetted either with gabions or with sods (Barnard 1871, 73-74).

The enlargement of Fort Ward in 1864 changed the design of the fort and extended a south bastion of the fort across Braddock Road and onto EHS property, northwest of the project area (Figure 11).

African-American labor was used during the war when soldier labor was unavailable. It was first used in 1862 when large numbers of African Americans fled to the Union lines and were hired as laborers. A letter written by a Union soldier, William S. Armstrong, 166th Ohio National Guard, to a friend from Fredericksburg, Ohio mentioned African-American men employed to work on Fort Ward in the spring of 1864. He writes: "Our fort occupies 48 guns and some very heavy ones [.] [I]t is not yet finished [.] [T]here is over one hundred Darkies working on it now [.]"

(Armstrong, 1864). However, the greatest amount of labor on the fortifications was performed by troops stationed in the defenses of Washington and the Department of Washington, including infantry, artillery, and cavalry (NPS 2006, Vol. I:29). When requesting details of troops for labor the engineers preferred infantry troops because artillery and cavalry troops had daily obligations to equipment and livestock. Although most of the fortification work was not done by Contrabands, they were used when available as well as some non African-American hired labor (NPS 2006, Vol. I:37).

It is well documented that in September 1861, Fort Ward was constructed by soldier labor from Newton's Brigade (Conklin 2016:121-124). It is less straight forward determining who constructed the trench line running between Fort Ward and Fort Worth, and Fort Ward and Leesburg Pike. However, from the numerous engineer requests for labor, some areas of the lines can be identified as being built with soldier labor. For example, Brigadier General C. Grover, on 15 September 1862, informed Brigadier General John G. Barnard, chief engineer of the Military District of Washington, that "I am ordered to detail daily four hundred men to work under your direction on additional defenses between fort Ward & Worth & Lyon" (NPS 2016, Vol 1:37). In the fall of 1862, Barnard submitted a requisition for working parties amounting to 3,400 men to work the lines from Fort Strong to Fort Worth (NPS 2016, Vol 1:37). These snippets of documentation tell us that soldier labor was used to construct the trench lines adjacent to Fort Ward.

The historical background report for Fort Ward Park's 1964 historic site reconstruction includes a detailed chronology of work progress for Fort Ward's 1864 construction progress (Hershey 1963). Nearly all the information documented comes from Letterbooks which show monthly construction improvements. When Fort Ward was enlarged in 1864, Colonel Barton Alexander noted that the "(w)ork (was) performed partly by employees of the Quatermaster's Department and contrabands from Freedmen's Village & partly by garrison's of diff(erent) forts" (U.S. Engineers Bureau 1864, Letterbooks of the Defenses of Washington, 1861-1865, 9 August 1864). There is no indication that Contrabands camped at or adjacent to Fort Ward or that Contraband or soldier work crews were large enough to warrant a separate camp. Work parties came most likely from nearby locations.

Much of the Contraband labor force was recruited from Freedmen's Village and a shanty village at Fort Albany, just to the southeast and south of Robert E. Lee’s estate, Arlington House (NPS 2016, Vol 1:27). These work crews usually numbered about 100-150 men and worked under the supervision of white superintendents. They were organized and equipped at an Engineer Camp located near Fort Albany and Long Bridge (NPS 2006: Vol. I: 27-28). It is quite possible the workers walked the three miles to Fort Ward each day to work and returned home in the evening just like soldier work parties stationed at nearby forts and infantry camps.

Much of the late Civil War construction work included maintenance activities such as repairing erosion and replacing abattis and fort revetment. This type of labor work would not require a camp setting for workers (soldier or Contraband), because it didn't involve enough work at one location to keep the workers there for extended periods of time. It should be pointed out that the

government paid for Contraband labor and did not pay for soldier labor. Labor costs were always a concern and rates of pay were established by the Engineer Department (NPS 2006: Vol. I: 22). Requests for soldier labor were endless. At one point in July 1864, Engineer William Gunnell advertised in newspapers around Washington, D.C. and in other cities, including New York, for "laborers, choppers, carpenters, etc." to work on the forts (NPS 2006: Vol. I: 23).

During the Civil War, both the High School and the Seminary were used as an extensive hospital complex by the Union Army. At times, many thousands of Union troops were camped in the area. For example, from 1 October 1861-March 1862, camps of General William B. Franklin's Division occupied the Seminary and High School area with 14 regiments and 5 batteries of Artillery – about 14,000 troops (Dyer 1909: 275-276). The property thus has the potential to yield artifacts and other archeological information which could provide insight into residential and military life on the outskirts of the city.

CAMP SCORCH

There is at least one indication of an encampment in the project area vicinity that is documented in the regimental history: "*Rhode Island Ninth and Tenth Regiments and Tenth Battery"* by William A. Spicer, 1892, Published by Snow & Farnham, Providence, Rhode Island. It should be noted that the regimental history was written 30 years after the war and any information or drawings may contain inaccuracies because of the amount of time that transpired between the actual events and writing of the history. Spicer says his unit, 10th Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, broke camp on 26 June 1862, near [Tenleytown, MD] and marched to a "vast elevated plain, under the guns of Fort Ward, near the Fairfax Seminary." The regimental history includes a simple but accurate woodcut drawing of his camp which he calls, "Camp Scorch, alias Camp Misery, and alias Camp Desolation." He also says, the 99th Pennsylvania Infantry camped in the area and the area was used as a camping-ground for troops departing for the Peninsula Campaign in March 1862 (Spicer, 1892: 201-207). He describes the area as:

> Our present camp is in one respect at least, superior to the old one, viz.: in the evenness of the temperature. The nights are not so cold or damp as Tennally town. We have more company around us, also. It is evident that a large number of troops are being concentrated on this great plain at 'Seminary Hill.' Between ten thousand and twenty thousand are already here. This famous camping-ground over two thousand acres in area, recently witnessed the stately march of the grand army of the Potomac, on its departure for the Peninsula (Spicer, 1892: 206).

Assigned to guard duty, Spicer's description of the camp places his unit in the vicinity of the project area. He says, "Before me was Fort Ward; off to the left oblique Munson's Hill; off to the right oblique was Washington and the Capitol, while the unfinished Monument loomed up plainly visible." (Spicer, 1892: 207). This description tells us that he guarded the north side of his camp near Braddock Road with a view to the back of Fort Ward and its entrance gate. Corporal Godfrey Green, Jr., Company A, Tenth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, writing to his parents, 27 June 1862, described the camp ground by noting, "We are camping in a very healthy place with lots of wind around here, but there is not any shade around here whatever. . .

Fort Ward is about 30 rods [165 yards] from us . . . You can't look in any direction without seeing a fort or a camp" (Green, 1862).

The drawing of his camp has some interesting details. It shows large Sibley tents. This type of tent was used early in the war and was deemed too heavy and large for active service in the field. It is usually seen in photographs where it is used in semi-permanent camp settings. It is interesting to note that the drawing of "Camp Scorch" also shows brick cooking oven technology being used at the head of the company streets (Figure 12).

On 27 June 1862, the next day after arriving at camp, Spicer says, "Briggs and I were detailed, before dinner, to go to Fort Ward, for bricks, to repair the cook's fireplaces, many of which were left here by the regiments preceding us. We obtained a good supply by boldly venturing under the guns of the fort, where we found a great many lying scattered about on the ground (Spicer, 1892: 210).

The occupation of project vicinity was a short stay for the 10th Rhode Island Volunteers. Early on the morning of 30 June tents were struck and the baggage wagons were loaded for a three-mile march to the City of Alexandria. The unit took transports bound for Washington City where they were divided up by companies and assigned to garrison duty in the forts protecting Washington's northern line. However, the unit's brief stay on the Virginia side of the Potomac does document the land use of the area during the Civil War and gives us insight to the camp equipage used by the soldiers, cooking techniques used by the soldiers, and references to other units occupying the same area.

After the Civil War, the Federal government abandoned their use of the Seminary and nearby fortifications, returning the property to their previous owners. The Seminary and High School reopened in late 1865 (Moon 2014:31). A community of African Americans began to settle in and around the former Fort Ward after the Civil War. Philip Hooff rented and later sold them portions of his property, forming the nucleus of the Fort Ward neighborhood (Moon 2014:36).

It is not clear how Hooff was using the portion of his property within the project area. No agricultural census records were found for his property in the 1870 or 1880 census records. Directory records from the 1870s show him living on Prince Street in Alexandria and working as a commissioned merchant out of an office on South Union Street. An 1878 map of the area shows Philip Hooff as the owner of the house immediately east of the project area (Figure 13).

Philip Hooff died in the late 1880s, leaving his property, including the project area, to his widow, Elizabeth. She then sold the 88-acre property to Dennis MaGrath of Washington, D.C. for $4,000 in November 1889 (FCLR I5:351). In January 1890, MaGrath sold the property to George Wise of Alexandria for $4,500 (FCLR I5:407).

According to Alexandria business directories from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, George Wise was an insurance agent in Alexandria. He lived on Seminary Hill, possibly in the house immediately east of the project area, and his office was at 421 King Street. An 1894

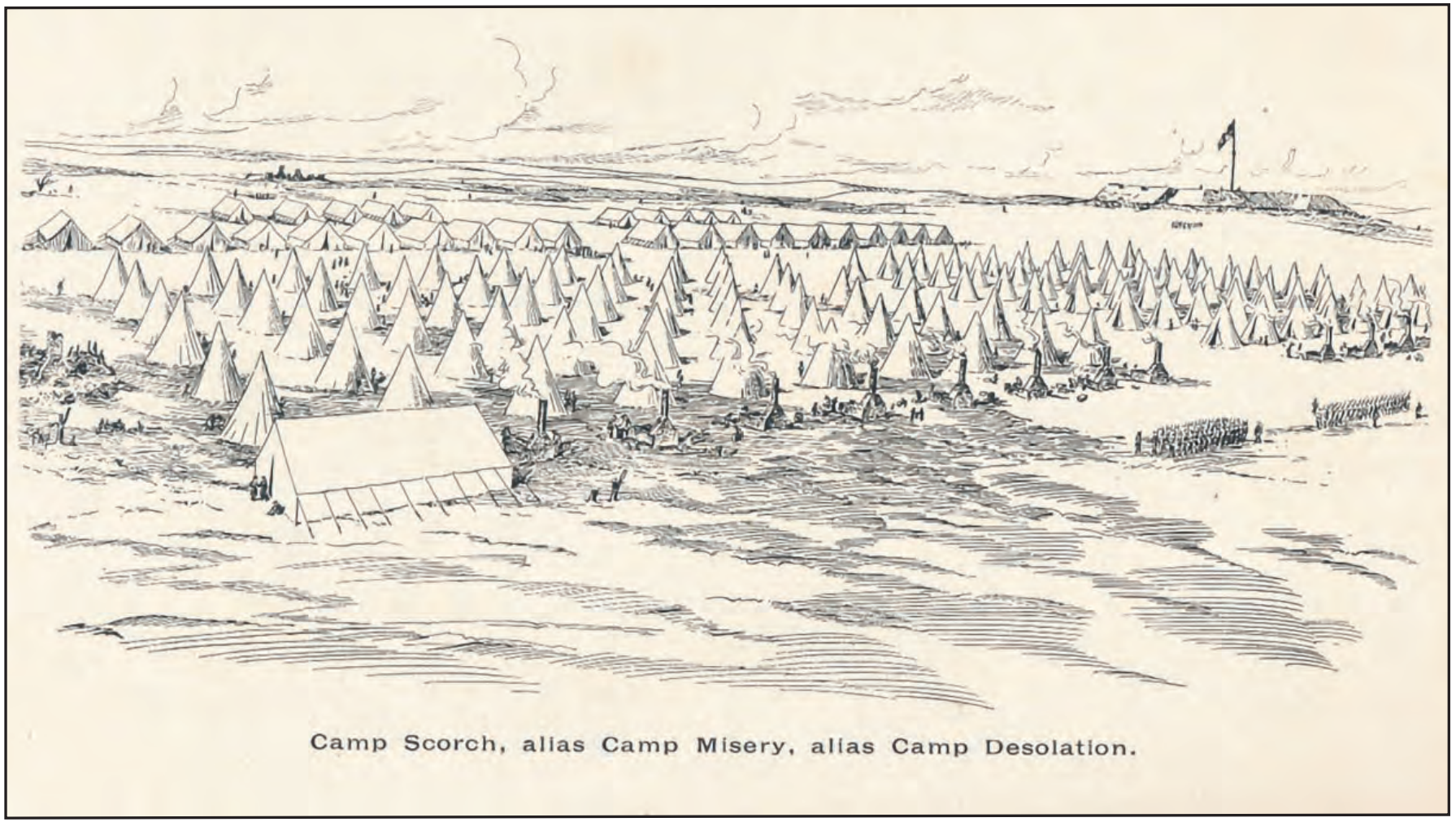


Figure 12. "Camp Scorch" and brick cooking ovens at the Rhode Island Ninth and Tenth Regiments and Tenth Battery camp near the project area in the summer of 1862 (Spicer 1892:205).

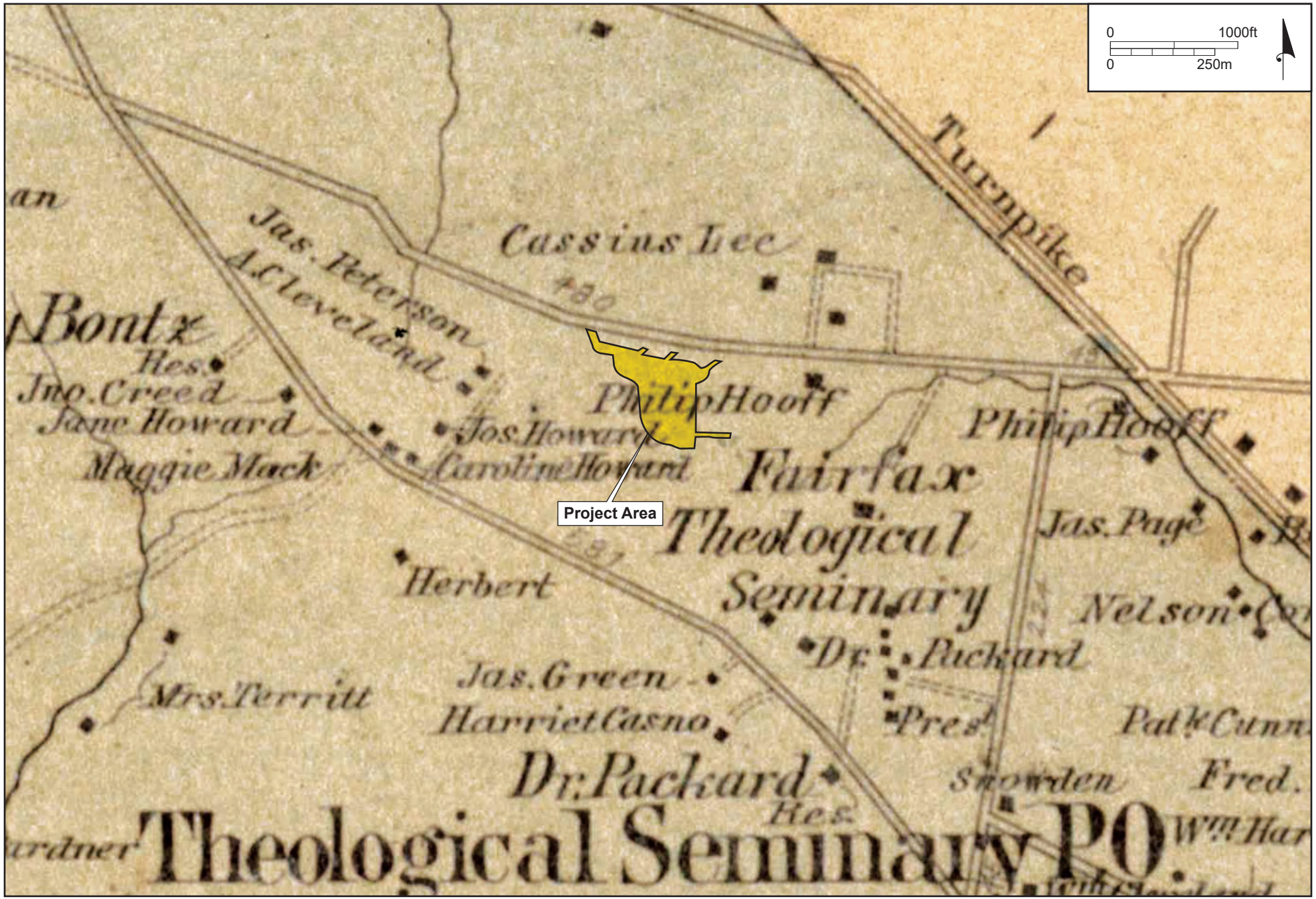


Figure 13. Detail of *Falls Church District* map (Hopkins 1877).

map of the project vicinity shows George Wise as owning 88.5 acres and the house immediately east of the project area (Figure 14). Population census records from 1900 and 1910 show George Wise living in Fairfax County, along Braddock Road with his wife and two adult daughters. In the 1910 census the family is also shown as having two black servants: Josephine Lee (a 31-year-old cook) and William Du Neal (a 22-year-old farm hand) (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1900 and 1910).

Mr. Wise owned this property until September 1914 when he sold 28 acres of it to Thomas Dodd for $3,300 (FCLR V7:521). This parcel includes the project area and does not include the area containing the buildings shown on maps from 1860-1894. No census records were found for Thomas Dodd for 1920, either in Fairfax County or the City of Alexandria. Later records indicate that he was a medical doctor.

In October 1927, Thomas Dodd and his wife Catherine sold the 28-acre parcel to the Protestant Episcopal High School for an undisclosed amount (FCLR C10:431). An aerial photograph from 1937 (Figure 15), shows the project area as a cultivated field. A 1945 topographic map shows the project area as unimproved (Figure 16). It is in the 1950s that the project area begins to be covered by trees, as it is currently.

3.4 PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED RESOURCES IN THE VICINITY

Several archeological investigations have been undertaken in the project vicinity (Balicki and Corle 2006, Daugherty et al. 1989, Embrey et al. 2005, Fiedel and Corle 2001, Goode and Leach 2013, Goode and Goode 2016, Holland et al. 2010a, Jirikowic et al. 2004, Miller and Westover 1990, and Westover 1991). In general, these surveys did not identify a significant prehistoric occupation of the area. Civil War sites were identified by several of the investigations (Balicki and Corle 2006, Embrey et al. 2005, Fiedel and Corle 2001, Goode and Leach 2013, Holland et al. 2010a, Jirikowic et al. 2004, and Miller and Westover 1990).

There are 32 archeological sites within one mile of the project (Figure 17; Table 1), seven prehistoric, 23 historic, and two multi-component sites. The prehistoric sites (44AX31, 44AX32, 44AX36, 44FX124, 44AX166, 44FX176, 44AX205) were primarily small camps represented by lithic scatters. Site 44AX166 included a Brewerton point. Site 44AX205 was a lithic workshop that included a Savannah River point. Multi-component Site 44AX174 included a corner-notched point and historic ceramic and bottle glass. The other multi-component site, 44AX177 included a Savannah River point and early nineteenth-century ceramic.

Table 1. Previously recorded archaeological sites within one mile of the project area.

Site Number	Type	Time Period	Function	Artifacts
44AX31	Prehistoric	Unknown	Camp	Projectile point, flakes
44AX32	Prehistoric	Unknown	Camp	Lithic scatter
44AX36	Prehistoric	Unknown	Camp	Flakes
44AX90	Historic	Civil War	Fort	Earthworks
44AX118	Historic	19th century	Dwelling	Ceramics

Site Number	Type	Time Period	Function	Artifacts
44AX121	Historic	Civil War, 19th century	African American cemetery (bodies relocated prior to survey), military camp, dwelling	Ceramics, coal, brick, glass
44AX124	Prehistoric	Unknown		
44AX130	Historic	1843-1919	Cemetery	
44AX138	Historic	Unknown	Cemetery	
44AX150	Historic	Late 19th to early 20th century	Oakland Baptist Church	Present structure built in 1931
44AX151	Historic	Late 19th to early 20th century	Oakland Baptist Cemetery	
44AX152	Historic	mid-19th to 20th century	Dwelling & outbuilding	brick, glass
44AX153	Historic	1897-1918	Cemetery	
44AX155	Historic	Civil War, mid-19th to 20th century	Barracks, mess hall, trash dump associated with Ft. Ward	Ammunition, uniform items, building foundations, glass, ceramics
44AX162	Historic	19th century	Dwelling	Ceramics, nails, glass, handmade brick
44AX166	Prehistoric	Late Archaic	Undetermined	Brewerton projectile point
44AX167	Historic	20th century	Dwelling	Glass
44AX173	Historic	19th & 20th century	School, Civil War hospital and camp	Ammunition, uniform and accoutrement items, melted lead, glass, ceramics
44AX173a	Historic	19th century, 2nd half	Civil War camp	Ammunition, uniform buttons, melted lead
44AX174	Prehistoric Historic	Unknown Mid-19th to 20th century	Camp Domestic	Corner-notched projectile point, fire cracked rock; Stoneware, bottle glass
44AX176	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	Small camp	Tools, flakes

Site Number	Type	Time Period	Function	Artifacts
44AX177	Prehistoric Historic	Archaic 19th century, 1st quarter	Camp Dwelling	Tools, flakes; Ceramic
44AX184	Historic	20th century.	Time capsule	Stone marker
44AX186	Historic	19th century, 2nd half	Civil War battery and rifle trench	Earthworks
44AX191	Historic	19th century	Civil War camp, dwelling	Not listed
44AX193	Historic	19th century, 2nd half	Civil War camp; Crimean oven	Crimean oven, ammunition, uniform and accoutrement items, melted lead, glass, ceramics
44AX195	Historic	19th century, 2nd half	Civil War camp; Crimean oven	Crimean oven, ammunition, uniform and accoutrement items, melted lead, glass, ceramics
44AX198	Historic	19th century	Trash scatter, trash pit, Civil War firing range	Ceramics, glass, buttons, ammunition
44AX199	Historic	19th century, 2nd half	Civil War camp, landscape features	Ammunition, uniform and accoutrement items, melted lead, glass, ceramics
44AX200	Historic	19th century, 2nd half; 20th century, 1st half	Domestic and military artifact scatter	Uniform buttons, ammunition, coins, glass, ceramic, school-affiliated items
44AX205	Prehistoric	Archaic	Lithic workshop	Savannah River point, debitage, stone tools
44AX236	Historic	19th to 20th century	Artifact scatter	Nail, window glass

The historic sites are varied in nature, consisting of five cemeteries (44FX121 [former cemetery], 44AX130, 44AX138, 44AX151, and 44AX153); one church (44AX150); four dwellings (44AX118, 4AX152, 44AX162,and 44AX167); a time capsule (44AX184); Civil War

earthworks (44AX155 and 44AX186); Civil War encampments (44AX173a, 44AX191, 44AX199); two Civil War camps with Crimean oven brick features (44AX193 and 44AX195); a possible Civil War firing range with domestic trash scatter and pits (44AX198); domestic and military artifact scatter (44AX200); domestic artifact scatter (44AX236), and the Virginia Theological Seminary (44AX173). A time capsule was placed in a concrete vault with a stone marker above it in 2000 for Alexandria's anniversary (44AX184).

The Civil War earthworks, Site 44AX186, consisted of a battery and rifle trench associated with Fort Williams (Fiedel and Corle 2001). Sites 44AX90 and 44AX150 contain the earthworks of Fort Ward. The Civil War encampments at 44AX193 and 44AX195 contained a scatter of military artifacts and the remains of Crimean ovens. Crimean ovens were large brick heating devices probably used to heat a hospital tent during the winter (Jirikowic et al. 2004). These two sites are located along Quaker Lane where Union soldiers had camped during the winter of 1861-1862. Sites 44AX191 and 44AX198 contain resources associated with Civil War and nineteenth-century domestic occupations.

Archeological Site 44AX173 consists of the Seminary grounds and the adjacent EHS campus. Site 44AX173a was identified during investigations for proposed new Seminary housing. The site is a short-term Civil War camp located about 1,000 ft west of the project area on the grounds of the Seminary. Another area was excavated in 1991 where a new academic building was to be constructed (Westover 1991). Excavation recovered nineteenth- and twentieth-century container glass, ceramics and other domestic artifacts, architectural artifacts, and hardware. In 1993, Alexandria Archaeology staff members observed nineteenth-century glass and ceramics, brick and coal fragments scattered in other areas of the Seminary grounds (Shephard 2004). Site 44AX200, on the EHS campus, contained a scatter of Civil War, domestic, and school-related artifacts. In 2013, investigations prior to the construction of the Chapel of the Ages found nineteenth century artifacts associated with Oakwood, a house pre-dating the Seminary and later incorporated into the complex, and the Civil War occupation of the Seminary (Goode and Leach 2013). Investigations in 2016 prior to the construction of new student housing included a GPR survey, metal detection and shovel test surveys. This investigation found a Civil War era refuse midden (Goode and Goode 2016).

Historic structures near the project area include the nineteenth-century buildings of the Seminary (100-0123), select buildings on the EHS campus (100-0252), six houses (100-0226, 100-0239, 100-0255, and 100-0268 through 100-0270), a church (100-0211), and the Seminary Post Office (100-5001) (Figure 17; Table 2). Two Civil War fortifications that were part of the defenses for Washington, D.C. are also nearby. These include Fort Williams (100-0014) and Fort Ward (100-0113, listed on the NRHP). The Virginia Theological Seminary is listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) (Loth 1999:29), the NRHP, and with the VDHR. Individual buildings that contribute to the significance of the institution include two houses, Oakwood and Maywood. Oakwood was part of the original land purchase in 1827. Maywood may have been built sometime between 1829 and 1833. The Library (1855), the Meeting Hall (1858), and the dormitory buildings (Aspinwall, Meade, and Bohlen Hall, 1859-1860) are also contributing resources.

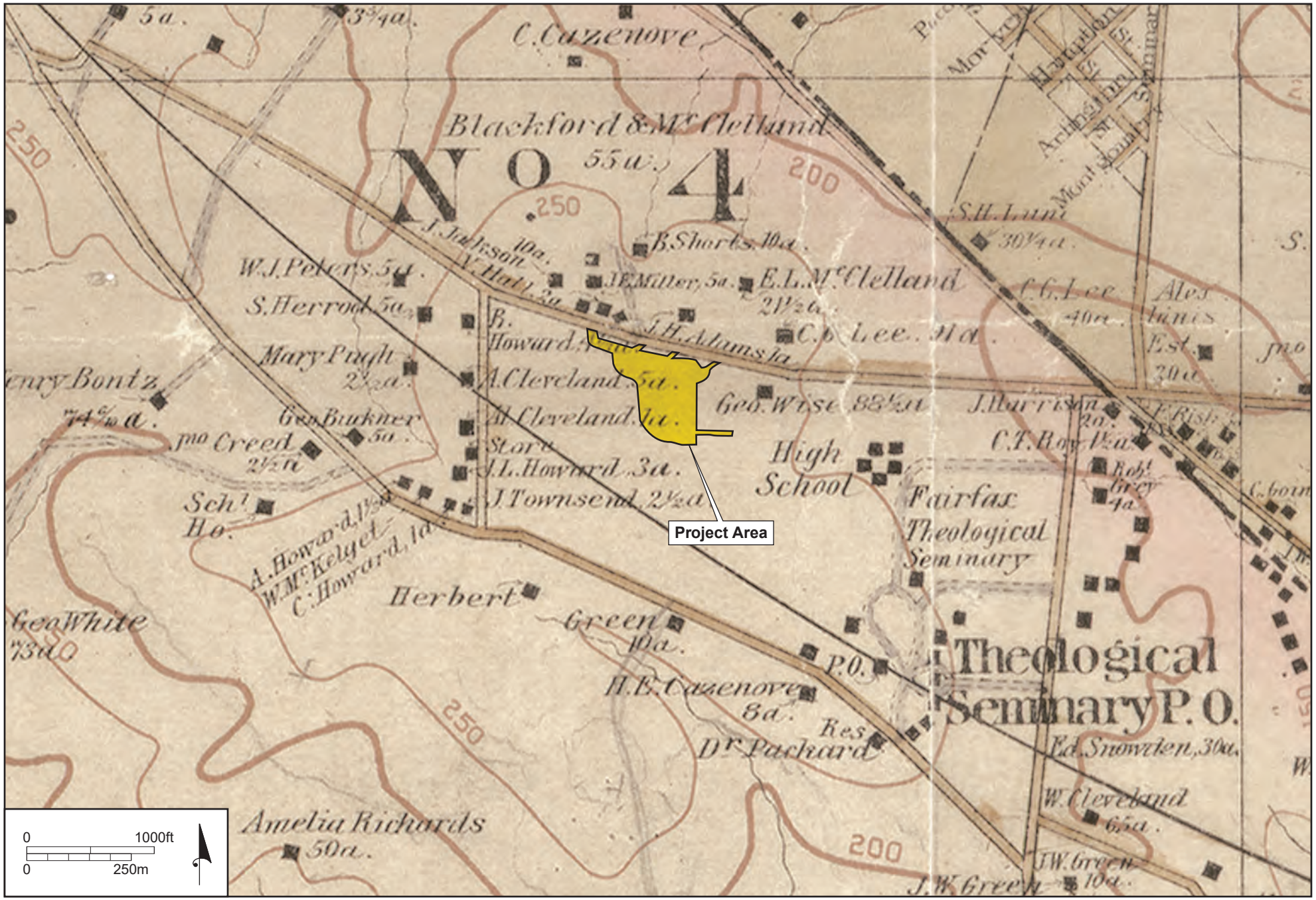


Figure 14. Detail of *The Vicinity of Washington, D.C.* (Hopkins 1894).

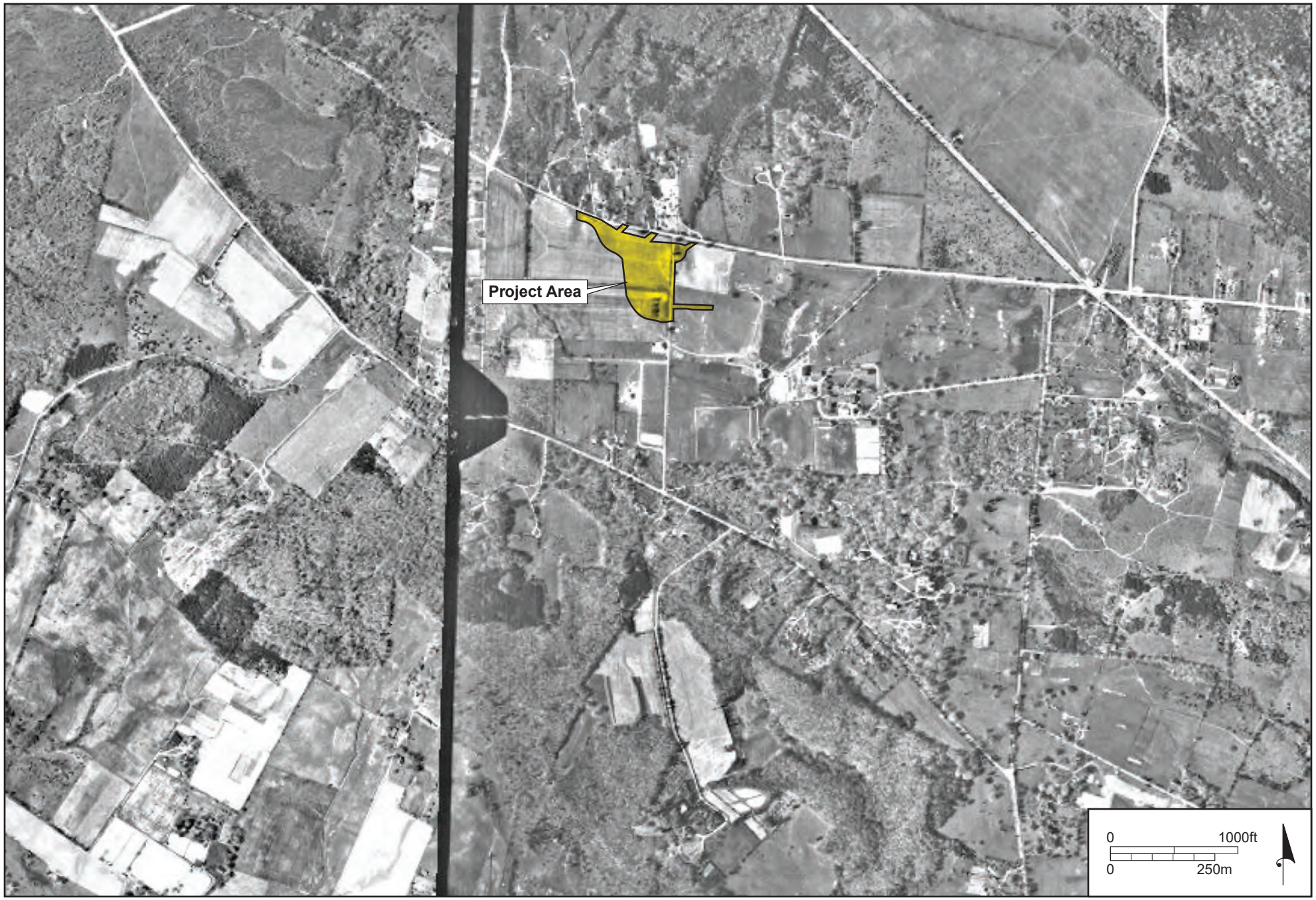


Figure 15. Detail of 1937 aerial photograph showing the Project Area (Fairfax County Historical Imagery Viewer 2019).

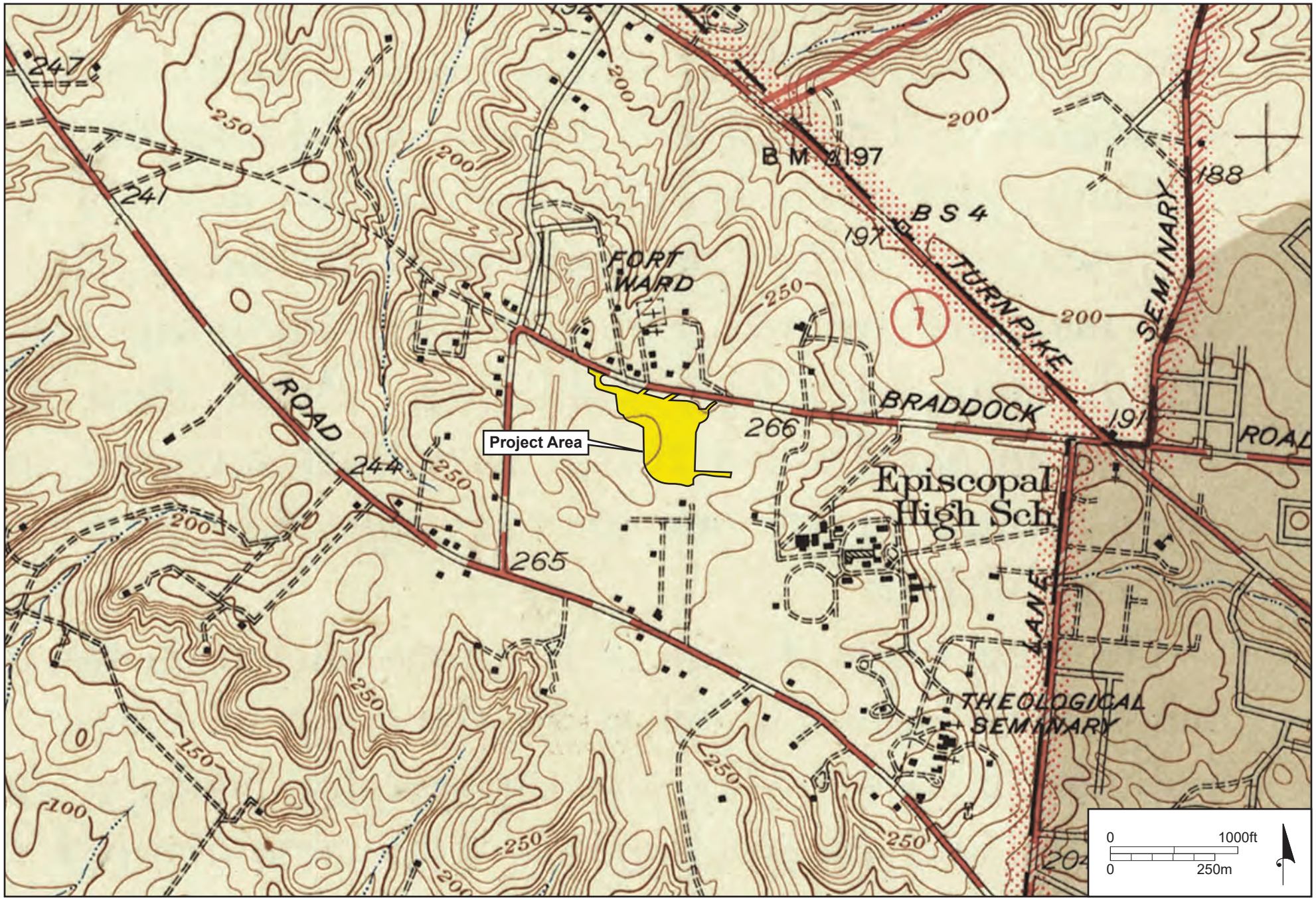


Figure 16. Detail of *Alexandria, VA-MD-DC* 15-minute USGS topographic quadrangle (USGS 1945).

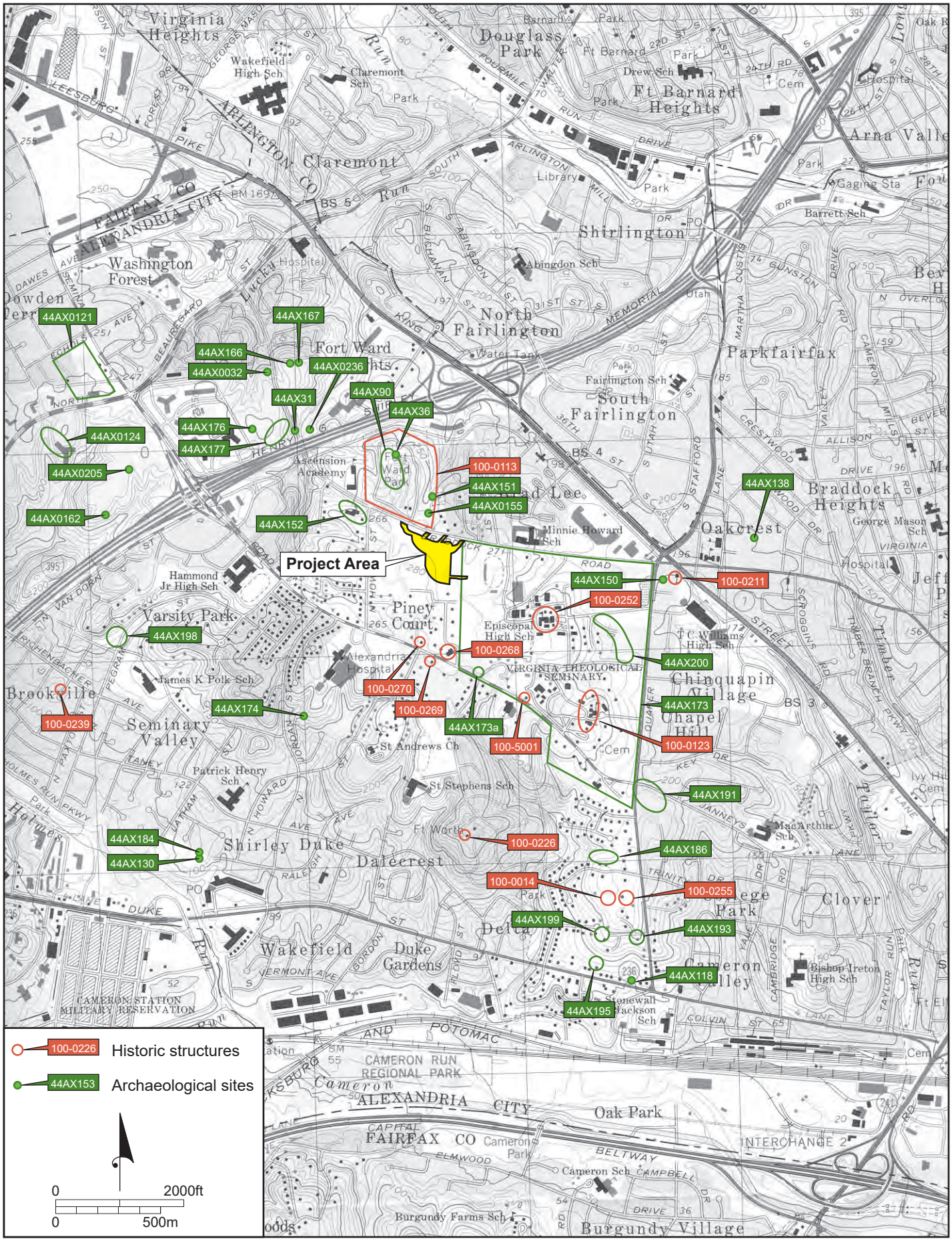


Figure 17. Previously identified cultural resources in the vicinity of the Project Area (USGS 1983).

Table 2. Previously recorded archaeological sites within one mile of the project area.

Structure Number	Name	Date	Style	Comments
100-0014	Fort Williams	1862	Civil War earthworks	
100-0113	Fort Ward Park	1861	Civil War earthworks, reconstructed military buildings, African American community	NRHP listed
100-0123	Virginia Theological Seminary	1827-1860	Several	
100-0211	Oakland Baptist Church	1931	Romanesque Revival/Richardsonian	
100-0226	Muckross	1830	Classical Revival	
100-0239	Oakland, 1060 Palmer Place	1741	Vernacular	
100-0252	Mt. Washington, Hoxton Hall	1805	Federal; Classical Revival	Episcopal High School
100-0255	Clarens, 318 North Quaker Lane	1814	Federal with Colonial Revival addition	
100-0268	House	1850	Queen Anne	
100-0269	House	1885	Queen Anne	
100-0270	Howard Hall	1910	Neo-Classical	
100-5001	Seminary Post Office	1850	Greek Revival	

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 RESULTS OVERVIEW

The goal of the investigation is to determine if significant archaeological resources are present in the area to be impacted by the proposed construction of an athletic field to replace open-space in the City of Alexandria, Virginia. Expected resources include evidence of the military occupation of the area adjacent to Fort Ward, EHS, and the Virginia Theological Seminary (historically known as the Fairfax Seminary). The goal of the metallic survey will be to identify and evaluate the historic, specifically the Civil War occupation of the project area. Metal detection has been proven to be the most effective method to recover data from military sites (Jolly 2007, Balicki 2010). The field work involved a sampling strategy designed to provide the greatest chance of recovering diagnostic objects and identifying activities. In addition to the metal detector survey was the systematic excavation of 156 STs and 12 TUs to sample for non-metallic objects. It was determined that the project area is a multi-component site (44AX0241) consisting of Civil War and a nineteenth-century domestic occupations. The domestic occupation is associated with the farm and residence of Phillip Hooff or his tenants. Additionally, 10 prehistoric artifacts were collected.

4.2 RESULTS OF THE METAL DETECTOR SURVEY

The 2019 survey resulted in the identification of several low-density clusters of ferrous objects and the recovery of 55 objects. The 102 objects recovered by the 2018 survey have been incorporated into the results (Appendix II). The combined total of artifacts from metal detection is 157 and reflects concentrations of modern refuse, Civil War refuse disposal, possible activity areas during the Civil War, and possibly farm related activities (Figures 18 and 19). It should be noted that in addition to the 55 objects collected in 2019, 128 non-ferrous targets were excavated which were modern trash. The fact that only 30 percent of the non-ferrous targets investigated resulted in the recovery of an archaeological object reflects the volume of trash and litter present.

Historic research indicates that the project area was open agricultural fields from at least the early nineteenth century through the early twentieth century. By the mid-twentieth century these fields had been abandoned and successional reforestation was occurring. It should be noted that Civil War soldiers would have been camping in agricultural fields on a plow zone and that the fields were plowed after the war.

Writing in 1882, William Spicer member of the 10th Rhode Island Infantry Regiment recalled:

> After the long tramp and short rest, we had to pitch our tents, the same night, on what appeared to be a vast ash-heap; to distinguish it from Camp Frieze it has been designated Camp Scorch. There is no shade whatever. The plain, as well as the surrounding hill-tops, have all been cleared of foliage and crowned with the inevitable fort. The country has been even stripped of its fences and hedges to remove every cover for the enemy. Everything has a grim, ravaged look, as far as you can see (Spicer 1882:29).

This account and others describe the area as a barren landscape where military priorities for fields-of-fire and the need for fuel and building materials led to the denuding of the landscape.

The post-war plowing would have destroyed any surface or shallow features that may have been present. However, previous investigations of Civil War sites with similar situations have shown that significant information can be obtained from these sites through metal detection (Balicki et al 2007; Holland et al 2010b).

The extant ca. 1.7-acre maintenance yard located on the east side of the project area shows evidence of extensive ground disturbance (Figures 7, 20, and 21). Much of the area is covered with fill and landscaping waste from other areas of the High School grounds. Additionally, the area, especially in the north east corner has been used as a source of fill-dirt. There is evidence of ground surface disturbance from heavy machinery. This area was not tested as it was determined to be extensively disturbed.

The area along the east project area boundary between the maintenance yard and the south property line consists of standing water. This area was standing water in 2018 and in 2019 and could not be tested (Figure 7). The areas of standing water were not tested.

The northwest end of the project area shows evidence of machine stripping and earth moving, this area is disturbed. This area was tested to determine if the soil piles in the vicinity were the result of dumping or earthmoving.

The south, and west edges of the project area consist of planted pine forest. These trees were planted sometime around 1980. It appears that some of these pine trees had been planted on mounds created by landscaping the ground surface at the time of planting. The planting methods most likely included ground disturbance.

The metal detector survey encountered significant amounts of modern trash in the immediate vicinity of the maintenance yard and to a lesser degree in the area along West Braddock Road. The High School has built and maintains several trails through the project area (Figure 7). These trails have been modified through earth moving, maintenance, the addition of fill and in several locations the laying of plastic grid anchored with metal pins to alleviate some of the wet soil conditions. These trails are considered disturbed locations. Modern litter is present in and along these trails and in several places modern refuse has been dumped along the trail edges.

The northwest portion of the project area is also disturbed (Figure 7). MD Areas 23, 112-118 show evidence of ground disturbance and there are piles of debris and asphalt present.

The 2018 metal detection provided a good level of information for nineteenth century, Civil War resources, and twentieth-century use of the project area. It established a baseline for types of occupations and objects that could be expected. The recovery of Civil War period objects, the proximity to Fort Ward, and the likelihood that a Rhode Island Regiment camped in the vicinity

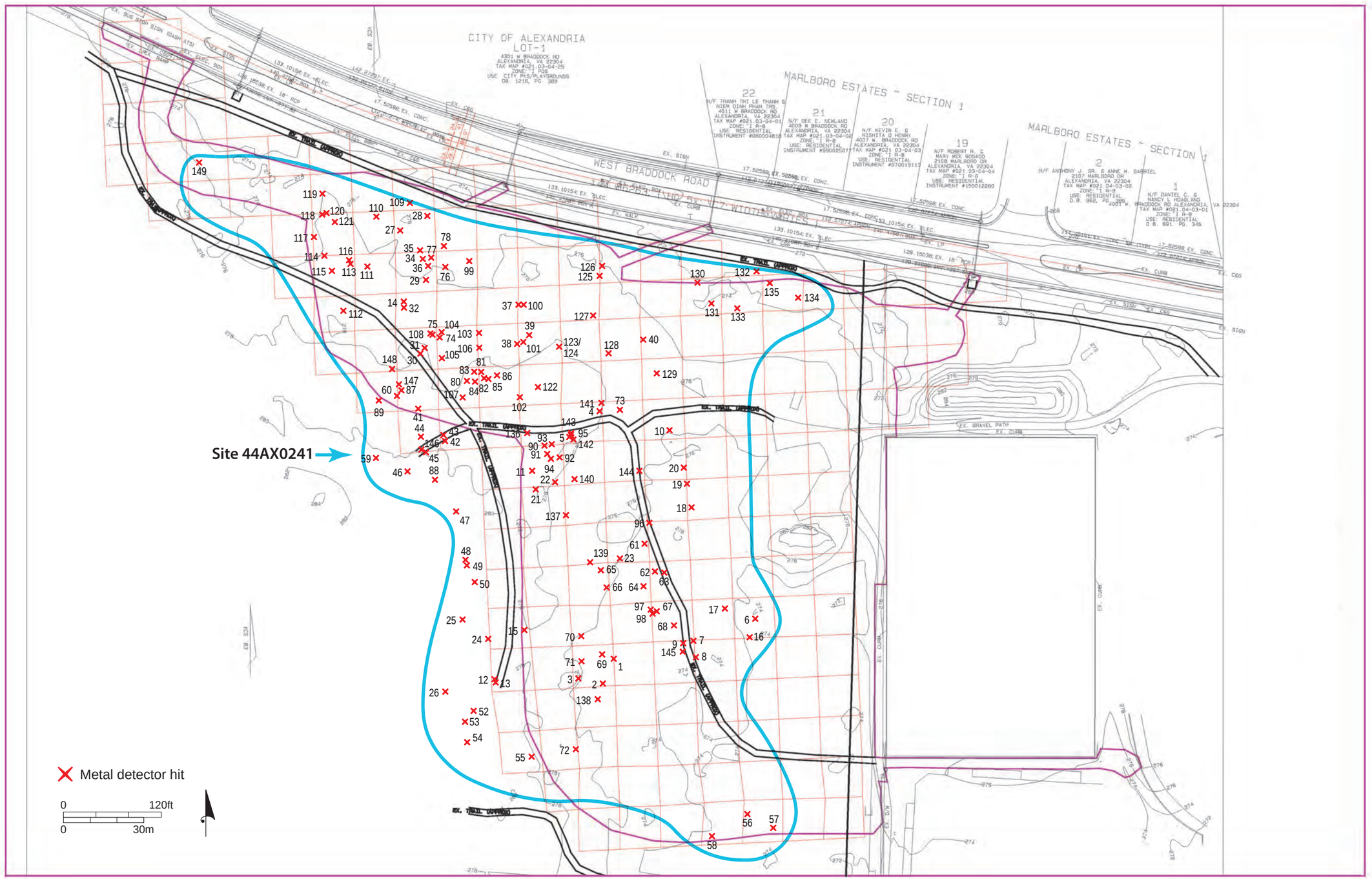


Figure 18. Metal Detector hits map.

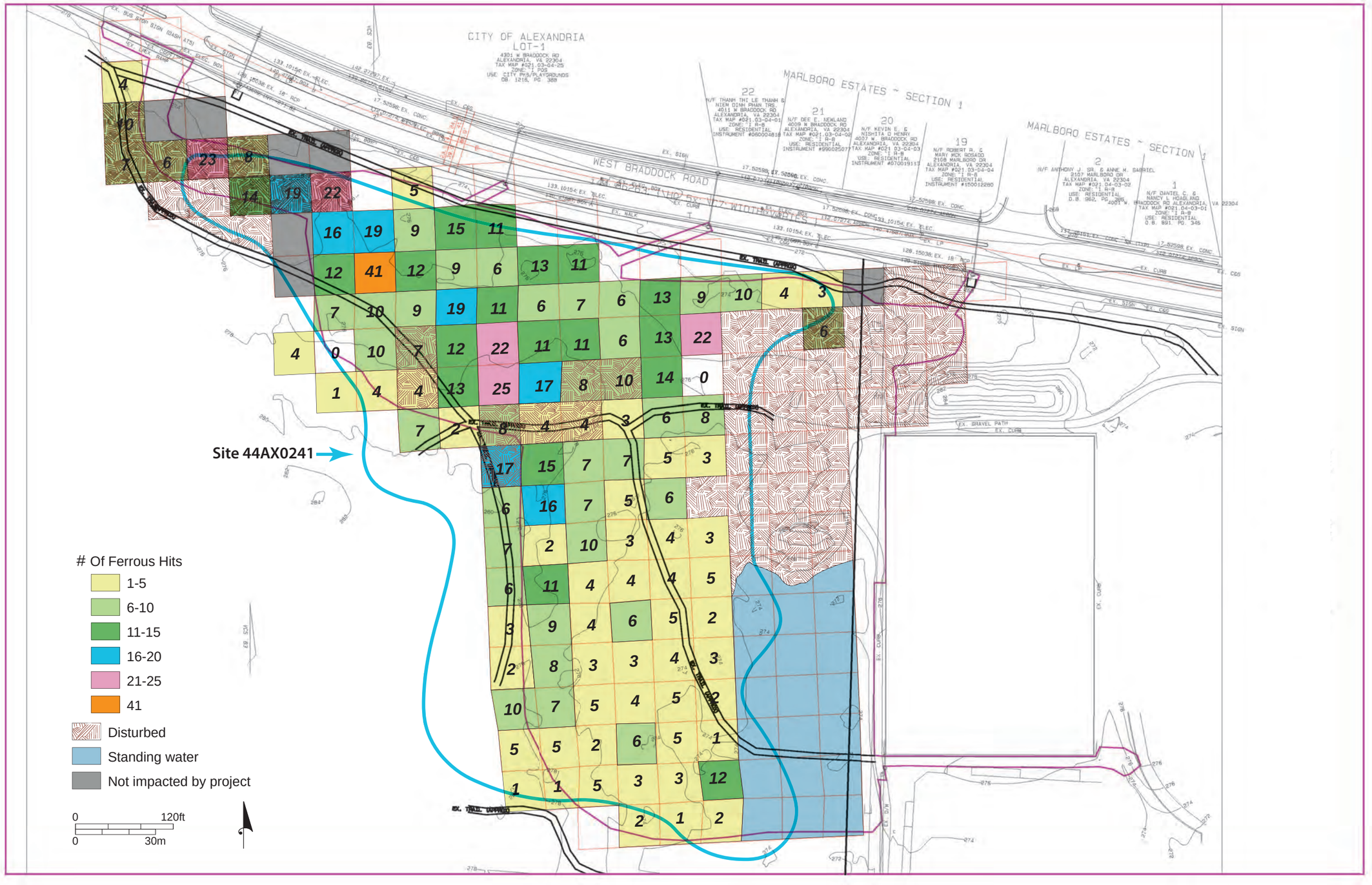


Figure 19. Project area showing number of ferrous hits in each 50 by 50 ft grid.

Figure 20. Maintenance yard showing disturbance, facing south.

Figure 21. Maintenance yard showing disturbance, facing north.

indicated that the project area had a very high potential for containing significant resources associated with the Civil War.

The 2019 metal detection built upon the earlier survey and was designed to collect data that would provide enough information to determine if the archaeological signatures present contained data that could address important research questions pertaining to the past use of the property, the Civil War in Alexandria, the disposition of troops at Fort Ward, the Virginia Theological Seminary, and the EHS vicinity, and address the remote chance that Contrabands were present and occupied this location. Metal detection marked all ferrous signals and recorded them by 50-by-50-ft MD Area. Investigations elsewhere has shown clusters of ferrous objects, even in plowed fields, is a good indication for the presence of a former structure (Balicki et al 2019).

A series of distribution maps were prepared to identify clustering and patterning. Figure 18 shows recovered objects. Figure 19 shows the distribution of ferrous signals by 50-by-50-ft MD Area. The distribution of the 73 objects with a definitive association to the Civil War occupation are shown in Figure 22.

The metal detector survey was designed to identify clusters of objects. All targets were marked within each 50-by-50-ft MD Area. All non-ferrous signals were investigated. Ferrous signals were not investigated but the number of marked signals was recorded within each MD Area (Figure 18). In general, the patterning of the density distribution reflects proximity to West Braddock Road, and to locations where the High School has dumped refuse in the past. Further, existing trails through the project area have modern trash on them and in their immediate vicinity.

The southern portion of the project area; defined by existing trails on the north and west, the property line on the south and a large area of disturbance on the east, shows the lowest density of objects. Several factors account for this including the distance from West Braddock Road, distance from the historic farmstead, and modern trail network. The metal detector survey encountered modern trash deposits are present in MD Areas 47, 48, 96 and 98. Associated with these trash deposits are evidence of ground disturbance (Figure 7).

The northern portion of the project area; defined by existing trails on the south and west, West Braddock Road on the north and the disturbed area associated with the maintenance yard on the east, has a high density of metallic targets. The majority of these targets likely modern trash associated with the High School and littering from West Braddock Road. Modern trash mounds are found along the existing east/west path, particularly in MD Areas 11, 12, 45, 64, 65, 95, and 120.

In the northwest corner of the project area there is evidence, in the form of sediment piles and rubble, that the area is previously disturbed. Metal detection in MD Areas 23, 112-119 encountered subsoil directly below the ground surface, indicating the location had been graded at some time in the past.

Investigations elsewhere have demonstrated that clustering of metallic objects, particularly ferrous objects, can be used as an indicator of structure locations on Civil War sites (Balicki et al 2019). For example, Site 44FK0878 is a large Civil War site associated with an adjacent winter quarters from the winter of 1864/1865 and a railroad depot. Phase I and II investigations included shovel testing, metallic survey, test unit investigations, and mechanical stripping. The site is located on a ridge top and side slopes and is an agricultural field and has been under cultivation beginning in the early nineteenth century. Metal detection identified several clusters of primarily ferrous objects, but military objects were present within the clusters. Phase II evaluative testing included mechanical stripping which identified sub-plow zone features in one of the nine artifact concentrations that were tested by mechanically stripping off the plow zone. In general, the facts that the soldiers were camping in an agricultural field, post-war plowing was deep enough to cut into subsoil, and soils on the ridge top have eroded, resulted in subsurface features surviving in only one location. That location was on the side-slope of the ridge where colluvial processes have resulted in a thick plow zone developing over subsoil.

Historic research determined that the project area and vicinity was occupied for approximately three days by troops from the 10th Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry. However, the one account from this regiment suggests that the 99th Pennsylvania regiment was also camped near the fort and the camps were located on previously occupied camps. This camp is represented in an historic print as a surface camp consisting of Sibly tents. The soldiers would have established this camp in the field belonging to Hooff. This was a short-term camp of limited duration where the troops did not "dig in" as they would have done if establishing more permanent camps or winter quarters were being established or post- Civil War when it was common to build wooden platforms on which the tents were then erected (see Higgins et al 1995 and Scott et al 2013). Thus, it is unlikely that sub-plow zone features would have been created by the one known possible occupation of the project area. Rather, any lost objects and features created during this period of camping would have been on or near the surface and subject to plowing from after the war well into the early twentieth century. It should be noted that other troops camping in the project area cannot be discounted, but no other historic accounts of troops camping in the project area have been located.

In general, the Civil War archaeological signature present contains a very low number of objects that are diagnostic to the Civil War. Seventy-three (73) artifacts could be definitively assigned to the Civil War period. The majority of these objects are discarded ammunition. The amount of modern trash across the project area renders making inferences about patterning associated with the Civil War occupation difficult.

There is a low-density of Civil War material in MD Areas 58-60 and 68-70 (Figures 7, 18, 19, and 22). Objects included a US belt plate, a Connecticut coat button, discarded ammunition and one piece of melted lead. Identified ferrous signals in these MD Areas are very low ranging from 3 to 4 and totaling only 18 encountered ferrous objects. This location is interpreted as a possible short-duration surface campsite or possibly an area of refuse disposal. The low density of ferrous signals indicates there is no potential for a structure in this area while the one piece of melted lead may be an indication that a campfire had been made. This cluster has no additional research

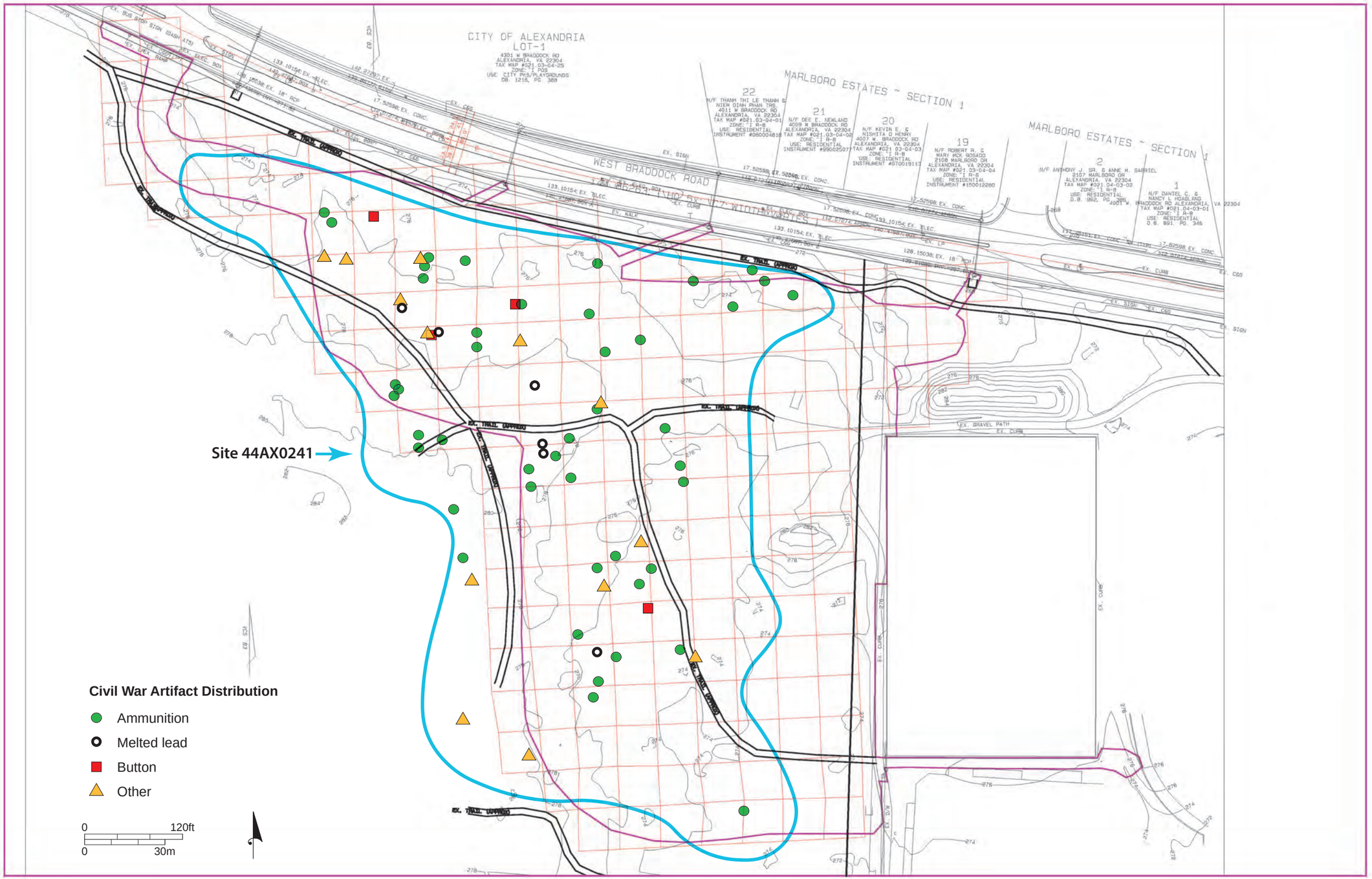


Figure 22. Civil War artifact distribution map.

potential. It is doubtful if additional archeological investigation in the form of hand excavation, mechanical stripping, metal detection, or geophysical testing would collect significant additional data.

There is a very low-density of Civil War material in MD Areas 46, 47 and 63 (Figures 7, 18, 19, and 22). This cluster consists of five discarded ammunition, two pieces of melted lead and one officers rank insignia. Identified ferrous signals are 7, 15 and 16. This location contains a large amount of modern litter and is disturbed by a trail to the north. This location could possibly be short-duration surface campsite or possibly an area of refuse disposal. The low density of ferrous signals is more likely related to modern refuse disposal and litter than an indication for a possible former structure; thus, there is no potential for a structure. The two pieces of melted lead may be an indication that a campfire had been made in the vicinity. This possible cluster of material has no additional research potential. It is doubtful if additional archeological investigation in the form of hand excavation, mechanical stripping, metal detection, or geophysical testing would collect significant additional data.

The northern part of the project area bounded by West Braddock Road in the north and a trail in the south contains a large amount of modern refuse and litter (Figures 7, 18, 19, and 22). Civil War artifacts do not appear to cluster on the east side of this area, but on the west half the low density of Civil War objects appears to fall on the higher elevations of the landform and may represent a surface camp. This includes MD Areas 2, 6, 9, 12-14, 26, and 107. The archaeological signature is that of a small short duration surface camp. The artifacts include buttons, discarded ammunition, a canteen spout, shoulder scale fragments, a knapsack stud, and two pieces of melted lead. Ferrous signals in each of these areas appear to be similar in range with the other MD Areas in this general area. However, in adjacent MD Areas where no Civil War material was recovered the number of ferrous objects was high (MD Areas 1, 7, 8, and 24 specifically). Additionally, cut nails were recovered in this area. Although there is a higher density of ferrous objects, some of which are cut nails, there is also a higher density of modern refuse and litter in this area. Adjacent MD Areas 11 and 12 are disturbed and contain large amounts of twentieth century refuse. Given that the Civil War objects, while showing clustering, are scattered over a wide area it is unlikely that a majority of the ferrous objects are related to the Civil War occupation and they more likely relate to later use of the property.

The comparison between clusters of Civil War objects and density of ferrous objects does not appear to provide definitive evidence for Civil War period structures within the project area. It is possible, but unlikely, that Civil War buildings were present.

Soldiers routinely were assigned policing and fatigue duty where they maintained the landscape and picked up refuse. At Fort C.F. Smith, in Arlington County, no Civil War material was recovered from known former structure locations and the archaeologists interpreted this as evidence of policing (Balicki 1995). However, unlike at Fort C.F. Smith, historic research indicates no buildings were located within the project area and the documented Civil War use of the area was only for a short-term camp. An examination of the density of ferrous signals across the site shows higher densities near to West Braddock Road, the maintenance yard, and the

existing trails (Figures 7 and 19). The highest density of ferrous signals is in MD Area 18 where 41 ferrous targets were marked. This location along with MD Areas 17, 22, 23, and 112 to the north appear to be made up of primarily twentieth-century refuse and is most-likely associated with the disturbance present just to the west of these squares. Modern refuse is present on the surface. MD Areas 7 and 8 had counts of 22 and 25 ferrous objects. These higher counts may be associated with the nearby Civil War objects and some targets in the vicinity were cut nails. However, presumably students from the High School had used this area as a gathering spot and an improvised shelter was present at the start of the project area. MD Areas 47 and 96 are adjacent to MD Area 46 which contains a cluster of Civil War artifacts. These squares have modern debris piles on them. Additionally, MD Area 49 and 88 have the highest density of ferrous objects on the southern part of the project area. These higher densities reflect modern trash discarded in these areas.

In conclusion, the metal detection identified at least three sparse low-density clusters of Civil War material that are interpreted as either the signature for short-duration surface camps or the locations where refuse was discarded. The distribution of ferrous objects did not result in the identification of high-density clusters that may have been former structure locations. This data with the results of the background research indicate that it is unlikely that during the Civil War buildings, huts, or tent platforms had been constructed in this area. Troops camped in the open field on the ground surface, if they camped here at all. The evidence suggests the Civil War-period occupations were limited to short duration camps by small numbers of troops as exemplified by the three-day camp of the 10th Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry. All evidence suggests that Hooff kept this area as agricultural fields and pasture and that they did not erect buildings. Consequently, it is highly probable that the majority of the ferrous signals recorded are the result of refuse disposal by the farmstead occupants in their fields before and after the war, and by expedient refuse disposal and littering in the twentieth century.

4.3 RESULTS OF THE SHOVEL TEST SURVEY

The survey consisted of the excavation of 120 STs, including 109 STs excavated at 50-ft intervals and 11 radials STs (Figure 23). The STs followed the 50-by-50-ft MD Area grid that was laid in for the metal detector survey. Soils encountered in the STs varied but mainly consisted of a developing A or O/A horizon over an Ap horizon over the B horizon (Figure 24). In a few instances, soils encountered in STs in the northwestern corner, the northeastern corner, and along the trails consisted of one or more fill deposits either covering a buried Ap horizon and B horizon or were directly over the B horizon (Figure 24). This fill represents ground disturbing activities and disposal of landscape debris. Modern trash, such as tin cans, modern plastics, modern glass bottles, and junk metal, was scattered throughout the survey area but concentrated more heavily along West Braddock Road, the extant athletic fields, and along the walking trails. The modern trash was discarded in the field. Twenty artifacts were recovered from 12 STs (Figure 23). Figure 25 displays the locations of positive STs along with the MD hit locations.

4.4 SUPPLEMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

Alexandria Archaeology reviewed the draft report of the investigations and did not agree with Commonwealth's preliminary conclusions that no additional investigations were warranted.

Alexandria Archaeology required additional supplemental investigations in the form of radial shovel testing and test unit excavations in order to provide additional data to evaluate the significance of the archaeological site. It was determined that 12 test units (TUs), at locations agreed upon between Commonwealth and Alexandria Archaeology, would be needed to conclusively determine if significant archaeological resources were present.

The fieldwork for the supplemental investigation included the excavation of 32 radial STs at 25-ft intervals and 12 TUs positioned to test areas that had some potential artifact clustering (Figure 23). The testing resulted in no additional positive STs. Soil profiles were similar to that encountered during the initial shovel test survey. A typical soil profile consisted of a developing A or O/A horizon over an Ap horizon over the B horizon. The results from metallic and shovel test surveys were used define a site boundary (Figure 24).

Test Units 1-3 were placed in Grid Squares 59, 60 and 68 to investigate a sparse scatter of Civil War period artifacts found during metal detection and early-to-mid nineteenth century artifacts recovered during shovel testing (Figures 7 and 23). Test Units 4 and 5 were placed in Grid Squares 46 and 63 to investigate the sparse scatter of Civil War artifacts recovered in the vicinity. Test Unit 6 was placed in Grid Square 120 to investigate the location of where early-to-mid nineteenth century artifacts were recovered during shovel testing. Test Unit 7 was placed in Grid Square 23 to investigate the sparse scatter of Civil War artifacts recovered in the vicinity. Test Units 8-11 were placed in Grid Squares 59, 60 and 68 to investigate a sparse scatter of Civil War period artifacts found during metal detection and early-to-mid nineteenth century artifacts recovered during shovel testing. This location has been disturbed by the extant trail system and dumping of modern material on the surface. The disturbed areas were avoided. Test Unit 12 was placed in Grid Square 21 to investigate a sparse scatter of Civil War artifacts identified in the vicinity. This location contains a large amount of twentieth century trash and there is adjacent evidence that the ground surface has been modified.

In general, all TUs encountered similar stratigraphy consisting of a developing A or O/A horizon over an Ap horizon covering the B horizon. Further, artifact recovery was low in all TUs with artifacts restricted to the A and Ap horizons (Figure 26).

Ninety-eight (98) artifacts were recovered from the 12 TUs. Eleven (11) pieces of modern trash (pull tab, plastic fragments, plastic pencil fragments) were recovered. Seven (7) quartz and one quartzite flake were recovered confirming a low-artifact-density prehistoric component. Architectural objects included 2 brick fragments, 11 window glass fragments, and one cut, one wire, and 8 unidentified nails. Four (4) pieces of coal were also recovered.

Thirty-five (35) ceramic sherds were found. Sixteen (16) are burned. Ceramics recovered include 8 pearlware, 8 whiteware, 2 yellowware, 2 domestic grey stoneware, one buff-bodied earthenware, and 14 unidentified sherds.

Sixteen (16) glass bottle fragment were found. These include 3 amber machine-made fragments and 7 aqua, one olive green, 3 amber, 3 clear, one amethyst, and one bright green unidentified fragments.

TUs 1 through 6 were excavated in the southern half of the project area to target two areas of artifact clustering (Figures 7 and 23). One area of artifact clustering was identified during the metal detection and shovel test surveys and the other artifact cluster was identified during the TU survey. TUs 1 through 5 were concentrated in the central portion of the project area. Test unit 6 was located on the eastern boundary of the project area. Typical soil profiles consisted of an A horizon over a plow zone over a B horizon or subsoil. TUs 7 through 11 were located in the northern half of the project area. The TUs were orientated to target an artifact cluster identified during the metal detection and the shovel test survey. Typical soil profiles consisted of an A horizon over a plow zone over a B horizon or subsoil. TU 12 was the most northern unit and is located in the northwest quarter of the project area. This TU was positioned to test a disturbed area. The soil profile for TU 12 was an A horizon over a fill layer over the B horizon or subsoil. It was noted that the fill layer uncovered in TU 12 was softer and not as compacted as the plow zone found in the other TU's.

Ninety-eight artifacts were recovered, 56 were recovered from the plow zone. Plow zone artifacts included, 35 ceramic pieces, 16 unidentified and machine-made bottle fragments, one was a piece of weathered bone fragment, and three were modern artifacts (a pull tab and two pieces of a food wrapper). The bone fragment had not been butchered and was probably natural. In comparison, the A horizon contained 17 artifacts with 10 items consisting of plastic material. Modern plastics were found mixed with historic artifacts within the plow zone indicating modern disturbance. Of the 35 pieces of ceramic recovered, 16 of them had evidence of burning.

The project area has a small prehistoric component. Seven small prehistoric quartz flakes and one quartzite flake with cortex were recovered during test unit excavation. Three of the flakes and the quartzite flake with cortex were recovered from the A horizon and three of the flakes were recovered from the plow zone. The presence of prehistoric artifacts indicate that Native Americans were in the area, but the date of Native American occupation is undetermined due to the lack of diagnostic prehistoric artifacts.

4.5 MATERIAL CULTURE

The project area contains several components including a prehistoric component of unknown age, use as an agricultural field by the Hooff or his tenants both prior to and after the Civil War, Civil War camp and other activities, and expedient refuse disposal in the twentieth century. Metal detection and shovel testing provide different sets of information and are complementing collection strategies where there is a high probability for military sites (battlefields, fortifications and encampments). It has been clearly demonstrated that shovel testing alone has almost no chance of locating and generating data to investigate military sites. Conversely, metal detection provides poor data, if any, on prehistoric use of a location and almost no information on non-metallic artifacts. This typical situation is repeated by the surveys in the project area. The metal

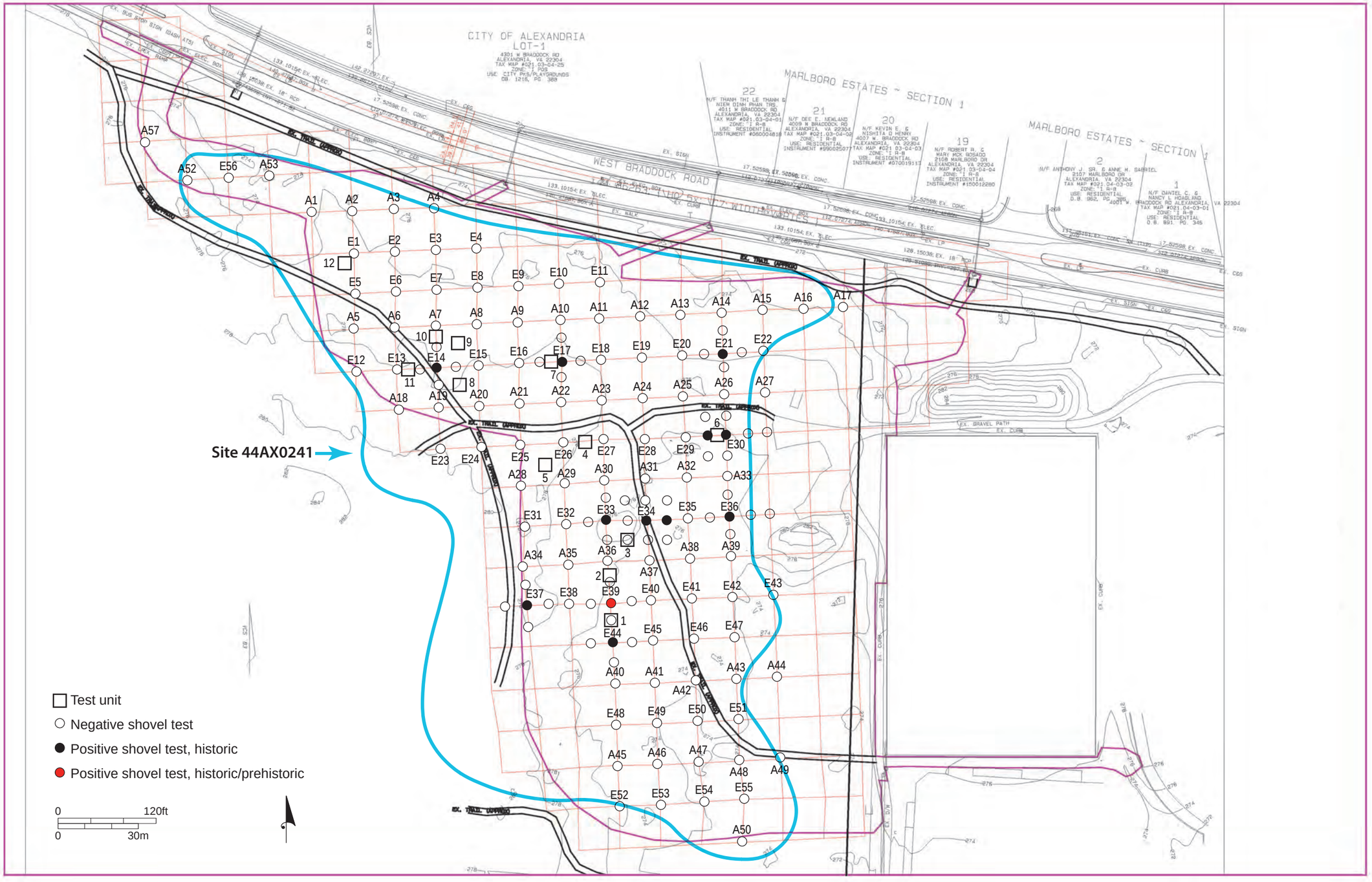


Figure 23. Shovel test map and test unit locations.

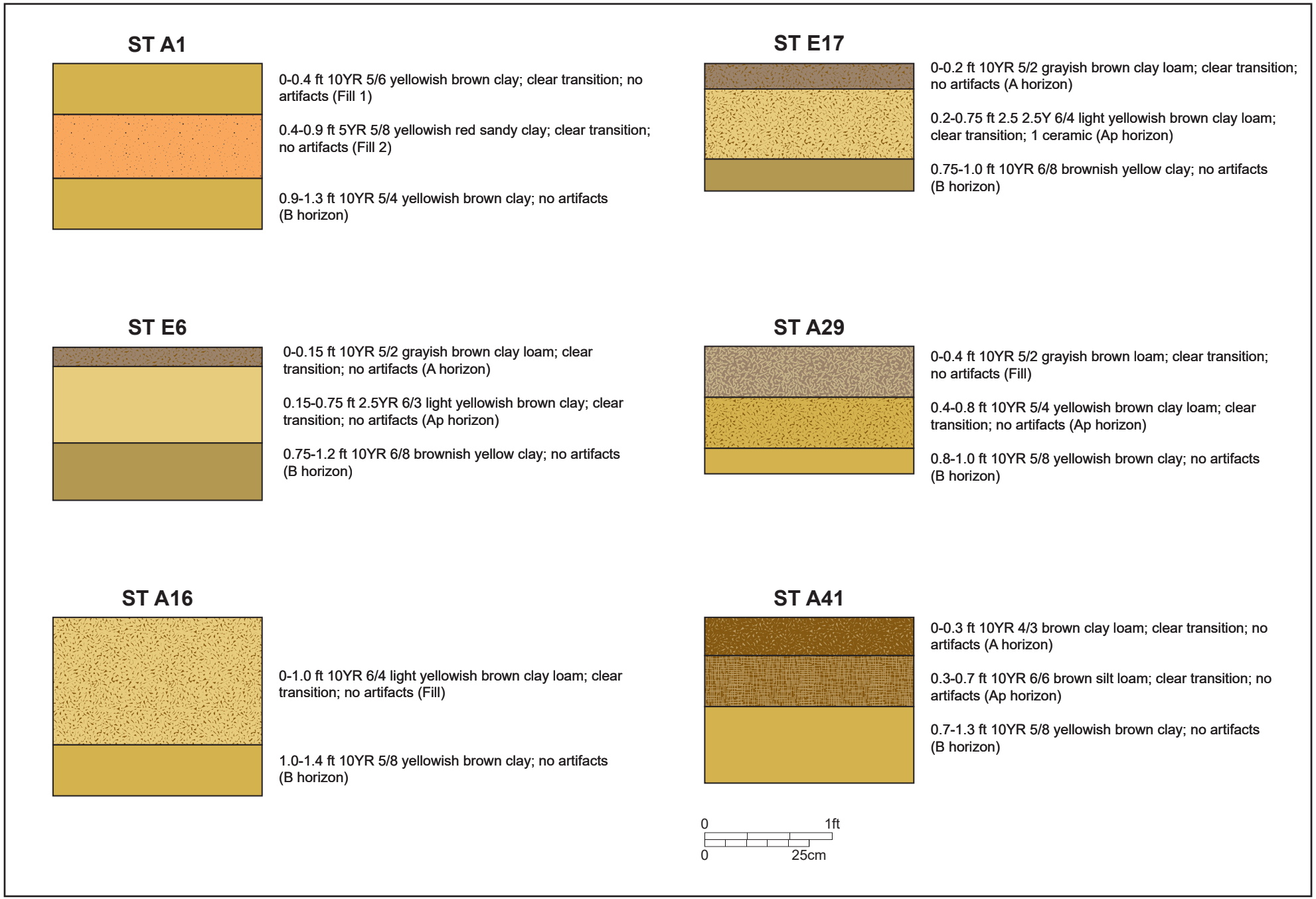


Figure 24. Representative shovel test profiles.

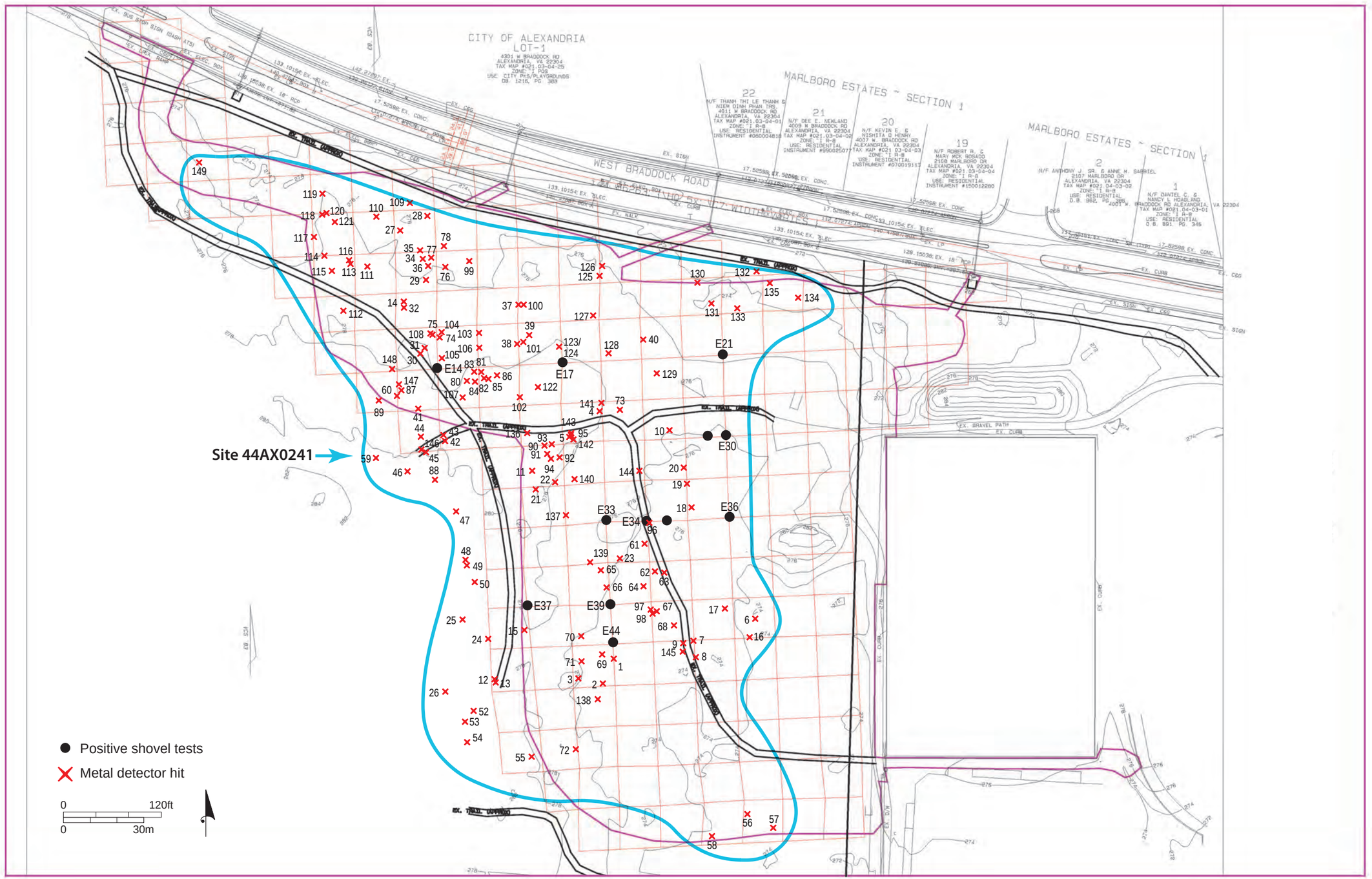
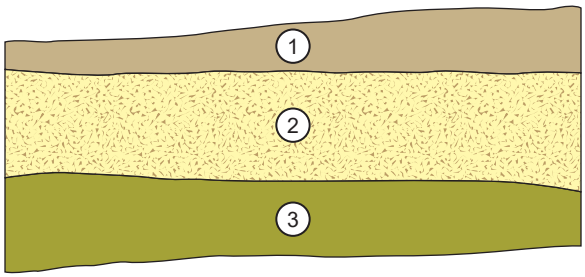


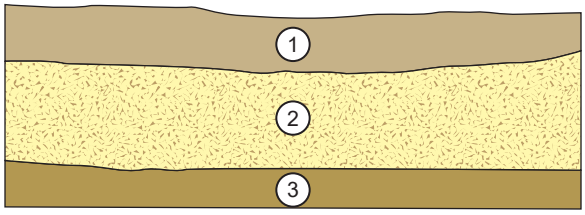
Figure 25. Metal Detector hits, positive shovel tests, and site boundary.

TU 1
North Wall



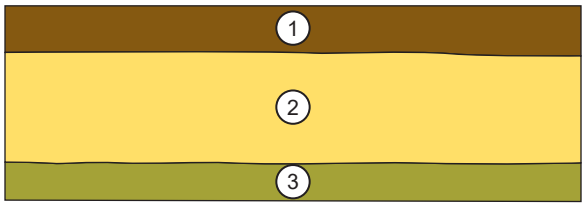
Strat 1: 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray silt loam; clear transition; one piece of ceramic, one piece of glass (A horizon)
Strat 2: 2.5YR 8/4 pale yellow silt loam mottled with 2.5YR 7/6 yellow silt loam; clear transition; five pieces of ceramic, one piece of glass, one piece of brick, and one nail (Ap horizon)
Strat 3: 2.5Y 6/8 olive yellow compact silt loam; no artifacts (B horizon)

TU 7
North Wall



Strat 1: 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray silt loam; clear transition; no artifacts (A horizon)
Strat 2: 2.5Y 8/4 pale yellow silt loam mottled with 2.5Y 7/6 yellow silt loam; clear transition; two pieces of ceramic, one flake (Ap horizon)
Strat 3: 10YR 6/8 brownish yellow silt loam; no artifacts (B horizon)

TU 12
North Wall



Strat 1: 10YR 5/3 brown silt loam; clear transition; no artifacts (A horizon)
Strat 2: 2.5Y 7/6 yellow silt loam; abrupt transition; no artifacts (Fill)
Strat 3: 2.5Y 6/8 olive yellow silt loam; no artifacts (B horizon)

Figure 26. Representative test unit profiles.

detector survey is skewed toward metallic objects. Shovel testing provided almost all the information on the prehistoric occupation and ceramics possibly associated with the nearby farmstead.

PREHISTORIC COMPONENT

Ten prehistoric artifacts were recovered altogether from the different investigations. Two prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the metal detector and shovel test surveys. One is a quartz flake found on the ground surface and recorded at MD Area 123. The second was a possible quartz core from ST E39. Eight prehistoric artifacts were recovered during test unit excavation. Seven small prehistoric quartz flakes and one quartzite flake with cortex were recovered during test unit excavation. These objects are considered isolates and indicate Native Americans infrequently used this area as part of their seasonal forging pattern.

CIVIL WAR ASSEMBLAGE

The 73 item Civil War artifact assemblage consists of discarded ammunition, clothing artifacts, accouterments, melted lead, and a small number of other items (Figure 22). Discarded ammunition, at 67.65 percent (n=46) makes up the majority of the assemblage. Within ammunition, Minié balls contribute 41.18 percent (n=28) and round balls 20.59 percent (n=14) of the overall Civil War assemblage. The following artifact discussion is included to provide a background for some of the artifact types.

AMMUNITION

Discarded ammunition is common on Civil War campsites. The majority of the ammunition from the project area appear to have been either intentionally or unintentionally discarded as opposed to being fired. The majority of the ammunition is .577/.58 caliber Minié balls (60.87 percent), followed by lead balls (30.43 percent) (Figure 25; Table 3). Other ammunition types include one Williams (Type II) Cleaner bullet, and .44, .36 and .32 caliber revolver bullets. It appears that two of the round balls and four of the Minié balls had been fired. One Minié ball is melted. Only the Williams (Type II) Cleaner carries evidence of being extracted from a gun barrel. Additionally, one pre-Civil War .58 caliber Enfield was found (MD 28). This is an early type Enfield that was made using lead formed around an iron slug. This was the first type of bullet that used the iron plug, but it was replaced with a wood one in 1859 (Douglas Scott, personal communication).

Table 3. Ammunition.

Artifact Type	Percentage	Count
Minié Ball	60.87	28
Pistol Bullet	6.52	3
Williams Cleaner (Type II)	2.17	1
Lead Ball	30.43	14
Total:	100.00	46

The Minié balls (.577/.58 caliber projectiles) found at the site were used in rifle muskets. The rifle musket is a shoulder arm approximately 56 inches long, muzzle-loaded, and primed by a percussion-cap (Coates and Thomas 1990:83; Legg and Smith 1989:111-112). The rifle musket was highly accurate due to a manufacturing process whereby evenly spaced spiral grooves were cut into the barrel bore. When fired, the grooves would cause the projectile to spin, resulting in a truer flight to the target. The Civil War and the decade preceding it saw the development, use, and eventual abandonment of the rifle musket.

A large variety of rifled muskets were used during the Civil War however, two types of rifle muskets were issued in greater numbers than any other. The United States Model 1855/1861 .58 caliber rifle musket and the British Model 1853 .577 caliber Enfield rifle musket were the most common shoulder arms used during the war. The Model 1855 rifle musket was manufactured at the Federal armories at Harpers Ferry, Virginia (later West Virginia), and Springfield, Massachusetts. In 1861, the Confederates captured the Harpers Ferry armory and transported the arms-making machinery to Confederate armories in the south. Meanwhile, at the Federal armory in Springfield, Massachusetts, refinements made to the Model 1855 primer apparatus resulted in the Model 1861. From adoption until 1865, the Springfield armory and 20 government subcontractors produced over 700,000 Model 1861 rifle muskets (Coates and Thomas 1990:14-18).

Both the North and the South were active importers of firearms during the Civil War. Arms dealers in Great Britain were principal players in the arms trade; they supplied an estimated 900,000 pattern 1853 Enfield .577 caliber rifle muskets to the combatants (Coates and Thomas 1990:19). The arms were copies of the standard issue English infantry weapon; however, independent arms manufacturers supplied the Enfield rifles exported to North America. The Enfield Model 1853 was preferred, because the gun used the same ammunition as the American made .58-caliber rifle musket. The slight difference in bore diameters of each weapon, less than .003 caliber, was not considered a hindrance for use in either the United States Model 1855/1865 or the Model 1853 Enfield. United States ammunition manufacturers produced .577 cartridges which were usable in either weapon. The Confederate states either imported European-made Enfield cartridges or produced copies of Enfield cartridges on their own (Thomas 1981:39).

Concomitant with the development of the rifle-musket were advances in the projectiles shot from them. In order for the projectile to fly true, there could be no windage (space between the bullet and the inner barrel wall) within the gun. If the projectile does not fit into the bore tightly, the bullet, when fired, will move through the bore unevenly, resulting in an inaccurate flight toward the target. The fundamental problem facing gun manufactures and the makers of ammunition was assuring the placement of the projectile in a muzzle-loading gun. Not only did the cartridge containing the projectile have to be inserted into the gun quickly and easily, but the placement had to be tight. Ballistic research during the first half of the nineteenth century resulted in the development of numerous different methods and projectile types to address the above problem (Lewis 1956; Thomas 1981).

In 1849, French military officer Captain Claude Minië developed a cylindro-conical (i.e., cylinder topped by a cone) projectile having three grease grooves around the body and an iron plug inserted into the projectile's base (Thomas 1981:4). The windage allowed the bullet to be loaded into the gun, but when fired the iron plug was driven into the bullet, thus expanding it to tightly fit the rifling. Refinements in the design led to the dropping of the iron plug when it was realized that a cone shaped hollow cavity in the projectile's base would create the same expansion of the projectile when fired. Upon firing, the hollow basal cavity would expand the projectile into the rifling, eliminating windage. The resulting projectile form is the classic Minië ball, probably the most common artifact of the Civil War (Figure 27). The projectiles were rolled in paper cartridges with their powder charge and packaged for distribution (Lewis 1956:200, [plates 45 and 46]). Included within the ammunition packages were percussion caps.

Packages of ammunition contained 10 rounds. Until 1864, Federal-made packages included one or more Williams Type bullets (Lewis 1956:125, 200). Initially, the ratio was 1 to 9, but by 1863 it had increased to 3 to 7 (Thomas 1981:16). Three types of Williams bullets exist. Type I was introduced in May 1861, Type II was at the arsenals by May 1862, and Type III in April 1863 (Thomas 1997:217-228). The Williams bullets functioned to remove powder residuals from the rifle bore before the gun became fouled (Thomas 1981:16 and 18). Tests indicated that the Williams bullets were efficient in keeping the bore clean and were as accurate as the standard issue .577/.58 projectile (Lewis 1956:125). Williams Type I bullets were cast from the base. The base had a projecting pin onto which a zinc disk was attached. Williams Type II and III bullets were designed in three parts: body, zinc washer, and disk/plug. The base of the bullet had a hole into which was inserted a lead disk/plug. The zinc washer was held to the base by the disk/plug. Typically, the zinc washers do not survive in the archeological record. The plug was made from one-part antimony and nine parts lead, making it harder than the bullet (Thomas 1997:217). Upon firing, the disk/plug would force the expansion of the zinc washer, in effect scouring out the rifle barrel.

The paper used as wrapper for cartridges containing Williams bullets was sometimes died red or blue in order to make the "cleaners" more readily identifiable (Lewis 1956: 125, 200, and 221). Apparently, the Williams bullets were not liked by the Federal troops, who believed that these bullets damaged the gun bore, disregarding ballistic tests which proved the contrary (Lewis 1956:125 and 200). In September 1864, orders were given that discontinued the inclusion of Williams bullets in packages of cartridges, although those bullets already made into cartridges would be issued (Lewis 1956:200).

One Williams Type II was recovered from the project area (Figure 27). It shows marking characteristic of having been loaded into a rifle and then extracted using a gun tool commonly referred to as a "worm."

The round balls recovered indicates that some troops were armed with smooth-bore muskets (Figure 27). The caliber of the round balls included .54 (n=1), .57/58 (n=6), and .64/65 (n=4) calibers. Lewis (1956:124) presents 1861 Ordnance Department information indicating that Model 1842 Muskets used .655-caliber ammunition. The use of a ball of a smaller caliber than

the bore was needed because the ball was wrapped in a cloth to facilitate loading and to reduce windage when the gun was fired. Because of these factors, smooth bore muskets were not accurate.

The Model 1842 musket, produced at the Springfield, Massachusetts, and Harpers Ferry, Virginia, armories, was the standard gun used by the military between 1844 and 1855 and was the first to use a percussion cap system. A large number were kept by state militia units (Coates and Thomas 1990:10). Although these weapons were common throughout the war, they saw extensive use in 1861 and 1862 (Coates and Thomas 1990:10).

The distribution of ammunition across the project area shows no patterning or clustering (Figure 28). Clearly, soldiers were not discarding the entire contents of their cartridge boxes or whole packages of cartridges. Rather the distribution appears to be casual discard of one cartridge at a time. The exception is in MD Area 14 where three Minié balls were recovered in close proximity to each other.

CLOTHING

Clothing artifacts were recovered (Figures 29-31). Uniform parts which have the potential to be preserved in the archeological record include buttons, shoulder scale parts, fasteners, and insignia. Buttons have been divided into military and civilian types. Buttons grouped into the civilian category are any button not issued on a uniform or displaying military or governmental insignia (for example, porcelain and brass undergarment buttons). The following discussion relies heavily on a summary of United States Army regular issue uniforms presented by Legg and Smith (1989:100-108) and the Smithsonian Institution (1961).

All the buttons recovered from the site are fragile and preservation is poor. This poor state of preservation probably reflects localized soil conditions. Civil War period uniforms display a wide range of button varieties, especially at the outset of the war when personal and state militia uniforms were used. However, during the Civil War the United States Army uniform, for most enlisted men, consisted of three main components: a dark blue dress coat, flannel sack coat (fatigue coat), and sky-blue wool trousers (Legg and Smith 1989). The uniforms were fastened with government issued buttons. Legg and Smith (1989:100) indicate that an infantry dress coat, fully accessorized, has the potential of contributing eleven large buttons, six small buttons, a hook and eye set, and two sets of shoulder scale attachments into the archeological record. The fatigue coat was fastened with four large buttons and had no other accessories (Smithsonian Institution 1961). Officers displayed more variety in uniforms than did the enlisted men. Field-grade officers wore double-breasted coats fastened in the front by two rows of eight or nine large buttons (Legg and Smith 1989:100). Trousers had nine buttons, four buttons for attaching suspenders and five four-hole metal buttons to close the fly (Legg and Smith 1989:100). Trouser buttons carried no insignia.

Figure 27. Selected Ammunition. (a) .65 caliber round ball [MD 134]; (b) .58 caliber round ball [MD 4]; (c) .57 caliber Minié ball [MD 47]; (d) .57 caliber Minié ball [MD 42]; (e) .57 caliber Williams Type II cleaner, showing extraction marks [MD 62].

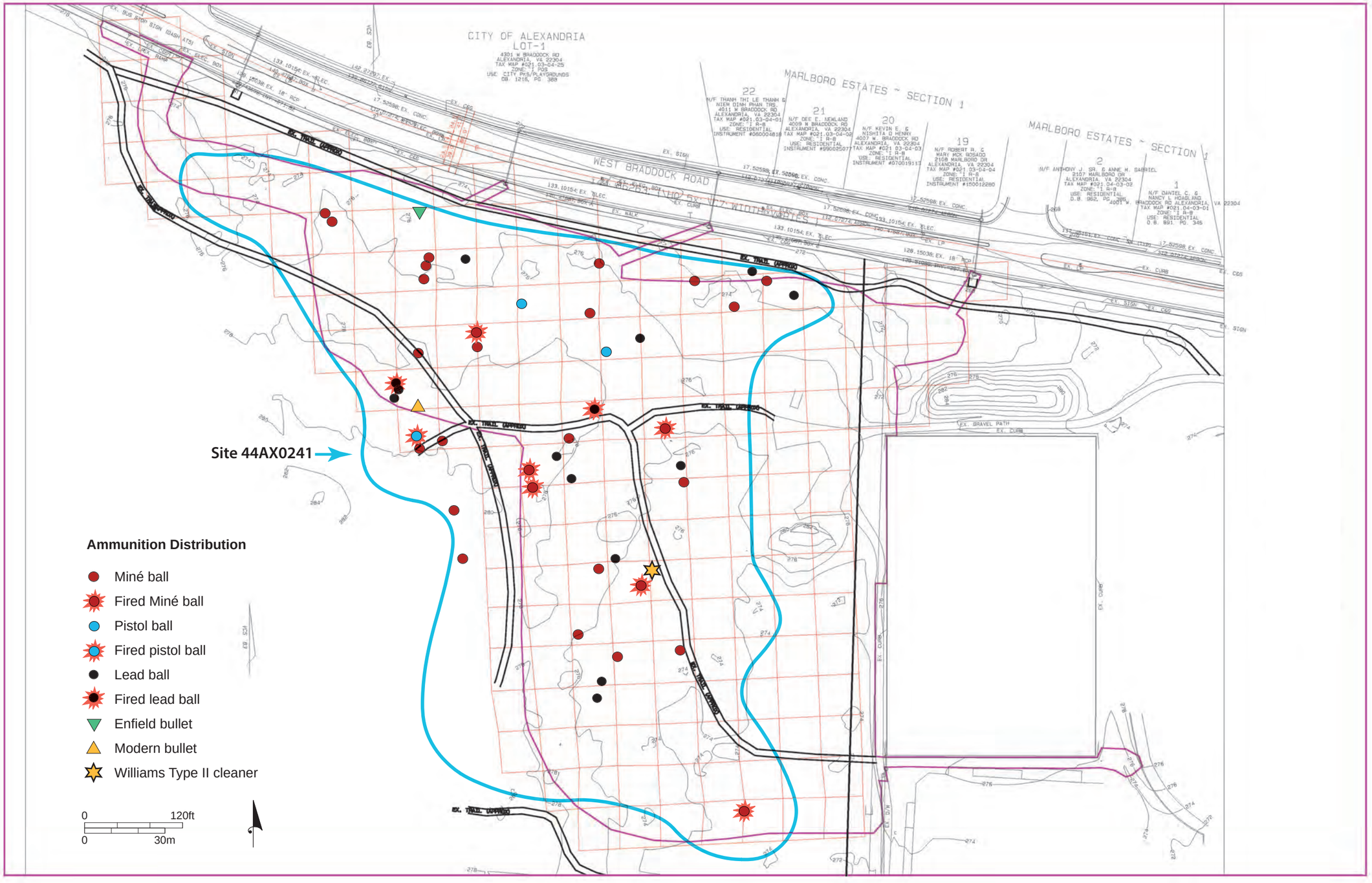


Figure 28. Ammunition distribution map.

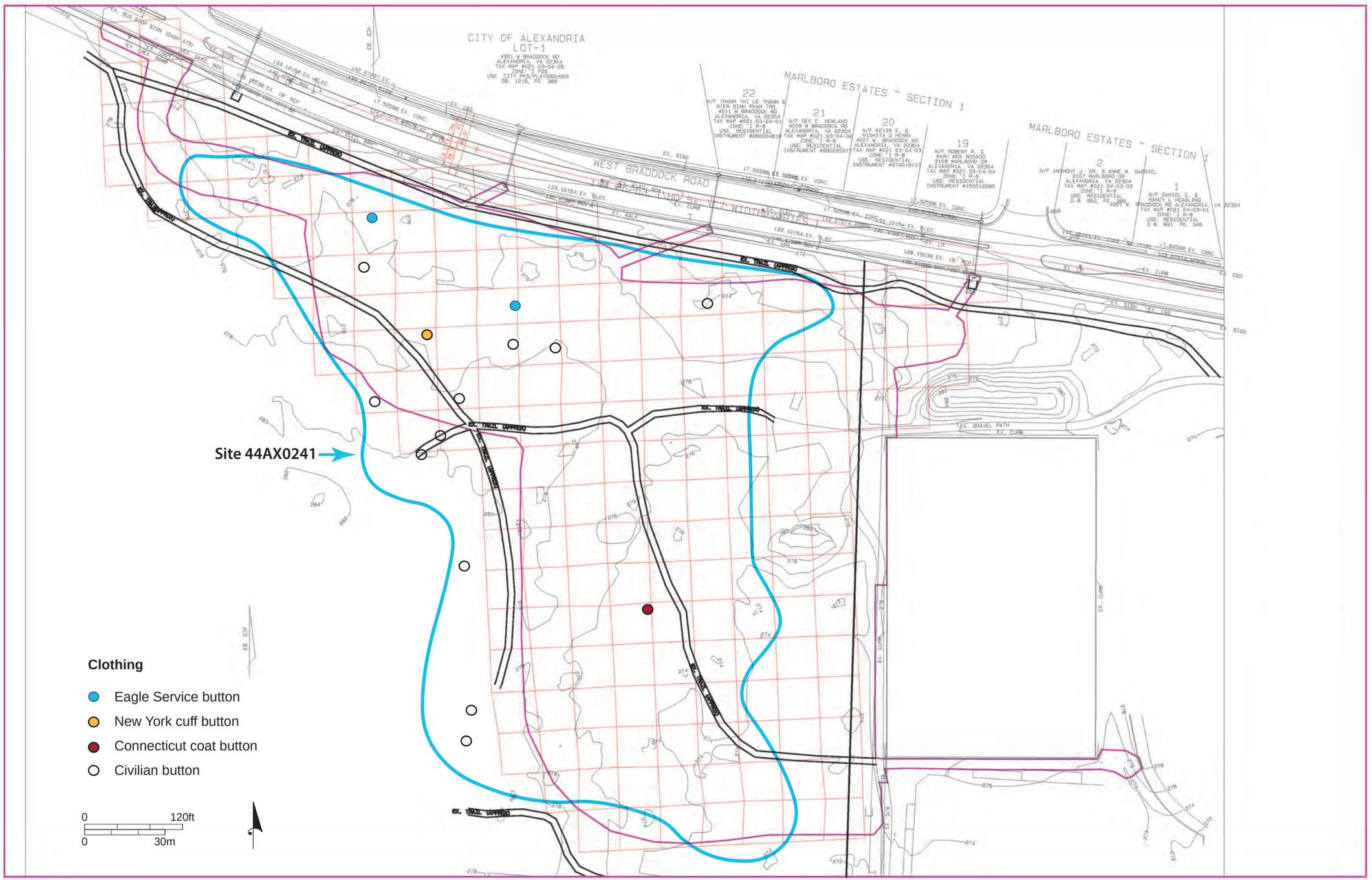


Figure 29. Clothing distribution map.

Figure 30. Selected Buttons. (a) Flat button marked "STANDARD COLOUR / TREBLE GILD" [MD 49]; (b) Flat with loop shank [MD 107]; (c) Brass button [MD 131]; (d) Flat brass button [MD 89]; (e) Eagle general service button, one piece construction with loop shank [MD 37]; (f) Eagle general service button [MD 110]; (g) Brass 3-piece loop shank Connecticut coat button [MD 97]; (h) 3-Piece brass NY cuff button, broken [MD 75].

Figure 31. Selected Uniform Artifacts. (a) US belt plate [MD 66]; (b) Shoulder scale fragment [MD 108/1]; (c) Shoulder scale fragment [MD 116]; (d) Officers rank insignia [MD 143] (e) Shoulder scale fragment [MD 53].

At the site clothing artifacts included 14 buttons and button fragments (Table 4 and Figure 30). The majority of the buttons (11) were non-military. Ten (10) were pre-war manufacture flat buttons and one (1) is an iron button with a blue glass decoration probably dating to the twentieth century. The four (4) military buttons included two (2) General Services Eagle coat buttons, one New York state militia cuff or kepi hat button, and one (1) Connecticut militia coat button. The larger buttons functioned to fasten the front of a coat. The smaller buttons would have adorned uniform sleeves or forager (kepi) caps. Two small buttons attached the cap chin strap to the cap.

Table 4. Buttons.

Artifact Description	Metal Detector Hit(s)	Count
Flat brass button	38, 45, 52, 54, 89, 124, 131	7
Flat brass button with loop shank	107	1
3-piece loop-shank brass button	43	1
Flat brass button with "STANDARD COLOUR/ TREBLE GILD"	49	1
Composite iron and glass button	111	1
Eagle general service metal button, one-piece construction with loop shank	37	1
3-piece brass NY cuff button, broken	75	1
Brass 3-piece loop shank Connecticut coat button	97	1
Possible Eagle metal button, front obscured	110	1
	Total:	**15**

Prior to the Civil War, the United States had a small Federal Army supplemented by a militia system. This army was primarily assigned to coastal defenses and the frontier fighting Native Americans. President Lincoln's call for loyal governors to raise state troops resulted in many locally and privately formed militias becoming state recognized militias. Usually, states recruited whole organizations such as political clubs, local groups, or ethnic organizations. The militia system was strong prior to the war and the Federal government was able to raise a large fighting force, because organized volunteer companies were already in existence. As early as December 1861, the Federal government was taking control of the militia system by replacing state officials and assuming responsibility for recruiting (Weigley 1984:206). As the war dragged on, the number of volunteers declined, reducing the viability of the militia system. Additionally, the officer corps changed from one in which officers were appointees to a system that emphasized success in battle. By the summer of 1862, not enough troops could be raised through the militia system and the Federal government instituted a partial military draft in states not meeting their enlistment quota. A nation-wide draft was instituted in 1863.

Initially, states assumed the responsibility of outfitting state militia troops. Consequently, early in the war there was variation in uniforms. One manifestation of the militia system was the use of specific state insignia on uniforms and accoutrements. As the war progressed and the military infrastructure of the Federal government grew, the trappings and symbols of the army changed to a predominance of Federal insignia over State insignia. This change also reflects changes in

procurement strategies. Two types of state buttons (Connecticut and New York) were found. The Connecticut button is decorated with a motif containing grapevines (Figure 30). The grapevines "…symbolize the community of Puritan believers transported from the old world and planted in the fertile ground of America" (Tice 1997:254). In addition to the grapevines, the Connecticut button has an oval surrounding the vines. Within the edge of the oval is inscribed Connecticut and the state motto, *Qui Transtulit Sustinet*, (He who is transplanted continues to sustain).

The New York button has an eagle sitting on a New York military shield surrounded by an arc of 13 stars above the word "Excelsior" (Figure 30). The New York military shield shows the state coat of arms (a river and mountains in front of a rising sun) on the left of the shield and the United States flag on the right-hand side. This shield design symbolically shows the dual allegiance of the states militia (Tice 1997:371).

Two United States Army General Service buttons were also recovered (Figure 30). General Service buttons depict an eagle with arrows and an olive branch in its talons. Across the eagle's breast is a shield, depicting a United States flag design. General Service buttons, of the type recovered, were standard issue on Federal uniforms from 1851 to ca. 1875 (Wyckoff 1984:88-91). Beginning in 1854 and continuing to 1875 general service buttons displaying service branch initials within the shield (e.g. A= artillery, I= infantry, C= cavalry, R= riflemen, etc.) were issued only to officers (Albert 1976:38-41). The majority of soldiers, enlisted men, wore general service buttons which carried no branch of service designations. Both general service buttons recovered lacked service branch designations.

Between 12 August 1861 and the Spring of 1864, elements of the 1st Connecticut Artillery were stationed in and near Fort Ward (Abbot 1892:2). Their headquarters and presumably camp were located at C.M. Lee's house, which was located in the vicinity of the intersection of present-day Route 7 and West Braddock Road. While assigned to the fort the 1st Connecticut spent their time drilling, on fatigue duty, and small arms target practice. This regiment is the only known regiment to occupy the fort, thus, it is possible that the Connecticut button belonged to one of its members.

The 11 non-military buttons may have been deposited on the site in a variety of ways and probably reflects loss by enslaved African Americans working Ramsey and Hooff's fields prior to the war, civilians visiting Fort Ward and the troops stationed there, personal clothing of the 10th Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry and other troops, enslaved African Americans or Freedmen working for the soldiers, camp followers, and less likely, but worth consideration, contrabands assigned to work duties at Fort Ward. The reason it is unlikely that there was a contraband worker presence within the project area is the fact that the known uses of the project area can account for the presence of non-military buttons.

Nine shoulder scale fragments and one rank insignia were recovered (Figure 31 and Table 5). Shoulder scales were unlike epaulettes in that they were not symbols of rank (Smithsonian Institution 1961:9 and 17). Shoulder scale fragments are common on early war sites as enlisted men were issued shoulder scales, which were intended to protect the shoulders from sword

blows. Shoulder scales were often discarded partially because they were fragile, ineffective and the shiny brass could be spotted more easily by the enemy (Crouch 1995:174). Uniforms fitted with shoulder scales had small brass strips and studs sewn into the shoulder pads. Three shoulder scale fragments were found at the site. One rectangular officers rank insignia was found. This stamped brass symbol would have adorned the shoulder of an officer's coat. Some were embroidered but often a stamped brass substitute was used when necessary. The rank insignia recovered is fairly plain but some examples can get quite detailed in their mimicking of embroidery.

ACCOUTERMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL WAR ARTIFACTS

A small number of objects related to soldier's gear were recovered. These objects include two canteen spouts, one brass knapsack stud, and six pieces of melted lead (Table 5, Figures 32 and 33). One canteen spout (MD 14) is from a standard issue Civil War canteen and the second is a drinking tube from a French Pattern 1858 canteen (O'Donnell 2008:216).

Table 5. Accoutrement items.

Artifact Description	Metal Detector Hit(s)	Count
Gun Lock	61	1
Folding Gun Tool	101	1
Brass Knapsack Stud	34	1
Canteen Spout	14, 55	2
Brass Fragment of U.S. Belt Plate	50	1
U.S. Waist Belt Plate	66	1
Officer's Rank Insignia	143	1
Shoulder Scale Fragment	8, 53, 58, 63, 108, 113, 114, 116, 141	9
	Total:	**17**

Six pieces of melted lead were recovered. Additionally, one Minié ball is partially melted. For this discussion it is assumed that all six pieces of melted lead date to the Civil War occupation. This association is not certain due to the high amount of post-war refuse and litter. Melted lead is common on Civil War campsites. In most cases, the majority of this lead is not, as commonly interpreted, from the manufacture of bullets. Rather, melted lead reflects the discard of wet and damaged ammunition, use of cartridges to start fires and soldiers making things out of lead. Melted lead provides evidence that soldiers were making fires other than cook fires and provides evidence for the location of fires (Balicki et al 2007; Holland et al 2010b). A general, absence of melted lead suggests that either fires were not common, soldiers had no spare and damaged ammunition, or fires were restricted to kitchen areas. The depiction of the 10th Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry regiment in the project area or vicinity (Figure 12) shows that camp kitchens were placed at the end of company streets. Within the project area the dearth of melted lead is likely an indication this area was not extensively used for camping.

CERAMIC ARTIFACTS

No ceramic artifacts were found during the metal detection. The shovel test survey and test unit excavation recovered 52 ceramic sherds (Table 6, Figures 23 and 34). Sixteen pearlware sherds were recovered. Nine pearlware sherds are undecorated, one is a plain molded sherd, and six are decorated. Decoration included blue transfer print, willow pattern, trailed slipped, and a rim sherds with a simple brown or black band. Eight of the whiteware sherds are plain and five are decorated. Decoration includes blue transfer print, willow pattern, blue shell-edged, and red and green bands. One Buff-bodied earthenware sherd, two yellowware sherds, and two domestic gray stoneware sherds were also recovered. Additionally, 17 sherds are unidentified. These included 16 sherds that had been burned. The start dates for these artifacts are between 1779 and 1830.

The most likely association for the ceramics is with the farmstead that was located to the east of the property, with the ceramics reflecting refuse disposal in adjacent fields. The ownership of the property between 1797 and 1842 is not well understood as the property went through a period of mottled ownership after Ramsey died and before Hooff purchased the property.

Table 6. Ceramic artifacts.

Provenience	Artifact Description	Date Range	Count
TU 9, Strat 2	Buff-Bodied Earthenware; Albany Slip	1805-1920	1
TU 2, Strat 2	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Blue Decorated Salt Glaze	n/a	1
TU 4, Strat 1	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Brown Salt Glaze	n/a	1
ST E36	Redware: Black Glaze	n/a	1
TU10, Strat 2	Pearlware; Blue Transfer Print	1783-1830	1
ST E14	Pearlware: Molded	1780-1830	1
ST E21	Pearlware: Painted Brown Band	1795-1820	1
ST E34	Pearlware: Trailed or Dot Dipped	1770-1830	1
TU 3, Strat 1	Pearlware; Underglaze Painted Chrome Colors	1830-1860	1
TU 3, Strat 1	Pearlware; Unidentified	1779-1830	1
ST E39	Pearlware: Willow Pattern Transfer Print	1795-1830	1
ST E17, ST E30, ST E34 E25, ST E44; TU 10, Strat 2; TU 5, Strat 2	Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830	9
TU 3, Strat 1; TU 9, Strat 1	Whiteware; Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915	2
ST E30 W25	Whiteware: Shell Edge	1810-1900	1
ST E33	Whiteware: Red and Green Bands	1830-2000	1
TU 9, Strat 2	Whiteware; Transfer Print, Willow Pattern	1820-2000	1
ST E37; TU 2, Strat 2; TU 6, Strat 1; TU 7, Strat 2; TU 8, Strat 2	Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000	8

Provenience	Artifact Description	Date Range	Count
TU 9, Strat 2	Buff-Bodied Earthenware; Albany Slip	1805-1920	1
TU 1, Strat 2; TU 8, Strat 2	Yellowware; Plain	1830-1930	2
ST E34; TU 1, Strat 1; TU 1, Strat 2; TU 2, Strat 2; TU 3, Strat 1; TU 5, Strat 2	Unidentified Ceramic: Burnt White Body	n/a	12
ST E34 E25	Unidentified Ceramic: Burnt Green Shell Edge	n/a	1
ST E44	Unidentified Ceramic; Dark Blue Transfer Print	n/a	1
TU 5, Strat 2; TU 11, Strat 2	Unidentified Ceramic; Indeterminate Ware	n/a	2
TU 1, Strat 2	Unidentified Ceramic; Transfer Print	n/a	1
		Total:	**52**

MISCELLANEOUS ARTIFACTS

The investigations recovered 127 artifacts from modern refuse deposits of which could not be definitively assigned to a known occupation of the property (Table 7). Many of these objects do not carry diagnostic traits allowing for them to be assigned to an occupation with any certainty. The architectural items may be associated with the nineteenth-century farmstead. The horse shoes, harness parts, and buckles also likely reflect agricultural practices. The bottle glass fragments, umbrella, lamp parts, toy gun, and produce license reflect the use of this area as a convenient expedient location to dump trash in the twentieth century. Of particular note is a produce license from the District of Columbia (Figure 35). The license reads "DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA / LICENSE / 317 / PRODUCE DEALER /[illegible].

Table 7. Miscellaneous artifacts.

Artifact Description	Artifact Location(s)	Count
1902 Indian Head Penny	86	1
Accessory, Umbrella Ring Part	3	1
Architectural; Unidentified Modern Material	102	5
Bottle Fragment; Amber	TU 5, Strat 1; TU 8, Strat 2	3
Bottle Fragment; Amethyst	TU 8, Strat 2	1
Bottle Fragment; Aqua	TU 6, Strat 1; TU 8, Strat 2; TU 9, Strat 2	7
Bottle Fragment; Bright Green	TU 9, Strat 2	1
Bottle Fragment; Clear	TU 2, Strat 2; TU 4, Strat 1	3
Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	ST E34 E25; TU 1, Strat 1	2
Brass Buckle Fragment	98	1
Brass Furniture Pull	26	1
Brass Key Fragment or Watch Part	13	1
Brass Can Key	112	1
Brick Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	TU 1, Strat 2; TU 3, Strat 1	2

Artifact Description	Artifact Location(s)	Count
Coal; Lump/Nugget	TU 4, Strat 2, TU 5, Strat 1; TU 9, Strat 2	4
Cooking Vessel; Unidentified Iron Fragment	76	1
Copper Band	115	1
Cut Common Nail; Complete and Fragments	6, 12, 79, 84, 93; TU 5, Strat 2	6
Embellished, Kerosene Lamp Hardware Fragment	149	1
Fastener; Spike	5, 7, 15, 33, 39, 57, 89, 71, 96, 98, 137	11
Faunal; Bone	TU 3, Strat 2	1
Hardware; Hinge	18	1
Harness Buckle	117	1
Horse Harness Ring	12	1
Horseshoe Fragment	9, 82, 109	3
Oval-Shaped Brass Fragment with Three Holes	125	1
Ox Shoe	16	1
Pull Tab	TU 4, Strat 2	1
Plastic; Food Wrapper	TU 5, Strat 1	2
Unidentified Plastic; Fragment	TU 2, Strat 1; TU 5, Strat 1	5
Small Copper Band	115	1
Table Fork with Twisted Tines	27	1
Toy Metal Gun	78	1
Unidentified Hardware; Copper Alloy/Brass Circular Fragment	139	1
Unidentified Hardware; Copper Alloy/Brass Possible Grommet	144	1
Unidentified Metal Object; Aluminum	144	1
Unidentified Metal Object; Brass/Copper Alloy	17, 24, 25, 46, 51, 67, 68, 81, 95, 113, 129	15
Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel	22, 73, 83, 85, 88	5
Unidentified Metal Object; Lead	32	1
Unidentified Metal Object; Produce license; "DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA / LICENSE / 317 / PRODUCE DEALER / [illegible]"	105	1
Unidentified Nail	31, 72, 74, 94, ST E37; TU 1, Strat 2; TU 3, Strat 1; TU 4, Strat 1; TU 5, Strat 1; TU 6, Strat 1	13
Window Glass	TU 1, Strat 2; TU 3, Strat 1; TU 8, Strats 1 and 2; TU 10, Strat 2	11
Wire Common Nail	TU 5, Strat 1	1

Artifact Description	Artifact Location(s)	Count
Writing, Plastic; Pen Clip	TU 5, Strat 1	3
	Total:	**127**

4.6 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The land-use history of the property shows that this location was agricultural fields beginning with the Ramsey tenure on the property (1749-1797) and continuing until it was reforested by the mid-twentieth century. The project area is located just east of the historic entrance to Fort Ward. In the Civil War the area would have been open agricultural fields. The military road that ran to the entrance of the fort was located in the vicinity of the west boundary of the project area. It is known that in June 1862 the 10th Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry camped for three days on or in the vicinity of the project area. This is the only documented use of the project area or near vicinity in the Civil War, although one account by a 10th Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry soldier indicates the 99th Pennsylvania regiment was present and the area around the fort had been used as a campground for soldiers preparing for the Spring 1862 Peninsula Campaign. In the twentieth century when agricultural use stopped, the area became a convenient expedient location to dump trash, an activity that continues to the present. The current owner, EHS established a maintenance yard on the northeast side of the project area which has disturbed the ground surface in this area. Further, the construction of trails has disturbed the area.

The sites location in proximity to Fort Ward and the historic account of one camp in the vicinity suggest that the project area has a high potential for containing Civil War archaeological resources. However, only 73 objects directly attributable to the Civil War were recovered. Further, the distribution of these objects across the landscape does not display the clustering commonly found at Civil War campsites.

It is unlikely that past relic hunting significantly removed objects from the project area. Several observations support this conclusion. Relic hunters who have searched the vicinity indicated that they could not relic hunt on Fort Ward, EHS, and the Virginia Theological Seminary. But, they reported finding large amounts of Civil War material when the neighborhood east of Fort Ward and north of the project area was developed in the 1970s (Balicki personal communication). This area contains Fort Ward Place, Ellicott Street, and Marlboro Drive. Further, the project area has been covered in dense secondary growth for decades and the location has copious amounts of modern trash. These factors are natural deterrents to those who have to search quickly before they are discovered.

The archaeological signature recorded in the project area is accurate and shows the location was not a main focus of Civil War activity. Spicer (1882:29) describes the location as an “ash heap.” The lack of camp related objects calls into question the accuracy of the depiction of the 10th Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry Camp. There is no reason to discount Greens letter to his parents locating the camp of the 10th Rhode Island approximately 165 yards from Fort Ward. This would place the camp in the project area. However, it is unlikely because of the short-duration (three days) occupation that the camp actually looked like the camp depicted in the

regimental history (Figure 12). If the relic hunter accounts are believed, then the camp may have been further to the north. However, the camp was only occupied for three days and the regiment did not dig in. The ammunition recovered consists mainly of Minié and round balls. While these are ubiquitous throughout the war, the absence of later ammunition types, with the exception of one Williams Type II cleaner, may suggest an early war occupation. Thus, given the nature of the 10th Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry camp, Greens letter, and the objects found, it is probable that the regiment camped in the agricultural fields that included what is now the project area. It should be noted that it is likely that the Hooff farmstead was taken over by the army. It is possible that the Civil War artifact distribution in the project area reflects the edge of a now destroyed camp that would have extended from the project area east through the disturbed maintenance yard and the extant athletic fields.

Compared to other archeologically investigated Civil War camps the artifact density identified in the project area is very low. Investigations beyond the initial metal detection and subsurface testing survey at 44AX195 encountered and investigated a well-preserved Civil War landscape containing an organized camp, identified as that of the 38th New York Infantry (Balicki et al 2005). At 44AX195, the artifact density was high, approximately 1 artifact every 171.5 (sqft). By comparison within the project area the density is one Civil War artifact every 83,490 sqft. Investigations of the plow zone at 44CU146 and 44CU149, Civil War bivouacs, showed artifact densities ranged from one artifact every 140 to 864 sqft (Holland et al. 2010b). This comparison shows that the relative intensity of the level of occupation of the project area and the activities that were taking place did not include activities that lead to the large-scale loss and discard of objects.

At both 44CU146 and 44CU149, a high percentage of the artifacts were melted lead. The lead was found in concentrations which were interpreted as identifiers of possible hearths. These concentrations allowed for the examination of intra-camp patterning. Since the soldiers had camped in agricultural fields and the sites were plowed after the war, no intact features were found. However, mechanical stripping and geophysical survey were able to obtain some information on camp layout based on remnant heat-signatures (thermal alteration) surviving in the subsoil. The near absence of melted lead at the project area probably reflects that fires were restricted to the kitchen area, precluding the need for company cook fires. Additionally, both Spicer (1882:29) and Green (1862) indicate the weather was hot so it was unlikely camp fires for warmth were made. Thus, there is a very low potential for discovering the remnant evidence of fires using the techniques employed at 44CU146 and 44CU149.

The reasons the project area may not have been extensively occupied during the Civil War may be understood by examining the location as it pertains to Fort Ward and with the larger placement of troops in this part of Alexandria. Figure 11 shows the entrance to Fort Ward and the military road that led to it, as well as, the Hooff farmstead. Fort Ward is one of the first forts built in defense of Washington, D.C. Construction on Fort Ward began on 1 September 1861 (Cooling and Owen 2010:39). At this time the advanced position of Confederate forces were approximately three miles west, in the vicinity of Bailey's Crossroads. There is some evidence that indicates that in the fall of 1861 troops were camping within the forts (Sonderman 2001).

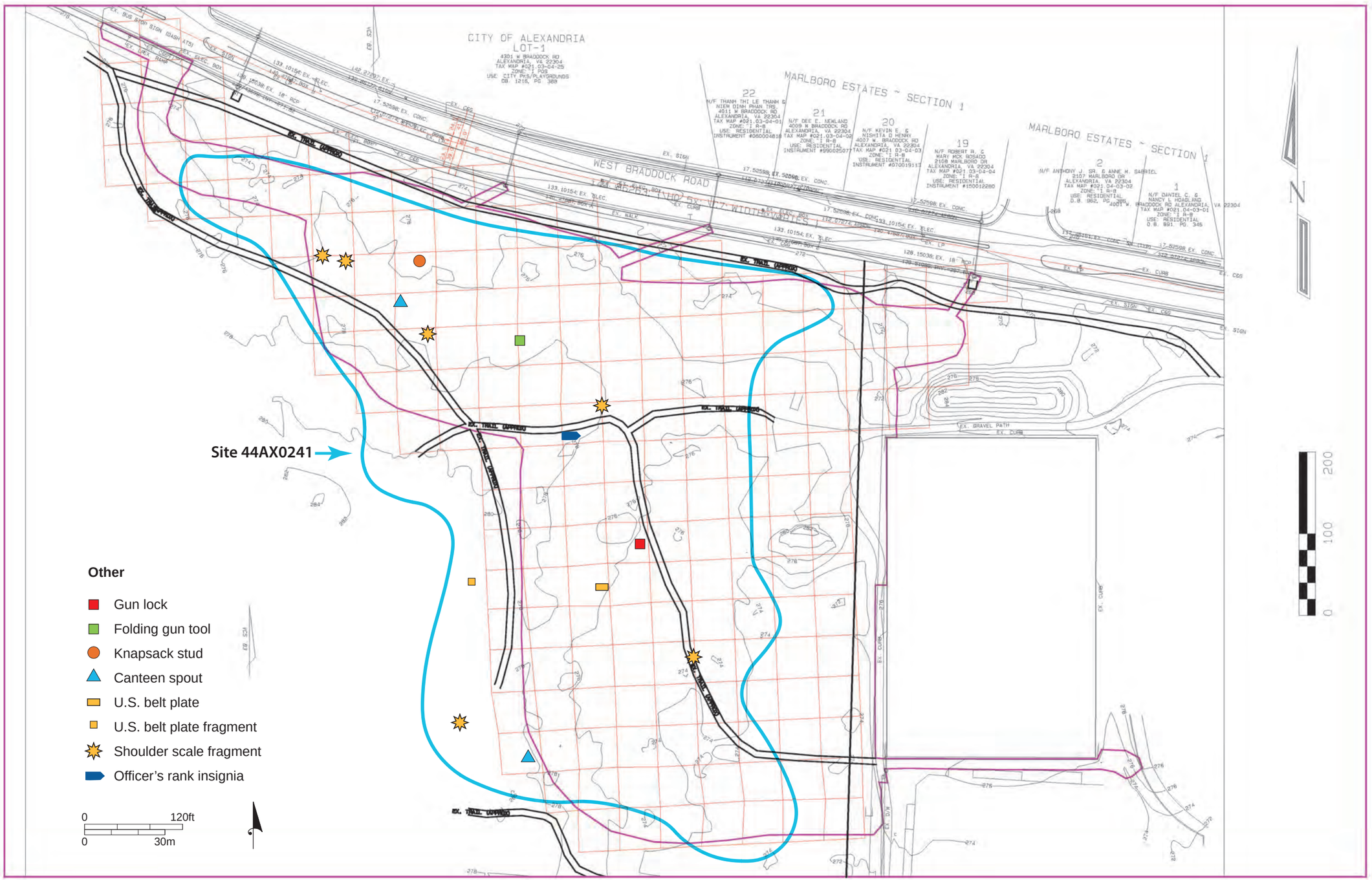


Figure 32. Other distribution map.

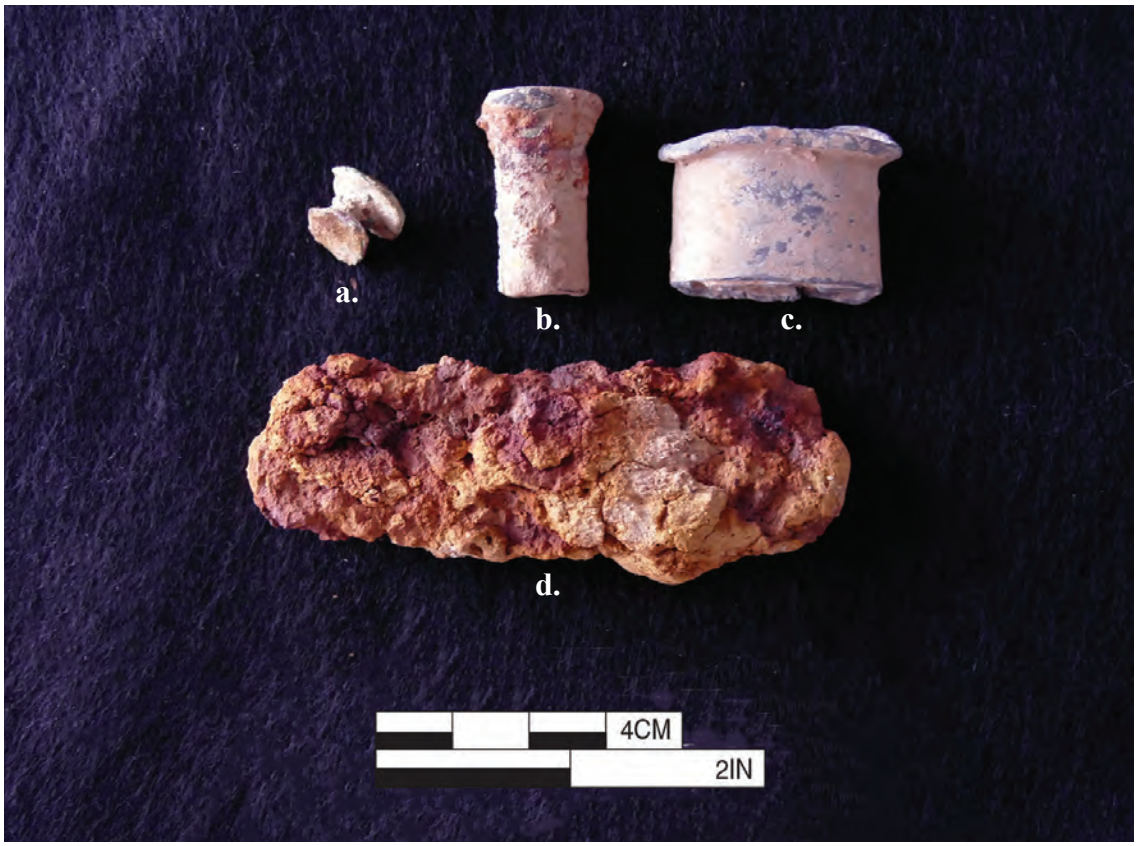


Figure 33. Select Civil War Artifacts. (a) Brass knapsack stud [MD 34]; (b) Drinking tube from a French Pattern 1858 canteen [MD 55]; (c) Canteen Spout [MD 14]; (d) Folding gun tool [MD101].

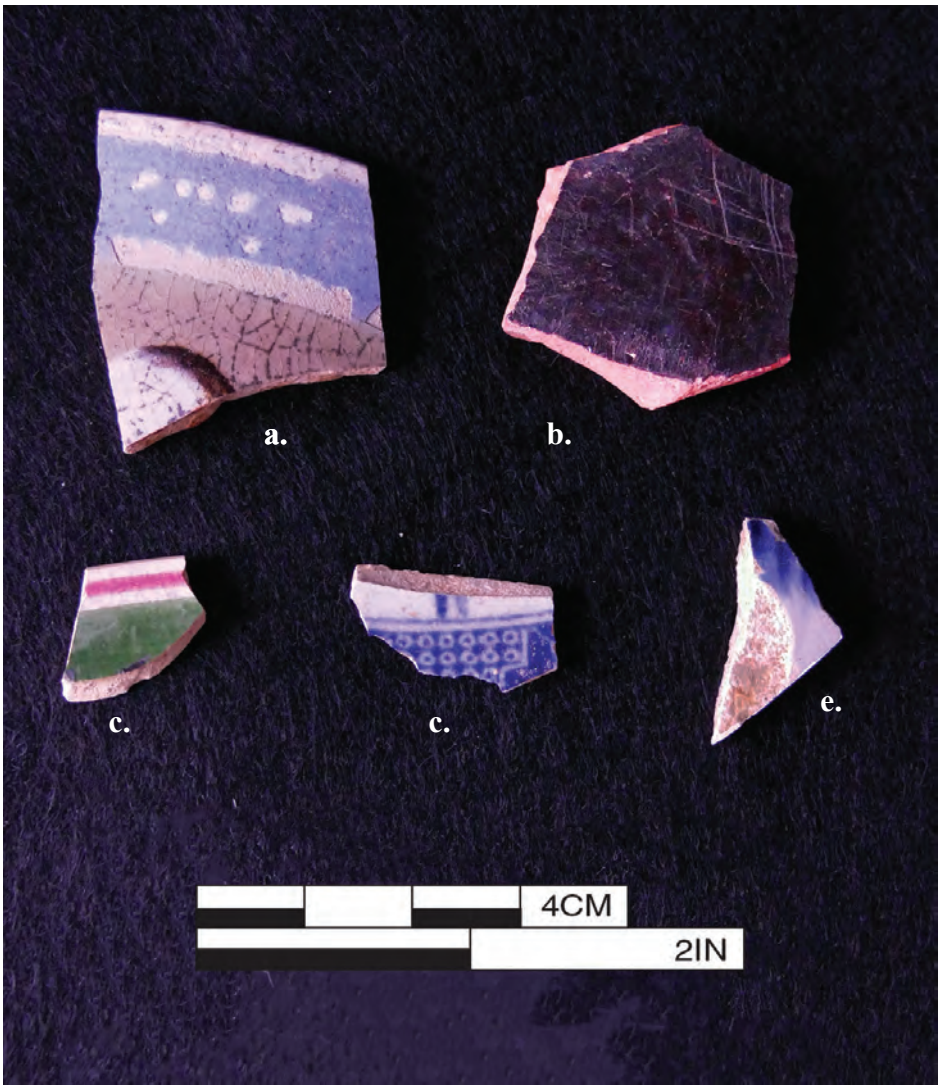


Figure 34. Selected Ceramics. (a) Pearlware; Dipped: Trailed or Dot [Lot Number 156]; (b) Redware; Fine Black Glaze [Lot Number 158]; (c) Whiteware; Chrome Colors (Red, Black, Blue, Green) [Lot Number 155]; (d) Pearlware; Transfer Print, Willow Pattern [Lot Number 160]; (e) Whiteware; Blue Shell Edge [Lot Number 154].

Figure 35. Produce license; "DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA / LICENSE / 317 / PRODUCE DEALER / [illegible]" [MD 105].

Other investigations have shown that the locations of camps were concentrated closer to Alexandria and the south side of Hunting Creek (Balicki et al. 2005). No regimental camps are shown in the vicinity of Fort Ward. In late fall the Confederates withdrew approximately 20 miles west to Centreville and constructed extensive winter quarters and fortifications. Consequently, for the remainder of the war the only realistic threats came from Confederate partitions operating in Fairfax County. The troops occupying Fort Ward were housed in barracks. The other main point of occupation for troops was the Virginia Theological Seminary, approximately one-half mile east of the project area. Here troops occupied seminary buildings, camped on the grounds, and a large hospital was established. Archaeological evidence suggests that in the fall of 1861 through the spring of 1862, troops camped in the area south of the Seminary, east of Fort Worth, and along Little River Turnpike (Duke Street) (Balicki et al 2005; Balicki et al 2006). Beginning in March 1862 with McClellan's Peninsula Campaign it appears that troops in this part of Alexandria where quartered in barracks, buildings, or semi-permanent camps directly adjacent to forts or the Seminary.

The area east of the entrance to Fort Ward appears to have been a camp to the northeast and maintained open space to the southeast (the project area and vicinity). The project area appears to have only seen sporadic use, as exemplified by the three-day camp of the 10th Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry and use by activities such as wagon parks and as a drill area that left little in the way of archaeological evidence. Members of the 10th Rhode Island remarked on how the landscape had been denuded and they had to "…pitch our tent, the same night, on what appeared to be a giant ash heap…" (Spicer 1882:29).

The location may have been the area a member of the 18th New York regiment was referring to when he stated that on 25 March 1862 "…marched up to the back of Fort Ward where a level field was used as a drill ground for the brigade" (Conklin 2016:176). It should be noted that although the 18th New York Regiment assisted in building Fort Ward their camp, "Camp King," was located near the toll gate on Leesburg Pike (the area around the intersection of Route 7 and West Braddock Road (New York State Legislative Assembly 1864:46).

There was some refuse disposal and possibly target practice. The fired ammunition is an indication that a target range was nearby, or this location was a convenient area away from activity areas where the discharge of weapons after they had been loaded could be done safely.

Documentary evidence informs us that Contrabands did participate in the 1864 construction at Fort Ward. But there is no indication that Contrabands camped at or adjacent to Fort Ward during this work. In 1864, Colonel Barton Alexander noted that the work was performed partly by Contrabands from Freedmen's Village (U.S. Engineers Bureau 1864, Letterbooks of the Defenses of Washington, 1861-1865, 9 August 1864). It is likely that the workers walked the three miles to Fort Ward each day to work and returned home in the evening just like soldier work parties stationed at nearby forts and infantry camps.

Also, much of the late Civil War construction work included maintenance activities. This type of labor work would not require a camp setting for workers (soldier or Contraband), because it

didn't involve enough work at one location to keep the workers there for extended periods of time. Based on the available evidence, it does not seem that a Contraband camp was located at Fort Ward or its vicinity.

Presently, the archaeological signature for a Contraband camp is unknown. The nineteenth century and Civil War artifacts found in the project area are more readily associated with and their presence explained by known activities that are documented and known to have occurred in the project area. The military buttons are associated with the occupation of Fort Ward. The 11 non-military buttons may have been deposited on the site in a variety of ways and probably reflect loss by enslaved African Americans working Ramsey and Hoof's fields prior to the war, civilians visiting Fort Ward and the troops stationed there, personal clothing of the Rhode Island troops, enslaved African Americans or Freedmen working for the Rhode Island regiment, and camp followers.

Figure 10 shows the location of the Hooff farmstead in 1865. This location is approximately 700 ft east of the project area where a current entrance and Guard House is located. This farmstead was present prior to the start of the Civil War, but it is not known when it was established. Ramsey appears to have settled closer to Little River Turnpike and Hooffs Run. The recovery of Pearlware suggests that a farmstead was present in the early part of the nineteenth century. The early ceramics, civilian buttons, cut nails and horse related artifacts found in the project area are probably associated with the farmstead. It was common for field hands to lose buttons and they are a common find, as are cut nails, during metal detector surveys of nineteenth century agricultural fields.

In Summary, based on the archeological record and supported, to a degree by the historic research, there are three components to the site; a prehistoric presence, a nineteenth century farmstead, and a Civil War occupation. The project area contains a low-density scatter of Civil War objects related to the military occupation of Fort Ward and a scatter of domestic artifacts reflecting agricultural use of the project area and nineteenth century refuse disposal by the farmstead. The prehistoric lithic artifacts are considered isolates and indicate Native Americans infrequently used this area as part of their seasonal forging pattern. The Civil War occupation probably reflects the one known occupation of the project area, the three-day camp of a Rhode Island regiment. This was an early war camp in an agricultural field. The soldiers did not "dig in" and there appear to have been established kitchen areas precluding the need for company cook fires. Additionally, both Spicer (1882:29) and Green (1862) indicate the weather was hot so it was unlikely camp fires for warmth were made. After these troops departed the area does not appear to have been used for activities that would have resulted in the loss or discard of many objects. The fired ammunition suggests that the area was at times unoccupied and a safe place to discharge weapons.

5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Commonwealth was retained by EHS, Alexandria, Virginia to conduct an Archaeological Evaluation of the approximately 11.5-acre proposed Athletic Field at Laird Acres, a forested open-space on the west end of the EHS campus. The project area is immediately adjacent to Fort Ward, a NRHP-listed property. Further, a portion of Fort Ward's southwest bastion and an associated trench line are located on EHS property, but west of the project area. Fort Ward was a Civil War-era military stronghold established as part of the Defenses of Washington, that ringed the Union capital of Washington, D.C. by 1862. As mandated by the Archaeological Resource Protection Code, Section 11-411 of the Alexandria Zoning Ordinance, the potential historic resources at the proposed athletic field is under the purview of Alexandria Archaeology. The goal of the investigation is to determine if significant archaeological resources are present in the area to be impacted by the proposed construction of an athletic field to replace open-space in the City of Alexandria, Virginia.

Beginning in the eighteenth century and continuing into the early twentieth century the project area was agricultural fields and pasturage. By the mid-twentieth century these fields had been abandoned and successional reforestation was occurring. In the twentieth century and continuing to the present the project area has been used as an expedient convenient location for refuse disposal and littering. EHS has established a maintenance yard on the northeast portion of the project area and built several trails across the project area which have resulted in extensive disturbance to these areas. No subsurface testing was undertaken in areas that were extensively disturbed.

The archeological evaluation identified one archaeological site (44AX0241) containing three components; a prehistoric presence, a nineteenth-century farmstead, and a Civil War occupation. The prehistoric component includes only ten non-diagnostic artifacts and there is no research potential. The farmstead component represents accretional loss of objects and disposal of refuse while farming the area for over one hundred years. There is no research potential. The Civil War occupation of the site includes 71 artifacts which can be directly associated with the military and with the Civil War. Thus, the average was six Civil War artifacts per acre (or one Civil War artifact every 83,490 sq. ft), which is low given proximity to Fort Ward and the one known camp that was located in the project area and vicinity. The site was agricultural open space beginning in the eighteenth century and continuing into the early twentieth century. All artifacts were recovered from the plow zone.

Civil War associated artifacts are mainly discarded ammunition and there is no noteworthy clustering. An attempt was made to define clusters on ferrous objects with the goal of defining concentrations that would provide insight into potential structure locations. Since the site was agricultural fields prior and after the Civil War it was thought that any cluster of ferrous objects would either be related to post-war refuse disposal or features associated with the Civil War occupation. Several concentrations of ferrous objects were identified but they most-likely reflect post-Civil War refuse deposition than locations having the potential for Civil War structures.

Historic research indicates that the 10th Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry camped in the site vicinity between 27-30 June 1862. The post-war illustration of the camp (Figure 12) shows the soldiers camped in rows of Sibly tents, with Kitchen hearths at the east end of company streets. The location of this camp within the site could not be definitively established. It is likely the main potion of the camp was located outside the project area, closer to the Hooff farmstead. Given the low density of Civil War artifacts it is unlikely that unreported troops camped on the site for any length of time. If they did then they pitched their tents on the surface of the agricultural field and did not make the improvements and modifications, which they would have for a longer stay.

Within the project area the density of Civil War artifacts does not reflect a long term or periodic short-term occupations. Based on the archaeological data collected from the project area it is reasonable to conclude that if Camp Scorch was located in the project area troops did not lose an appreciable number of objects and did not modify the landscape. They left little in the way of an archaeological signature. Given the three-day duration of the 10th Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry this is a reasonable conclusion.

Site 44AX0241 has limited research potential. The limited data precludes the development of research questions that could be addressed by any additional investigations, at most, additional work would result in redundant data. At 44AX195, 44FK0878, 44CU146 and 44CU149 the initial survey investigations identified potential components and deposits that could address a variety of research questions on camp layout, soldier lifeways, and camp types (Balicki et al. 2005; Balicki et al. 2007; Balicki et al. 2019; Holland et al. 2010b). Additional investigations at these sites included mechanical stripping, geophysical survey, metal detection, feature excavation, and test unit excavation. Given the low density of Civil War artifacts, lack of artifact concentrations, types of artifacts, and low probability for features and remnants of features, additional investigations using these techniques would not result in the recovery of significant information. It is the opinion of Commonwealth that no additional investigations are warranted as the identified resources do not contain the potential to address national, regional, and local research questions on the Civil War.

Table 8. Cultural resource National Register eligibility recommendations.

VDHR ID	Time Period	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
44AX0241	27-30 June 1862	Civil War Camp	Not Eligible

This project includes a Public Interpretation task. A public summary has been prepared. Additionally, Alexandria Archaeology may require EHS to erect an historical marker on the property. It is the opinion of Commonwealth that a historical marker is warranted but this determination including topics covered and sign location are matters between Alexandria Archaeology and EHS.

It should be noted that do to scheduling problems caused by weather, the project area was inundated for the school term, and it was not possible to develop the level of outreach with the EHS students that was anticipated. However, EHS should still consider undertaking student outreach in coordination with Alexandria Archaeology. EHS contains a rich and unique history pertaining to the Civil War. The school grounds were used throughout the war for a variety of activities including defensive positions, campsites, drilling, target practice, assembly, and refuse disposal. It is recommended that EHS should involve their students and faculty in the preservation and presentation of this heritage by taking the results of the numerous archeological projects which have been conducted, and coupled with the extant earthworks, develop academic projects that emphasis this local history. These "micro-history" projects could include student research into the troops occupying the school grounds, the enslaved African Americans, Freedmen, and Contrabands who worked for the troops, material culture studies on the artifacts found, mapping of the extant earthworks, and integration of the Civil War occupation with those at Fort Ward and the Virginia Theological Seminary. The historical research and archaeological analysis studies should include coordination with Alexandria Archaeology.

6.0 REFERENCES CITED

Abbot, Henry L.
1892 History of the First Regiment C.V. Heavy Artillery. In *History of the First Connecticut Artillery and of the Siege Trains of the Armies Operating Against Richmond, 1862-1865* by John C. Taylor & Samuel P. Hatfield. Press of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company, Hartford, Connecticut.

Albert, Alphaeus H.
1976 Record of American Uniform and Historical Buttons Bicentennial Edition. Boyertown Publishing Company, Boyertown, PA.

Alexandria Archaeology
2005 City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards. Alexandria, Virginia.

Alexandria Gazette
1849 No title. *Alexandria Gazette* 24 December 1849:1. Alexandria, Virginia.
1858 No title. *Alexandria Gazette* 26 February 1858:1. Alexandria, Virginia.

Armstrong, William
1864 Letter to his Parents. June 27, 1864. Dorothy Starr Civil War Research Library, Fort War Museum and Historic Site, Alexandria VA.

Balicki, Joseph
1995 Archeological Resources. In *Historical and Archeological Survey for Fort C.F. Smith, 241 24th Street North, Arlington, Virginia, Volume 2*, edited by Charles D. Cheek and Peter Benton. Report to Arlington County, Virginia Department of Community Planning, Housing and Development, Community Improvement Division, Arlington, VA, from John Milner Associates Inc., West Chester, PA

Balicki, Joseph F., Cynthia V. Goode, Amanda Balough, Patrick Johnson, and W. Brett Arnold
2019 Phase II Archaeological Evaluation for Site 44FK0878, Frederick Water Opequon Water Supply Project. Report prepared for ARCADIS US, Inc., Richmond, VA, and Frederick Water, Stephens City, VA from Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc., Alexandria, VA.

Balicki Joseph F., Kerri Holland, and Bryan Corle
2007 Documentary Study and Archaeological Investigation 1226 North Pegram Street And Polk Avenue (44AX198), Alexandria, Virginia. Report prepared for Prospect Development Company, Inc., Woodbridge, VA, from John Milner Associates, Inc., Alexandria, VA.

Balicki, Joseph F., and Bryan Corle
2006 Archaeological Evaluation and Resource Management Plan for Episcopal High School Faculty House, 1200 N. Quaker Lane, Alexandria, Virginia. Report to Director of

Facilities, Episcopal High School Alexandria, from John Milner Associates, Inc., Alexandria, VA.

Balicki Joseph F., Bryan Corle, and Kerri Holland
2006 Archeological Testing (44AX199) 108 North Quaker Lane, Smucker Property, Alexandria, Virginia. A Virginia Threatened Sites Program Grant. Report prepared for Alexandria Archeology, VA, from John Milner Associates, Inc., Alexandria, VA.

Balicki, Joseph, Bryan Corle, Charles Goode, and Lynn Jones
2005 Archeological Investigations for Quaker Ridge Housing (44AX195) Alexandria, Virginia. Report to Carr Homes, Annandale, VA, from John Milner Associates, Inc., Alexandria, VA.

Barnard, John G.
1871 *A Report on the Defenses of Washington to the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army*. Professional Papers of the Corps of Engineers, U.S, Army, No. 20. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Booty, John
1995 *Mission and Ministry: A History of the Virginia Theological Seminary*. Morehouse Publishing, Harrisburg, Pa.

Boyd, William H.
1869 *Boyd's Directory of Richmond City, and a Business Directory of About Fifty Counties of Virginia*. William H Boyd, Richmond, VA.

Cheek, Charles D., and Karyn L. Zatz
1986 A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Widening of Route 236, Duke Street, City of Alexandria, Virginia. Report to Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton, Fairfax, from John Milner Associates, Inc., Alexandria.

Coates, Earl J., and Dean S. Thomas
1990 An Introduction to Civil War Small Arms. Thomas Publications, Gettysburg, PA.

Conklin, Ryan A.
2016 The 18th Infantry in the Civil War: A History and Roster. McFarland and Company Inc. Jefferson, North Carolina.

Cooling III, Benjamin Franklin, and Walton H. Owen II
2010 *Mr. Lincoln's Forts: A Guide to the Civil War Defenses of Washington.* Sponsored by The Friends of Fort Ward. White Mane Publishing Company, Shippensburg, PA.

Crouch, Howard R.
1995 Civil War Artifacts: A Guide for the Historian. SCS Publications, Fairfax, VA

Daugherty, Jesse, Madeleine Pappas, Justin Patton, and Kimberly Prothro
1989 A Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Quaker Village Site. Report to MTM, Alexandria, from Engineering Science, Inc., Washington, DC.

Dent, Richard J., Jr.
1995 *Chesapeake Prehistory: Old Traditions, New Directions.* Plenum, Press, New York, NY.

Dyer, Frederick
1909 *A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion*. Torch Press, Cedar Rapids, IA.

Embrey, James, Lynn Jones, and Joseph Balicki
2005 Documentary Study, Archaeological Evaluation and Resource Management Plan for Virginia Theological Seminary Faculty Housing, Alexandria, Virginia. Report to Cole and Denny Incorporated, Alexandria, from John Milner Associates, Inc, Alexandria.

Fairfax County Land Records (FCLR)
1749-1927 Fairfax County Deed Books, Clerk of the Circuit Courts, Fairfax Courthouse, Fairfax. VA.

Fairfax County Historical Imagery Viewer
2019 1937 aerial photograph. https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/maps/aerial-photography Accessed 10 June 2019

Feest, Christian F.
1978 Nanticoke and Neighboring Tribes. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 15, *Northeast*, edited by Bruce G. Trigger, pp. 240-252. Smithsonian Institution Press. Washington, DC.

Fidel, Stuart J., and Bryan Corle
2001 Results of Archaeological Survey, Battery Heights, Alexandria. Report to Carr Homes, Annandale, from John Milner Associates, Inc., Alexandria.

Goode, Charles E. and Peter Leach
2013 Archaeological Evaluation for the Proposed Chapel of the Ages at the Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia. Report to Advanced Project Management, Inc. and Virginia Theological Seminary, from John Milner Associates, Inc., Alexandria.

Goode, Cynthia V. and Charles E. Goode
2016 Archaeological Evaluation for the Proposed New Student Housing, Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia. Report to Kathryn V. Chernau and Virginia Theological Seminary, from JMA, a CCRG Company, Alexandria, Virginia.

Goodwin, Rev. William Archer Rutherford
1923 *History of the Theological Seminary in Virginia and its Historical Background*. The DuBois Press, Rochester, Ny.

Goolrich, John T.
1976 *The Story of Stafford, Stafford County, Virginia*. Stafford County Board of Supervisors, Virginia.

Green, Jr. Godfrey
1862 Letter to his Parents dated June 27, 1862; Dorothy Starr Civil War Research Library, Fort Ward Museum and Historic Site, Alexandria, VA.

Hershey, William D.
1963 *Historical Reports*. Fort Ward Museum Library, Alexandria Virginia.

Higgins III, Thomas F., Charles M. Downing, Kenneth E. Stuck, Gregory J. Brown, and Karl J. Reinhard
1995 The Civil War at Gloucester Point Mitigation of Site 44GL358, Associated with the Proposed Route 17 Coleman Bridge Project Gloucester County, Virginia
Technical Report Series No. 19. Report for the Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond, Virginia from William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research Department of Anthropology, The College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia

Holland Kerri, Cynthia V. Goode, Charles E. Goode, and Joseph F. Balicki
2010a Archaeological Evaluation Associated with Utility Improvements and New Central Plant Facility, Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, VA, from John Milner Associates, Inc., Alexandria, VA.

Holland Kerri, Peter Leach, Josh Lay, and Joseph F. Balicki
2010b Archeological and Geoarcheological Investigation and Evaluation of Site 44CU0149, Warrenton Training Center, Station D, Culpeper County. Report to Warrenton Training Center, Station D, Warrenton, VA., from John Milner Associates, Inc., Alexandria, VA.

Hopkins; Griffith Morgan
1878 *Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington, D.C.* G.M. Hopkins: Philadelphia, PA.
1894 *The Vicinity of Washington, D.C.* G.M. Hopkins: Philadelphia, PA.

Jirikowic, Christine, Gwen J. Hurst, and Tammy Bryant
2004 Phase I Archaeological Investigation at 206 North Quaker Lane, Alexandria, Virginia. DRAFT report to Meushaw Development Company, Alexandria, from Thunderbird Archaeological Associates, Inc., Woodstock, VA.

Jolley, Robert L.
2007 An Archaeological Survey of the Confederate Left Flank, Third Battle of Winchester, Virginia, September 19, 1864. *Quarterly Bulletin of the Archeological Society of Virginia* 62:190-229.

Legg, James B., and Steven D. Smith
1989 "The Best Ever Occupied...": Archeological Investigations of Civil War Encampment on Folly Island, South Carolina. Research Manuscript Series 209, The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

Lewis, Berkeley R.
1956 Small Arms and Ammunition in the United States Service, 1776-1865. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Volume 129 (Whole Volume). the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC.

Leyenberger, Lawrence W. (Transcribed by Don and Jeanne Hiler)
2001 *Diary of a Union Soldier*. Raindbowend Press, Plover, WI.

Logan, Herschel C.
1959 *Cartridges: A Pictorial Digest of Small Arms Ammunition*. Bonanza Books, New York, NY.

McKee, W., Reed and Mac E. Mason Jr.
1980 *Civil War Projectiles II: Small Arms and Field Artillery with Supplement.* Publisher's Press, Inc., Orange, VA.

Miles, Vernon
2017 "How Alexandria Got Its Shape. History of Boundary Changes in Alexandria." *The Connection Newspaper*. 29 August 2017. http://www.connectionnewspapers.com/news /2017/aug/29/how-alexandria-got-its-shape/ (accessed 17 June 2019)

Miller, David L., and Allan R. Westover
1990 Archaeological Survey and Testing of Episcopal High School Tennis Courts in Alexandria, Virginia. Report to Episcopal High School, Alexandria, From Tessul Consultants, Inc., Alexandria, VA.

Mitchell, Beth
1977 *Beginning at a White Oak: Patents and Northern Neck Grants of Fairfax County, Virginia.* Fairfax, VA: Fairfax County Administrative Services.

Moon, Krystyn R.
2014 "Finding the Fort; A History of an African American Neighborhood in Northern Virginia, 1860s-1960s". University of Mary Washington, June 2014.

https://www.alexadriava.gov/uploaded. Files/historic/info/archaeology/FortWardPark History Report Meen%202014.pdf

National Park Service (NPS)
2006 *A Historic Resources Study: The Civil War Defenses of Washington,* Part I and II. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

New York State Legislative Assembly
1864 Documents of the Assembly of the State f New York, Eighty-Seventh Session, 1864, Volume 2, no. 11 to 56 Inclusive, Comstock and Cassidy Printers, Albany, New York.

O'Donnell, Michael J.
2008 *U.S. Army and Militia Canteens, 1775-1910.* O'Donnell Publications, Alexandria, VA

Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. (O.R.)
1899 *The War of Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies.* CD-ROM version published 1997, originally published 1899. Guild Press of Indiana, Carmel, IN.

Salmon, Emily J. (editor)
1983 *A Hornbook of Virginia History*. Third edition. Virginia State Library, Richmond.

Scott, Douglas D., Peter Bleed and Stephen Damm
2013 *Custer, Cody, and Grand Duke Alexis: Historical Archaeology of the Royal Buffalo Hunt.* The University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma.

Shephard, Steven
2004 Summary of the Archaeological Investigations at the Sites of the Kitchen and Meat house of the Fairfax Seminary Hospital at the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia. Report on file, Alexandria Archaeology Museum, Alexandria, VA.

Smithsonian Institution
1961 Uniform Regulations for the Army of the United States 1861. Publication 4467. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D C.

Sonderman, Robert C.
2001 Looking for a needle in a haystack: Developing closer relationships between law enforcement specialists and archaeology. Historical Archaeology 35(1): 70–78

Spicer, William A.
1892 *History of the Ninth and Tenth Regiments Rhode Island Volunteers and the Tenth Rhode Island Battery*. Snow and Farnham. Providence RI.

1882 *The High School Boys of the Tenth R. I. Regiment, with a Roll of Teacher and Students of the Providence High School Who served in the Army or Navy of the United States During the Rebellion*. Snow and Farnham. Providence RI

Thomas, Dean S.
1981 Ready...Aim...Fire!: Small Arms Ammunition in the Battle of Gettysburg. Thomas Publications, Gettysburg, PA

1997 Round Ball to Rim Fire: A History of Civil War Small Arms Ammunition, Part One. Thomas Publications, Gettysburg, PA.

Tice, Warren K.
1997 Uniform Buttons of the United States 1776-1865. Thomas Publications, Gettysburg. PA.

United States Army Corps of Engineers
186- *Detailed map of part of Virginia from Alexandria to the Potomac River above Washington, D.C.* U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Washington, D.C. https://www.loc.gov/item/2001627680.

United States Bureau of the Census
1850 Slave Schedule. Alexandria, Virginia. United States Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.
1860 Slave Schedule. Alexandria, Virginia. United States Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.
1900 Population Schedule. Falls Church District, Fairfax County, Virginia. United States Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.

1910 Population Schedule. Falls Church District, Fairfax County, Virginia. United States Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.

United States Coast Survey
1865 *Map of the Environs of Washington compiled from Boschke's Map of the District of Columbia and from Surveys of the U.S. Coast Survey*. United States Coast Survey, Washington, D.C. www.loc.gov/item/88690673/ Accessed 10 June 2019.

U.S. Engineers Bureau
1864 Letterbooks of the Defenses of Washington 1861-1865. RG-77, 9 August 1864. National Archives, College Park, MD.

1865 *Defenses of Washington.* RG 77, Fortifications Map File Plans of Military Forts, 1789-1999. Cartographic Division, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD. https://catalog.archives.gov/id/305800Accessed 10 June 2019.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)
1945 *Alexandria, VA-MD-DC*. 15-minute topographic quadrangle. United States Geological Survey, Reston, VA.

1983 *Alexandria, VA-MD-DC*. 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. United States Geological Survey, Reston, VA.

2016 *Alexandria, VA-MD-DC*. 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. United States Geological Survey, Reston, VA.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR)
2017 Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia. Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA.

Voges, Nettie Allen
1975 *Old Alexandria: Where America's Past is Present*. EPM Publications, McLean, VA.

Waters, Michael R.
1992 *Principles of Geoarchaeology: A North American Perspective*. The University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

Web Soil Survey
2013 Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Washington, DC. [https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/.html]. Accessed 26 June 2019.

Weigley, Russell E.
1983 History of the United States Army. Indiana University Press, Bloomington.

Westover, Allan R.
1991 Archaeological Survey and Testing at the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Alexandria, Virginia, Report to Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, from Tellus Consultants, Inc., Alexandria.

Wyckoff Martin A.
1984 *United States Military Buttons of the Land Services 1787-1902: A Guide and Classificatory System*. McLean County Historical Society, Bloomington, IL.

APPENDIX I

Statement of Work

Statement of Work
Background and Archaeological Evaluation of
Proposed Athletic Field at Laird Acres
Episcopal High School
Alexandria, Virginia

Commonwealth Heritage Group
5250 Cherokee Avenue, Suite 300
Alexandria, Virginia

6 December 2018

Overview

Commonwealth Heritage Group Inc., (Commonwealth) has been retained by Episcopal High School (EHS), Alexandria, Virginia to conduct an Archaeological Evaluation of the approximately 11.5-acre proposed Athletic Field at Laird Acres, Episcopal High School. There is a high potential for local and national significant archaeological resources, primarily dating to the Civil War, being present within the project area. Specifically, the project area is immediately adjacent to Fort Ward, National Register of Historic places listed property. As mandated by the Archaeological Resource Protection Code, Section 11-411 of the Alexandria Zoning Ordinance, the potential historic resources at the proposed Athletic Field at Laird Acres, Episcopal High School, in the City of Alexandria are under the purview of Alexandria Archaeology. The goal of the investigation is to determine if significant archaeological resources are present in the area to be impacted by the proposed construction of an athletic field to replace open-space in the City of Alexandria, Virginia.

Laird Acres is located in an upland setting characterized by generally flat to gently rolling terrain. It is located on the Seminary Terrace near its interface with the Fort Ward Escarpment, one of the four major upland landforms in the Alexandria. The Seminary Terrace consists of medium-coarse gravel in strong orange-brown heavy loam (Fleming 2008). Prior to European contact, the local environment consisted of a mixed Oak-Chestnut forest.

Prehistoric sites have been identified in Fort Ward Park and the archaeological preserve located at the nearby Stonegate Property. Laird Acres, given its upland setting and distance from permanent stream drainages, is considered to have low potential for containing significant prehistoric archaeological resources.

Prior to the Civil War, the project area and vicinity were part of various plantation parcels beginning in the latter seventeenth century when John Carr and John Simpson received the property in a land grant in 1678. Later the area was conveyed within a 1,261-acre land grant to Henry Awbrey in 1729. Over the course of the eighteenth century the land changed hands several times, including being owned by William Ramsay a notable Scottish merchant who served as mayor of Alexandria, and later Robert Allison who divided the large tract into smaller parcels for sale. By 1848 Phillip Hooff owned the area.

The proposed (approximately 11.5-acre) athletic field is located directly adjacent to Fort Ward, a Civil War fortification (Figure 1 and 2). The proposed undertaking will include the construction of an athletic field, road way, parking area, building, and water retention ponds. Ground disturbance will occur across the entire project area. Further, a portion of Fort Ward's southwest bastion and an associated trench line are located on EHS property, but west of the project area. Fort Ward was a Civil War-era military stronghold established as part of the Defenses of Washington that ringed the Union capital of Washington, D.C. by 1862. Fort Ward is the fifth largest of the 164 earthen fortifications that comprised the system, including 68 enclosed forts and 93 fortified field artillery positions. Today it is one of the best preserved. Acquisition of most of the fort in the 1960's by the City of Alexandria was to preserve and to reconstruct Fort Ward. In 1992 the fort was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Modern Braddock Road cuts the south end of the fort. Construction of Braddock road destroyed a portion of the south bastion. Early, twentieth century aerial photographs show that part of the bastion and associated earthwork has survived on Episcopal High School property (Wally Owen, personal Communication; Fesler and Bodor 2012: Figure 9).

In the years after the Civil War an African American community grew up around the portion of Fort Ward that is now a park. The "Fort" community was composed primarily of African American families that settled here to work at local institutions such as the nearby Virginia Theological Seminary. Descendants of these families were present when the park was conceived, and the land acquired by the City. There is no indication that this community also occupied any of Laird Acre's (Moon 2014; Fesler and Bodor 2012).

Historical maps and documents indicate the Athletic Field at Laird Acre's, Episcopal High School, was farmland until the Civil War. Aerial photographs show that this area continued to be farmland/open space into the mid-twentieth century. A 1949 aerial photograph shows what could be an outbuilding within the project area.

During the Civil War, the project area was camped upon by Federal troops and may have held support features associated with Fort Ward. The specific regiments and their duration at the project area is not known. There is a possibility that cook ovens associated with the fort were located in the project area (Wally Owen, personal communication).

Prior to determining that they would develop the property, the Episcopal High School sponsored a brief cursory metal detector survey. This work was not done in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology, who was informed about it in December 2018. This survey was undertaken between 2-7 May 2018 by two of Commonwealth's experienced metal detectorists. The survey was not systematic and the field conditions not favorable for an adequate site identification and evaluation of potential site significance. One hundred thirty-four (134) objects were mapped and retained from 127 investigated metal detector signals. A map of the area showing metal detector locations, and a catalog of finds is appended to this document. This information will be assimilated into the report.

Property History and Archaeological Evaluation

The evaluation of the project area will include three tasks: background research, field investigations, and report preparation. Throughout the investigation, Commonwealth will consult with Alexandria Archaeology regarding level of effort for the archaeological evaluation, for approval of field methodologies, and will keep Alexandria Archaeology up to date on the investigation and preliminary findings and interpretations.

All work will follow the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* (Alexandria Archaeology 2005), the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 2011), and the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*. Miss Utility will be informed before excavations are made.

Task 1: Background Research.
The initial task will be to conduct Background Research and submit it to Alexandria Archaeology for review prior to finalization of the fieldwork portion of the Scope of Work.

Background Research, including, but not limited to, a summary of past owners and activities on the project area that includes historic overlay maps, along with a chain of title, is the primary goal of background research. It appears that the project area was agricultural land before and after the Civil War, with reforestation beginning in the mid-twentieth century. However, the area was undoubtedly the focus of Civil War activities due to its proximity to Fort Ward. Historic research will focus on the entire project area history but will also focus on the pre-Civil War ownership, the Civil War, and the immediate post-Civil War periods. One of the goals of the background research will be to gain insight in how the project area fits within the wider Civil War landscape of Fort Ward and vicinity. Of particular interest will be where the workers who built the camp, Federal troops, and Contrabands camped and if Fort Ward garrison activities occurred in the project area.

Commonwealth will prepare a property history that will investigate the land-use history of the property. The goal of the research is to identify the potential locations of archaeological resources that may be preserved within the project area and to develop a historical context for the interpretation of any potential archaeological findings potential resources. Research will be undertaken at Alexandria Archaeology, the Alexandria Library and Courthouse, local history sections of public libraries in northern Virginia, the Episcopal High School Archives, and at VDHR, the National Archives, and the Library of Congress through their on-line resources. A chain of title will be prepared as part of the property history.

Commonwealth has retained the services of a Civil War historian with specific local knowledge of Alexandria and Fort Ward to undertake the historic research on the Civil War.

Task 2: Archaeological Fieldwork
Commonwealth will conduct an archaeological evaluation of the project area after Alexandria Archaeology reviews the Background Research and approves the fieldwork. Field methods will include establishing a grid across the project area, metal detection using experienced operators,

and excavation of a small number judgmental shovel tests based on the location of metal detector finds.

Preliminary indications are that a plowzone is present. Given that the project area was agricultural land before and after the Civil War it is assumed features will only survive, if present, at the base of the plowzone. The probability of a metallic survey providing accurate information increases when the coils of the metal detector can be placed as close to the ground surface as possible. In instances like the brief cursory metal detector survey where the vegetation was thick, an accurate assessment of archaeological resources cannot be made; at times ground-surface vegetation thickness can preclude an assessment of presence or absence of resources. Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, EHS will clear the trees and underbrush less than 2 inches in diameter and mulch the debris within the project area.

A metallic survey will be undertaken across the entire project area by qualified metal detectorists. All metal detectorists will have completed the Register of Professional Archaeologists continuing education class Advanced Metal Detection for the Archaeologist. In order to assure the most accurate survey possible a variety of high-quality metal detectors will be used including: XP Deus, White's MXT, Fisher Pro Arc, Minelab CTX 3030, Minelab Equinox 800, Minelab E-Trac, and Nokta Macro Multi Kruser. The exact models used will be dependent on testing the environmental conditions. Detectorists with experience ranging from 1 to over 35 years will undertake the survey.

The goal of the metallic survey will be to identify and evaluate the historic, specifically the Civil War occupation of the project area. Metal detection has been proven to be the most effective method to recover data from military sites (Espenshade et al. 2002, Jolly 2007, Balicki 2010). The field work at Laird Acres is a sampling strategy designed to provide the greatest chance of recovering diagnostic objects and identifying activities.

Once site preparation work is completed, fieldwork will begin with the establishment of a grid across the project area, consisting of approximately 150 -to 200 50-ft. squares. (Figure 3) The grid system will allow for systematic coverage of the project area and the identification of artifact clustering. This grid will allow for tight control of the metal detector sweeps during the metallic survey. Each detectorist will sweep their square using overlapping transects; the exact width of the transect depends on the swing width of the detectorists.

The project area is in an urban setting and a moderate scatter of modern trash litters the landscape. It is expected that the majority of signals will be architectural and modern trash. The metal detectors will be set on "all Metal," meaning the metal detector will not discriminate out different types of metal. This will result in the marking of a large number of signals. It should be noted that this does not mean all metal objects will be identified because environmental and technical factors render metal detectors incapable of 100% identification of signals in the ground.

Most of the signals heard by the field team will be modern trash and ferrous, but a small number may be high-conductivity targets. The ferrous (iron) signals will likely be nails. High-conductivity signals (brass, lead, copper, aluminum, etc.) will be marked with a different colored flag. The team will dig all high-conductivity signals and a sample of ferrous targets. Modern trash will be noted

but not collected. The provenience location of all excavated targets, excluding modern trash, will be recorded using a total station.

Former structure locations and trash deposits containing architectural debris can contain substantial amounts of nails and other metallic objects that if investigated individually would produce redundant information with little informative value. If dense clusters of ferrous objects are identified in the project area, the objects within the clusters will be sampled but only the boundaries of the clusters will be recorded. When feasible all marked signals will be mapped within the grid square. In this way nail clusters, potentially identifying former structure locations, can be discerned for later investigation if recommended in concurrence with Alexandria Archaeology.

A sample of metal detector targets will be excavated as judgmental shovel tests (STs) to record the stratigraphy across the site and sample for prehistoric and non-metal archaeological resources. Additionally, non-metal objects are often found when excavating a metal detector signal and, in some circumstances, such as if the metal detector signal is an object within a feature, it is best to screen all soil. It is anticipated that these shovel tests will be arranged along the grid but could also be placed in artifacts clusters and possible features. The manually excavated shovel tests will measure approximately 45 centimeters (cm) in diameter and will extend approximately 10 cm into culturally sterile subsoil where not prevented by high water table or fill/soils deeper than 3 ft. All excavated soil will be screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. Each shovel test will be recorded on a standardized recording form. Recovered artifacts will be placed in bags labeled with provenience information. Commonwealth estimates that up to 100 STs will be excavated.

A project map will show locations of the excavations, any surface features, or other pertinent features. Commonwealth will depend on receiving an electronic copy of a base map showing the project area's existing conditions on which to plot the archaeological investigations. The fieldwork will also be documented using digital photographs.

Commonwealth will catalog and prepare for curation all artifacts recovered during the investigation. Commonwealth assumes approximately 500 non-modern artifacts will be recovered and need to be cleaned, numbered, and analyzed. Modern artifacts will be recorded in the field and placed back in the excavation units. Commonwealth will clean, catalog, number, and store the artifacts according to the City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards. The artifacts will be identified as to their function, period or use and cultural affiliation to the extent possible. Commonwealth will also prepare any Virginia state site forms for any archaeological sites that are identified as part of the investigation. Archaeological collections recovered as a result of the Alexandria Archaeology Resource Protection Code must be curated at a facility which meets Federal standards for archaeological curation and collections management as described by 36CFR Part 79. The Alexandria Archaeology Storage Facility meets these standards and the property owner is encouraged to donate the artifact collection to the City for curation. At the end of the project, all field records as well as the artifacts (if they are to be donated to the City), will be delivered to Alexandria Archaeology. Commonwealth will be responsible for arranging for the donation of the artifacts with EHS and will deliver the artifacts and signed forms to the appropriate storage facility.

Task 3: Report Preparation and Recommendations

If after completion of the property history and archaeological evaluation, no significant archaeological deposits are identified in concurrence with Alexandria Archaeology,

Commonwealth will produce a draft archaeological report within 45 days of completion of fieldwork. The report will address objectives, results of the property history and the archaeological evaluation. Commonwealth will submit an electronic version (pdf format) of this document if requested by Alexandria Archaeology. After regulatory review, Commonwealth will produce six bound copies of the final archaeological report and two CD-ROM containing one electronic copy (PDF) of the report.

If significant archaeological deposits are found, Commonwealth will develop a Resource Management Plan in conjunction with Alexandria Archaeology that will present a strategy, scope of work, and budget for further investigations. The Resource Management Plan must be approved by Alexandria Archaeology. The cost of the development of the Resource Management Plan and any additional archaeological investigations is not included in this proposal.

If the project requires Mitigation because significant archaeological resources are identified, the archaeological evaluation report may be included as part of an overall combined Final Report. Commonwealth will produce the draft archaeological report within 30 days of completion of fieldwork. The report will address objectives, results of the property history, the archaeological evaluation, and the mitigation investigation. Commonwealth will submit an electronic version (pdf format) of this document if requested by the Alexandria Archaeology. After regulatory review, Commonwealth will produce six bound copies of the final archaeological report and two CD-ROM containing one electronic copy (PDF) of the report.

As part of the Public Interpretation task for this project, Commonwealth will prepare a public summary as part of the archaeological evaluation report. If warranted by the City Archaeologist, EHS may be required to erect an historical marker on the property. The results of the fieldwork will determine if a marker is necessary. If a marker is required, Commonwealth will supply the written text and graphics for the marker. The text should be up to 200 words in length with a paragraph on the historical significance of the site and a paragraph on findings from the archaeological investigation. The graphics (minimally four, with captions) need to be high-quality copies (scanned at a minimum of 600 dpi and saved separately as jpeg or tiff files) of line drawings (e.g., site maps, feature drawings), historic photographs and maps, or other illustrations (e.g., site or artifact photos) in black and white or color. All copyright releases need to have been obtained and credit provided for each graphic. The text and graphics must be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology on a CD. Commonwealth and EHS will coordinate with the City Archaeologist before writing the text and selecting images.

Draft Formats for Deliverables:

1.	Photographs:	jpg.
2.	Line Drawings:	.gif or .jpg as appropriate.
3.	Final Report/Public Summary	Word and PDF
5.	Catalogue:	Word, Access or Excel
6.	Other Written material:	Word, Access, Excel, InDesign or PDF as appropriate

Contingency for Additional Investigations based on the Archaeological Evaluation

If the background and archaeological evaluation of the proposed athletic field at Laird Acres identifies significant deposits, Alexandria Archaeology may require additional investigations in

order for EHS to fulfill their obligations under the Archaeological Resource Protection Code. If significant archaeological deposits are found, Commonwealth will develop a Resource Management Plan in conjunction with Alexandria Archaeology that will present a strategy, scope of work, and budget for further investigations. Additional investigations might include and are not limited to: test unit excavation, mechanical stripping, feature excavation, contextual studies, monitoring, and a combination of these and other data recovery methods.

Public Interpretation

Alexandria Archaeology, EHS and Commonwealth will work together to develop an outreach with the EHS students on this project. The outreach may take the form of a potential site visit, mini exhibits, and classroom programs. Alexandria Archaeology has a museum educator that could provide ideas and direction.

References Cited

Balicki, Joseph F.
2010 The Watch-Fires of a Hundred Circling Camps: Theoretical and Practical Approaches to Investigating Civil War Campsites. In Method and Topic in the Historical Archaeology of Military Sites, Clarence Geier, Douglas Scott, Lawrence Babits, and David Orr editors. Texas A&M Press, College Station, Texas.

Espenshade, Christopher T., Robert L. Jolley, and James B. Legg
2002 The Value and Treatment of Civil War Military Sites. North American Archaeologist 23:39-68.

Fesler, Garrett and Thomas Bodor
2012 Stage 1 Archaeological Investigation at Fort Ward Historical Park, Alexandria, Virginia: Results of Identification Survey at the Old Graveyard, Jackson Cemetery, Shorts Homestead, and Maintenance Yard. Report prepared by Alexandria Archaeology, Alexandria, VA and The Ottery Group, Olney, MD. Report for Alexandria Archaeology, Alexandria, VA.

Fleming, Tony
2008 Surficial Geology and Landforms—Expanded Explanation City of Alexandria, VA and Vicinity. Electronic reference: http://alexandriava.gov/uploadedFiles/recreation/parks/Plate5SurficialGeologyExpandedExplanation.pdf

Jolley, Robert
2007 An Archaeological Survey of the Confederate left Flank, Third Battle of Winchester, Virginia, September 19, 1864. Quarterly Bulletin of the Archeological Society of Virginia 62(4): 190-230.

Moon, Krystyn R.
2014 Finding The Fort: A History of an African American Neighborhood in Northern Virginia, 1860s-1960s. University of Mary Washington. Manuscript on file Alexandria archaeology, Alexandria, VA.

Figure 1. Location of Laird Acres Project Area.

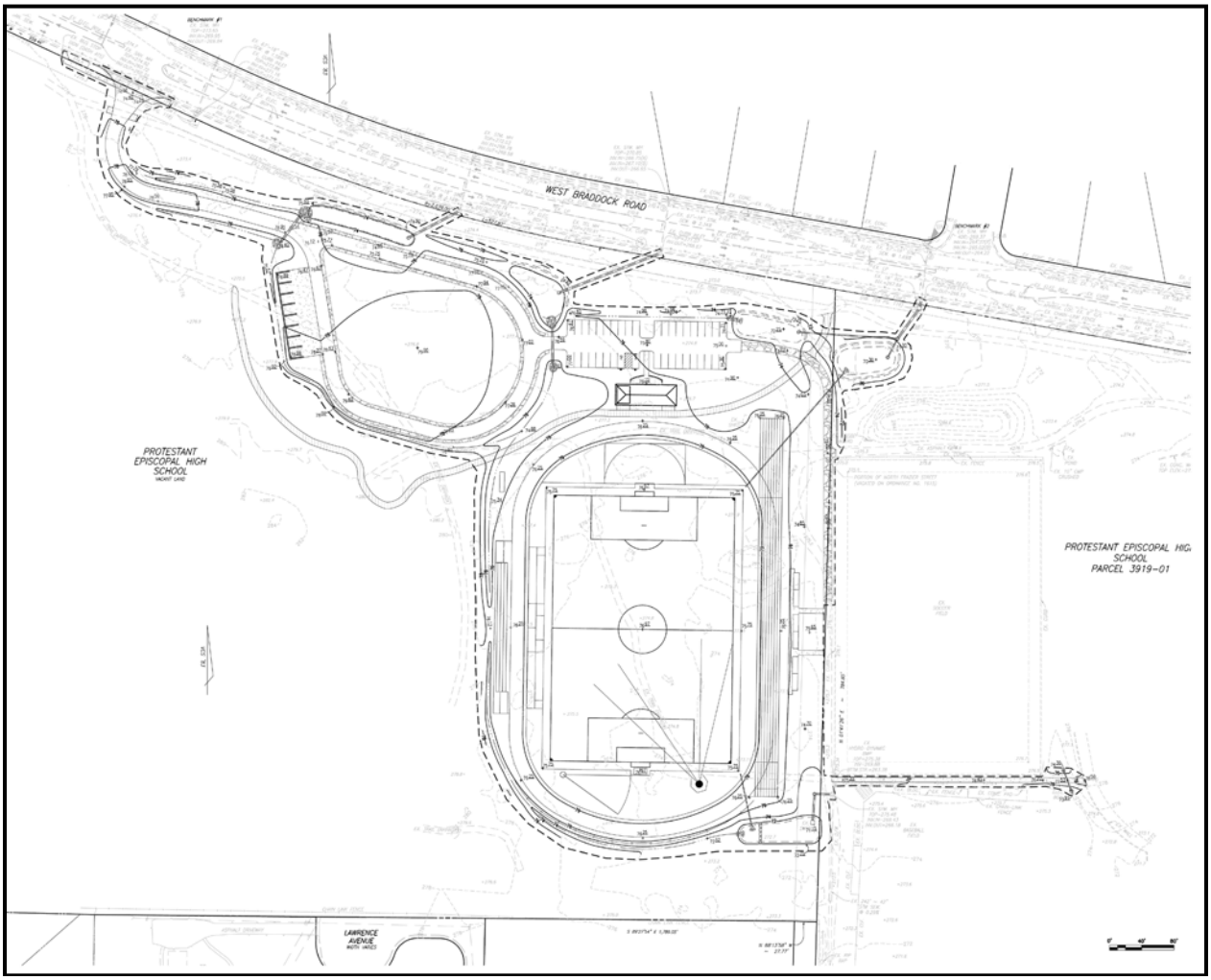


Figure 2: Proposed Athletic Field improvements, Laird Acres.

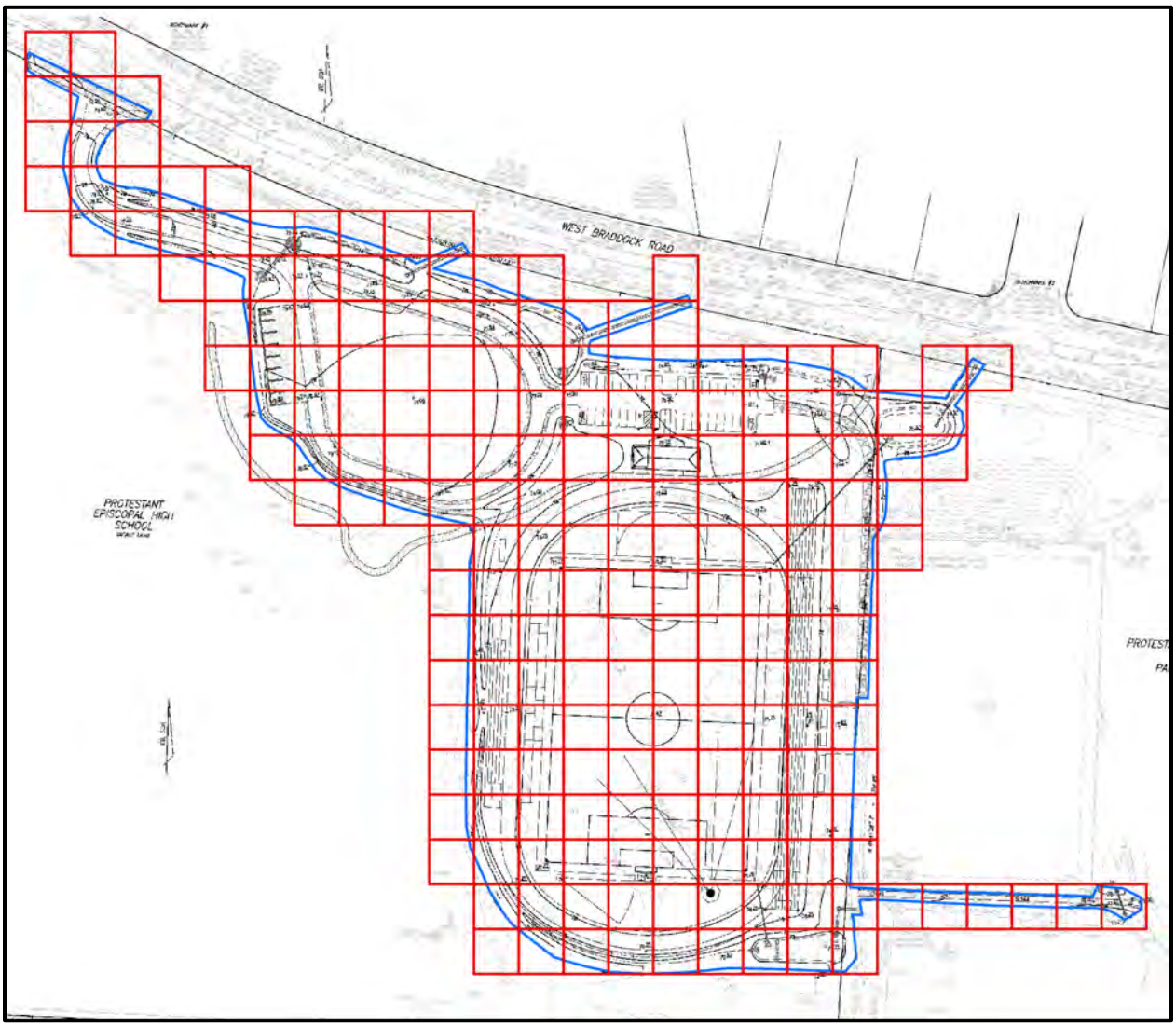


Figure 3. Preliminary grid overlay of Laird Acres.

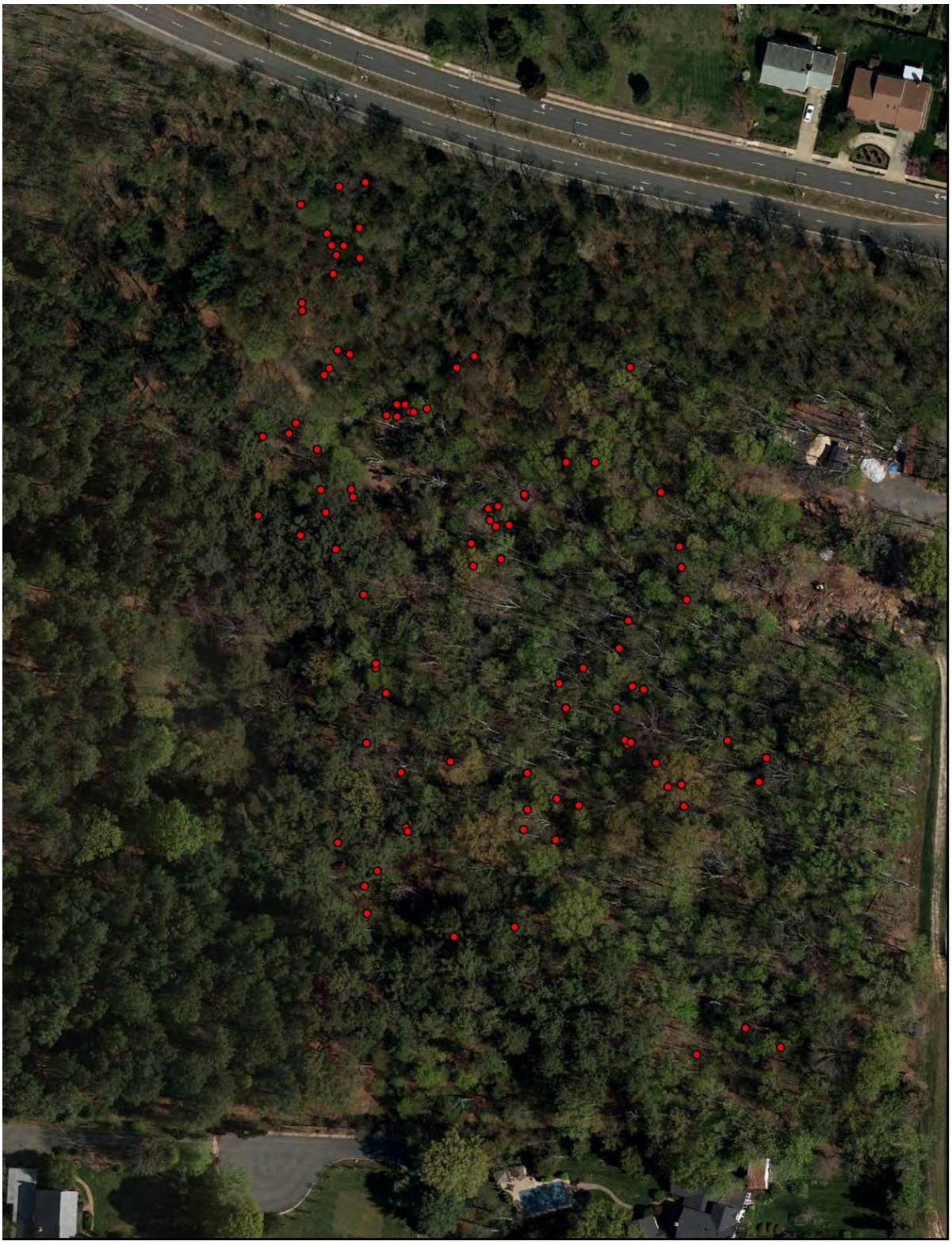


Figure 4. Metal detector recovery locations from May 2018 metal detector survey at Laird Acres

Artifacts recovered from May 2018 Metal Detection at Laird Acres					
Lot Number	**Provenience**	**Depth (in)**	**Artifact Number**	**Artifact Description**	**Count**
1	MD 1	4	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Hook	1
2	MD 2	3	1	Stable, Metal: Horseshoe Fragment	1
3	MD 3	4	1	Cut spike	1
4	MD 4	7	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy Flat fragment	1
5	MD 5	3	1	Stable, Metal: Horseshoe Fragment, thick, possibly for a draft horse	1
6	MD 6	3	1	Cut spike	1
7	MD 7	2	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Large Ring	1
8	MD 8	8	1	Stable, Metal: Horseshoe, Fragment, thick, possibly for a draft horse	1
9	MD 9	6	1	Projectile: Lead Bullet, Carved bullet, dome shaped	1
10	MD 10	6	1	Military Uniform, Metal: Button New York state militia cuff button, 1.3 cm diameter hollow brass button broken into two pieces	1
10	MD 10	6	2	Whiteware: Plain	1
11	MD 11	4	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Large Ring Brass/copper alloy ring	1
12	MD 12	7	1	Unidentified coin, probably a penny, illegible date	1
13	MD 13	4	1	Threaded cap, modern	1
14	MD 14	7	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle: Clear Prescription bottle, oval base, 4" tall, with oil finish	1
14	MD 14	7	2	Jewelry, Metal: Necklace Brass/copper alloy square pendant with two peacocks, paste gemstone missing from center	1
15	MD 15	6	1	Unidentified flat circular object, corrosion with silver-colored modern metal underneath	1
16	MD 16	6	1	Fastener, Metal: Ferrous Belt or Other Buckle	1
17	MD 17	4	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Melted Lead	1
18	MD 18	2	1	Military Object, Metal: Canteen Spout	1
19	MD 19	4	1	Probable flat brass button or coin	1
20	MD 20	6	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy	1
21	MD 21	6	1	Button, Metal: Brass Flat with loop shank	1
22	MD 22	9	1	Cut Common Nail: Complete	1
23	MD 23	8	1	Projectile: Minié Ball Fired, smashed	1
24	MD 24	10	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy	1
25	MD 25	5	1	Fastener, Metal: Tack	1
26	MD 26	10	1	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	1
27	MD 27	10	1	Utensil, Metal: Tablespoon, Flattened spoon bowl only	1
28	MD 28	3	1	Jewelry, Metal: Necklace Brass/copper allow cross pendant	1
29	MD 29	6	1	Projectile: Lead Ball	1

Artifacts recovered from May 2018 Metal Detection at Laird Acres					
Lot Number	**Provenience**	**Depth (in)**	**Artifact Number**	**Artifact Description**	**Count**
30	MD 30	7	1	Projectile: Minié Ball .57 Caliber	1
31	MD 31	6	1	Cut Common Nail: Complete	1
32	MD 32	5	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Melted Lead	1
33	MD 33	4	1	Fastener, Metal: Tack	1
34	MD 34	4	1	Military Object, Metal: Accoutrement Brass Knapsack Stud	1
35	MD 35	6	1	Military Object, Metal: Knapsack Buckle	1
36	MD 36	3	1	Projectile: .57 Caliber Minié Ball	1
37	MD 37	6	1	Button, Metal: Brass, Eagle general service button	1
38	MD 38	4	1	Button, Metal: Brass	1
39	MD 39	12	1	Cut Common Nail: Complete	1
40	MD 40	4	1	Projectile: .58 Caliber round ball	1
41	MD 41	4	1	Projectile: .48 Caliber pistol bullet	1
42	MD 42	4	1	Projectile: .57 Caliber Minié Ball	1
43	MD 43	9	1	Button, Metal: Brass, 3-Piece loop-shank button	1
44	MD 44	4	1	Projectile: Fired pistol bullet	1
45	MD 45	4	1	Button: Flat brass button	1
46	MD 46	4	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy	1
47	MD 47	6	1	Projectile: .57 Caliber Minié Ball	1
48	MD 48	6	1	Projectile: .57 Caliber Minié Ball	1
49	MD 49	8	1	Button, Flat brass button with "standard color - trebble gild"	1
50	MD 50	4	1	Fastener, Metal: Brass buckle fragments	2
51	MD 51	4	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy	2
52	MD 52	8	1	Button, Flat brass button	1
53	MD 53	4	1	Military Uniform, Metal: Infantry epaulet attachment	1
54	MD 54	4	1	Button, Metal: Flat brass button	1
55	MD 55	8	1	Storage, Metal: Canteen spout	1
56	MD 56	2	1	Projectile: .57 Caliber Minié Ball	1
57	MD 57	8	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass, unidentified - possible spike fragment	1
58	MD 58	3	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass, unidentified - possible decorative stud	1
59	MD 59	8	1	Fastener, Metal: Cut iron spike	1
60	MD 60	8	1	Projectile: .57 Caliber Lead Ball	1
61	MD 61	4	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass - possible gun part	1
62	MD 62	4	1	Projectile: Lead Bullet, Williams type 3 - pulled t	1
63	MD 63	3	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy	1
64	MD 64	3	1	Projectile: .57 Caliber Minié ball, melted	1
65	MD 65	8	1	Projectile: .57 Caliber Minié Ball	1
66	MD 66	14	1	Military Uniform, Metal: U.S. Waist Belt Plate	1

Artifacts recovered from May 2018 Metal Detection at Laird Acres					
Lot Number	**Provenience**	**Depth (in)**	**Artifact Number**	**Artifact Description**	**Count**
67	MD 67	12	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy	1
68	MD 68	6	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy	1
69	MD 69	10	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Melted Lead	1
70	MD 70	6	1	Projectile: .57 Caliber Minié Ball	1
71	MD 71	10	1	Fastener, Metal: Spike	1
72	MD 72	3	1	Cut Common Nail: Complete	1
73	MD 73	6	1	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	1
74	MD 74	6	1	Cut Common Nail: Complete	1
75	MD 75	4	1	Button, Metal: Brass, Loop Shank, 3-Piece brass NY cuff button	1
76	MD 76	9	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	1
77	MD 77	9	1	Projectile: .57 Caliber Minié Ball	1
78	MD 78	6	1	Toy, Metal: Toy metal gun	1
79	MD 79	8	1	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	1
80	MD 80	6	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Lead	1
81	MD 81	6	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy	1
82	MD 82	6	1	Stable, Metal: Horseshoe fragment	1
83	MD 83	9	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel Possible hinge	1
84	MD 84	9	1	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	1
85	MD 85	6	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	1
86	MD 86	6	1	Domestic Coin: 1902 Indian Head penny	1
87	MD 87	9	1	Projectile: .58 Caliber Lead Ball	1
88	MD 88	10	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	1
89	MD 89	6	1	Button, Metal: Flat brass button	1
90	MD 90	8	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Melted Lead	1
91	MD 91	10	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Melted Lead	1
92	MD 92	4	1	Projectile: .32 Caliber round ball	1
93	MD 93	4	1	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	2
94	MD 94	4	1	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	1
95	MD 95	4	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy	1
96	MD 96	12	1	Fastener, Metal: Spike	1
97	MD 97	8	1	Brass CT coat button	1
98	MD 98	8	1	Fastener, Metal: Brass Belt or Other Buckle fragment	1
98	MD 98	8	2	Fastener, Metal: Spike	1
99	MD 99	8	1	Projectile: .57 Caliber Minié Ball	1
100	MD 100	8	1	Projectile: .58 Caliber Lead Ball	1
101	MD 101	6	1	Accessory, Metal: Umbrella Part	1
102	MD 102	6	1	Projectile: .58 Caliber Lead Ball	1
103	MD 103	4	1	Cut Common Nail: Complete	1

Artifacts recovered from May 2018 Metal Detection at Laird Acres					
Lot Number	**Provenience**	**Depth (in)**	**Artifact Number**	**Artifact Description**	**Count**
104	MD 104	6	1	Cut Common Nail: Complete	1
105	MD 105	10	1	Cut Common Nail: Complete	1
106	MD 106	1	1	Military Uniform, Metal: Epaulet Fragment	1
107	MD 107	12	1	Stable, Metal: Horseshoe	1
108	MD 108	35	1	Projectile: Fired Minié Ball	1
109	MD 109	6	1	Projectile: .57 Caliber Minié Ball	1
110	MD 110	10	1	Stable, Metal: Saddle Hardware Horse harness ring	1
110	MD 110	10	2	Cut Common Nail: Complete	1
111	MD 111	6	1	Jewelry, Metal: Watch Part Brass watch key fragment/watch part	1
112	MD 112	8	1	Storage, Metal: Spout	1
113	MD 113	10	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	1
114	MD 114	6	1	Stable, Metal: Ox Shoe	1
115	MD 115	7	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy	1
116	MD 116	4	1	Hardware, Metal: Brass Hinge	1
117	MD 117	10	1	Projectile: .58 Caliber Minié Ball	1
118	MD 118	4	1	Projectile: .54 Caliber Lead Ball	1
119	MD 119	2	1	Projectile: .58 Caliber Minié Ball	1
120	MD 120	8	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	1
121	MD 121	6	1	Projectile: Lead Ball	1
122	MD 122	3	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy	1
123	MD 123	2	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy	1
124	MD 124	4	1	Hardware, Metal: Brass furniture pull	1
125	MD 125	7	1	Utensil, Metal: Table Fork	1
126	MD 126	2	1	Projectile: .58 Caliber Minié Ball	1
127	MD 127	4	1	Projectile: .58 Caliber Minié Ball	1
				Total =	134

APPENDIX II

ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Archaeological Evaluation for the Proposed Episcopal High School Athletic Field at Laird Acres

Site 44AX0241 Artifact Inventory
May 2018-August 2019

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Fired	Date Range	MD Area Designation	Date; Initials	Depth
1	MD 01	1	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	.57 caliber	No	1849-	MD Area 71.1	MJB; 5/4/18	8 in
2	MD 02	1	Projectile; Lead Ball	1	.58 caliber	No		MD Area 58.1	MJB; 5/4/18	8 in
3	MD 03	1	Accessory, Metal; Umbrella Part	1	Umbrella ring part	No		MD Area 58.2	MJB; 5/4/18	6 in
4	MD 04	1	Projectile; Lead Ball	1	.58 caliber, fired, slightly flattened	Yes		MD Area 64.4	MJB; 5/4/18	6 in
5	MD 05	1	Fastener, Metal; Spike	1		No		MD Area 64.5	MJB; 5/4/18	4 in
6	MD 06	1	Cut Common Nail; Complete	1		No	1805-2000	MD Area "W"	MJB; 5/4/18	6 in
7	MD 07	1	Fastener, Metal; Spike	1		No		MD Area 81.1	MJB; 5/4/18	10 in
8	MD 08	1	Military Uniform, Metal; Shoulder Scale Attachment	1	Infantry epaulet attachment; Crouch 1995:174	No		MD Area 80.2	MJB; 5/4/18	1 in
9	MD 09	1	Stable, Metal; Horseshoe	1	Fragment	No		MD Area 80.3	MJB; 5/4/18	12 in
10	MD 10	1	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	Fired, smashed	Yes	1849-	MD Area 86.1	MJB; 5/4/18	3.5 in
11	MD 11	1	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	Fired, flattened	Yes	1849-	MD Area 46.1	MJB; 5/4/18	6 in
12	MD 12	1	Stable, Metal; Saddle Hardware	1	Horse harness ring	No		MD Area 101.1	MJB; 5/4/18	10 in
12	MD 12	2	Cut Common Nail; Complete	1		No	1805-2000	MD Area 101.1	MJB; 5/4/18	10 in

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Fired	Date Range	MD Area Designation	Date; Initials	Depth
13	MD 13	1	Jewelry, Metal; Watch Part	1	Brass key fragment or watch part	No		MD Area 101.2	MJB; 5/4/18	6 in
14	MD 14	1	Military Object, Metal; Canteen Spout	1	Lead alloy, round spout with lip, flattened	No		MD Area 13.1	MJB; 5/4/18	8 in
15	MD 15	1	Fastener, Metal; Spike	1		No		MD Area 100.1	MJB; 5/4/18	10 in
16	MD 16	1	Stable, Metal; Ox Shoe	1	Ox shoe	No		MD Area "W"	JB; 5/7/18	6 in
17	MD 17	1	Unidentified Metal Object; Brass/Copper Alloy	1		No		MD Area 92.1	JB; 5/7/18	7 in
18	MD 18	1	Hardware, Metal; Hinge	1		No		MD Area "D"	JB; 5/7/18	4 in
19	MD 19	1	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	.58 caliber, slightly flattened	No	1849-	MD Area 84.1	JB; 5/7/18	10 in
20	MD 20	1	Projectile; Lead Ball	1	.54 caliber	No		MD Area 85.1	JB; 5/7/18	4 in
21	MD 21	1	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	Fired, smashed	Yes	1849-	MD Area 47.2	JB; 5/7/18	2 in
22	MD 22	1	Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel	1		No		MD Area 46.2	JB; 5/7/18	8 in
23	MD 23	1	Projectile; Lead Ball	1	.58 caliber	No		MD Area 68.1	JB; 5/7/18	6 in
24	MD 24	1	Unidentified Metal Object; Brass/Copper Alloy	1		No		outside grid	JB; 5/7/18	3 in
25	MD 25	1	Unidentified Metal Object; Brass/Copper Alloy	1		No		outside grid	JB; 5/7/18	2 in
26	MD 26	1	Hardware, Metal; Knob	1	Brass furniture pull	No		outside grid	JB; 5/7/18	4 in
27	MD 27	1	Utensil, Metal; Table Fork	1	With twisted tines	No		MD Area 15.1	JB; 5/7/18	7 in
28	MD 28	1	Projectile; Enfield	1	.58 caliber	No		MD Area 15.2	JB; 5/7/18	2 in

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Fired	Date Range	MD Area Designation	Date; Initials	Depth
29	MD 29	1	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	.58 caliber	No	1849-	MD Area 14.1	JB; 5/7/18	4 in
30	MD 30	1	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	.57 caliber; smashed base	No	1849-	MD Area 12.2	JB; 5/2/18	7 in
31	MD 31	1	Nail; Unidentified	1		No		MD Area 12.3	JB; 5/2/18	6 in
32	MD 32	1	Unidentified Metal Object; Melted Lead	1		No		MD Area 13.2	JB; 5/2/18	5 in
33	MD 33	1	Fastener, Metal; Spike	1		No		missing coordinates	JB; 5/2/18	4 in
34	MD 34	1	Military Object, Metal; Accoutrement Stud	1	Brass knapsack stud	No		MD Area 14.2	JB; 5/2/18	4 in
35	MD 35	1	Unidentified Metal Object; Brass/Copper Alloy	1	Brass, possible buckle fragment	No		MD Area 15.3	JB; 5/2/18	6 in
36	MD 36	1	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	.57 caliber	No	1849-	MD Area 14.3	JB; 5/2/18	3 in
37	MD 37	1	Military Uniform, Metal; Button	1	Eagle general service button, one-piece construction with loop shank	No		MD Area 6.2	JB; 5/2/18	6 in
38	MD 38	1	Button, Metal; Brass	1	Flat brass button, possibly silver plated	No		MD Area 7.2	JB; 5/2/18	4 in
39	MD 39	1	Fastener, Metal; Spike	1		No		MD Area 25.3	JB; 5/2/18	12 in
40	MD 40	1	Projectile; Lead Ball	1	.58 caliber round ball	No		MD Area 33.2	JB; 5/2/18	4 in
41	MD 41	1	Projectile; Modern Bullet	1	.48 caliber pistol bullet	No		MD Area 11.1	JB; 5/2/18	4 in
42	MD 42	1	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	.57 caliber	No	1849-	MD Area 105.1	JB; 5/3/18	4 in
43	MD 43	1	Button, Metal; Brass, Loop Shank, 3-Piece Cast	1	3-Piece loop-shank button	No		MD Area 105.2	JB; 5/3/18	9 in
44	MD 44	1	Projectile; Pistol Bullet	1	Fired pistol bullet, smashed from impact	Yes		MD Area 106.2	JB; 5/3/18	4 in

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Fired	Date Range	MD Area Designation	Date; Initials	Depth
45	MD 45	1	Button, Metal; Brass	1	Flat brass button	No		outside grid	JB; 5/3/18	4 in
46	MD 46	1	Unidentified Metal Object; Brass/Copper Alloy	1	Brass bar fragment	No		outside grid	JB; 5/3/18	4 in
47	MD 47	1	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	.57 caliber, nose sprue	No	1849-	outside grid	JB; 5/3/18	6 in
48	MD 48	1	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	.57 caliber	No	1849-	outside grid	JB; 5/3/18	6 in
49	MD 49	1	Button, Metal; Brass	1	Flat button with "STANDARD COLOUR / TREBLE GILD"	No		outside grid	JB; 5/3/18	8 in
50	MD 50	1	Military Uniform, Metal; U.S. Waist Belt Plate	2	Brass fragment of belt plate	No		outside grid	JB; 5/3/18	4 in
51	MD 51	1	Unidentified Metal Object; Brass/Copper Alloy	2	Thin brass fragments	No		missing coordinates	JB; 5/3/18	4 in
52	MD 52	1	Button, Metal; Brass	1	Flat brass button	No		outside grid	JB; 5/3/18	8 in
53	MD 53	1	Military Uniform, Metal; Shoulder Scale Attachment	1	Infantry epaulet attachment; Crouch 1995;174	No		outside grid	JB; 5/3/18	4 in
54	MD 54	1	Button, Metal; Brass	1	Flat brass button	No		outside grid	JB; 5/3/18	4 in
55	MD 55	1	Military Object, Metal; Canteen Spout	1	Narrow iron spout with lip	No		MD Area 103.1	JB; 5/3/18	8 in
56	MD 56	1	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	Fired, smashed from impact	Yes	1849-	MD Area 87.1	JB; 5/3/18	2 in
57	MD 57	1	Fastener, Metal; Spike	1	Burned	No		MD Area [no label]	JB; 5/3/18	8 in
58	MD 58	1	Military Uniform, Metal; Shoulder Scale Attachment	1	Small brass knob of shoulder scale attachment	No		MD Area 87.2	JB; 5/3/18	3 in
59	MD 59	1	Fastener, Metal; Spike	1		No		outside grid	JB; 5/3/18	8 in
60	MD 60	1	Projectile; Lead Ball	1	.57 caliber	No		MD Area 107.1	JB; 5/3/18	8 in

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Fired	Date Range	MD Area Designation	Date; Initials	Depth
61	MD 61	1	Gun Part; Lock	1	Iron and brass, possible gun lock fragment; Crouch 1995:87-90	No		MD Area 68.2	JB; 5/4/18	4 in
62	MD 62	1	Projectile; Williams Type II Cleaner	1	Williams, pulled	No		MD Area 82.1	JB; 5/4/18	4 in
63	MD 63	1	Military Uniform, Metal; Shoulder Scale Attachment	1	Small brass knob of shoulder scale attachment	No		MD Area 82.2	JB; 5/4/18	3 in
64	MD 64	1	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	Fired, flattened	Yes	1849-	MD Area 69.1	JB; 5/4/18	3 in
65	MD 65	1	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	.57 caliber	No	1849-	MD Area 60.1	JB; 5/4/18	8 in
66	MD 66	1	Military Uniform, Metal; U.S. Waist Belt Plate	1	"US" waist belt plate	No		MD Area 60.2	JB; 5/4/18	14 in
67	MD 67	1	Unidentified Metal Object; Brass/Copper Alloy	1	Flat brass strip	No		MD Area 81.2	JB; 5/4/18	12 in
68	MD 68	1	Unidentified Metal Object; Brass/Copper Alloy	1		No		MD Area 81.3	JB; 5/4/18	6 in
69	MD 69	1	Unidentified Metal Object; Melted Lead	1	Melted lead	No		MD Area 58.3	JB; 5/4/18	10 in
70	MD 70	1	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	.57 caliber	No	1849-	MD Area 59.1	JB; 5/4/18	6 in
71	MD 71	1	Fastener, Metal; Spike	1		No		MD Area 58.4	JB; 5/4/18	10 in
72	MD 72	1	Nail; Unidentified	1		No		MD Area 53.1	JB; 5/4/18	3 in
73	MD 73	1	Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel	1		No		MD Area 65.1	JB; 5/4/18	6 in
74	MD 74	1	Nail; Unidentified	1		No		MD Area 9.5	MJB; 5/4/18	6 in
75	MD 75	1	Military Uniform, Metal; Button	1	3-Piece brass NY cuff button, broken	No		MD Area 12.4	MJB; 5/4/18	4 in
76	MD 76	1	Cooking Vessel, Metal; Unidentified	1	Iron fragment	No		MD Area 2.2	MJB; 5/4/18	9 in

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Fired	Date Range	MD Area Designation	Date; Initials	Depth
77	MD 77	1	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	.57 caliber	No	1849-	MD Area 14.4	MJB; 5/4/18	9 in
78	MD 78	1	Toy, Metal; Gun	1	Toy metal gun	No		MD Area 3.1	MJB; 5/4/18	6 in
79	MD 79	1	Cut Common Nail; Fragment	1	Burned	No	1805-2000	missing coordinates	MJB; 5/4/18	8 in
80	MD 80	1	Unidentified Metal Object; Lead	1		No		MD Area 10.2	MJB; 5/4/18	6 in
81	MD 81	1	Unidentified Metal Object; Brass/Copper Alloy	1	Flat and folded brass	No		MD Area 8.2	MJB; 5/4/18	6 in
82	MD 82	1	Stable, Metal; Horseshoe	1	Horseshoe fragment	No		MD Area 8.3	MJB; 5/4/18	6 in
83	MD 83	1	Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel	1	Possible hinge	No		MD Area 10.3	MJB; 5/4/18	9 in
84	MD 84	1	Cut Common Nail; Fragment	1		No	1805-2000	MD Area 10.4	MJB; 5/4/18	9 in
85	MD 85	1	Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel	1		No		MD Area 8.4	MJB; 5/4/18	6 in
86	MD 86	1	Domestic Coin; Indian Head Penny	1	1902 Indian Head penny	No	1859-1909	MD Area 8.5	MJB; 5/4/18	6 in
87	MD 87	1	Projectile; Lead Ball	1	.58 caliber	No		MD Area 11.2	MJB; 5/4/18	9 in
88	MD 88	1	Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel	1		No		outside grid	MJB; 5/4/18	10 in
89	MD 89	1	Button, Metal; Brass	1	Flat brass button	No		MD Area 107.2	MJB; 5/4/18	6 in
90	MD 90	1	Unidentified Metal Object; Melted Lead	1		No		MD Area 45.2	MJB; 5/4/18	8 in
91	MD 91	1	Unidentified Metal Object; Melted Lead	1		No		MD Area 46.3	MJB; 5/4/18	10 in
92	MD 92	1	Projectile; Lead Ball	1	.32 caliber round ball for pistol	No		MD Area 46.4	MJB; 5/4/18	4 in

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Fired	Date Range	MD Area Designation	Date; Initials	Depth
93	MD 93	1	Cut Common Nail; Fragment	2		No	1805-2000	MD Area 45.3	MJB; 5/4/18	4 in
94	MD 94	1	Nail; Unidentified	1		No		MD Area 46.5	MJB; 5/4/18	4 in
95	MD 95	1	Unidentified Metal Object; Brass/Copper Alloy	1		No		MD Area 64.6	MJB; 5/4/18	4 in
96	MD 96	1	Fastener, Metal; Spike	1		No		MD Area 68.3	MJB; 5/4/18	12 in
97	MD 97	1	Military Uniform, Metal; Button	1	Brass 3-piece loop shank Connecticut coat button	No		MD Area 70.1	MJB; 5/4/18	8 in
98	MD 98	1	Fastener, Metal; Brass Belt or Other Buckle	1	Brass buckle fragment	No		MD Area 70.2	MJB; 5/4/18	8 in
98	MD 98	2	Fastener, Metal; Spike	1		No		MD Area 70.2	MJB; 5/4/18	8 in
99	MD 99	1	Projectile; Lead Ball	1	.64 caliber round ball	No		MD Area 2.1	JB; 5/1/19	4 in
100	MD 100	1	Projectile; Pistol Bullet	1	.37 caliber	No		MD Area 6.1	JB; 5/1/19	3 in
101	MD 101	1	Gun Tool; Other	1	Folding gun tool	No		MD Area 7.1	JB; 5/1/19	10 in
102	MD 102	1	Architectural, Metal; Unidentified	5	Composite architectural material, modern	No		MD Area 8.1	JB; 5/1/19	5 in
103	MD 103	1	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	Fired, smashed from impact	Yes	1849-	MD Area 9.1	JB; 5/1/19	6 in
104	MD 104	1	Unidentified Metal Object; Melted Lead	1		No		MD Area 9.2	JB; 5/1/19	4 in
105	MD 105	1	Miscellaneous, Metal; Unidentified	1	Produce license; "DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA / LICENSE / 317 / PRODUCE DEALER / [illegible]"	No		MD Area 9.3	JB; 5/1/19	8 in
106	MD 106	1	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	Melted	No	1849-	MD Area 9.4	JB; 5/1/19	4 in

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Fired	Date Range	MD Area Designation	Date; Initials	Depth
107	MD 107	1	Button, Metal; Brass	1	Flat with loop shank	No		MD Area 10.1	JB; 5/1/19	4 in
108	MD 108	1	Military Uniform, Metal; Shoulder Scale Attachment	1	Possible attachment; Crouch 1995:174	No		MD Area 12.1	JB; 5/1/19	6 in
109	MD 109	1	Stable, Metal; Horseshoe	1		No		MD Area 16.1	JB; 5/1/19	4 in
110	MD 110	1	Military Uniform, Metal; Button	1	Possible Eagle button, front obscured	No		MD Area 17.1	MJB; 5/1/19	4 in
111	MD 111	1	Button; Composite	1	Decorative iron button with blue glass bead in center	No		MD Area 18.1	JB; 5/1/19	5 in
112	MD 112	1	Storage, Metal; Can Key	1	Brass alloy, loop handle	No	1866-2000	MD Area 20.1	JB; 5/1/19	8 in
113	MD 113	1	Military Uniform, Metal; Shoulder Scale Attachment	2	Flat, rectangular, brass interior attachment for shoulder scale	No		MD Area 21.1	JB; 5/1/19	6 in
113	MD 113	2	Unidentified Metal Object; Brass/Copper Alloy	1	Copper alloy rod	No		MD Area 21.1	JB; 5/1/19	6 in
114	MD 114	1	Military Uniform, Metal; Shoulder Scale Attachment	1	Flat, rectangular, brass interior attachment for shoulder scale	No		MD Area 21.2	JB; 5/1/19	8 in
115	MD 115	1	Miscellaneous, Metal; Small Ring	1	Small copper band	No		MD Area 21.3	JB; 5/1/19	4 in
116	MD 116	1	Military Uniform, Metal; Shoulder Scale Attachment	1	Possible attachment; Crouch 1995:174	No		MD Area 21.4	MJB; 5/1/19	6 in
117	MD 117	1	Stable, Metal; Harness Buckle	1		No		MD Area 22.1	JB; 5/1/19	8 in
118	MD 118	1	Miscellaneous, Metal; Other	1	Modern machinery part	No		MD Area 23.1	JB; 5/1/19	3 in
119	MD 119	1	Miscellaneous, Metal; Other	1	Disc, modern machinery part	No		MD Area 23.2	JB; 5/1/19	2 in
120	MD 120	1	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	Slightly flattened base	No	1849-	MD Area 23.3	MJB; 5/1/19	4 in
121	MD 121	1	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	.58 caliber	No	1849-	MD Area 23.4	MJB; 5/1/19	4 in

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Fired	Date Range	MD Area Designation	Date; Initials	Depth
122	MD 122	1	Unidentified Metal Object; Melted Lead	1		No		MD Area 24.1	JB; 5/1/19	3 in
123	MD 123	1	Flake 26-30mm; Quartz	1		No		MD Area 25.1	MJB; 5/1/19	4 in
124	MD 124	1	Button, Metal; Brass	1		No		MD Area 25.1	JB; 5/1/19	?
125	MD 125	1	Stable, Metal; Saddle Hardware	1	Oval-shaped brass fragment with three holes	No		MD Area 28.1	JB; 5/1/19	4 in
126	MD 126	1	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	Slightly flattened base	No	1849-	MD Area 28.2	JB; 5/1/19	?
127	MD 127	1	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	.58 caliber	No	1849-	MD Area 29.1	JB; 5/1/19	8 in
128	MD 128	1	Projectile; Pistol Bullet	1	.44 caliber	No		MD Area 33.1	JB; 5/1/19	8 in
129	MD 129	1	Unidentified Metal Object; Brass/Copper Alloy	1	Flat fragment	No		MD Area 37.1	JB; 5/1/19	?
130	MD 130	1	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	.57 caliber	No	1849-	MD Area 40.1	JB; 5/1/19	8 in
131	MD 131	1	Button, Metal; Brass	1		No		MD Area 40.2	JB; 5/1/19	8 in
132	MD 132	1	Projectile; Lead Ball	1	Fired, smashed	Yes		MD Area 41.1	JB; 5/1/19	4 in
133	MD 133	1	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	.59 caliber	No	1849-	MD Area 41.2	JB; 5/1/19	5 in
134	MD 134	1	Projectile; Lead Ball	1	.65 caliber	No		MD Area 42.1	JB; 5/1/19	4 in
135	MD 135	1	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	.58 caliber	No	1849-	MD Area 42.2	JB; 5/1/19	4 in
136	MD 136	1	Miscellaneous, Metal; Small Ring	1	Copper band	No		MD Area 45.1	MJB; 5/1/19	4 in
137	MD 137	1	Fastener, Metal; Spike	1		No		MD Area 47.1	JB; 5/1/19	12 in

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Fired	Date Range	MD Area Designation	Date; Initials	Depth
138	MD 138	1	Projectile; Lead Ball	1	.65 caliber	No		MD Area 57.1	JB; 5/1/19	12 in
139	MD 139	1	Unidentified Hardware, Metal; Copper Alloy/Brass	1	Flat, circular fragment	No		MD Area 61.1	JB; 5/1/19	2 in
140	MD 140	1	Projectile; Lead Ball	1	.65 caliber	No		MD Area 63.1	JB; 5/1/19	4 in
141	MD 141	1	Military Uniform, Metal; Shoulder Scale Attachment	1	Flat, rectangular, brass interior attachment for shoulder scale	No		MD Area 64.1	JB; 5/1/19	4 in
142	MD 142	1	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	.58 caliber	No	1849-	MD Area 64.2	JB; 5/1/19	6 in
143	MD 143	1	Military Uniform, Metal; Insignia Plate	1	Officer's rank insignia	No		MD Area 64.3	JB; 5/1/19	?
143	MD 143	2	Faunal; Leather	1		No		MD Area 64.3	JB; 5/1/19	?
144	MD 144	1	Unidentified Metal Object; Aluminum	1		No	1891-2000	MD Area 66.1	JB; 5/1/19	4 in
144	MD 144	2	Unidentified Hardware, Metal; Copper Alloy/Brass	1	Possible grommet	No		MD Area 66.1	JB; 5/1/19	4 in
145	MD 145	1	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	.57 caliber	No	1849-	MD Area 80.1	JB; 5/1/19	8 in
146	MD 146	1	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	.58 caliber	No	1849-	MD Area 106.1	JB; 5/1/19	6 in
147	MD 147	1	Projectile; Lead Ball	1	Fired, flattened	Yes		MD Area 108.1	JB; 5/1/19	5 in
148	MD 148	1	Miscellaneous, Metal; Chain Link	1		No		MD Area 108.2	JB; 5/1/19	4 in
149	MD 149	1	Lamp Part, Metal; Gas or Kerosene	1	Round, embellished, copper alloy, kerosene lamp hardware fragment	No		MD Area 115.1	JB; 5/1/19	11 in
150	ST E14	1	Pearlware; Molded	1	Hollowware body sherd	No	1780-1830	n/a	EG; 5/28/19	0.3-1.1 ftbs
151	ST E17	1	Pearlware; Plain	1	Small body sherd	No	1779-1830	n/a	EG; 5/28/19	0.2-0.75 ftbs

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Fired	Date Range	MD Area Designation	Date; Initials	Depth
152	ST E21	1	Pearlware; Underglaze Painted Floral High-Temp Colors (Brown, Mustard Yellow, Olive Green)	1	Small hollowware rim sherd, brown band on rim	No	1795-1820	n/a	EG; 5/29/19	0-0.35 ftbs
153	ST E30	1	Pearlware; Plain	1	Small flatware body sherd, slightly burned	No	1779-1830	n/a	EG; 5/29/19	0.25-0.65 ftbs
154	ST E30 W25 radial	1	Whiteware; Shell Edge	1	Small flatware rim sherd, blue	No	1810-1900	n/a	EG; 5/30/19	0.4-0.95 ftbs
155	ST E33	1	Whiteware; Chrome Colors (Red, Black, Blue, Green)	1	Flatware rim sherd, red and green bands, crazed glaze	No	1830-2000	n/a	EG; 5/29/19	0.25-0.8 ftbs
156	ST E34	1	Pearlware; Dipped: Trailed Or Dot	1	5" diameter hollowware rim sherd, blue band near rim, tan band with brown and white slip dot, slightly burned, crazed glaze	No	1770-1830	n/a	EG; 5/29/19	0-0.7 ftbs
156	ST E34	2	Unidentified Ceramic; Burnt White Body	1	Small flatware rim sherd	No		n/a	EG; 5/29/19	0-0.7 ftbs
157	ST E34 E25 radial	1	Unidentified Ceramic; Burnt White Body	1	Shell edge rim sherd, green, burned	No		n/a	EG; 5/30/19	0.35-1.0 ftbs
157	ST E34 E25 radial	2	Pearlware; Plain	1	Small body sherd	No	1779-1830	n/a	EG; 5/30/19	0.35-1.0 ftbs
157	ST E34 E25 radial	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	1		No		n/a	EG; 5/30/19	0.35-1.0 ftbs
158	ST E36	1	Redware; Fine Black Glaze	1	Base sherd	No		n/a	EG; 5/29/19	0.3-1.0 ftbs
159	ST E37	1	Nail; Unidentified	1		No		n/a	EG; 5/29/19	0.2-0.7 ftbs
159	ST E37	2	Whiteware; Plain	3	Unidentified body sherds, slightly burned	No	1810-2000	n/a	EG; 5/29/19	0.2-0.7 ftbs
160	ST E39	1	Pearlware; Transfer Print, Willow Pattern	1	Flatware body sherd	No	1795-1830	n/a	EG; 5/29/19	0-0.75 ftbs
160	ST E39	2	Core; Quartz	1		No		n/a	EG; 5/29/19	0-0.75 ftbs

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Fired	Date Range	MD Area Designation	Date; Initials	Depth
161	ST E44	1	Pearlware; Plain	1	Unidentified body sherd, slightly burned	No	1779-1830	n/a	EG; 5/30/19	0.2-0.65 ftbs
161	ST E44	2	Unidentified Ceramic; Transfer Print	1	Flatware rim sherd, dark blue transfer print, burned	No		n/a	EG; 5/30/19	0.2-0.65 ftbs
162	TU 1, Strat 1	1	Unidentified Ceramic; Burnt White Body	1	Small flatware body sherd, blackened	No			EM/AB; 8/8/19	
162	TU 1, Strat 1	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	1	Burned/melted	No			EM/AB; 8/8/19	
163	TU 1, Strat 2	1	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	1		No			EM/AB; 8/8/19	
163	TU 1, Strat 2	2	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	1		No			EM/AB; 8/8/19	
163	TU 1, Strat 2	3	Nail; Unidentified	1		No			EM/AB; 8/8/19	
163	TU 1, Strat 2	4	Yellowware; Plain	1	Small body sherd	No	1830-1930		EM/AB; 8/8/19	
163	TU 1, Strat 2	5	Unidentified Ceramic; Burnt White Body	3	Small body sherds, blackened	No			EM/AB; 8/8/19	
163	TU 1, Strat 2	6	Unidentified Ceramic; Transfer Print	1	Flatware rim sherd with molded edge, blue transfer print, burned, possibly pearlware	No			EM/AB; 8/8/19	
164	TU 2, Strat 1	1	Unidentified Plastic; Fragment	4	Modern black plastic fragments	No	1915-		EM/AB; 8/9/19	
165	TU 2, Strat 2	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Blue Decorated Salt Glaze	1	Hollowware body sherd	No			EM/AB; 8/9/19	
165	TU 2, Strat 2	2	Whiteware; Flow Blue	1	Slightly burned, body sherd	No	1845-1910		EM/AB; 8/9/19	
165	TU 2, Strat 2	3	Unidentified Ceramic; Burnt White Body	3	Small body sherds, unglazed interior	No			EM/AB; 8/9/19	
165	TU 2, Strat 2	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear	2	Small shards	No			EM/AB; 8/9/19	

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Fired	Date Range	MD Area Designation	Date; Initials	Depth
166	TU 3, Strat 1	1	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	1		No			EM/AB; 8/12/19	
166	TU 3, Strat 1	2	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	5	One burned/crazed	No			EM/AB; 8/12/19	
166	TU 3, Strat 1	3	Nail; Unidentified	1		No			EM/AB; 8/12/19	
166	TU 3, Strat 1	4	Pearlware; Underglaze Painted Chrome Colors (Red, Black, Blue, Green)	1	Hollowware rim sherd with black band on interior and exterior of rim	No	1830-1860		EM/AB; 8/12/19	
166	TU 3, Strat 1	5	Whiteware; Blue Transfer Print	1	Tiny rim sherd, slightly burned	No	1815-1915		EM/AB; 8/12/19	
166	TU 3, Strat 1	6	Pearlware; Unidentified	1	Tiny body sherd, one side painted blue	No	1779-1830		EM/AB; 8/12/19	
166	TU 3, Strat 1	7	Unidentified Ceramic; Burnt White Body	3	Small body sherds, burned/crazed	No			EM/AB; 8/12/19	
166	TU 3, Strat 1	8	Flake 11-15mm; Quartz	1		No			EM/AB; 8/12/19	
167	TU 3, Strat 2	1	Faunal; Bone	1	Weathered bone, not butchered, probably natural	No			EM/AB; 8/12/19	
168	TU 4, Strat 1	1	Nail; Unidentified	1		No			EM/AB; 8/13/19	
168	TU 4, Strat 1	2	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Brown Salt Glaze	1	Hollowware rim sherd, possibly jug or bottle lip	No			EM/AB; 8/13/19	
168	TU 4, Strat 1	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear	1	Small body shard	No			EM/AB; 8/13/19	
168	TU 4, Strat 1	4	Flake 11-15mm; Quartz	1		No			EM/AB; 8/13/19	
169	TU 4, Strat 2	1	Storage, Metal; Pull Tab	1	Modern	No	1962-1977		EM/AB; 8/13/19	
169	TU 4, Strat 2	2	Coal; Lump/Nugget	2		No			EM/AB; 8/13/19	
169	TU 4, Strat 2	3	Flake 16-20mm; Quartz	2		No			EM/AB; 8/13/19	

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Fired	Date Range	MD Area Designation	Date; Initials	Depth
170	TU 5, Strat 1	1	Wire Common Nail; Complete	1		No	1850-2000		EM/AB; 8/13/19	
170	TU 5, Strat 1	2	Nail; Unidentified	2		No			EM/AB; 8/13/19	
170	TU 5, Strat 1	3	Storage, Plastic; Food Wrapper	2		No			EM/AB; 8/13/19	
170	TU 5, Strat 1	4	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment; Amber	1	Stippled body sherd, modern	No	1903-2000		EM/AB; 8/13/19	
170	TU 5, Strat 1	5	Coal; Lump/Nugget	1		No			EM/AB; 8/13/19	
170	TU 5, Strat 1	6	Unidentified Plastic; Fragment	1	"high performance lacrosse alloy"	No	1915-		EM/AB; 8/13/19	
170	TU 5, Strat 1	7	Writing, Plastic; Pen Clip	3	Pen or pencil parts	No			EM/AB; 8/13/19	
170	TU 5, Strat 1	8	Flake 11-15mm; Quartz	1		No			EM/AB; 8/13/19	
171	TU 5, Strat 2	1	Cut Common Nail; Fragment	1		No	1805-2000		EM/AB; 8/14/19	
171	TU 5, Strat 2	2	Nail; Unidentified	2		No			EM/AB; 8/14/19	
171	TU 5, Strat 2	3	Pearlware; Plain	3	Tiny body sherds	No	1779-1830		EM/AB; 8/14/19	
171	TU 5, Strat 2	4	Unidentified Ceramic; Burnt White Body	1	Small body sherd, burned	No			EM/AB; 8/14/19	
171	TU 5, Strat 2	5	Unidentified Ceramic; Indeterminate Ware	1	Tiny body sherd with deep blue transfer print on one site	No			EM/AB; 8/14/19	
172	TU 6, Strat 1	1	Nail; Unidentified	1		No			EM/AB; 8/8/19	
172	TU 6, Strat 1	2	Whiteware; Plain	1	Tiny body sherd, blackened	No	1810-2000		EM/AB; 8/8/19	
172	TU 6, Strat 1	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua	1	Tiny shard	No			EM/AB; 8/8/19	

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Fired	Date Range	MD Area Designation	Date; Initials	Depth
172	TU 6, Strat 1	4	Flake w/Cortex >40mm; Quartzite	1		No			EM/AB; 8/8/19	
173	TU 7, Strat 2	1	Whiteware; Plain	2	Body sherds	No	1810-2000		EM/AB; 8/14/19	
173	TU 7, Strat 2	2	Flake 11-15mm; Quartz	1		No			EM/AB; 8/14/19	
174	TU 8, Strat 1	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	1		No			EM/AB; 8/15/19	
175	TU 8, Strat 2	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	1		No			EM/AB; 8/15/19	
175	TU 8, Strat 2	2	Whiteware; Plain	1	Body sherd, burned/crazed	No	1810-2000		EM/AB; 8/15/19	
175	TU 8, Strat 2	3	Yellowware; Plain	1	Tiny hollowware rim sherd	No	1830-1930		EM/AB; 8/15/19	
175	TU 8, Strat 2	4	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment; Amber	2	One body shard, one crown finish with machine seam on lip	No	1903-2000		EM/AB; 8/15/19	
175	TU 8, Strat 2	5	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua	4	Tiny body shards	No			EM/AB; 8/15/19	
175	TU 8, Strat 2	6	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Amethyst	1		No	1880-1915		EM/AB; 8/15/19	
176	TU 9, Strat 1	1	Whiteware; Blue Transfer Print	1	Hollowware body sherd, fully covered with blue transfer printing on exterior, burned/crazed interior	No	1815-1915		EM/AB; 8/15/19	
177	TU 9, Strat 2	1	Whiteware; Transfer Print, Willow Pattern	1	Body sherd with willow pattern	No	1820-2000		EM/AB; 8/16/19	
177	TU 9, Strat 2	2	Buff-Bodied Earthenware; Albany Slip	1	Body sherd	No	1805-1920		EM/AB; 8/16/19	
177	TU 9, Strat 2	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua	2		No			EM/AB; 8/16/19	
177	TU 9, Strat 2	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Bright Green	1		No			EM/AB; 8/16/19	

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Fired	Date Range	MD Area Designation	Date; Initials	Depth
177	TU 9, Strat 2	5	Coal; Lump/Nugget	1		No			EM/AB; 8/16/19	
178	TU 10, Strat 2	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	3		No			EM/AB; 8/19/19	
178	TU 10, Strat 2	2	Pearlware; Plain	2	Body sherds	No	1779-1830		EM/AB; 8/19/19	
178	TU 10, Strat 2	3	Pearlware; Blue Transfer Print	1	Hollowware body sherd	No	1783-1830		EM/AB; 8/19/19	
178	TU 10, Strat 2	4	Flake 11-15mm; Quartz	1		No			EM/AB; 8/19/19	
179	TU 11, Strat 2	1	Unidentified Ceramic; Indeterminate Ware	1	Refined white earthenware body sherd with underfired or eroded paste	No			EM/AB; 8/20/19	
			TOTAL COUNT:	**280**						

APPENDIX III

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Snapshot

Date Generated: August 29, 2019

Site Name: No Data
Site Classification: Terrestrial, open air
Year(s): 1848 - 1927, 1862 - 1862
Site Type(s): Camp, Farmstead, Military camp
Other DHR ID: No Data
Temporary Designation: Site 1

Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

Locational Information

USGS Quad: ALEXANDRIA
County/Independent City: Alexandria (Ind. City)
Physiographic Province: Coastal Plain
Elevation: 275
Aspect: Facing Southwest
Drainage: Potomac
Slope: 2 - 6
Acreage: 8.000
Landform: Ridge
Ownership Status: Private
Government Entity Name: No Data

Site Components

Component 1

Category: Domestic
Site Type: Camp
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
DHR Time Period: Pre-Contact
Start Year: No Data
End Year: No Data
Comments: No Data

Component 2

Category: Domestic
Site Type: Farmstead
Cultural Affiliation: Euro-American
DHR Time Period: Antebellum Period, Civil War, Reconstruction and Growth
Start Year: 1848
End Year: 1927
Comments: Phillip H. Hoof Farmstead 1848-1889

Component 3

Category: Military/Defense
Site Type: Military camp
Cultural Affiliation: Euro-American
DHR Time Period: Civil War
Start Year: 1862
End Year: 1862
Comments: Camp Scorch outside Fort Ward 26-30 June 1862. Also camped on in March 1862.

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

No Data

Informant Data:

No Data

CRM Events

Event Type: Survey:Phase I

Project Staff/Notes:

Commonwealth Heritage Group Inc., (Commonwealth) was retained by Episcopal High School (EHS), Alexandria, Virginia to conduct an Archaeological Evaluation of the approximately 11.5-acre proposed Athletic Field at Laird Acres, a forested open-space on the west end of the EHS campus.

Joseph Balicki and Mary Jane Balicki conducted the metal detector survey in January and between 1 and 12 May 2019. The shovel test survey was undertaken by Amanda Balough and Erin Mir-Aliyev in June 2019. Mr. Balicki served as Project Manager and Principal Archaeologist. Cynthia V. Goode managed the artifact processing and analysis with the assistance of Mrs. Mir-Aliyev and Ms. Balough. Sarah Traum and Walton H. Owen II conducted the historical research.

Project Review File Number: No Data

Sponsoring Organization: No Data

Organization/Company: Commonwealth Heritage Group, Alexandria

Investigator: Joseph Balicki

Survey Date: 5/1/2019

Survey Description:

Prior to determining that they would develop the property, EHS sponsored a brief cursory metal detector survey to determine if historic objects were present. This survey was undertaken between 2-7 May 2018 by two of Commonwealth's metal detectorists with experience ranging from 3 to over 25 years. Metal detectors used include: XP Deus and Minelab CTX 30/30.

A metal detector survey was undertaken on the entire project area in May 2019. The metal detector survey was conducted over nine days by two detectorists with experience ranging from 3 to over 25 years. In all, approximately 88 man-hours (1-10 May) were devoted to metal detecting. Metal detectors used include: XP Deus and Minelab CTX 30/30. Recovered artifacts were recorded by metal detector (MD) number. The team surveyed the project area in 50-by-50-ft MD Areas. All signals were marked with plastic pin-flags, with one color designating likely ferrous signals and another color marking likely non-ferrous signals. Ferrous signals were counted and recorded by MD Area, but not excavated. All non-ferrous signals were excavated. The metal detector survey included time to resurvey MD Areas where large concentrations of ferrous objects were found and areas where historic objects (military and non-military) had been recovered. Signals that were clearly identifiable as aluminum, modern soda cans, modern pull-tabs, and screw caps were not excavated. Modern trash was collected and disposed of properly.

Commonwealth then excavated 141 shovel tests (STs) at 50-ft intervals across the project area. The manually excavated STs measured approximately 45 centimeters (cm) in diameter and extended approximately 10 cm into culturally sterile subsoil, where not prevented by high water table or fill/soils deeper than 3 ft. All excavated soil was screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. Each ST was recorded on a standardized recording form. Recovered artifacts were placed in bags labeled with provenience information.

In consultation with Alexandria Archaeology, 12 locations were identified for the placement of test units (TUs). TUs were excavated by natural strata. TUs were recorded on a standardized form recording TU number, stratigraphic unit number, artifacts, location, depth measurements, soil texture and color including the Munsell color description. At least one profile from each TU was drawn to record stratigraphy. The locations of STs and TUs were mapped on the site grid. Artifacts were returned to the laboratory for processing.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
School	5/1/2019 12:00:00 AM	Wooded area on school campus used by maintenance for landscaping materials and running/walking trails

Threats to Resource: Development

Site Conditions: Surface Deposits

Survey Strategies: Metal Detection, Observation, Subsurface Testing

Specimens Collected: Yes

Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

Commonwealth recovered 157 artifacts from metal detecting, 20 artifacts from the shovel testing, and 98 artifacts from test unit excavation. Prehistoric artifacts include one quartzite and nine quartz flakes. Historic artifacts included 73 Civil War artifacts consisting of small arms ammunition, clothing artifacts, accouterments, melted lead. Other historic artifacts were recovered that are associated with the 19th-century farmstead that was located nearby. These include 17 ceramic sherds of redware, stoneware, pearlware, whiteware, buff-bodied earthenware with Albany slip, and yellowware. Seventy-two miscellaneous artifacts were also recovered that were associated with the farmstead and later 20th-century activities. These include wire and cut nails, window glass, brick, machine-made bottle glass, horse and oxen shoes, furniture parts, a toy gun, a metal DC produce dealer license, and plastic.

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: Commonwealth Alexandria VA

Permanent Curation Repository: Alexandria Archaeology

Field Notes: Yes

Field Notes Repository: Alexandria Archaeology

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Reports: Yes

Survey Report Information:

Balicki, Joseph, Sarah Traum, Walton H. Owen II, and Amanda Balough
2019
Archaeological Evaluation for the Episcopal High School Proposed Athletic Field at Laird Acres, Alexandria, Virginia. Report to Episcopal High School, Alexandria VA., from Commonwealth Heritage Group, Alexandria, VA.

Survey Report Repository: Alexandria Archaeology

DHR Library Reference Number: No Data

Significance Statement: The prehistoric component includes only non-diagnostic artifacts and there is no research potential. The farmstead component represents accretional loss of objects and disposal of refuse while farming the area for over one hundred years. These artifacts include ceramic sherds and architectural debris. There is no research potential. The Civil War occupation of the site includes 71 artifacts which can be directly associated with the military and with the Civil War. Thus, the average was six Civil War artifacts per acre (or one Civil War artifact every 83,490 sq. ft), which is low given proximity to Fort Ward and the one known camp that was located in the project area and vicinity. The site was agricultural open space beginning in the eighteenth century and continuing into the early twentieth century. All artifacts were recovered from the plow zone.

The site has limited research potential. The limited data precludes the development of research questions that could be addressed by any additional investigations, and no additional archaeological investigations are recommended.

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: Recommended Not Eligible

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data

Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources

V-CRIS

Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

Legend

- Architecture Resources
- Architecture Labels
- Individual Historic District Properties
- Archaeological Resources
- Archaeology Labels
- DHR Easements
- USGS GIS Place names
- County Boundaries

N

Feet

0 100 200 300 400

1:4,514 / 1"=376 Feet

Title:

Date: 8/29/2019

DISCLAIMER:Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions.The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites:Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.

APPENDIX IV

QUALIFICATIONS OF INVESTIGATORS

Joseph Balicki, RPA
Regional Director
5250 Cherokee Avenue, Suite 300
Alexandria, VA 22312
P: 703.354.9737 | F: 703.642.1837
jbalicki@chg-inc.com

Education

M.A.	The Catholic University of America	Anthropology	1987
B.A.	The George Washington University	Anthropology	1981

Professional Certification and Awards

1999	Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA)
2007	Ben Brenman Archaeology Award, Alexandria Archaeological Commission
2011	Chairman's Award for Achievement in Historic Preservation, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Experience Profile

Joseph Balicki is responsible for office management, staff scheduling, staff mentoring, development of budgets, quality assurance and the procurement of new business. He manages and supervises cultural resources projects including Phase I identification, Phase II evaluation, and Phase III data recovery investigations under Sections 106 and 110, as well as local and state regulations. Additionally, his duties include developing scopes of work, research designs, and budgets; interfacing with clients and review agencies; directing research, field investigations, analysis, and report preparation; and monitoring schedules and budgets. Clients include the private sector, as well as local, state and federal agencies.

Mr. Balicki has over 39 years of experience, 29 at this firm, in North American archeology and has been involved in investigations of sites ranging from the Paleo-Indian through Historic periods. Mr. Balicki is a nationally recognized expert on the Archeology of Civil War sites. He is proficient in conducting KOCOA analysis, primary research, and metal detector surveys on Civil War archeological sites ranging from fortifications, earthworks, battlefields, winter quarters, cantonments and front-line temporary camps. Mr. Balicki is author or co-author of over 200 cultural resources reports, 14 scholarly articles, and 32 papers presented at professional meetings. Mr. Balicki is an instructor for the RPA course Advanced Metal Detecting for the Archaeologist.

Key Projects

2011-2019 **Statewide Cultural Resources Consulting Services.** Project Manager. Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond, Virginia. Management of archaeological and architectural history investigations in support of VDOT projects statewide.

2011-2019 **Cultural Resources Services for the Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, Missouri.** Project Manager/Principal Investigator. The Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections, St Louis District, The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Projects include assessment and curation of old U.S. Army Corps of Engineers artifact collections, archaeological investigations, forensic recovery, object acquisition and macro

and micro moves in support of the Center of Military History, development of interactive museum display for the U.S. Heritage Center, and management of stone conservation projects at Arlington National Cemetery, conservation assessments associated with the Museum of the United States Army, and Section 106 support for Arlington National Cemetery. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

2015 **Bristoe Station and Kettle Run Battlefields Preservation Study**. American Battlefield Protection Program (GA-2255-12-0018). Prince William County, Virginia. Prince William County 1 County Complex Court (MC460) Prince William, Virginia.

2013-2015 **Fort Ward Park and Museum Area Management Plan, City of Alexandria, Virginia.** Principal Investigator. Lardner/Klein Landscape Architects, P.C., Alexandria, Virginia and the City of Alexandria.

2013-14 **Salona Archeological Testing and Metal Detection, Fairfax County, Virginia. Project Manager/Principal Investigator.** Cultural Resource Management and Protection Branch (CRMPB), The Fairfax County Park Authority, Fairfax County, Virginia.

2013-2014 **Aldie, Middleburg, and Upperville Battlefield Preservation Plan American Battlefield Protection Program (Grant # ga-2255-12-013) Loudoun County, Virginia.** Principal Investigator. Mosby Heritage Area Association, Marshall, Virginia.

2011-2012 **Cultural Resource Investigations, Aquia Creek Battlefield. American Battlefield Protection Program, National Park Service (Grant # ga-2255-10-021) Stafford County, Virginia.** Project Manager/Principal Investigator. Stafford County Department of Economic Development, Stafford, Virginia.

2005 **Confederate Fortifications Historic Site Treatment Plan, Fairfax County, Virginia**. Principal Archeologist. Fairfax County Park Authority, Alexandria, Virginia

2001-2009 **Cultural Resources Investigations at Multiple Sites at Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Stafford and Prince William Counties, Virginia.** Project Manager/Principal Investigator. EDAW, Alexandria, Virginia.

1995-1996 **Historical and Archeological Survey, Archeological Monitoring and Salvage at Fort C.F. Smith, 2411 24th Street North, Arlington, Virginia.** Project Archaeologist. Arlington County Department of Community Planning

Selected Publications

2000 Defending the Capital: The Civil War Garrison at Fort C.F. Smith. *Archeological Perspectives on the Civil War*, edited by Clarence Geier and Stephan Potter. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE GROUP

Sarah G. Traum
Project Architectural Historian
5250 Cherokee Avenue, Suite 300
Alexandria, VA 22312
P: 703.354.9737 | F: 703.642.1837
straum@chg-inc.com

Education

M.A.	Cornell University	Historic Preservation Planning	2000
B.A.	Lehigh University	Architecture	1997

Experience Profile

Sarah G. Traum holds an undergraduate degree in Architecture from Lehigh University and a Master's degree in Historic Preservation Planning from Cornell University. She is a member of local and national history and preservation organizations, including the Vernacular Architecture Forum and the Historic Annapolis Foundation. Ms. Traum's professional architectural history experience includes investigations at the reconnaissance and intensive level throughout the Mid-Atlantic, Northeast, and Midwest. She has investigated and evaluated urban, rural, industrial, and landscape resources. In addition, she is familiar with many of collections of historical and architectural records within the eastern United States. Sarah Traum has authored or co-authored 83 cultural resources reports and co-written two National Register nominations. She has 17 years of cultural resource management experience and 15 years with this firm.

Key Projects

2019 **Cultural Resources Survey for I-495 Express Lanes Extension, Fairfax County, Virginia.** Architectural Historian. Conducted reconnaissance architectural survey, compiled survey documentation, and wrote report. The Virginia Department of Transportation, Fairfax County, Virginia.

2018 **Cultural Resources Survey for Route 1 Improvements, Prince William County, Virginia.** Architectural Historian. Conducted reconnaissance architectural survey, compiled survey documentation, and wrote report. Conducted property ownership and use history for Phase II archaeological survey. The Virginia Department of Transportation, Prince William County, Virginia.

2017 **Reconnaissance Survey for Highland Springs Historic District, Henrico County, Virginia.** Architectural Historian. Directed architectural survey, and compiled survey documentation. Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Henrico County.

2017 **Reconnaissance Survey for Naco Road Extension, Greensboro, North Carolina.** Architectural Historian. Conducted reconnaissance architectural survey, compiled survey documentation, and wrote report. The North Carolina Department of Transportation, Guilford County, North Carolina.

2016 **Cultural Resources Survey for the Route 33 Widening Project, Ruckersville, Virginia.** Architectural Historian. Conducted reconnaissance architectural survey, compiled survey documentation, and wrote report. The Virginia Department of Transportation, Greene County, Virginia.

2016 **Reconnaissance Survey for Lexington Historic District, City of Lexington, Virginia.** Architectural Historian. Directed architectural survey, compiled survey documentation, and wrote report. City of Lexington, Virginia.

2014 **Phase I Archaeological Assessment for Wilkes Street Townhomes Redevelopment, City of Alexandria, Virginia.** Historian. Compiled ownership and property use history for Phase I archaeological assessment. Capital Investment Advisors.

2014 **Loudoun Courts Complex Expansion, City of Leesburg, Virginia.** Architectural Historian. Conducted intensive architectural survey and compiled survey documentation for four architectural resources. Dewberry, Inc., Fairfax, Virginia.

2014 **Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Baltimore County, Charles County, Harford County, and St. Mary's County, Maryland.** Conducted intensive survey, historic research, and eligibility assessment for eight architectural resources. Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

2013 **Falmouth, Virginia Revised National Register Nomination, Stafford County, Virginia.** Architectural Historian. Conducted field survey and revised National Register Nomination for the Falmouth Historic District. Virginia Department of Transportation, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

2012 **Purple Line Transit Study, Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, Maryland.** Architectural Historian. Conducted reconnaissance architectural survey and compiled survey documentation. Gannett Fleming, Baltimore, MD.

2011 **Twin Ridges Wind Farm Project, Somerset County, Pennsylvania.** Architectural Historian. Reconnaissance field survey and national register evaluation of 158 historic resources. EverPower Wind Holdings, Inc.

2011 **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District.** Architectural Historian. Documentary research, field survey, and historic context for multiple property documentation of 16 flood control reservoirs and dams. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

2010 **Nine Mile Point Nuclear Power Plant Expansion, Oswego County, New York.** Architectural Historian. Conducted reconnaissance architectural survey of 145 resources and wrote historic context. AREVA NP, Inc. and ESS Group, Inc.

2009 **Route 250 Bypass Interchange at McIntire Road, Charlottesville, Virginia.** Architectural Historian. Historic context, documentary research, reconnaissance and intensive architectural survey, and effects analysis. Rummel, Klepper & Kahl.

2007 **Washington Dulles International Airport Historic District, Loudoun County, VA.** Architectural Historian. Intensive architectural survey forms on four buildings. Parsons Management Consultants.

2006 **District of Columbia Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District Nominaiton, Lorton, Fairfax County, Virginia.** Architectural Historian. Documentary research, architectural survey, and significance evaluation. Fairfax County Department of Planning and Zoning.

COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE GROUP

Amanda Balough, RPA.
Project Archaeologist
5250 Cherokee Ave, Suite 300,
Alexandria, VA 22312
P: 703.354.9737 | F: 703.642.1837

Education

M.A.	Ball State University	Archaeology	2018
B.A.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Anthropology (Archaeology)	2014

Professional Certification and Specialized Training

2017 NCPRTT Archaeological Prospection Workshop at Pea Ridge Civil War Battlefield

Experience Profile

Amanda Balough specializes in Midwest archaeology, Middle Atlantic archaeology, fort archaeology, and Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey method. She was awarded an IndianaView scholarship and a Troyer grant to fund her thesis research involving the application of GPR to five Midwest historic sites and attend the 2017 NCPRTT Archaeology Prospection Workshop. She has written and presented 7 papers at professional conferences, including papers about archaeology excavations at French and Indian War fortifications at Fort Recovery, Ohio, and the application of GPR at Fort Ward, Virginia. Amanda Balough is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and is responsible for directing fieldwork and technical report preparation. She has directed fieldwork for 6 projects, assisted directing 3 projects and has authored 3 cultural resource reports, including Phase I surveys, Phase II evaluations, and Phase III data recoveries under Sections 106 and 110, and state and local regulations. Ms. Balough has 3 years of experience in cultural resource management.

Key Projects

2018 **Phase II Archaeological Evaluation for Site 44FK0878, Frederick County Water Supply Project Frederick County, Virginia.** Project Archaeologist. Survey of 11 acres of agricultural field that included test units, metal detection, backhoe stripping, and feature sampling. Survey conducted to sample Civil War artifacts for site evaluation for eligibility for NRHP.

2018 **Cultural Resources Survey and Architectural Evaluation Harrison Road (Route 620) Widening Project.** Project Archaeologist. Directed fieldwork. Survey of 1.75 acres of roadway and yards that included shovel testing and metal detection and assessment of disturbance. Virginia Department of Transportation, Fredericksburg. Virginia.

2018 **Phase II Evaluation of Archaeological Site 346-F202, Proposed Brink Solar Site, Greensville County, Virginia.** Project Archaeologist. Directed fieldwork. Phase II excavation of eight 1-meter by 1-meter test units and sixteen shovel tests to test for historic features connected to possible slave quarters. Kimley-Horn, Emporia, Virginia.

2018 **Phase II Evaluation of Archaeological Site 346-T-219, Proposed Brink Solar Site, Greensville County, Virginia.** Project Archaeologist. Directed fieldwork. Phase II

excavation of seven 1-meter by 1-meter test units and forty-five shovel tests for site delineation of prehistoric lithic site. Kimley-Horn, Emporia, Virginia.

2018 **Cultural Resources Survey for the Fairfax County Parkway (Route 286) Widening Project, Fairfax County, Virginia.** Project Archaeologist. Directed fieldwork. Survey of a 5.6-mile-long stretch of roadway that included shovel testing and metal detection and assessment of 24 historic and prehistoric sites. Virginia Department of Transportation, Fairfax, Virginia.

2018 **Cultural Resources Survey for the Route 1 Widening Dumfries Project, Prince William County, Virginia.** Project Archaeologist. Directed fieldwork and co-authored technical report. Survey of a 2 mile stretch of roadway along Route 1 that included shovel testing, metal detection, and assessment of 2 historic sites. Virginia Department of Transportation, Prince William.

2018 **Cultural Resources Survey Frontier Drive Extension and Ramps Project, Fairfax County, Virginia**. Project Archaeologist. Directed fieldwork and co-authored technical report. Survey of a 0.75 mile stretch along Springfield Center Drive that included shovel testing and assessment of disturbance. Virginia Department of Transportation, Springfield.

2018 **Short Archaeological Survey Rio Mills-Berkmar Connector, Albemarle County, Virginia**. Project Archaeologist. Directed fieldwork and co-authored technical report. Survey of 10 acres of wooded topography between Rio Mills Road and Berkmar Road in Charlottesville, IN. The survey included pedestrian survey and shovel testing. Virginia Department of Transportation, Fredericksburg.

Selected Conference Papers

2017 *Reconstructing Urban Landscapes at Fort Recovery, Ohio*. Paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Fort Worth, TX.

2017 *Spectral Anomalies: Ground Penetrating Radar Results from Two Historic Sites*. Paper presented at the Ball State University Student Symposium, Muncie, IN.

2016 *Application of GPR Survey to Investigate Ambiguity at Fort Ward, VA*. Paper presented at the Ball State University Student Symposium, Muncie, IN.

■ HEADQUARTERS
Dexter, MI

■ OTHER LOCATIONS
Littleton, MA Tarboro, NC Columbus, OH West Chester, PA
Ogden, UT Alexandria, VA Charlottesville, VA Milwaukee, WI