FINAL REPORT AUGUST 9, 2019

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF 2410 AND 2460 MILL ROAD, HOFFMAN TOWN CENTER BLOCKS 4 AND 5, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

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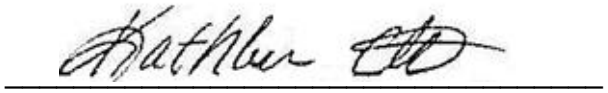
Archaeological Evaluation of 2410 and 2460 Mill Road, Hoffman Town Center Blocks 4 and 5, Alexandria, Virginia

Final Report



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ABSTRACT

This report presents a summary of the results of the archaeological evaluation of Hoffman Town Center (HTC) Blocks 4 and 5 (2410 and 2460 Mill Road), located in Alexandria, Virginia. The project area encompasses 5.07 ac of developed urban land located southeast of the intersection of Stovall Street and Mill Road. The project area is bound by Mill Road, Mandeville Lane, and Stovall Street currently is used as a surface parking lot. The project area previously was known as Hoffman Properties Block 2.

The archaeological evaluation of HTC Blocks 4 and 5 was designed to assist Stonebridge in complying with the City of Alexandria's Archaeological Ordinance No. 3413 (1989), Section 11-411 (adopted June 24, 1992). The work was conducted pursuant to the *Scope of Work for Archaeological Evaluation of 2460 and 2410 Mill Road* prepared by Office of Historic Alexandria (Alexandria Archaeology) and followed recommendations put forth in Staff Recommendations for the Preliminary Development Special Use Permit (PDSUP), dated December 19, 2017.

Archaeological fieldwork was undertaken by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. (RCG&A) on behalf of Stonebridge. The work included the excavation of six mechanically-excavated trenches totaling 400 linear ft (121.9 linear m). The trenches were placed in the map-projected locations of structures and landscape features associated with the nineteenth and early twentieth century operations of Cameron Farm (44AX182) and Cameron Mills (44AX112). Anticipated resources included a cattle barn, sheep pen and equipment shed associated with Cameron Farm, as well as evidence of a possible earlier alignment of the headrace for Cameron Mills.

Stratigraphic sequences exposed during the archaeological evaluation showed extensive subsurface disturbance had occurred across the project area. The disturbances were tied to the redevelopment of the property during the mid-late twentieth century, following its sale in 1929. At this point, Cameron Farm ceased to be a working farm. Historic aerial photographs document the razing of the farm's barns and cattle yards in the 1930s and the construction of Temple Trailer Village (ca. 1948). In 1972, property became part of Hoffman Town Properties and the trailer village was replaced by the current surface parking lot.

The post-1929 grading activities significantly changed the landscape within the project area. The natural land surface had been so significantly cut (excavated) that no evidence of Cameron Farm remained. The only evidence that Temple Trailer Village had been located within the project area was the presence of abandoned utility lines. All natural and cultural surface layers as well the upper extent of the underlying natural substrata had been removed and replaced by imported fill material. Due to the depth to which the cutting was carried, no evidence of any structural remains, previous roadways, or other predicted landscape features associated with Cameron Farm or Cameron Mills was found. No further archaeological investigation is recommended or warranted for HTC Blocks 4 and 5 (2410 and 2460 Mill Road).

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Chapter I

Introduction

This report presents a summary of the results of the archeological evaluation of HTC Blocks 4 and 5 (2410 and 2460 Mill Road) within the Hoffman Town Properties. The archaeological evaluation was designed to assist Stonebridge in complying with the City of Alexandria's Archeological Ordinance No. 3413 (1989), Section 11-411 (adopted June 24, 1992). The project area has been subject to several previous cultural resources studies and includes three previously identified archaeological sites: Cameron Farm (44AX182); Cameron Mills (44AX112); and the West Family Cemetery (44AX183).

Project Location

The HTC Blocks 4 and 5 project area encompasses two parcels (2410 and 2460 Mill Road) located southwest of the intersection of Mill Road and Stovall Street in the southern central portion of Alexandria, Virginia (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The intersection of I-95 and Telegraph Road (VA 241) is located just southwest of the project area. The project area totals 5.07 ac and currently is developed as a surface parking lot with associated landscaping and utilities (Figures 1.3 and 1.4). Both parcels lie within the Hoffman Town Center development area. Office buildings, parking facilities and the AMC Hoffman Center 22 movie theatre lie directly south and east of the project area, on the opposite side of Mandeville Lane.

Project Description

The archaeological evaluation was conducted pursuant to a *Scope of Work for Archaeological Evaluation of 2460 and 2410 Mill Road* (dated Oct 26, 2018) prepared by Office of Historic Alexandria (Alexandria Archaeology) for HTC Blocks 4 and 5. The scope of work followed recommendations put forth in the Staff Recommendations to the Preliminary Development Special Use Permit (DSUP), dated December 19, 2017. Planned improvements within the project area include the removal of the existing parking lot and utilities followed by new construction of a multi-level mixed-use building that will include residential units, retail space, and a parking facility. Construction activities will include cutting and filling of the existing landscape; these activities have the potential to disturb archaeological resources.

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. conducted the archaeological evaluation during the week of April 21st, 2019. The evaluation included the preparation of an Archaeological Work Plan detailing research objectives and field methods applied to the project, followed by archaeological fieldwork to assess the potential for archaeological resources within the project area. A total of 400 linear ft (121.9 linear m) was examined within the project area. Archaeological trenches were placed in the map-projected locations of barns, livestock pens, and roadways depicted on historic aerials for Cameron Farm, and in the location of a possible alternate headrace for Cameron Mills depicted on a Civil War-era map produced by Banard and Bosche (1865).

Implementation of the field strategies was coordinated with the professional archeological staff of the Alexandria Archaeology and included approval of an *Archaeological Preservation Certification* detailing the project objectives, field strategies and projected work schedule. All work followed standards established in *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (Virginia Department of Historic Resources 2011) and was conducted in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology.

Research Objectives

Previous cultural resources studies have demonstrated that portions of the HTC development area retain sufficient integrity and research

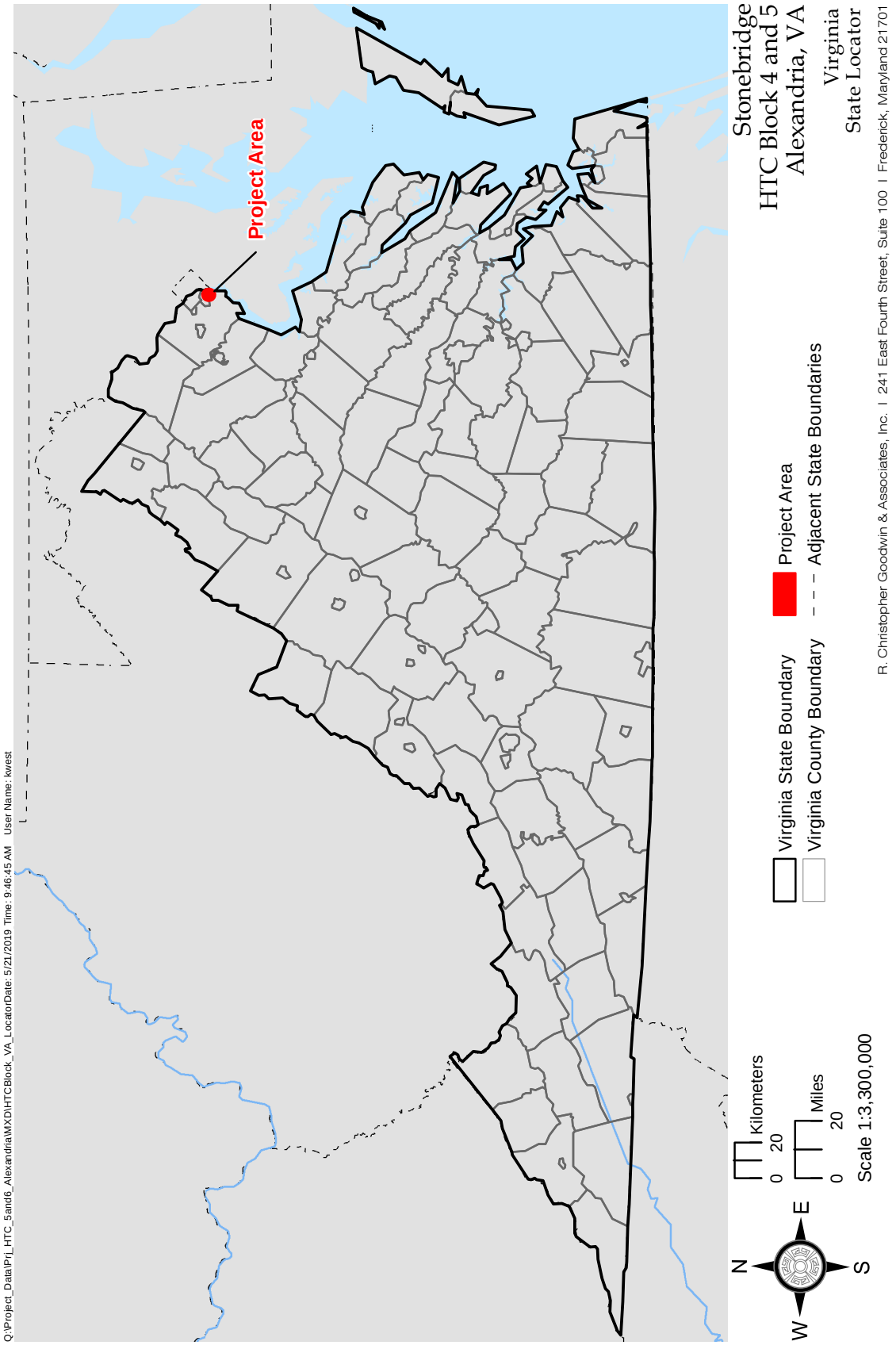


Figure 1.1 Map of Virginia, showing location of the project area

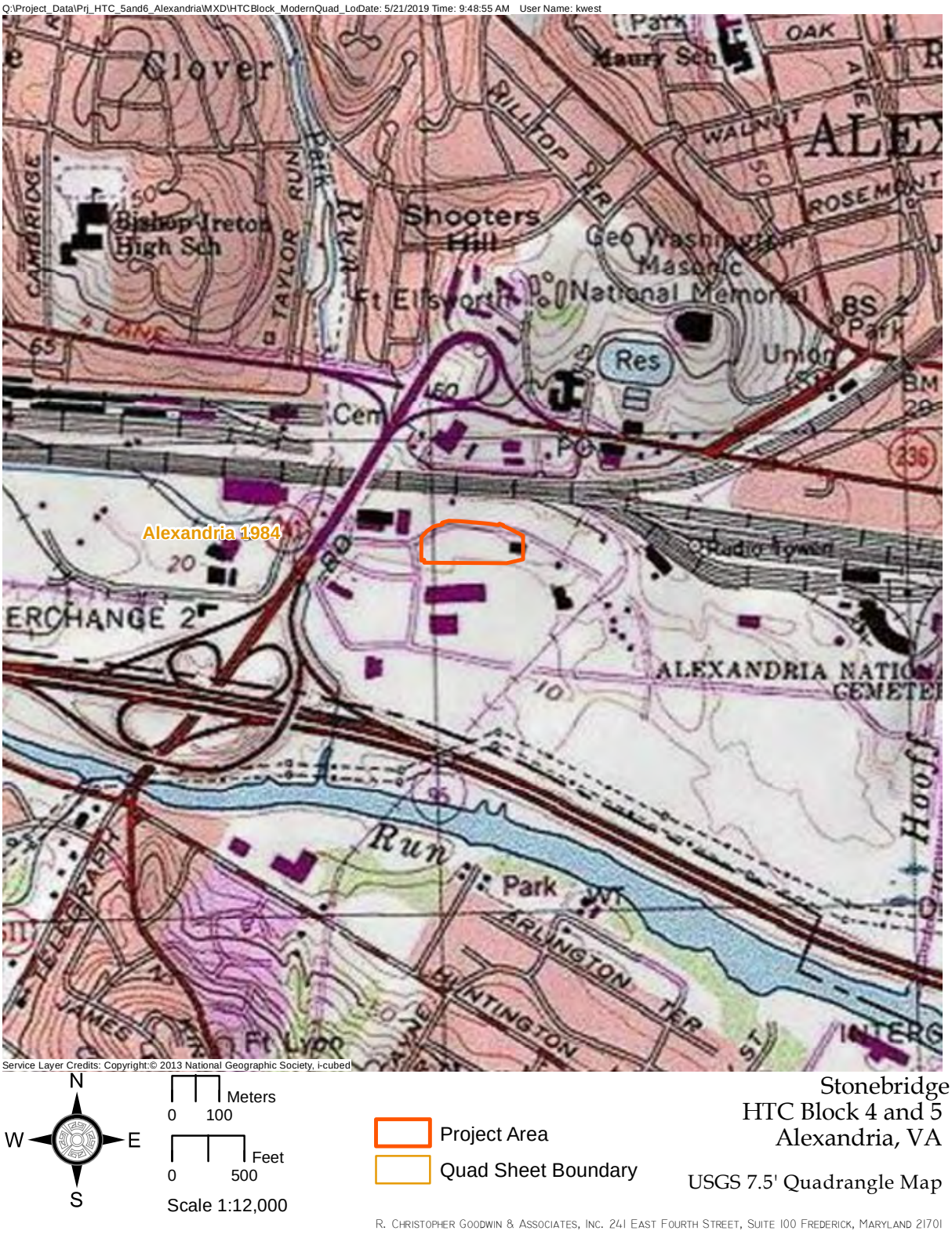


Figure 1.2 Excerpt from the Alexandria, Virginia, USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (1983 photorevised), showing the approximate location of the project area.

Figure 1.3 Aerial photograph showing the location of the project area

Figure 1.4 Photograph showing an overview of the project area, view southeast

potential to address questions about the historic use of Cameron Farm (44AX182). The Cameron Farm property originally encompassed 627-ac of land along Great Hunting Creek. By the early eighteenth century, the property had been subdivided and portions sold. The two grist mills comprising Cameron Mills stood along a man-made raceway just south of the West family dwelling and cemetery, and the farmhouse that would come to be known as Cameron Farm had just been constructed. These changes marked a transition in the use of the property from a private farm to an industrial/commercial property. The West family dwelling, outbuildings related to the commercial operation of Cameron Farm, and a portion of the raceway for Cameron Mills historically were located within the project area.

The primary objectives of the archaeological evaluation were to identify potential archeological resources within the project area; to determine the potential significance of any identified resources, by applying the National Register criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]); and to make recommendations for managing potentially significant resources, if any. The objectives of the archeological study were realized through a program of archaeological field investigations, laboratory analysis of recovered cultural materials, and preparation of this technical report.

Project Personnel

Kathleen Child, M.A., served as Project Manager and field director. Colby A. Child, Jr., M.A., served as co-Project Manager. Ms. Child was assisted in the field by Patricia Byers, M.A. and Zachery Kurtz, B.A. Graphics were prepared by Kristopher West, M.A., and Ms. Sharon Little produced the report.

Organization of the Report

Chapter I of this report describes the general scope and location of the project area. The research objectives and field methods are presented in Chapter II; this chapter also includes an overview of relevant previous investigations. The results of the archaeological evaluation are described in Chapter III. Chapter IV summarizes the findings of the study and presents management recommendations. Appendix I contains the project-specific *Scope of Work*. The approved Archaeological Work Plan is contained in Appendix II, and the approved *Archaeological Preservation Certification* can be found in Appendix III. Appendix IV contains the resumes of key project personnel.

Chapter II

Research Design and Methods

The HTC Blocks 4 and 5 project area is situated in the southern central portion of the City of Alexandria. It is located within the Eisenhower East Small Area Plan district (Alexandria Master Plan 1992) and is included within Alexandria Archaeological Resource Unit 8, Cameron and Backlick Run, which extends along the southern border of Alexandria. This resource unit includes the historic settlement of Cameron, as well as numerous industries and establishments that developed along the Little River Turnpike and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad line.

Geology and Soils

The project area lies within the Western Shore physiographic section of the Atlantic Coastal Plain province. This province extends westward from the Piedmont province to the Atlantic Ocean, gradually decreasing in elevation as it nears the ocean. The project area is underlain by Early Pleistocene fluvial and estuarine deposits (Southworth and Denenny 2006:12). These deposits contain sand, gravel and boulder beds in their upper levels and sand, interbedded layers of silt, and clay beds in their lower levels. Urban Land is mapped for the project area (Soil Survey Staff 2019). Soils indicated as Urban Land denote areas that are largely covered by concrete, asphalt, buildings, or other impervious surfaces and, in general, reflect the modern development of the project area.

The project area lies within Potomac-Shenandoah watershed (Virginia DCR 2017). This covers the northern portion of Virginia and includes the Potomac, South Fork of the Shenandoah, and North Fork of the Shenandoah Rivers. It is part of the larger Potomac River watershed, which includes parts of four states and the District of Columbia. In the City of Alexandria, the Potomac-Shenandoah watershed is divided into eight local sub-watersheds, with the project area lying within the Hoffs Run Watershed (City of Alexandria 2019).

The terrain within the project area slopes gradually down from northwest to southeast, with a slightly steeper slope occurring along the southern edge of the project area adjacent to Mandeville Road. This mirrors the surrounding land, which slopes down to the south toward Eisenhower Avenue and Cameron Run, and gradually up to the north toward Duke Street. Elevations in the project area range from 32 ft (9.8 m) amsl in the northwestern corner of the project area near the intersection of Stovall Street and Mill Road to 20 ft (6.1 m) amsl in the southeastern corner of the project area along Mandeville Lane.

Previous Investigations

The Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (V-CRIS) indicates that the project area has been included within the boundaries of several previous cultural resource investigations. In 1979, Klein (1979) conducted a reconnaissance survey of the Cameron Run Valley. He identified 14 historic sites within the valley, including Cameron Mills, which he designated CR-13. At the time of Klein's (1979) study, the stone foundation of the western mill was a visible ruin; the eastern mill had been incorporated into the Alexandria Water Company pumping station.

Knepper and Pappas (1990) undertook a study in 1990 to assess the condition of the mills and make recommendations for their treatment. The study found that the western mill had been razed in 1927 and the landscape had been graded. The study also found that part of the mill foundation remained intact beneath the existing surface and that additional archaeological excavations were warranted if the site was to be disturbed by future construction activity.

RCG&A conducted a multi-year study that included Phase I-III investigations at three sites:

Cameron Mills (44AX112); Cameron Farm (44AS182); and the West Family Cemetery (44AX183).

A Phase IA documentary study completed for the 60-ac Hoffman Properties project in 1998 included HTC Blocks 4 and 5 (Williams et al. 2005). This study identified three potentially significant archaeological resources within the Hoffman Properties project area: Cameron Mills (44AX112); Cameron Farm (44AX182); and the West Family Cemetery (44AX183). Cameron Mills was a pair of merchant mills established in the 1790s near the head of Great Hunting Creek. The mills were established on lands previously owned by Hugh West, who also owned the farm that would become Cameron Farm (44AX182). West and his descendants were buried in the West Family Cemetery (44AX183), which was located near his dwelling on the family farm.

Archaeological studies conducted for Hoffman Town Center included phased investigations at each of the three previously identified sites. Cameron Farm (44AX182) spanned HTC Blocks 5 and 14 and was subject to archaeological evaluation in 1999 and 2000 (Williams et al. 2005). Investigations at Cameron Mills (44AX112) included archaeological data recovery on the mill seats located in HTC Block 14 (Child et al. 2011) and archaeological evaluation of portions of the mill headrace located in HTC Blocks 4 and 5 (Williams et al. 2005). The West Family Cemetery (44AX183) in HTC Blocks 5 and 7 was identified in 1999 and fully excavated in 2003; all 14 individuals buried in the cemetery were relocated to Pohick Church (Williams et al. 2004).

These studies each included detailed project-specific archival background information relevant to HTC Blocks 4 and 5 project area and its historic development, both as part of the West family farm and later as Cameron Farm and Cameron Mills.

Site-Specific Cultural Setting

Cultural resource studies previously conducted for Cameron Farm (44AX182), Cameron Mills (44AX112), and the West Family Cemetery (44AX183) have provided a detailed history of the development of lands within Hoffman Town Center, including HTC Blocks 4 and 5.

The descent of the land through the West family is chronicled by Williams (2004) in *Data Recovery at the West Family Cemetery (44AX183).* This report builds on the land history previously developed by Williams et al. (2005) for the *Phase I and II Archeological Investigations at Cameron Farm (44AX182) and Cameron Mills (44AX112).* This report details the ownership of the HTC property from its patent during the last decade of the seventeenth century through its acquisition by Hubert Hoffman in the late twentieth century. The subsequent *Phase III Archeological Data Recovery of the Proposed Redevelopment of Hoffman Center Block 3* focused on the evolution of the mills that became known as Cameron Mills (44AX112). Due to this already extensive body of research, no additional archival research was conducted for the HTC Blocks 4 and 5 project.

Research Design

The principal objectives of the archaeological evaluation were to determine the potential for intact archaeological resources related to the development of Cameron Farm (44AX182) and Cameron Mills (44AX112), and to offer recommendations for managing those resources. Resources anticipated within the project area were defined in the *Scope of Work for an Archaeological Evaluation of 2460 and 2410 Mill Road, Hoffman Blocks 4 and 5* (dated October 26, 2018) and in the subsequent Archaeological Work Plan developed for the project. Management recommendations followed the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]).

To be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, a resource must meet at least one of the following four criteria: (a) it must be associated with significant events in the broad patterns of national history; (b) it must be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; (c) it must be representative of a type, period, or method of construction, or the work of a master; or (d) it must be capable of yielding information about the past (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Archaeological sites typically are eligible for

nomination under Criterion d, for their research potential. In order to be considered significant, archaeological sites also must demonstrate sufficient integrity to permit them to answer important research questions.

Research Questions

Research questions for the HTC Blocks 4 and 5 project focused on supplementing data previously obtained during archaeological investigations of Cameron Farm (44AX182) and Cameron Mills (44AX112). These investigations demonstrated that portions of the Hoffman Town Center development area retained sufficient integrity and research potential to address questions about the eighteenth through early twentieth century use of the property, which included the seat of Cameron Mills as well as the buildings and structures related to both the operation of the mill and Cameron Farm.

Cameron Farm (44AX182)

Cameron Farm (44AX182) was a commercial farm more closely associated with the nineteenth and early twentieth century ownership of the property. Previous archaeological studies have shown that the Cameron Farm farmhouse was built around the turn of the nineteenth century (ca. 1800) and that its development was concurrent with Cameron Mills (44AX112), located to the south. The miller's residence and part of the mill's headrace were included within the boundaries of Cameron Farm and contribute to the overall significance of the site.

Background

Historically, the property known as Cameron Farm included the majority of the HTC properties, as well as lands immediately adjacent to the Properties. As an archaeological site, Cameron Farm (44AX182) included the dwelling and domestic and agricultural outbuildings located within the HTC properties. Cameron Farm (44AX182) was subject to archaeological evaluation within HTC Blocks 5 and 14 in 1999 and 2000 (Williams et al. 2005). The Phase I and II level investigations included the placement of 21 mechanized excavation trenches and 17 hand-excavated units (Figure 2.1). These investigations included the eastern portion of the HTC Blocks 4 and 5 project area (Figure 2.2).

The main dwelling of Cameron Farm, two outbuildings, the miller's house for Cameron Mills and a portion of the mill headrace were exposed during the Phase I and II investigations. The dwelling was found to have been constructed around the turn of the nineteenth century (ca. 1800). It had a brick and stone foundation that measured 17 x 35 ft (5.2 x 10.7 m) and that had been built in several phases. The main cellar showed evidence that the building was heated with an early style warm-air heating system. A smokehouse and a greenhouse, both with brick floors, were contemporaneous with the dwelling and were located southeast of the dwelling. The dwelling was occupied until its demolition in the mid-twentieth century.

The Cameron Farm (44AX182) archaeological site is associated with the ownership of the property after it passed out of the West family. Business partners John Stump and David Ricketts purchased the mill seats and farm from Thomas West and his heirs in several transactions beginning in 1793 (Williams et al. 2004:Table 5). By the time Rickett's sold the property in 1834, it had become known as "Cameron" (Fairfax Deeds B-3:109). Cameron Farm continued to be an active agricultural farm through the early twentieth century. The farm was subdivided in 1853, with Robert Roberts retaining ownership of the southern portion of the farm that included the HTC Block 4 and 5 project area. At that time, the farm included the mills, two barns, a "hot bed" for seedlings and at least three dwellings (Alexandria Archaeology files:Cameron Mills; Hunt Vol 1., 1848; Vol 3, 1851). The farm raised livestock and produced wheat, hay, and corn, as well as a variety of garden vegetables that were sold at markets in the District of Columbia (Williams et al. 2005:81).

By the late nineteenth century, Cameron Farms has established itself as a truck farm. The farm produced hay, wheat, Irish potatoes, apples, peaches and "truck produce", as well as milk and eggs from a herd of 47 cows and a flock of 100 chickens (Williams et al. 2005:81). When Robert Roberts died in 1885, his heirs continued to operate the farm. The farm is depicted on Banard

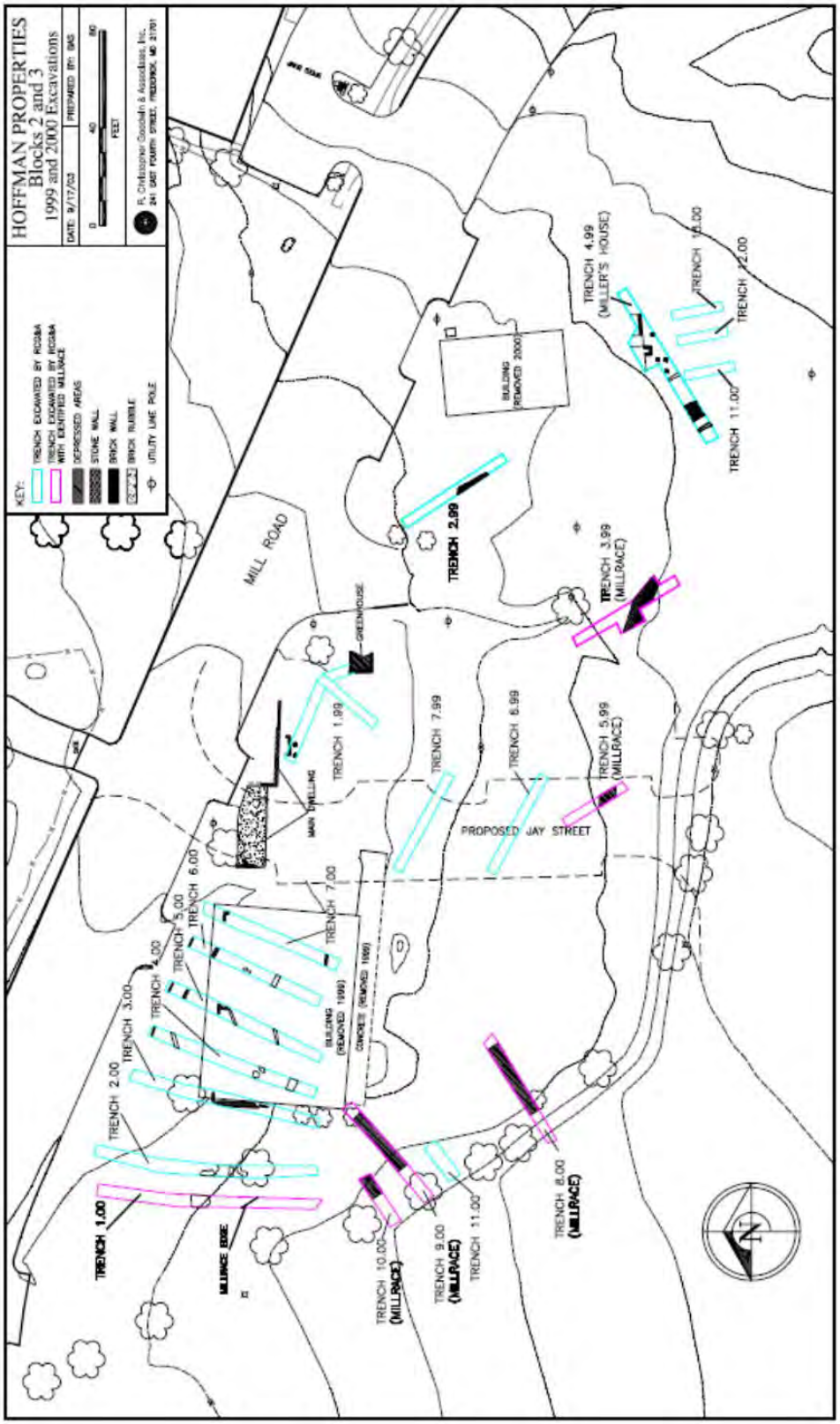


Figure 2.1 **Excerpt from Williams et al. 2005 showing the locations of previous Phase I and II archaeological excavation trenches at Cameron Farm (Williams et al. 2005:Figure 39)**

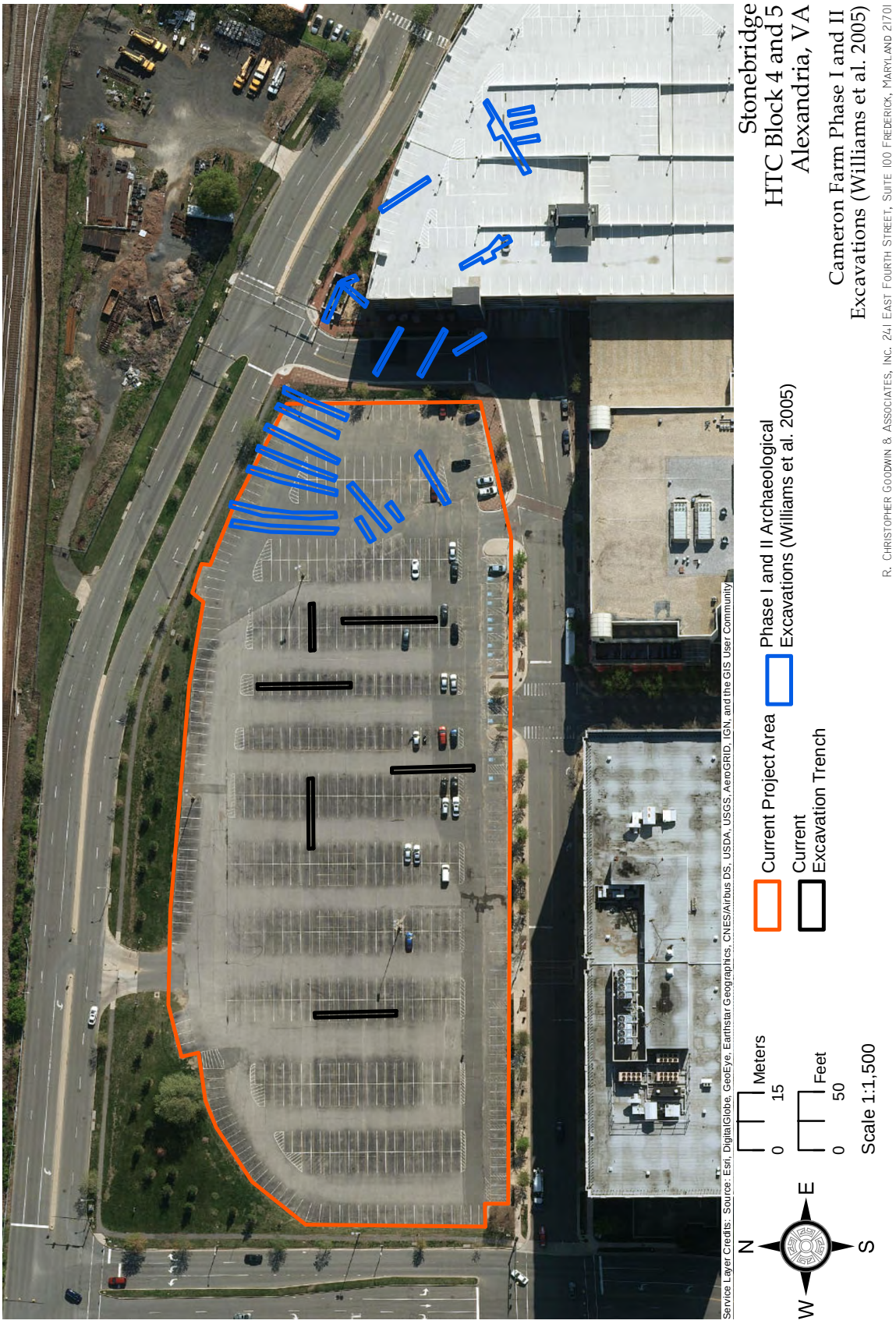


Figure 2.2 **Aerial photograph showing the locations of previous Phase I and Phase II archaeological excavations at Cameron Farm (adapted from Williams et al. 2005:Figure 39)**

and Bosche's (1865) Civil-war era map of Alexandria as containing a mill and at least four other buildings (Figure 2.3). The buildings are located along both sides of the mill raceway and along "Robert's Lane" a secondary road that, during the late nineteenth century, lead from Ft. Ellsworth to the mills. The farm also was depicted on the USCGS (1902) map of Alexandria (Figure 2.4). This map shows all of the buildings associated with Cameon Farm located on the western side of the road leading from the mills to Ft. Ellsworth. Five structures, including three barns, are anticipated to be located within the HTC Blocks 4 and 5 project area.

In 1929, the surviving heirs sold the property to trustees Edgar D. Turner and Bruce Baird, with the instructions that the property was to be subdivided and sold. Aerial photographs showed the farm buildings were removed between 1929 and 1937 (Figures 2.5). The American Trailer Company purchased a 14.32 ac parcel that included the HTC Blocks 4 and 5 project area in 1948. By the following year, Temple Trailer Village had been constructed (Figure 2.6). The Village was vacated in 1971/1972 after Hubert Hoffman acquired the property and incorporated it into the HTC. The HTC Blocks 4 and 5 project area has remained open space since its acquisition as part of the HTC properties. The project area was used as a temporary stockpile location for soil during the archaeological data recovery on Cameron Mills (Child et al. 2011).

Prior to the purchase of the property by Stump and Ricketts, the lands comprising Cameron Farm were owned by Thomas West. The lands historically were part of a 627-ac property originally patented in 1678 and known as the Carr-Simpson land grant. Major John West purchased the northern half of the property (313 ½ acres) in 1698. Major West's grandson, Hugh West inherited this parcel in 1768; Hugh purchased the other half of the Carr-Simpson property in 1853, reuniting the parcel. The reunited parcel passed intact to Hugh's son John West, Jr., who bequeathed it to his son, Thomas West. As early as 1790, Thomas began to sell parts of the property to cover debts. The property was listed for sale at public auction in 1803, the year before Thomas' death. The sale document excluded a 20 x 20 ft area around the family vault and reserved the right for West's heirs to access the cemetery to repair the vault or inter family members (Deeds W-1:284).

The West Family Cemetery (44AX183) in HTC Blocks 5 and 7 was identified in 1999 during Phase I investigations for the then planned Hoffman Town Center (Williams et al. 2005). It contained the collapsed remains of a brick-lined burial vault, as well as the individual graves of seven people buried outside of the vault. In 2003, the cemetery was fully excavated and all 14 individuals buried in the cemetery were relocated to Pohick Church (Williams et al. 2004). The investigation included mechanized excavation to remove overburden from the vault and from a 50-x 100 ft (15.2 x 30.5 m) are surrounding the vault; and hand-excavation of the vault interior and grave shafts. The cemetery area was found to have been severely truncated by twentieth century grading (cutting and filling) activities.

Osteological analysis showed at least seven individuals had been interred in the brick-lined vault: 2 adult males, 3 adult females, a juvenile/adolescent, and an infant (Williams et al. 2004). Archival research identified four of these individuals: Col. George West (d. 1786); Sybil Harrison West (d. 1787), the widow of Hugh West; Sybil West Carlyle (d. 1769); and the infant daughter (d. 1769) of Sybil West Carlyle. The seven individuals buried outside of the vault were poorly preserved and only four could tentatively be identified. These included an adult female, adult male, and infant buried in one row; and an adult male buried in a different row. A quartz crystal and smoothed stone found with the adult male in the former group suggested he was of African descent. The positioning of the burials beyond the 20 ft (buffer) reserved by Thomas West further suggested the individuals were not immediate family members.

Research Questions

The farmhouse at Cameron Farm (44AX182) replaced an earlier dwelling built on the property during the early-mid eighteenth century by the West family. The West family dwelling was still

Figure 2.3 Excerpt from Banard and Boschke (1865) Map of the environs of Washington, showing the approximate location of the project area

Figure 2.4 Excerpt from United States Coast and Geodetic Survey map (1902) showing the location of the project area

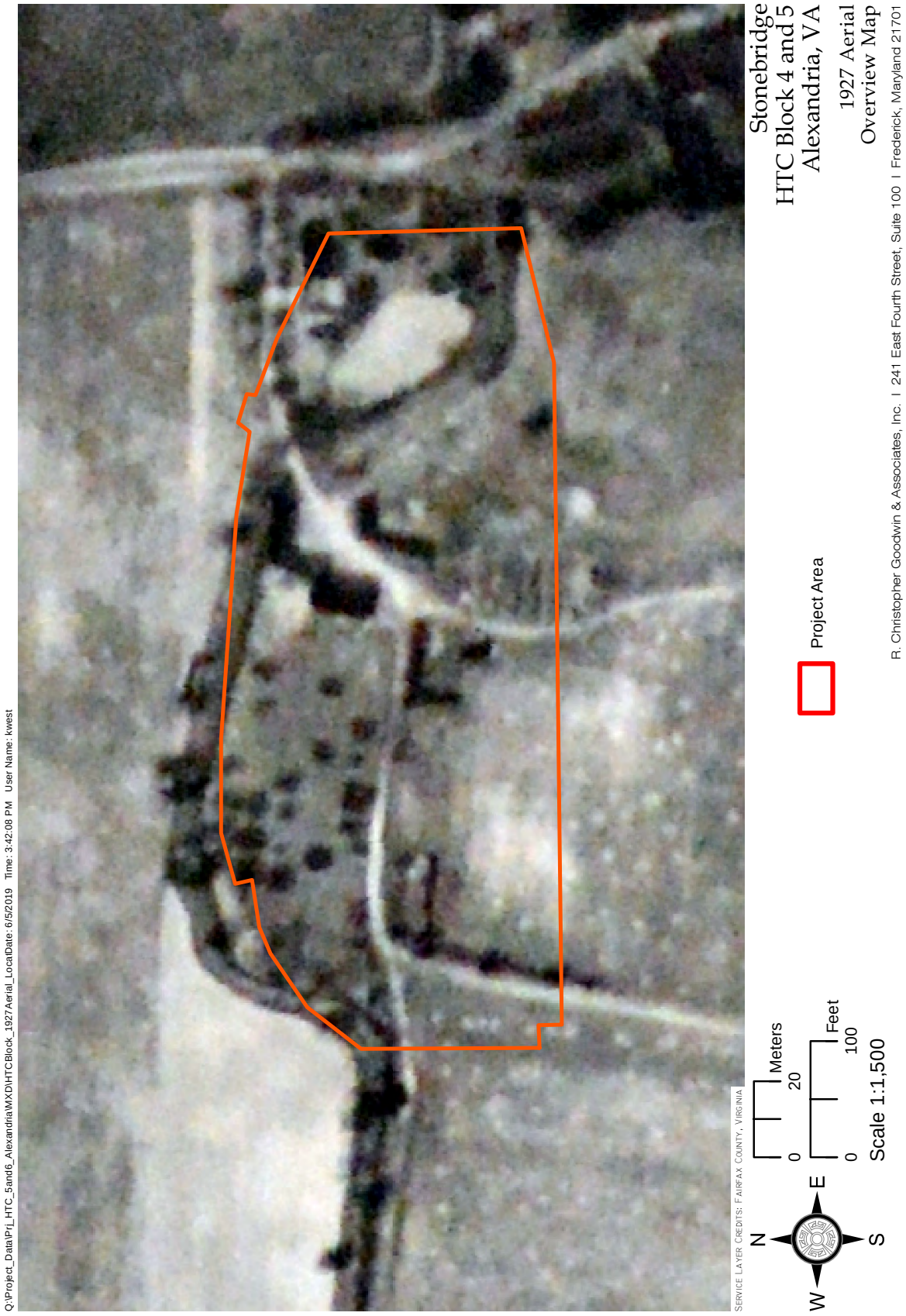


Figure 2.5 Excerpt from USGS aerial map (1927) showing Cameron Farm buildings and structures

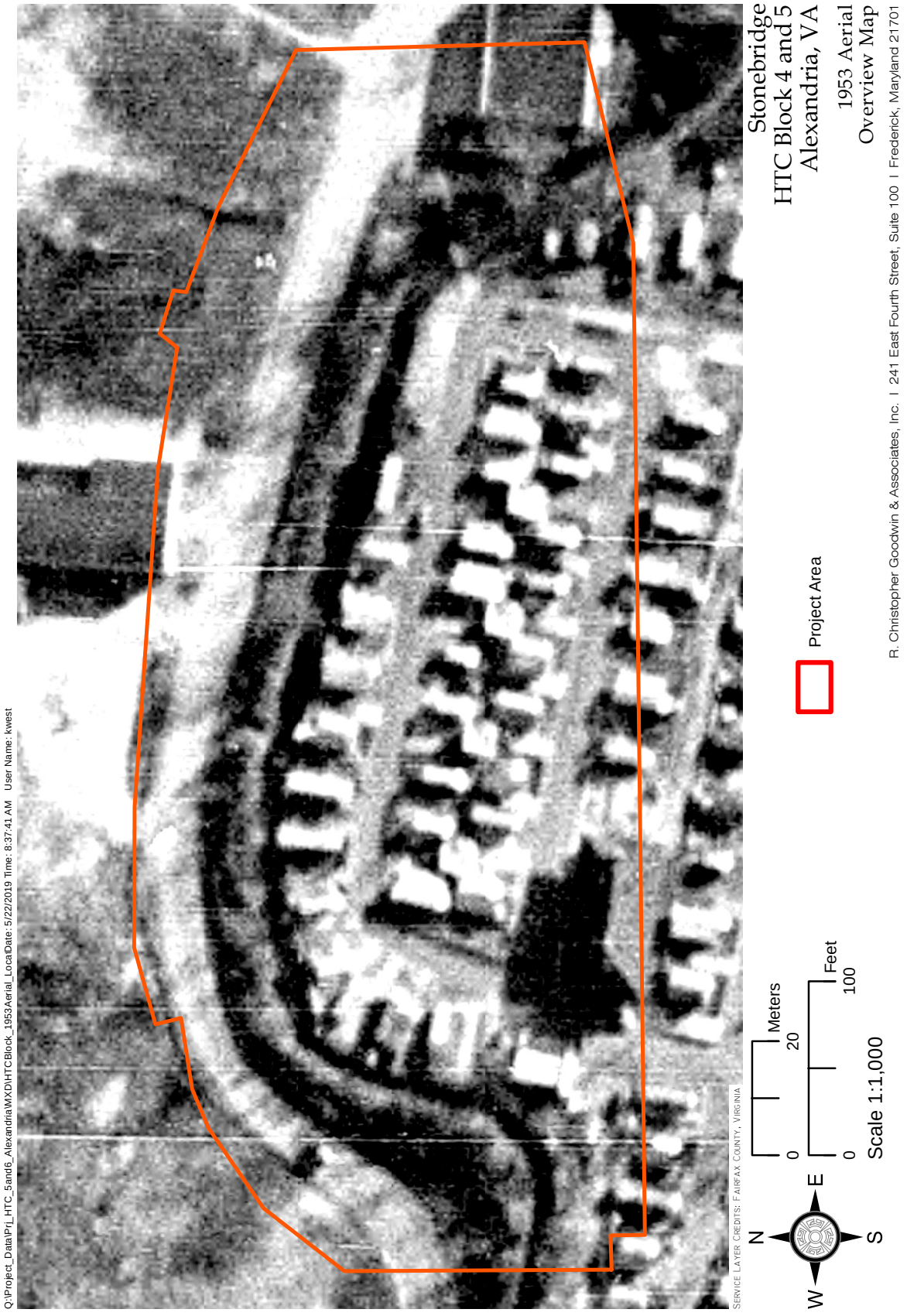


Figure 2.6 Excerpt from USGS aerial map (1953) showing Temple Trailer Village within project area

standing when business partners Reuben and Robert Roberts acquired the property in 1848; at that time, the dwelling reportedly had been readapted for use as a barn (Williams et al. 2005:75). A census of Thomas West's property taken in 1783 showed that in addition to the West family dwelling, the property contained six other buildings of unspecified use (Census 1908:86). Williams et al. (2005:207) suggest the dwelling was abandoned around 1805, when Thomas West sold the last tract of the family property to settle his debts. By that point, construction of Cameron Mills and its supporting structures, as well as the core domestic building of what would become the Cameron Farm farmhouse had been completed.

During the mid-nineteenth century, the Roberts' expanded the Cameron Farm's domestic and agricultural complexes, enlarging the farmhouse, building new barns, and readapting existing structures to new uses (Williams et al. 2005:208; Figure 2.7). In 1880, the farm had 130-ac in agricultural production and produced hay, wheat, Irish potatoes, apples, peaches and truck produce, as well as milk and eggs from a herd of 47 cattle and 100 chickens (Federal Census, Agricultural Schedule, Falls Church District 1880:20). Truck farming remained a principal enterprise for the farm through the early twentieth century. The farm was subdivided during the early twentieth century and parcels gradually sold. Blocks 4 and 5 were sold in 1942; after a series of transactions, these parcels were purchased by the American Trailer Company (*Alexandria Times* 2008; Williams et al. 2005:Table 5).

Research questions posed for Cameron Farm (44AX182) related to the spatial organization of buildings and structures associated with the West family farm (ca. 1753-1805) and with Cameron Farm (ca. 1800-1929).

1. Can changes in the spatial organization of the agricultural complex that are indicated on historic maps be substantiated in the archaeological record.
2. Can a correlation be made between structures indicated on Banard and Boschke's (1865) map and the resources indicated on Roberts (ca. 1900) map of the Cameron Farm; and,
3. Is there evidence in the archaeological record that the West family dwelling was located within the project area; and that it was readapted for use as a barn.

Cameron Mills (44AX112)

This archaeological site includes the seats of two grist mills known collectively as Cameron Mills, the mill's headrace and tailrace, and the miller's house. A portion of the mill's headrace crosses through the HTC Block 4 and 5 project area; all other resources associated with this site are located outside of the project area.

Background

This archaeological site encompasses the seats of two grist mills established during the last decade of the eighteenth century on lands originally owned by Hugh West. The mills were built on opposing sides of a meandering man-made raceway that flowed into Great Hunting Creek from Cameron Run. A miller's house and stable were located north of the mills on the eastern side of the road leading to Cameron Farm. This road later became known as Robert's Lane. Both mills remained standing into the twentieth century. The eastern mill was sold to the Alexandria Water Company in 1851 for use as a pumping station; it was demolished sometime after 1990 (Child et al. 2011). The western mill operated until 1919; it was demolished in 1929.

Archaeological investigations at Cameron Mills (44AX112) included archaeological data recovery on the mill seats located in HTC Block 14 (Child et al. 2011) and Phase I/II archaeological evaluation of portions of the mill headrace and miller's house located in HTC Block5 (Williams et al. 2005). Excavation of the mill seats included the mechanized excavation of 24,000 square ft (2,229 square m) of soil. Twenty-five features were identified, including the foundations of both mills and the shared raceway that separated the mills. The cog pit and engine room of the western mill were exposed and documented. The east-

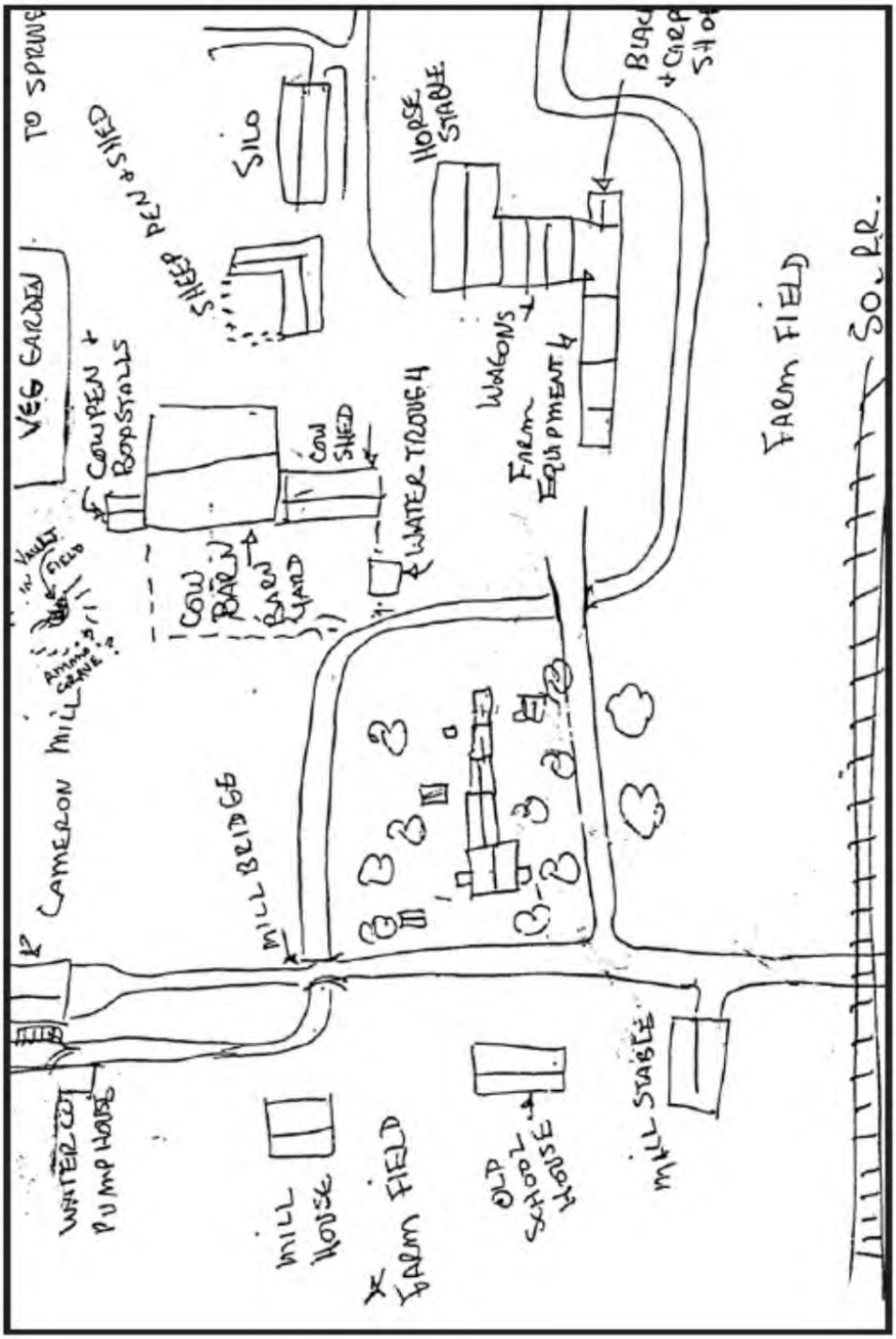


Figure 2.7 James Roberts (ca. 1900) plan view of Cameron Farm, with functions of various buildings and structures (Williams et al. 2005)

ern mill contained evidence of an internal water wheel pit and tailrace and foundations for pumps and drive systems; these modifications were made after its purchase by the Alexandria Water Company.

Both mills appear to have been built originally as merchant mills. The 1880 Federal Industrial Census showed the western mill, under the ownership of Edmund Hunt and Robert Roberts, produced cornmeal, feed and flour for commercial markets and had an estimated value of $62,800 (Child et al. 2011:48). It had an 18-ft diameter overshot wheel that produced 40 hp and it operated three runs of stones. The mill was upgraded to steam power in 1875. The mill building measured 45 x 60 ft (13.7 x 18.3 m) and had two upper floors, a basement and an attic. The second floor and attic were of frame construction, while the remainder was a combination of brick and stone construction.

The eastern mill was slightly larger. It measured 38 x 75 ft (11.5 x 22.3 m) and had a stone foundation with a full first floor and basement level. The 5 ft (1.5 m) diameter cog pit was situated in the western portion of the basement and indicated the mill's water wheel was located in that area. Prior to its purchase by the Alexandria Water Company, the eastern mill had produced "chop" (the product of the first crushing of the wheat), corn meal and wheat flour (Child et al. 2011:50). These products were exported to the District of Columbia and neighboring counties in Maryland and Virginia. Most of the elements typically associated with a grist mill were removed during the mill's conversion to a pumping station. The headrace was split to divert water into the mill's well or screen house, which piped water into the mill bypassing the common water wheel. The cog pit was removed and an a new pit with a 7 ft (2.3 m) diameter Fitz water wheel was constructed. The facility was upgraded to steam power in 1871 and additional pumps were added during the 1930s to increase the output capacity. The facility was enlarged several times over its nearly a century of operation; interior alterations to add or subtract machinery and change wall locations were visible archaeologically.

The miller's house and the stables for the mill's horses were located north of the mill and slightly southeast of the Cameron Farm farmhouse. The foundation of the miller's house was exposed during Phase I and II investigations of Cameron Farm (Williams et al. 2005). The house measured 11 x 41 ft (3.4 x 12.5 m) and was divided into two rooms. The eastern room had an interior fireplace with a cellar located adjacent to the fireplace footing. The stone and brick foundation may have included stone reused from an earlier structure.

The raceway of the mill drew water from Cameron Run, channeling it eastward through a meandering headrace to empty into the wheel pit and tailrace. Early twentieth century aerial photographs show the headrace curving through Cameron Farm as it headed southeast toward Cameron Mills. For most of its length, the headrace was unlined. It had an average depth of 5.2 ft (1.6 m) and was at least 8 ft (2.4 m) wide at its base (Williams et al. 2005). Low stone walls reinforced areas subject to erosion, such as the exteriors of sharp meanders, the wheel pit and its forebay. The wheel pit spanned the area between the two mills. It measured 27 ft (8.2 m) in width, 97 ft (29.6 m) in length and was at least 7.5 ft (26.7 m) deep. A stone wall divided the wheel pit and may also have supported the wheel for the western mill.

Research Questions

Research questions related to the raceway for Cameron Mills have been addressed in three previous cultural resources studies (Child et al. 2011; Knepper and Pappas 1990; Williams et al. 2005). The latter study, conducted in two phases in 1998 (Phase I) and 2001 (Phase II) included intensive investigation of the northeastern portion of HTC Blocks 4 and 5 (formerly HTC Block 2) (Williams et al. 2005). In addition to examination of the domestic complex associated with Cameron Farm (44AX182) and the miller's house associated with Cameron Mills (44AX112), a 350-ft long section of the headrace of Cameron Mills was examined. The investigation included the placement of six mechanized trenches within sections of the raceway.

Archival research conducted by Williams et al. (2005) determined the headrace had been built sometime after 1790 for the purpose of watering or providing power to Cameron Mills.

The raceway diverted water from Cameron Run along a meandering man-made channel that was specified in deeds not to exceed 26-ft in width (Fairfax Deeds T-1:114,125). Williams et al.'s (2005) study showed the headrace had an average depth of 5.2-ft and had been excavated into natural clay substrata. Only 8-ft wide at its base, the raceway had broadly sloping walls that widened to a maximum of 28-ft at their upper extent. Evidence of natural siltation and intense vegetative growth within the raceway prism showed it had lain open and disused prior to its in-filling during the 1940s. Consistent with historical photographs, only a small section of the raceway had been lined with stone and that portion had been lined only along the lower half of the prism walls.

The portion of the mill headrace that is accessible within the HTC Blocks 4 and 5 project area previously was examined during the Phase II investigation (Williams et al. 2005). Research questions previously posed for Cameron Mills (44AX112) have been addressed through data recovery excavations at the mill seats (Child et al. 2011) and Phase II investigations of the Cameron Farm (44AX182) property (Williams et al. 2005). New research questions specific to Cameron Mills are finite; they complement those posed for Cameron Farm (44AX182) and have a goal to determine if historic map data correlates with the archaeological record.

1. Has the alignment of the mill's raceway within the HTC Blocks 4 and 5 project area changed over time. Mid-nineteenth century maps (Banard and Boschke 1865; USCGS 1902) present an inconsistent view of the relationship between the mill headrace and structures associated with Cameron Farm.

Archeological Field Methods

Archaeological fieldwork followed the methods outlined by Alexandria Archaeology in Task 2 of the Scope of Work. These strategies included the excavation of six mechanized trenches within designated portions of the project area. Implementation of the field strategies was coordinated with the professional archeological staff of the Office of Historic Alexandria/Alexandria Archaeology and included approval of an Archaeological Preservation Certification detailing the project objectives, field strategies and projected work schedule.

All trench locations were marked prior to the start of excavation. Trenches 1-4 were oriented grid north-south (10 degrees mag); and Trenches 5-6 were oriented grid east-west (100 degrees mag) (Figure 2.8). Trenches 1-4 and 6 were placed in the map-projected locations of structures indicated on the USGCS (1902) map or on Banard and Boschke's (1865) map. Trench 5 was placed in the map-projected location of the headrace for Cameron Mills, indicted on both maps.

The trenches varied from 40 ft (12.1 m) to 80 ft (24.4 m) and were distributed across the central and southeastern portions of the project area. Each trench measured 4 ft (1.2 m) in width and was excavated into culturally-sterile subsoil. The excavated depth of trenches did not exceed 5 ft (1.5 m) below surface. Trench excavation was performed using a John Deere 85G excavator. The asphalt surface and the underlying gravel base material were removed using a toothed bucket (Figure 2.9); all other material and soil was removed using a flat-bladed bucket. Removed asphalt was loaded in a dump-truck and transported off-site, while the base material was stockpiled for reuse as surface backfill (Figure 2.10). Excavation was conducted in shallow lifts (levels) with the final lift extending into subsoil (Figure 2.11).

Standard recordation forms were completed for each trench. Data recorded included the position of the trench, the depths of soil strata within the unit, and the presence or absence of cultural materials. The characteristics of each stratum were documented, including soil color and texture, using standard soil nomenclature and Munsell color chart designations. These forms were supplemented by the selection of a representative 16.4 ft (5 m) section of each trench wall for detailed recordation. This section was digitally photographed and the soil sequence drawn in scale. Supplemental plan and profile view photo-

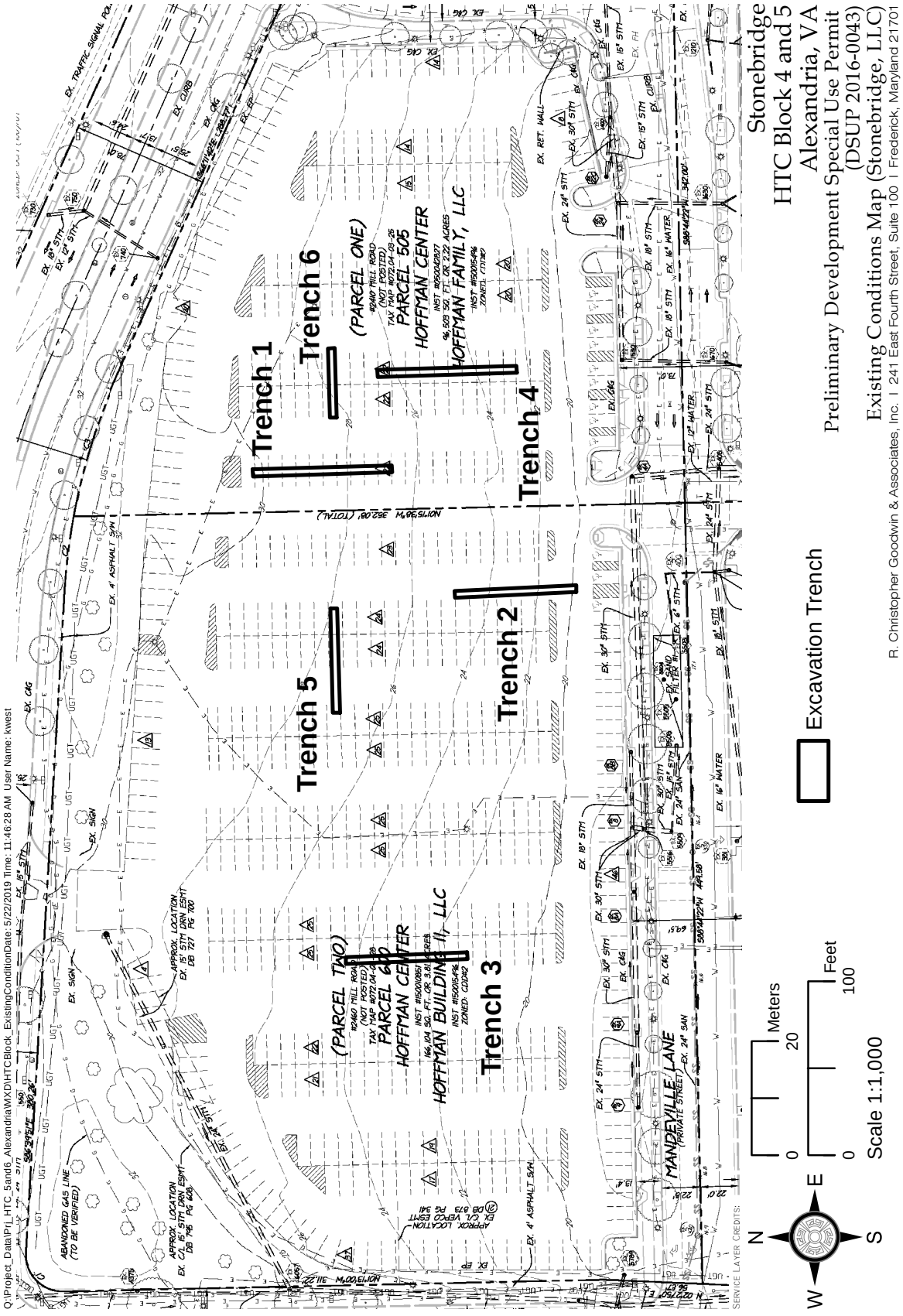


Figure 2.8 Except from Preliminary Development Special Use Permit (DSUP 2016-0043) existing conditions map showing overlay of the locations of archeological trenches (DSUP map prepared by Christopher Consultants; used with permission from Stonebridge)

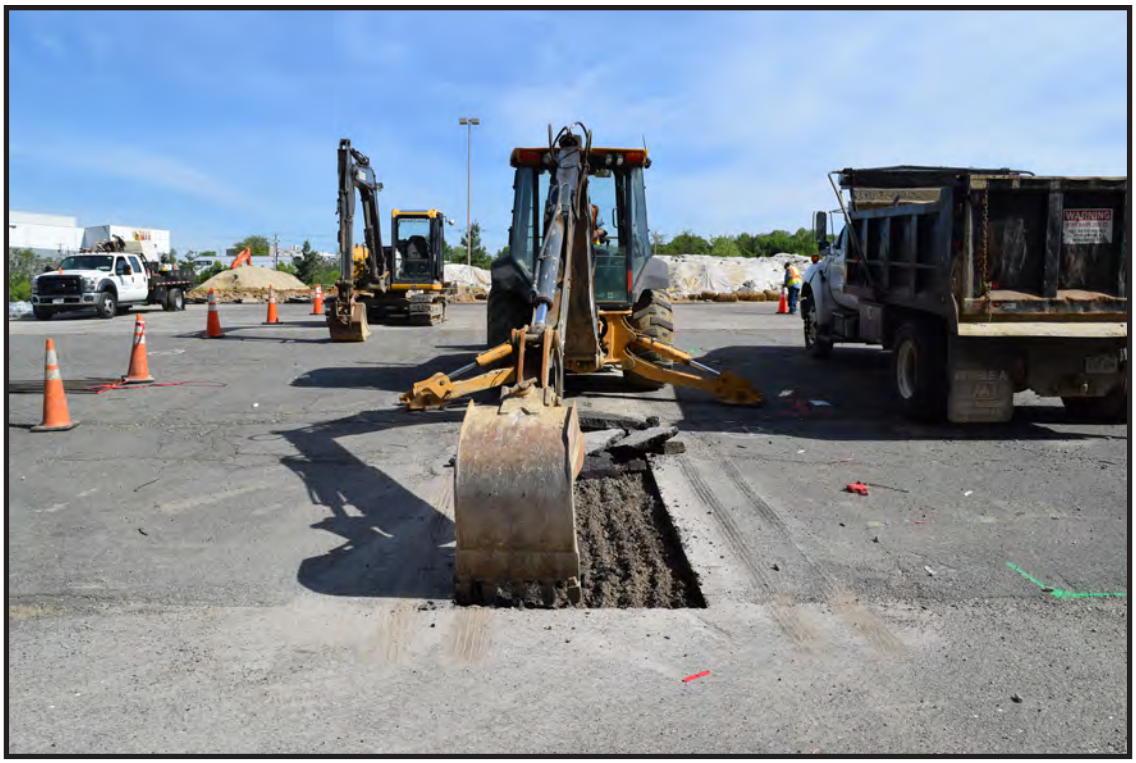


Figure 2.9 Photograph showing backhoe removing the asphalt surface at Trench 2, view north

Figure 2.10 Photograph showing backhoe stockpiling gravel base from parking lot at Trench 2, view north

Figure 2.11 Photograph showing backhoe removing soil in shallow lifts (levels), Trench 3, view south

graphs and/or scale drawings were completed as necessary to document stratigraphic sequences, archaeological deposits and/or suspected cultural features.

Pre-modern archeological deposits exposed at depths of less than 1.22 m (4 ft) below surface were sampled through surface collection of exposed artifacts. Pre-modern archeological deposits exposed at depths below 1.22 m (4 ft) below surface were sampled through the examination of stock-piled soil. No pre-modern archaeological deposits were identified during the investigation; and, as such, no artifacts were retained during the investigation. At the conclusion of trench excavation, all removed soils were replaced in the trench. Asphalt surface material removed during trench excavation was stockpiled separately; this material was transported off-site as part of the next phase of construction.

All work was conducted in accordance with standards established in the Secretary of Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation; Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (Virginia Department of Historic Resources [VDHR] 2011) and the *City of Alexandria's Archeological Standards* (1996). The work also was subject to the terms of the archeological permits issued by Alexandria Archaeology and the City of Alexandria, Virginia.

Records and Curation

Cultural materials and associated field records from this project will be donated to Alexandria Archeology. This repository meets Federal curation standards (36 CFR 79: Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections) and is a recommended facility for archeological materials in the City of Alexandria.

Chapter III

Results of Archaeological Investigations

Archaeological field investigations for HTC Blocks 4/5 consisted of the excavation of six mechanically-excavated trenches. The trenches were distributed across the central and southeastern portions of the project area within locations not previously examined during Phase I and II investigations for Cameron Farm, or Phase III investigations for Cameron Mills (see Figure 2.8). The trenches varied from 40 ft (12.1 m) to 80 ft (24.4 m) in length and were oriented either grid north (10 degrees) or grid east (90 degrees). Each trench measured 4 ft (1.2 m) in width and were excavated into culturally-sterile subsoil.

The trench locations corresponded to the projected locations of structures or landscape features associated with Cameron Farm (44AX182) or Cameron Mills (44AX112).Trenches 1-3 and 6 examined the locations of agricultural structures shown on Robert Roberts's ca. 1900 map of Cameron Farm. These structures also were visible on a USDA 1927 aerial of the general area. Trenches 4 and 5 examined the locations of structures and a possible alternate raceway for the mill indicated on Banard and Boschke's 1864 map of Alexandria.

A typical trench profile contained three basic components: the asphalt parking lot; imported fill material underlying the parking lot; and subsoil. The parking lot had a 6 in (15 cm) thick asphalt surface, except along Mandeville Lane where the parking lot appeared to have been removed and resurfaced. In this area, the asphalt surface was only 2.8 in (7 cm) thick. A layer of sand and gravel (base material) immediately below the asphalt surface was associated with that surface. Below the base material was either undisturbed subsoil or imported fill material (soil and construction debris). Both the fill material and the natural subsoil varied across the project area. The variability in the subsoil was due to its origin as alluvium, while the variability in the fill material suggested that different filling practices had been employed during its deposition. Some of the fill material may also have derived from soil stockpiled in the project area during the archaeological data recovery on Cameron Mills (44AX182; Child et al. 2011).

The only cultural features exposed during the archeological evaluation of HTC Blocks 4 and 5 were utility trenches and direct-buried utility lines. The utilities consisted of two separate clay drainage pipes (Features 2-01 and 3-04), a black corrugated drainage pipe that was encountered twice (Features 2-02 and 4-01), a cast iron pipe (Feature 3-02), and a cobble-filled trench (Feature 3-03). Three direct-buried cable bundles were not given feature designations.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was a 4 x 80 ft (1.2 x 24.4 m) trench located in the northwestern portion of the project area. This trench was oriented grid north/south (10 degrees) and was placed to investigate the map-projected location of an agricultural complex noted on Robert's (ca. 1900) map as a horse stable. The structure was depicted on the USDA (1927) aerial and on the USCGS (1902) map of Alexandria. It was situated northwest of two intersecting farm roads and was south of the mill headrace.

Trench 1 was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.7 ft (0.82 m) below surface (Figure 3.1). The trench had a general soil profile consisting of the asphalt surface and its base material (strata I and II); a truncated fill deposit (stratum III); and subsoil (stratum IV). The asphalt surface averaged 5.5 in (14 cm) in thickness and was underlain by two different gravel bases (strata I and II). In the

Figure 3.1 Trench 1: Photograph showing Section 14-19 m, east profile (60 cm below surface)

northern end of the trench, the base material was composed of strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy clay with landscape gravel and pebbles (stratum I). A deposit of dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) sand and landscape gravel covered the rest of the trench. Both deposits averaged 3.5 in (9 cm) in thickness (stratum II).

Fill material underlying the parking lot base material was present only in the center of the excavation trench. It varied from 1 in (2 cm) to 8.7 in (22 cm) in thickness and unevenly overlay subsoil. The fill material contained olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) silty clay mixed with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay and inclusions of strong brown (7.5YR5/8) clay loam; this deposit contained small brick fragments. Natural, undisturbed subsoil underlay the fill material. The subsoil was composed of striated bands of sand, silt, clay and fine pebbles that were typical of natural fluvial deposits (Figure 3.2). A total of 23 distinct striations were evident, including lenses of micaceous sand and silt, fine gravel and striations of cemented sand with distinct manganese inclusions.

No cultural features were present in Trench 1.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was located in the southern central portion of the project area. It was oriented grid north/south (10 degrees), measured 4 x 70 ft (1.2 x 21.3 m) and was excavated to a maximum depth of 30.7 in (78 cm) below surface. This trench examined the location of an agricultural structure noted on Robert's (ca. 1900) map as a cow barn. This structure also was depicted on the USDA 1927 aerial.

This trench had a general soil profile that included the asphalt parking base material (stratum II and II), two distinct underlying fill deposits (strata III-IV) and subsoil (stratum IVI) (Figures 3.3 and 3.4). Two utility trenches exposed at the subsoil interface received feature designations (2-01 and 2-02) and are described separately below. In Trench 2, the parking lot base material consisted of two distinct deposits. In the northern half of the trench, it was composed of pale brown (10YR 6/3) clayey sand and landscape gravel (stratum I) (Figure 3.5), while in the southern half of the trench it was composed of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sand with landscape gravel and pebbles (stratum II) (see Figures 3.3 and 3.4).

Figure 3.2 **Trench 1: Photograph showing subsoil exposed in north end of trench, plan view facing north (60 cm below surface)**

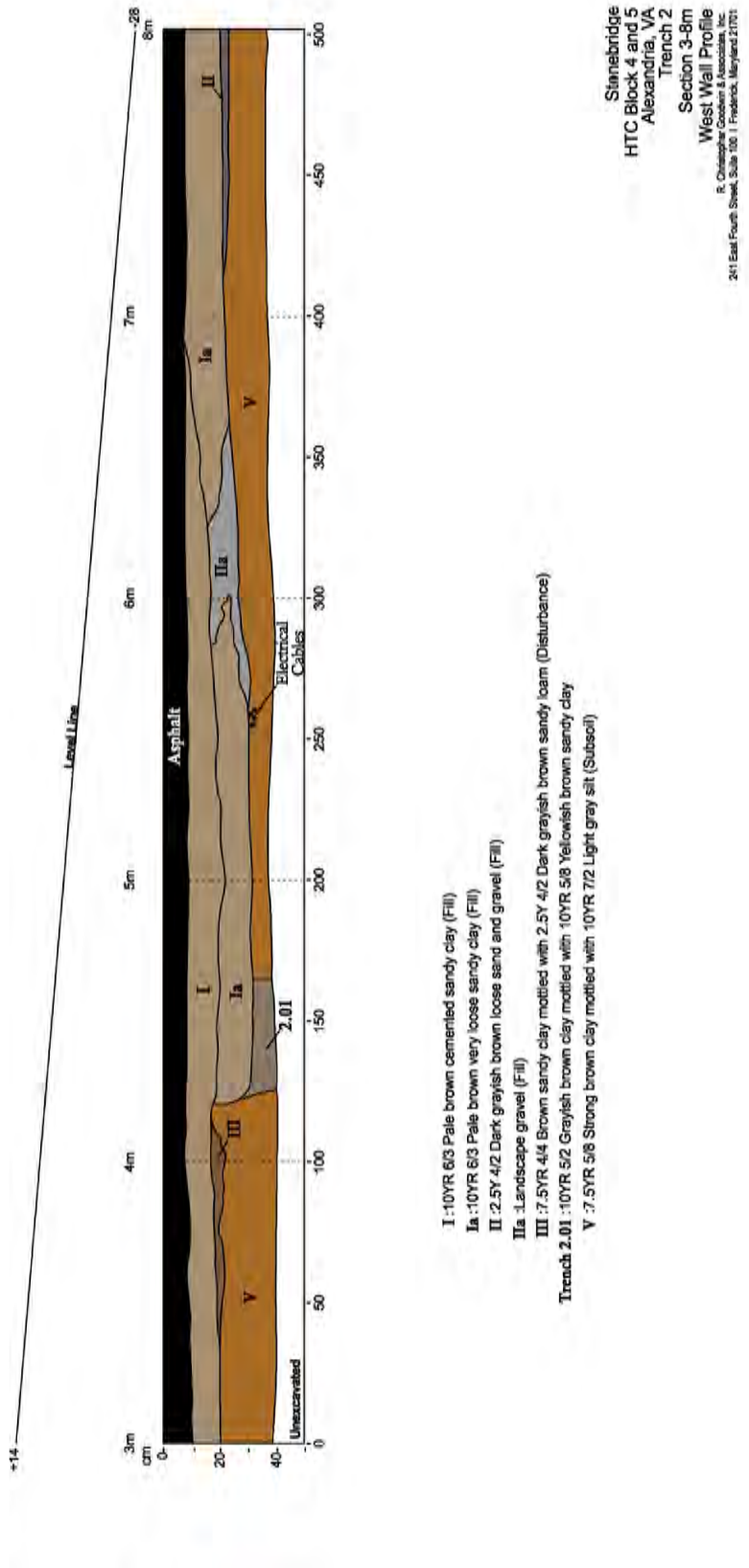


Figure 3.3 Trench 2: Section 3-8 m, profile west

Figure 3.4 Trench 2: Photograph showing Section 4-6 m, profile west (38 cm below surface)

Figure 3.5 Trench 2: Photograph showing Section 14-17, profile west (55 cm below surface)

The different deposits of parking lot base material coincided with a transition in the asphalt paving denoting two separate paving episodes.

Fill material underlying the parking lot base material had been truncated by installation of the parking lot and only the lower extent remained. In the southern part of the trench, the fill material (stratum III) was less than (5 cm) thick and was discontinuous across the trench. In the northern part of the trench, the fill material extended slightly deeper and included a pocket of mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR ¾) sandy clay with pebbles.

Subsoil was exposed at different levels in Trench 2. In the southern part of the trench, it was exposed immediately beneath the parking lot base material, at a depth of 7.9 in (20 cm) below surface. In the central portion of the trench, overlying Feature 2-01, subsoil was encountered at 12.6 in (32 cm) below surface. The depth of the fill material overlying the subsoil continued to increase to the north, where subsoil was not encountered until 21.7 in (55 cm) below surface. Subsoil was strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy clay mottled with light gray (10YR 7/2) silt; it had a distinct, clean upper interface characteristic of a graded surface.

The only features exposed in Trench 2 were utility trenches. Feature 2-01 was a clay (terra cotta) drainage pipe exposed in the southern end of the trench at 14.2 in (36 cm) below surface (Figure 3.6). The trench for this utility was readily apparent; it was oriented northwest (290 degrees mag) and contained grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/3) sandy clay fill. This utility pre-dated the deposition of the overlying fill material. A direct buried cable bundle exposed just north of Feature 2-01 at the subsoil interface was not given a feature designation. Feature 2-02 was a black corrugated drainage pipe that had been installed along a break in the asphalt parking surface where the pavement had been replaced (Figure 3.8). This feature postdated the paving of the parking lot and was modern (post-1972). It had an associated trench fill of landscape gravel (#57 size) wrapped in black landscape fabric. The trench measured 13 in (33 cm) in width and extended to 17.7 in (45 cm) below surface.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was located near the central portion of the project area. The trench measured 4 x 70 ft (1.2 x 21.3 m) and was oriented grid north/south (10 degrees). The trench was placed to examine the location of the farm road, as well as an agricultural structure noted on Robert's (ca. 1900) map as a barn and silo. This structure also was depicted on the USDA 1927 aerial.

Trench 3 was excavated to a maximum depth of 40.2 in (102 cm) below surface and had a soil profile similar to Trench 2 (Figures 3.9 and 3.10). The uppermost two strata were associated with the modern parking lot and were layers of gravel base material (Strata I and II). Fill material underlying the parking lot base material had been laid down in thin, even layers and consisted of at least three distinct fill episodes (strata III-V). All of the fill deposits contained small fragments of brick; stratum III also contained pieces of concrete, asphalt, a wooden grade stake, a metal fence post, clay (terra cotta) drainage pipe fragments, and a piece of a black plastic toilet seat. These deposits were deepest in the southern portion of the trench, where they extended to a maximum of 28.7 in (73 cm) below surface.

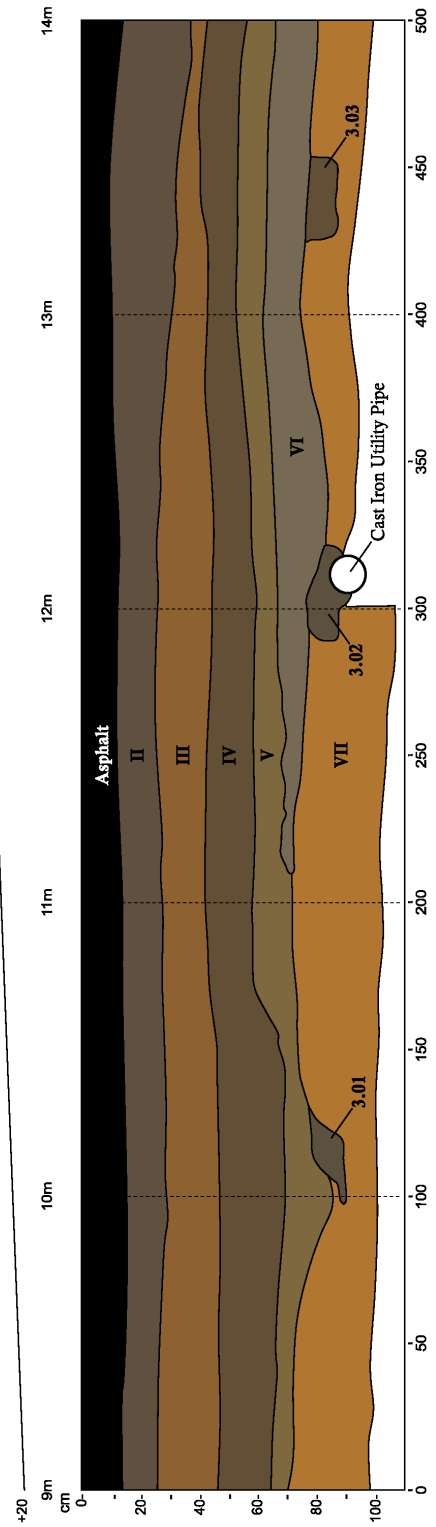
The subsoil exposed in Trench 3 was consistent with the subsoil exposed in Trench 2 (Figure 3.11). It was compact strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy clay mottled and striated with light gray (10YR 7/2) silt. Also like Trench 2, the subsoil had been truncated and the overlying fill material deposited directly on the truncated subsoil surface.

Three utility trenches (Features 3-01, 3-02, and 3-03) and a clay (terra-cotta) drainage pipe (Feature 3-04) were exposed at the upper interface of subsoil. Feature 3-01 was a 23.6 in (60 cm) wide trench for an unknown utility; it was filled with mottled olive brown (2.5Y 3/2) silty clay that contained small pieces of wood, brick and asphalt (Figure 3.12). Feature 3-02 was a (54 cm) wide trench for a clay (terra cotta) utility pipe (Figure 3.13), and Feature 3-03 was a 16.1 in (41 cm) wide cobble-filled trench (Figure 3.14). Fill within the trench for Feature 3-02 also was mottled olive brown (2.5Y 3/2) sandy clay, while fill within Feature 3-03 was mottled dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay. A clay (terra cotta) pipe ex-

Figure 3.6 **Trench 2: Photograph showing utilities and subsoil exposed in trench, plan view facing north (38 cm below surface)**

Figure 3.7 **Trench 2: Photograph showing detail of Feature 2-01 (utility), plan view facing east (38 cm below surface)**

Figure 3.8 **Trench 2: Photograph showing detail of Feature 2-02 (drainage), profile west (38 cm below surface)**



II :10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown sand with landscape gravel (Base material)
III :7.5YR 4/6 Strong brown micaceous clay mottled with 10YR 5/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy clay, 2.5Y 6/4 Light yellowish brown clay, and 5YR 5/8 Yellowish red clay (Compact Fill)
IV :10YR 3/3 Dark brown silty clay loam (Mixed Fill)
V :2.5Y 4/4 Olive brown silty clay mottled with 2.5Y 3/1 Dark gray loam, 10YR 7/1 White silty clay, and 10YR 6/8 Brownish yellow clay
VI :2.5Y 4/2 Dark grayish brown silty clay mottled with 2.5Y 3/1 Dark gray silty loam
VII :7.5YR 5/8 Strong brown sandy clay mottled with 10YR 7/2 Light gray silt (Subsoil)
Trench 3.01 :2.5Y 3/2 Olive brown silty clay mottled with 2.5Y 2.5/1 Black silty clay and 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown clay
Trench 3.02 :2.5Y 3/2 Olive brown silty clay mottled with 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown clay, 10YR 2/1 Black silt loam, and Gley 1 6/5GY Greenish gray silt loam
Trench 3.03 :10YR 3/3 Dark brown silty clay mottled with 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown clay and 10YR 2/1 Black silt loam

Stonebridge
HTC Block 4 and 5
Alexandria, VA
Trench 3
Section 9-14m
West Wall Profile

Figure 3.9 Trench 3: Section 9-14 m, profile west

Figure 3.10 Trench 3: Photograph showing Section 9-14 m, profile west (100 cm below surface)

Figure 3.11 **Trench 3: Photograph showing Features 3-01, 3-02, and 3-03 in north half of excavation trench, plan view facing north (38 cm below surface)**

Figure 3.12 Trench 3: Photograph showing Feature 3-01 (probable utility), plan view facing east (100 cm below surface)

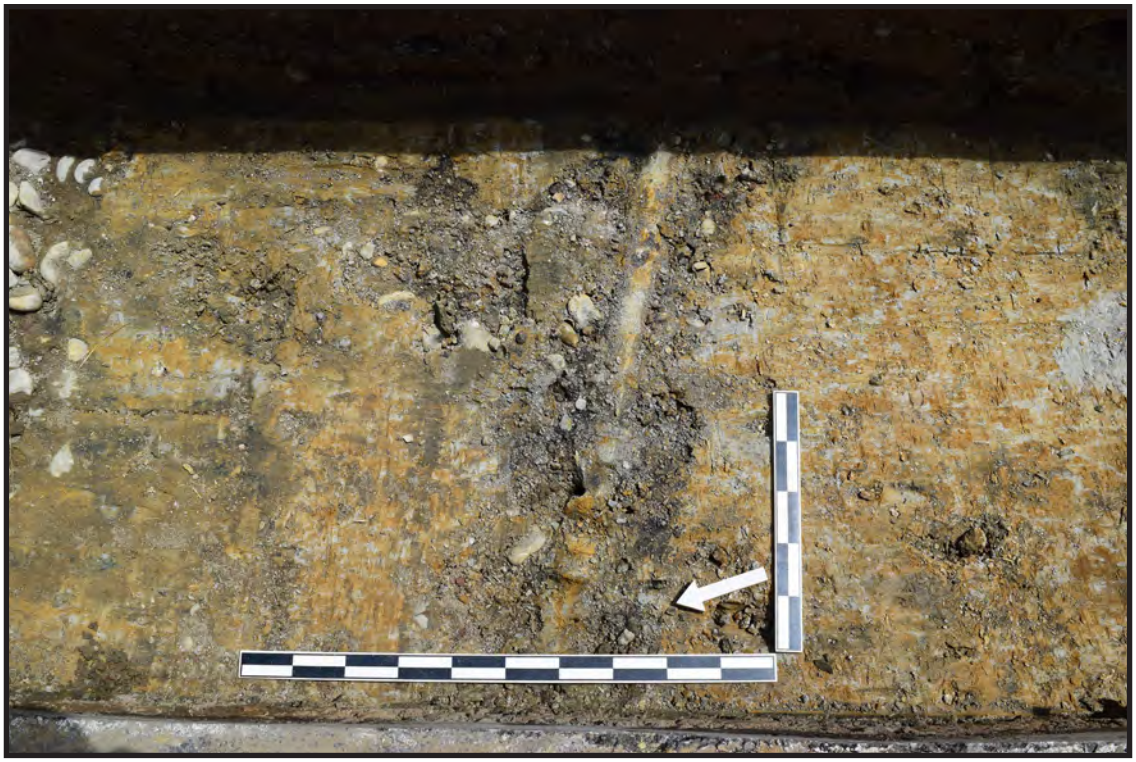


Figure 3.13 Trench 3: Photograph showing Feature 3-02 (utility), plan view facing east (100 cm below surface)

Figure 3.14 Trench 3: Photograph showing Feature 3-03 (probable utility), plan view facing east (1007 cm below surface)

posed in the southern portion of the trench had no discernable excavation or installation trench associated with it; this feature was identified at 20.9 in (53 cm) below surface and was designated Feature 3-04.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was placed in the southwestern portion of the project area, 11.5 ft (3.5 m) south of Trench 6 and 53.1 ft (16.2 m) east of Trench 1. The trench measured 4 x 80 ft (1.2 x 24.4 m) and was oriented grid north/south (10 degrees). The trench was placed to examine the map-projected location of two unidentified structures and a possible roadway depicted on Banard and Boschke's 1864 map.

Trench 4 was excavated to a maximum depth of 3.9 ft (1.20 m) below surface in the southern portion of the trench and 15 in (38 cm) below surface in the northern portion of the trench. Typical for the project area, two different deposits of gravel base material underlay the asphalt surface. The base material in the northern portion of the trench was dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) sand and landscape gravel (stratum I), and the base material in the southern portion of the trench was pale brown (10YR 6/3) sand and landscape gravel (stratum II). In the northern portion of the trench, a thin layer of fill material (stratum III) underlay the base material; this deposit was composed of mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam that contained small fragments of brick (Figure 3.15). It extended to 9.8 in (25 cm) below surface and overlay subsoil.

Fill material exposed in the southern portion of the trench extended to 40.2 in (102 cm) below surface and was comprised of at least 21 distinct fill episodes (stratum IV; Figure 3.16). The fill deposit was evident at 15.7 in (40 cm) below surface as an area of darker, gravelly soil in the southern end of the trench and lighter-colored mottled soil in the central portion of the trench (Figure 3.17). The corrugated drainage pipe exposed in Trench 2 (Feature 2-01) extended across the upper extent of the fill deposit and a series of four linear soil stains that appeared to be furrows from grading activity extended across central portion of the fill deposit. The possible grading

Figure 3.15 Trench 4: Photograph showing Section 10-15 m, profile west (78 cm below surface)

Figure 3.16 Trench 4: Photograph showing oblique view of trench, profile west

Figure 3.17 Trench 4: Photograph showing fill deposit in south half of trench, plan view facing north (40 cm below surface)

marks were 7.5-8.7 in (19-22 cm) wide and less than 0.4 in (1 cm) deep. Fill episodes within the deposit were irregular overlapping deposits more typical of those found within collectively and/or sequentially dumped material, such as in a spoil pile (Figures 3.18 and 3.19). Material within the deposit included mottled sands, silts, and clays, as well as areas of coal residue, round gravel, and possible redeposited subsoil.

Subsoil was encountered at 9.8 in (25 cm) below surface in the northern portion of the trench and at 40.2 in (102 cm) below surface in the southern portion of the trench. It was comprised of yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) clay loam mottled with gray (2.5Y 6/1) silt that graded to strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) silty clay striated with light gray (10YR 6/2) silt in the southern portion of the trench.

The only features exposed within Trench 4 were a continuation of the corrugated black drainage pipe previously exposed in Trench 2 as Feature 2-02 and a direct-buried cable bundle (no feature designation). The drainage pipe trench extended to 18.11 in (46 cm) below surface and contained landscape gravel wrapped in black landscape cloth. The cable bundle was encountered at 25.6 in (65 cm) below surface, 3.3 ft (1 m) north Feature 4-01. The possible grading marks were not given feature designations.

Trench 5

This trench was located in the central portion of the project area, 30.5 ft (9.3 m) north of Trench 2 and 77.8 ft (23.7 m) west of Trench 1. It measured 4 x 60 ft (1.2 x 18.3 m) and was oriented east/west (110 degrees). Trench 5 was intended to examine the map-projected location of a structure depicted on Banard and Boschke's 1864 map.

Trench 5 was excavated to a maximum depth of 30.7 in (78 cm) below surface and had a soil profile similar to Trench 4 (Figure 3.20). Only one type of parking lot base material was represented in this trench location; this material was light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand mixed with redeposited subsoil (stratum I). It contained small fragments of concrete, asphalt, and landscape gravel. The parking lot extended to 16.1 in (41 cm) below surface and immediately overlay subsoil. Subsoil was strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) clayey sand mottled with light gray (2.5Y 7/1) clayey silt that graded to light gray (2.5Y 7/1) silt mottled with brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) micaceous silty clay in the western half of the trench (Figure 3.21). A transition of strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sand with abundant iron concretions marked the interface between the two subsoil layers.

No cultural features were identified within Trench 5.

Trench 6

Trench 6 was a 4 x 40 ft (1.2 x 18.3 m) trench located in the southwestern portion of the project area. The trench was oriented east/west (110 degrees) and was located 11.5 ft (3.5 m) north of Trench 4. The trench was placed to examine the map-projected location of an agricultural structure noted on Robert's (ca. 1900) map as a barn.

Typical for the project area, the parking lot base material was composed of two different gravel deposits (Figure 3.22). Material in the western portion of the trench was yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand and landscape gravel (stratum I), and material in the eastern portion of the trench was dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) sand and landscape gravel (stratum II).

In the western portion of the trench, the gravel base material directly overlay subsoil at a depth of 12.6 in (32 cm) below surface. In the eastern portion of the trench, the base material overlay a shallow deposit of mottled fill material (stratum III; Figure 3.23). The deposit extended to 20.9 in (53 cm) below surface and included at least six distinct layers. It evenly overlay subsoil and did not appear to deepen as it extended eastward beyond the excavation trench. The uppermost layer of the fill deposit was composed of finely crushed asphalt. Brick fragments were apparent in the uppermost three deposits, while two lower layers contained abundant amounts of coal residue.

No cultural features were identified in Trench 6.

Figure 3.18 Trench 4: Photograph showing Section 0-5 m, profile west (117 cm below surface)

Figure 3.19 Trench 4: Photograph showing Section 5-10 m, profile west (87 cm bellows surface)

Figure 3.20 Trench 5: Photograph showing Section 7-9 m, profile south (78 cm below surface)

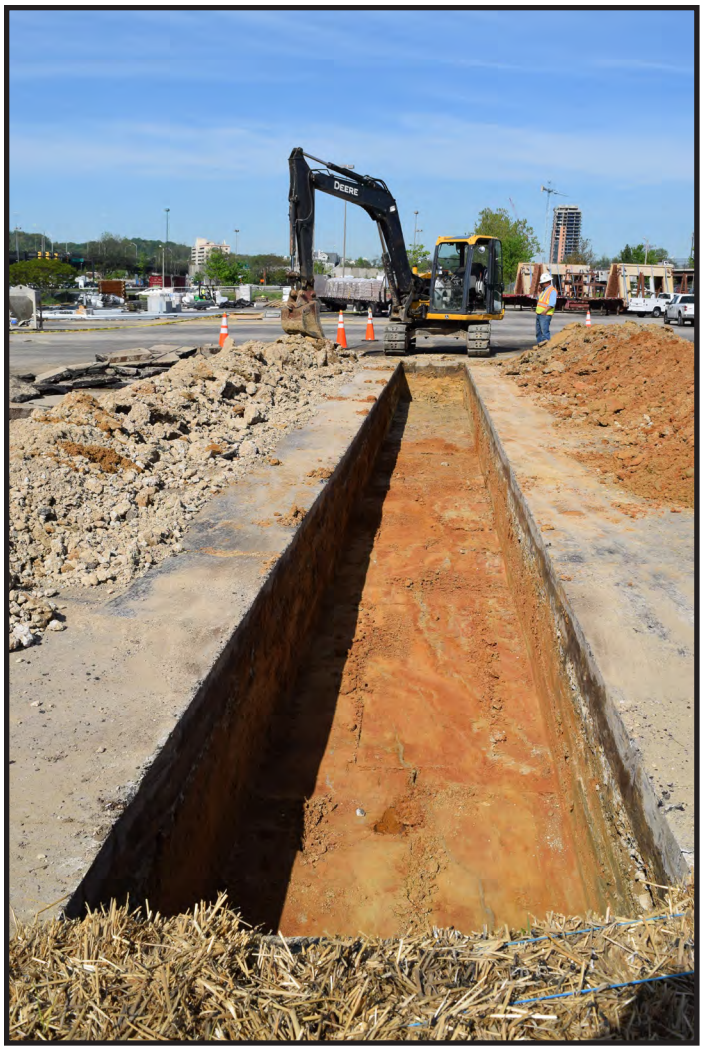


Figure 3.21 Trench 5: Photograph showing subsoil, plan view facing west (78 cm below surface)

Figure 3.22 Trench 6: Photograph showing Section 7-12 m, profile south (86 cm below surface)

Figure 3.23 Trench 6: Photograph showing fill deposit in east portion of trench, plan view facing west (31 cm below surface)

Chapter IV

Summary and Recommendations

RCG&A undertook the archaeological evaluation of HTC Blocks 4 and 5 on behalf of Stonebridge. Archaeological fieldwork was conducted during the week of April 22nd, 2019, and consisted of six mechanically-excavated trenches totaling 400 linear ft (121.9 linear m). Trenches varied in length from 40-ft (12.2 m) to 80 ft (24.4 m) and were placed in locations that corresponded to map-projected locations of structures or landscape features related to the historic operation of Cameron Farm (44AX182) and Cameron Mills (44AX112). Resources anticipated within the project area included agricultural outbuildings and roadways associated with Cameron Farm, and a possible alternate alignment for the headrace of Cameron Mills.

The overall objectives of the archaeological evaluation were to assess the potential for intact archeological resources within the project area and to make recommendations regarding the potential significance of those resources. The archaeological work was conducted pursuant to the revised *Scope of Work for Archaeological Evaluation* (dated October 26, 2018) generated by Alexandria Archaeology in response to the project. All work was conducted in accordance with standards established in the Secretary of Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation; Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (Virginia Department of Historic Resources [VDHR] 2011); *City of Alexandria's Archeological Standards* (1996); and under the terms of the archeological permits issued by Alexandria Archaeology and the City of Alexandria, Virginia.

Summary

The HTC Blocks 4 and 5 project area encompasses two parcels (2410 and 2460 Mill Road) located southwest of the intersection of Mill Road and Stovall Street. The parcels total 5.07 ac and currently are developed as surface parking lots with associated landscaping and utilities. Planned improvements include the removal of the existing parking lot and utilities, and new construction of a multi-level mixed-use building that will include residential units, retail space and parking.

Three previously identified archaeological sites are located within the project area. The West Family Cemetery (44AX183) located along the southeastern edge of the HTC Blocks 4 and 5 project area was fully excavated in 2003 (Williams et al. 2004). Cameron Mills (44AX112) was a pair of merchant mills established in the 1790s near the head of Great Hunting Creek. Although the mill seats were located south of the project area, the mill's headrace extended through the eastern edge of the project area. The mill's headrace was subject to Phase II archaeological evaluation in 2000 (Williams et al. 2005); Cameron Farm (44AX182) was a large agricultural property that historically included most of the Hoffman Properties. The house lot was subject to archaeological evaluation in 1999 and 2000 (Williams et al. 2005).

In consultation with Alexandria Archaeology, the archaeological evaluation of the HTC Blocks 4 and 5 project area focused on investigation of Cameron Farm's agricultural complex and on locating a possible earlier alignment of the mill's headrace that was indicated on historic maps. The layout of the agricultural complex is well documented in twentieth century aerial photographs. A ca. 1900 drawing of the farm complex includes descriptions of structure functions, as well as the locations of various livestock pens and a garden area. Mid-nineteenth century historic maps suggest the farm layout may have

been more evenly spaced along the farm road and that the road may originally have been an alternate alignment for the mills' headrace.

The farmhouse commonly associated with Cameron Farm was built around the nineteenth century (ca. 1800). It replaced an earlier dwelling built on the property during the early-mid eighteenth century by the West family. A census of Thomas West's property taken in 1783 showed that in addition to the West dwelling, the property contained six other buildings of unspecified use. Williams et al. (2005:207) suggest the dwelling was abandoned around 1805, when Thomas West sold the last tract of the family property to settle his debts. By that point, construction of Cameron Mills and its supporting structures, as well as the core domestic building of what would become the Cameron Farm farmhouse had been completed.

For much of the twentieth century, Cameron Farm operated as a truck farm, with diversified exports of vegetables, grains, eggs and dairy products. At the turn of the century (ca. 1900), a cattle barn, sheep pen, equipment shed, vegetable garden and a farm road were located within the project area (Williams et al. 2005:Figure 28). Fields and pastures surrounded these structures. Aerial photographs indicate these structures were razed within a decade of the property's sale. The HTC Blocks 4 and 5 project area appears to have remained agricultural land until ca. 1948, when it was purchased by the American Trailer Company. At this point, the land appears to have been cut and filled as needed for construction of the trailer park. The extent of the cutting suggests that the original landscape was more sharply rolling with a distinct rise or hill in the northern half of the property.

When the property was acquired by Hoffman in 1972, the land again appears to have been cut and filled. Although the depth of the cutting is unknown, but it was sufficient to remove all surface layers associated with the trailer park, including roadways, yard deposits, and most utilities. In some areas, fill material that had been added to create the trailer park landscape was completely removed, while in other areas new fill material was added over the earlier fill material. This sequence of cutting and filling appears to have occurred portions of the HTC Blocks 4 and 5 project area previously owned by the American Trailer Company.

The soil profile within the project area was comprised entirely of imported fill material overlying truncated subsurface soils (subsoil). This finding was consistent with NRCS Web Soil Survey, which denoted Urban Land within the project area.

A typical archaeological trench profile contained three basic components: the asphalt parking surface and its base material; various fill deposits underlying the base material; and subsoil. The composition and thickness of the fill material varied across the property, as did the amount of brick, asphalt, concrete, and gravel it contained. Subsoil exposed across the project area derived from alluvial sediments; these soils varied naturally from sandy or silty clay to loose, striated sands. Fill deposits evenly overlay subsoil in all trenches; the distinct boundary between these layers was characteristic of a graded (cut and filled) surface.

Utility trenches and direct-buried utility lines were the only cultural features present. Based upon their locations within the project area, these features are associated with the post-1948 ownership of the property and are not related to Cameron Farm (44AX182). Eight utility trenches were given designations. Features 2-01 and 3-04 were installation trenches for clay (terra cotta) drainage pipes. Feature 2-02 was a black plastic corrugated drainage pipe encased in landscape gravel and landscape cloth; this feature extended into Trench 4, where it was designated Feature 4-01. Feature 3-02 was a cast-iron water pipe and its associated trench. Features 3-03 and 6-01 were cobble-filled trenches of unknown purpose; both had been truncated by previous grading and did not contain utility lines. In addition, three direct-buried cable bundles (not encased in conduits) were found; these utilities were not given feature designations.

Recommendations

No further archaeological investigation is recommended or warranted for HTC Blocks 4 and 5 (2410 and 2460 Mill Road).

Anticipated resources within the project area included agricultural structures and roadways related to Cameron Farm and a possible earlier alignment of the mill headrace of Cameron Mills. Mid-late twentieth century grading activity, however, has severely cut the natural topography,

leaving no evidence of structures, landscape features, or other archaeological deposits associated with Cameron Farm (44AX182) or Cameron Mills (44AX112). Due to the extensive nature of the previous cutting, there is no potential for intact archaeological deposits related to Cameron Farm (44AX182) or Cameron Mills (44AX112) within the HTC Blocks 4 and 5 project area.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

R Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. would like to thank Ben Flood, Development Manager for Stonebridge for coordinating the project, and Chris Manzione, Superintendent for Balfour Beatty, for his assistance in marking the archaeological trenches, keeping the work area clear and making sure his crews were always available to assist our field crew. We also would like to thank Eleanor Breen, City Archaeologist, and Garrett Fesler of Alexandria Archaeology, for their invaluable assistance in facilitating the archaeological evaluation and Ben Skolnik, GIS Specialist for Alexandria Archaeology, who provided some of the digital maps used in this report.

APPENDIX I

SCOPE OF WORK FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF 2460 AND 2410 MILL ROAD

Scope of Work
for
an Archaeological Evaluation
of
2460 and 2410 Mill Road
Hoffman Blocks 4 and 5
Alexandria, Virginia

October 26, 2018

The goal of this Scope of Work is to determine if significant archaeological resources are present in the area to be impacted by the proposed construction of a residential and retail complex at 2410 and 2460 Mill Road (Hoffman Blocks 4 and 5 [formerly Block 2]) in the City of Alexandria, Virginia. Substantial archaeological excavation was conducted on the Hoffman properties in the 1990s and 2000s. These projects included the eighteenth-century West family cemetery, remnants of an eighteenth through nineteenth-century mill race, and the foundations of Cameron Mills and of several historic residential structures, one of which may have served as an early tavern. An assessment of the archaeological potential of Blocks 4 and 5 (previously designated Block 2) conducted by R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates in 1998 indicated that there is potential for the recovery of archaeological resources that could provide insight into activities associated with the Cameron farm and mill complex. Work was completed in the eastern section of this development property (a portion of Block 5) on sites 44AX182 (Cameron Farm) and 44AX112 (Cameron Mills), but the investigation did not extend into Block 4 (2460 Mill Road) (see map overlay below). In the Block 4 area, and in the unexcavated portion of Block 5, historic maps indicate that structures were present as well as the mill race (see map overlay below).

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. produced a final report of archaeological excavation that took place in 1999 and 2000 (Williams et al. 2005). The documentary study contained in the report "Phase I and II Archeological Investigations at Cameron Farm (44AX182) and Cameron Mills (44AX112), Hoffman Properties, Alexandria, Virginia; R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., Frederick, Maryland" (Williams 2005) will suffice for this upcoming project. A new documentary study is not necessary.

To ensure that significant information is not lost as a result of the proposed development project, this Scope of Work should be implemented in coordination with construction activities on the property. The applicant must hire an archaeological consultant to complete an Archaeological Evaluation of Block 4 and a portion of Block 5. The fieldwork will involve both monitoring of the removal of the paved parking lot, and the identification of surviving archaeological resources including a mill race, the foundations of historic structures, and other related buried features. If significant resources are discovered, the consultant must complete a Resource Management Plan, as outlined in the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards*. Preservation measures

presented in the Resource Management Plan, as approved by the City Archaeologist, will be implemented.

All aspects of this investigation must adhere to OSHA regulations and must comply with the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* dated January 1996 and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation.* Miss Utility must be informed before excavations are made.

Task 1: Review of the Earlier Report (Williams et al. 2005)
The consultant shall review the existing report ("Phase I and II Archeological Investigations at Cameron Farm (44AX182) and Cameron Mills (44AX112), Hoffman Properties, Alexandria, Virginia; R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., Frederick, Maryland" [Williams 2005]) and provide Alexandria Archaeology with a plan for placing exploratory trenches or other testing strategies in the project area. The locations to mechanically excavate exploratory trenches should be based on research questions that reflect the research that has been completed at sites 44AX182 and 44AX112 (see Williams 2005).

Task 2: Fieldwork

Task 2a: Monitoring:
An archaeologist will monitor the removal of the paved parking lot. If the monitoring archaeologist identifies possible historic buried surfaces or features under the pavement, these should be flagged for later investigation. For investigation of buried surfaces and/or features see below.

Task 2b: Trenching:
Once the paved parking lot has been removed, a series of eight (8) 50 ft. long and 4 ft. wide backhoe trenches shall be excavated on the property (see attached figure). The backhoe will need to be outfitted with a smooth-bladed bucket (no teeth) and the trenches will be dug to expose the subsoil and look for features related to the historical occupation. Samples of artifacts, if seen, will be collected from the natural soil levels and will be bagged by level. Trenches will be photographed, and column or full profiles of the trenches will be drawn, as needed. If features are discovered, they will be drawn, photographed and hand-excavated (or sampled, in the event of the discovery of a large feature, such as a well).

Task 2c: Buried Surface and Feature Excavation:
If intact buried surfaces and/or features are identified, excavation of test units or smaller excavations may be necessary. A maximum of five test units (3 ft. x 3 ft.), or the equivalent square feet of smaller units, will be excavated as part of this scope to test potentially significant archaeological features and resource areas. The test units will be excavated stratigraphically by natural layer and the soil of each layer separately screened through a 1/4-inch mesh. The size and depth of features will be determined if at all feasible. Artifacts will be bagged by

stratigraphic level and the work documented with field notes, sketch plans, profiles and digital photographs. All features encountered will be mapped, fully recorded and made available for inspection by Alexandria Archaeology. **Since it is not known if the test units will be necessary, they should be budgeted on a per-square basis and should not be included in the overall budget at this time.**

Laboratory Work and Curation

Archaeological artifacts recovered from the project area will be cleaned, stabilized (if necessary), cataloged, labeled and packaged in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards*. At the conclusion of the project, all original photographs, negatives, slides, digital images, cassette tapes, videotapes, copies of historical documents, field notes and forms, other field records, as well as the artifacts if they are to be donated to the City, will be delivered to Alexandria Archaeology. 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. The archaeological consultant is responsible for arranging for the donation of the artifacts with the owner and will deliver the artifacts and signed forms to the appropriate storage facility.

Final Report

If after the completion of Task 1 and Task 2 above, no significant archaeological layers or features are identified, the consultant shall complete a Final Report that includes the following: a public summary (included in the report and provided separately on a CD); a background summary; a map of the project area; a map with locations of archaeological work; a summary of the procedures; results of the field investigation and artifact analysis; and an integration of the field and analysis data with the historical record. All archaeological sites discovered will be evaluated for National Register eligibility and will be registered with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Copies of the registration forms will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology.

If after the completion of Task 1 and Task 2 above, significant layers or features are discovered that will require additional archaeological work, the consultant will submit a letter report (short summary of findings, maps, etc.) to Alexandria Archaeology and develop a Resource Management Plan that will present a strategy, scope of work (including a map indicating locations of proposed work in relation to completed tests), and budget for further investigations. The Resource Management Plan must be approved by Alexandria Archaeology. Once the Resource Management Plan has been implemented, the consultant shall complete a Final Report that includes the following: a public summary (included in the report and provided separately on a CD); a background summary; a map of the project area; a map with locations of archaeological

work; a summary of the procedures; results of the field investigation and artifact analysis; and an integration of the field and analysis data with the historical record. All archaeological sites discovered will be evaluated for National Register eligibility and will be registered with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Copies of the registration forms will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology.

When the fieldwork is completed, one copy of the Final Report will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology as a draft for review. Once the report is approved by the City Archaeologist, revisions will be made, and four copies of it, one unbound with original graphics, will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology. The report will also be submitted on a CD. All site maps and drawings must be inked or computer-generated so as to produce sharp and clear images that will result in clear photocopies or microfilms. The spines of all bound reports must include the report title, firm name and date of completion.

Public Interpretation

The *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* require that a public summary be prepared as part of the Final Report. The public summary will be approximately 4 to 8 pages long with a few color illustrations. This should be prepared in a style and format that is reproducible for public distribution and use on the City's web site. Examples of these can be seen on the Alexandria Archaeology Museum website. A draft of the summary should be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology for review along with the draft of the Final Report. Upon approval, a master copy (hard copy as well as on CD or computer disk) will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology. The summary and graphics should also be emailed to Alexandria Archaeology for publication on our web site.

If warranted by the City Archaeologist, the developer 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, the archaeological consultant 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. Coordinate with the City Archaeologist before writing the text and selecting images.
If additional archaeological work is required, production of these public documents can be delayed until the completion of all archaeological investigations. As a result, these tasks should be budgeted separately and not included in the overall budget for this phase of work.

Project Tasks:

The following is a summary of the tasks to be completed:

1. Contact Alexandria Archaeology staff to finalize the field work strategy regarding the placement of exploratory trenches.
   (Note that an Archaeological Certification will be required prior to beginning the field work unless the construction permits of the applicant's contractors make the Certification unnecessary.)

2. Notify Alexandria Archaeology of the start date. Conduct the field investigation. Alexandria Archaeology staff will conduct site inspections throughout the course of the field work and may participate in decisions as to archaeological measures.

3. Produce the locational map(s) and process all significant artifacts. Evaluate the site to determine eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

4. Produce and submit one draft Final Report to Alexandria Archaeology, and a public summary document.

5. Deliver to Alexandria Archaeology four copies of the Final Report, plus all photographs and slides; plus all original, and one photocopy set, of all field notes, maps, drawings and forms. In addition, arrange with the property owner for the donation and delivery of the artifacts to an appropriate storage facility.

Draft Formats for Deliverables:

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

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ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

N

Archaeology trench locations

Hoffman Blocks 4 & 5

0 100 200 400 Feet

Date: 10/26/2018

Alexandria Archaeology

105 North Union Street, #327, Alexandria, Virginia 22314-3217
Office of Historic Alexandria City of Alexandria, Virginia
Phone: 703/746-4399 e-mail: archaeology@alexandriava.gov fax: 703/838-4691
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APPENDIX II

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK PLAN

Archaeological Work Plan
Hoffman Town Center Blocks 4/5 Project
DSUP 2016-0043
Alexandria, Virginia

Prepared by: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
For: StonebridgeCarras, LLC

Introduction

This archaeological work plan was prepared to address planned impacts within Hoffman Town Center (HTC) Blocks 4 and 5 related to new construction. It was prepared pursuant to Task 1, outlined in the *Scope of Work for Archaeological Evaluation of 2460 and 2410 Mill Road* generated by Alexandria Archaeology (dated October 26, 2018); this task required the preparation of an archaeological testing strategy to identify potential archaeological resources located within the project area. Resources anticipated within the project area relate to two previously identified archaeological sites: Cameron Mills (44AX112) and Cameron Farm (44AX182).

The proposed HTC Block 4 and 5 project encompasses two parcels (2410 and 2460 Mill Road) located southwest of the intersection of Mill Road and Stovall Street (Figure 1). The parcels total 5.07 ac and currently are developed as surface parking lots with associated landscaping and utilities. Planned improvements include the removal of the existing parking lot and utilities, and new construction of a multi-level mixed-use building that will include residential units, retail space, and parking. Construction activities will include trench and general area excavation; these activities have the potential to disturb archaeological resources.

Background

HTC Blocks 4 and 5 encompass 5.07-ac of previously developed urban land situated within the Eisenhower East Small Area Plan district (Alexandria Master Plan 1992). The property lies within Alexandria Archaeological Resource Unit 8, Cameron and Backlick Run, which extends along the southern border of Alexandria. This resource unit includes the historic settlement of Cameron, as well as numerous industries and establishments that developed along the Little River Turnpike and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad line.

Previous Investigations

The Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (V-CRIS) indicates HTC Blocks 4 and 5 has been the subject of several cultural resource investigations, including two surveys conducted for improvements to

the Woodrow Wilson Bridge (Cheek et al. 1990; Stevens et al. 1996). A Phase IA documentary study completed for the 60-ac Hoffman Properties project in 1998 included HTC Blocks 4/5 (Williams et al. 2005). This study identified three potentially significant archaeological resources within the Hoffman Properties project area: Cameron Mills; Cameron Farm; and the West Family Cemetery. Cameron Mills (44AX182) was a pair of merchant mills established in the 1790s near the head of Great Hunting Creek. The mills were established on lands originally owned by Hugh West, who also owned Cameron Farm (44AX182) and whose descendants were buried in the West Family Cemetery (44AX183). Both mills remained standing into the twentieth century. The western mill operated until 1919; it was demolished in 1929. The eastern mill was sold to the Alexandria Water Company in 1851 for use as a pumping station; it was demolished sometime after 1990.

The above resources extend into HTC Blocks 4 and 5 and each has been the subject of previous archaeological investigations. The West Family Cemetery (44AX183) in HTC Blocks 5 and 7 was fully excavated in 2003; all 14 individuals buried in the cemetery were relocated to Pohick Church (Williams et al. 2004). Cameron Farm (44AX182) spanned HTC Blocks 5 and 14 and was subject to archaeological evaluation in 1999 and 2000 (Williams et al. 2005). Investigations at Cameron Mills (44AX112) included archaeological data recovery on the mill seats located in HTC Block 14 (Child et al. 2011) and archaeological evaluation of portions of the mill headrace located in HTC Blocks 4 and 5 (Williams et al. 2005). In addition to these studies, a geotechnical study has been conducted for the project. The study included a series of 27 subsurface borings placed across the project area (ECS Mid-Atlantic 2018).

Proposed Work Plan

The following work plan is designed to assist StonebridgeCarras in complying with the City of Alexandria's Archaeological Ordinance No. 3413 (1989), Section 11-411 of the City's Zoning Ordinance (1992). The work plan is based on a review of the historic context and previously recorded historic resources relevant to the project area; the planned scope of construction impacts; and, on the means and methods applied to similar projects in similar settings.

The HTC Blocks 4 and 5 work plan was developed in consultation with the staff of Alexandria Archaeology and StonebridgeCarras, and follows standards established in *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (Virginia Department of Historic Resources [VDHR] 2011); *Archaeology and Historic Preservation: The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines* (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service 1983); and *City of Alexandria's Archaeological Standards* (1996). It will be subject to the terms of archaeological permits issued by Alexandria Archaeology and the City of Alexandria, Virginia, and to revision in consultation with the staff of Alexandria Archaeology and StonebridgeCarras.

Research Questions

Research questions for the redevelopment of HTC Blocks 4 and 5 are designed to augment data previously obtained during archaeological investigations of Cameron Farm (44AX182) and Cameron Mills (44AX112). These investigations have demonstrated that portions of the Hoffman Town Center devel-

opment area retain sufficient integrity and research potential to address questions about the use of the property, which included the seat of Cameron Mills as well as the buildings and structures related to both the operation of the mill and Cameron Farm.

Cameron Farm (44AX182)

Cameron Farm (44AX182) is a sprawling domestic and agricultural complex associated with the nineteenth through mid-twentieth century domestic and commercial development of the property. Previous studies have shown that the Cameron Farm farmhouse was built around the nineteenth century and that its development was concurrent with Cameron Mills (44AX112), located to the south. The miller's residence and part of the mill's headrace are included within the boundaries or Cameron Farm and contribute to the overall significance of the site.

The farmhouse at Cameron Farm (44AX182) replaced an earlier dwelling built on the property during the early-mid eighteenth century by the West family. The West family dwelling was still standing when business partners Reuben and Robert Roberts acquired the property in 1848; at that time, the dwelling reportedly had been readapted for use as a barn (Williams et al. 2005:75). A census of Thomas West's property taken in 1783 showed that in addition to the West family dwelling, the property contained six other buildings of unspecified use (Census 1908:86). Williams et al. (2005:207) suggest the dwelling was abandoned around 1805, when Thomas West sold the last tract of the family property to settle his debts. By that point, construction of Cameron Mills and its supporting structures, as well as the core domestic building of what would become the Cameron Farm farmhouse had been completed.

During the mid-nineteenth century, the Roberts' expanded the Cameron Farm's domestic and agricultural complexes, enlarging the farmhouse, constructing new agricultural structures, and readapting existing structures to new uses (Williams et al. 2005:208). In 1880, the farm had 130-ac in agricultural production and produced hay, wheat, Irish potatoes, apples, peaches and truck produce, as well as milk and eggs from a herd of 47 cattle and 100 chickens (Federal Census, Agricultural Schedule, Falls Church District 1880:20). Truck farming remained a principal enterprise for the farm through the early twentieth century. The farm subdivided during the early twentieth century and gradually sold. Blocks 4 and 5 were sold in 1942, and after a series of transactions, were purchased by the American Trailer Company and redeveloped as Temple Trailer Village (*Alexandria Times* 2008; Williams et al. 2005:Table 5).

Research questions for Cameron Farm (44AX182) relate to the spatial organization of buildings and structures associated with the West family farm (ca. 1753-1805) and with Cameron Farm (ca. 1800-1929).

- Can changes in the spatial organization of the Cameron Farm agricultural complex, as suggested by variations in historic mapping (Figures 2-4), be substantiated in the archaeological record;
- Can a correlation be made between structures indicated on Banard and Boschke's (1865) map (Figure 2) and the resources indicated the 1783 census of West's farm; and
- Is there evidence in the archaeological record that the West family dwelling was readapted for use as a barn?

Cameron Mills (44AX112)

This extensive site includes the seats of Cameron Mills, the mill's headrace and tailrace, and the miller's house. A portion of the mill's headrace crosses through the HTC Block 4 and 5 project area; all other resources associated with this site are located outside of the project area. Research questions related to the location and construction of the headrace for Cameron Mills have been addressed in two previous cultural resources studies (Knepper and Pappas 1990; Williams et al. 2005). The latter study, conducted in two phases in 1998 (Phase I) and 2001 (Phase II) included intensive investigation of the northeastern portion of HTC Blocks 4 and 5 (formerly HTC Block 2) (Williams et al. 2005). In addition to examination of the domestic complex associated with Cameron Farm (44AX182) and the miller's house associated with Cameron Mills (44AX112), a 350-ft long section of the headrace of Cameron Mills was examined. The investigation included the placement of six mechanized trenches within sections of the raceway.

Archival research conducted by Williams et al. (2005) determined the headrace had been built sometime after 1790 for the purpose of watering or providing power to Cameron Mills. The raceway diverted water from Cameron Run along a meandering man-made channel or canal that was specified in deeds not to exceed 26-ft in width (Fairfax Deeds T-1:114,125). Williams et al.'s (2005) study showed the headrace had an average depth of 5.2-ft and had been excavated into natural clay soils. Only 8-ft wide at its base, the raceway had broadly sloping walls that widened to a maximum of 28-ft at their upper extent. Evidence of natural siltation and intense vegetative growth within the raceway prism showed it had lain open and disused prior to its in-filling during the 1940s. Consistent with historical photographs, only a small section of the raceway had been lined with stone, and that portion had been lined only along the lower half of the prism walls.

The portion of the mill headrace that is accessible within the HTC Blocks 4 and 5 project area previously was examined during the Phase II investigation (Williams et al. 2005). Research questions previously posed for Cameron Mills (44AX112) have been addressed through data recovery excavations at the mill seats (Child et al. 2011) and Phase II investigations of the Cameron Farm (44AX182) property (Williams et al. 2005). New research questions specific to Cameron Mills are finite; they complement those posed for Cameron Farm (44AX182) and have a goal to determine if historic map data correlates with the archaeological record.

- Has the alignment of the mill's raceway within the HTC Blocks 4 and 5 project area changed over time? Mid-nineteenth century maps (Banard and Boschke 1865; USCGS 1902) present an inconsistent view of the relationship between the mill headrace and structures associated with Cameron Farm.

<u>Archival Research</u>

Extensive archival research pertaining to the historic development of properties comprising the Hoffman Town Center development area previously has been conducted. This research is detailed in a series of phased cultural resources studies that have included focused investigations at Cameron Farm (Williams et

al. 2005), the West Family Cemetery on Cameron Farm (Williams and Soldo 2000; Williams 2000) and Cameron Mills (Child et al. 2011; Knepper and Pappas 1990). Preliminary to these investigations, a documentary study was prepared for the collective Hoffman properties that evaluated the archaeological potential of each of the blocks within the overall development area (Williams 1998).

Due to this large scope of existing data, it is anticipated that archival research for the redevelopment of HTC Blocks 4 and 5 will be limited to providing supplemental data relevant to addressing project-specific research questions. The proposed research will be conducted primarily online and at local research repositories in Alexandria, Arlington County and Washington, D.C.

Archaeological Field Investigations

The principal objective of the archaeological investigation is to determine the potential for intact archaeological resources related to the nineteenth and early twentieth century development of the project area, and to offer recommendations for managing those resources. These resources are defined in the *Scope of Work for an Archaeological Evaluation of 2460 and 2410 Mill Road, Hoffman Blocks 4 and 5* (dated October 26, 2018). The proposed work follows the methods outlined by Alexandria Archaeology in Task 2 of their Scope of Work (dated October 26, 2018). Contingencies for archaeological testing of identified cultural resources, as well as for preparation of a Resource Management Plan and supplemental archival research should significant archaeological resources be identified within the project area are included.

Mechanized Trench Excavation

Initial archaeological investigations will comprise six (6) mechanically excavated trenches varying in length from 40 ft (12.1 m) to 80 ft (24.4 m), and totaling 400 linear ft (121.9 linear m) (Figure 5). Each trench will measure 4-ft (1.2-m) in width and will extend to a depth below surface of not greater than 10 ft (3 m). Trench excavation will be of sufficient depth to assess the potential for intact, potentially significant cultural deposits, unless adverse soil conditions are encountered. Trenches will be excavated using a backhoe equipped with a smooth-bladed bucket or clean-up blade. Excavation will proceed in controlled increments under the supervision of a professional archeologist. Mechanized trench excavations can be undertaken prior to removal of the existing parking surface. All trenches will be refilled upon completion of documentation. Goodwin & Associates will notify Alexandria Archaeology upon the initiation of fieldwork.

Trench placement will be sufficient to address research questions posed for the project, and will consist of:

- *Trench 1*: A 4 x 80 ft (1.2 x 24.4 m) trench located in the northwestern portion of the project area. This trench will examine the location of an agricultural complex noted on Robert's (ca. 1900) map as a horse stable. This structure is depicted on the USDA 1927 aerial.
- *Trench 2*: A 4 x 70 ft (1.2 x 21.3 m) trench located in the southern central portion of the project area. This trench will examine the locations of an agricultural structure noted on Robert's (ca. 1900) map as a cow barn. This structure is depicted on the USDA 1927 aerial.
- *Trench 3*: A 4 x 70 ft (1.2 x 21.3 m) trench located in the center of the project area. This trench will examine the location of the farm road, as well as an agricultural structure noted on Robert's (ca. 1900) map as a silo. This structure is depicted on the USDA 1927 aerial.

- *Trench 4*: A 4 x 80 ft (1.2 x 24.4 m) trench located in the southwestern portion of the project area. This trench will examine the map-projected location of two unidentified structures and a possible roadway depicted on Banard and Boschke's 1864 map.
- *Trench 5*: A 4 x 60 ft (1.2 x 18.3 m) trench located in the central portion of the project area. This trench will examine the map-projected location of a structure depicted on Banard and Boschke's 1864 map.
- *Trench 6*: A 4 x 40 ft (1.2 x 18.3 m) trench located in the southwestern portion of the project area. This trench will examine the map-projected location of an agricultural structure depicted on Robert's (ca. 1900) map as a barn.

Stratigraphy and features exposed within these test trenches will be documented through profile and plan view drawings, as appropriate; field notes that describe the nature and depth of the exposed cultural or natural strata; and by appropriate photography. If applicable, a standard 10-gal volumetric sample will be obtained from each pre-modern fill or natural/cultural stratum; this sample will be screened through ¼-inch hardware mesh to obtain a representative sample of cultural materials. Analysis of the resulting sub-assemblages will enable a determination of resource function and aid in establishing a chronology of site development.

Archaeological Monitoring

Archaeological monitoring during construction will be undertaken only if warranted based upon the results of mechanized trench excavations. If Archaeological monitoring is warranted, monitoring activities will be limited to portions of the project area that have been demonstrated to contain intact, significant cultural resources. Archaeological monitoring will be conducted in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology.

If Archaeological monitoring during construction is warranted, the objectives of the archaeological monitoring will be to observe construction; to record evidence for archaeological features or deposits; and, as necessary, to investigate any intact pre-modern archaeological features or deposits. As part of the monitoring process, it is recommended that soil be removed in controlled, incremental sections or lifts; this can be accomplished using mechanized equipment equipped with a flat-bladed bucket or clean-up blade. Where use of a flat-bladed bucket or clean-up blade is not practical, a toothed bucket may be used.

Archaeological monitoring will be undertaken by a qualified, professional archeologist. When potentially intact features or deposits are encountered, the archaeological monitor will stop work in the immediate vicinity of the find and examine any exposed features or deposits to determine their association and integrity. Limited hand excavation will be undertaken to determine the integrity and association of the features. Potentially intact features or deposits shall be documented and, where applicable, sampled through controlled excavation. Documentation will include representative plan and profile drawings, digital photographs, and detailed written description of feature attributes. Feature excavation can be in arbitrary or natural levels; all removed soils will be screened through ¼-in hardware cloth/mesh.

Hand-Excavation and Feature Excavation

If buried features or deposits are exposed that, in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology, require manual testing, then up to five 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) test units will be placed within the trench or excavation area to examine and document these features. The placement and quantity of units required will be determined in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology. All units will be excavated by natural levels and all excavated soils will be screened through ¼-inch mesh. Standard documentation procedures will be used for each unit. Documentation will include representative plan and profile drawings, digital photographs, and detailed written description of feature attributes. Feature excavation can be in arbitrary or natural levels; all removed soils will be screened through ¼-in hardware cloth/mesh.

Laboratory Analysis and Curation

Laboratory analysis of recovered archaeological artifacts will encompass standard treatment of excavated materials, including cleaning; identification; inventory; curation to standards established by VDHR; and processing of field and photographic records. A technical report will be produced following the completion of the project. The report will contain the results of archaeological monitoring, artifact inventory, and management recommendations. All procedures will follow the guidelines established in the Secretary of Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (Virginia Department of Historic Resources [VDHR] 2011).

Upon completion of the project, all documentation, field notes and reports associated with this project will be prepared for curation with Alexandria Archaeology. This repository meets Federal curation standards (36 CFR 79: *Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*) and is a recommended facility for archaeological materials in the City of Alexandria. Archaeological materials recovered from privately-owned lands are the property of the land owner; Alexandria Archaeology will be recommended as the permanent curation facility for cultural materials recovered from the HTC Blocks 4 and 5 project.

Reporting

An Archaeological Evaluation Report will be prepared following the completion of field investigations and laboratory analysis. The report will summarize the results of the study and offer management recommendations for any cultural resources identified during the study. The report will include a Public Summary that will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology for review with the draft Archaeological Evaluation Report. All reports will meet or exceed the reporting standards established by the City of Alexandria. Following receipt of review comments from Alexandria Archaeology, Goodwin & Associates, Inc. will produce a final technical report. Any archaeological sites identified during the investigation will be recorded with the VDHR and copies of the registration forms will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology.

If potentially significant cultural resources are identified within the project area and additional archaeological investigations are necessary, a Resource Management Plan will prepared. The Management

Plan will be submitted with the Archaeological Evaluation Report and will include a recommended Scope of Work to guide further archaeological investigations.

Public Interpretation

If required, Goodwin & Associates will assist the StonebridgeCarras, LLC in the development of suitable text and graphics for a historical marker to be placed on the property. The final design of the marker will be determined in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology and will conform to design standards and guidelines put forth by Alexandria Archaeology.

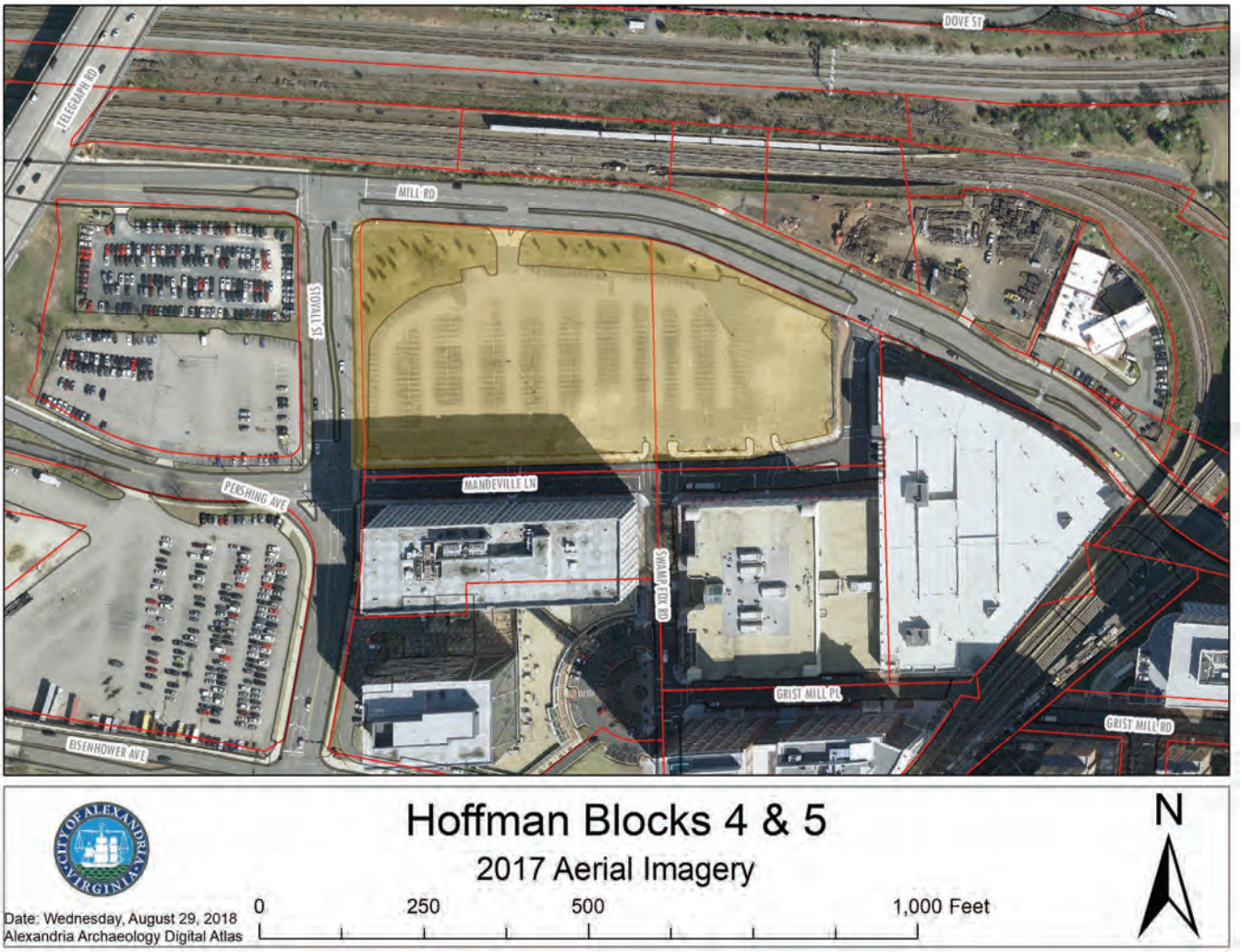

Figure 1. Detail from USGS (2017) aerial showing the locations of HTC Blocks 4 and 5 within the Hoffman Town Center. Map provided by Alexandria Archaeology.

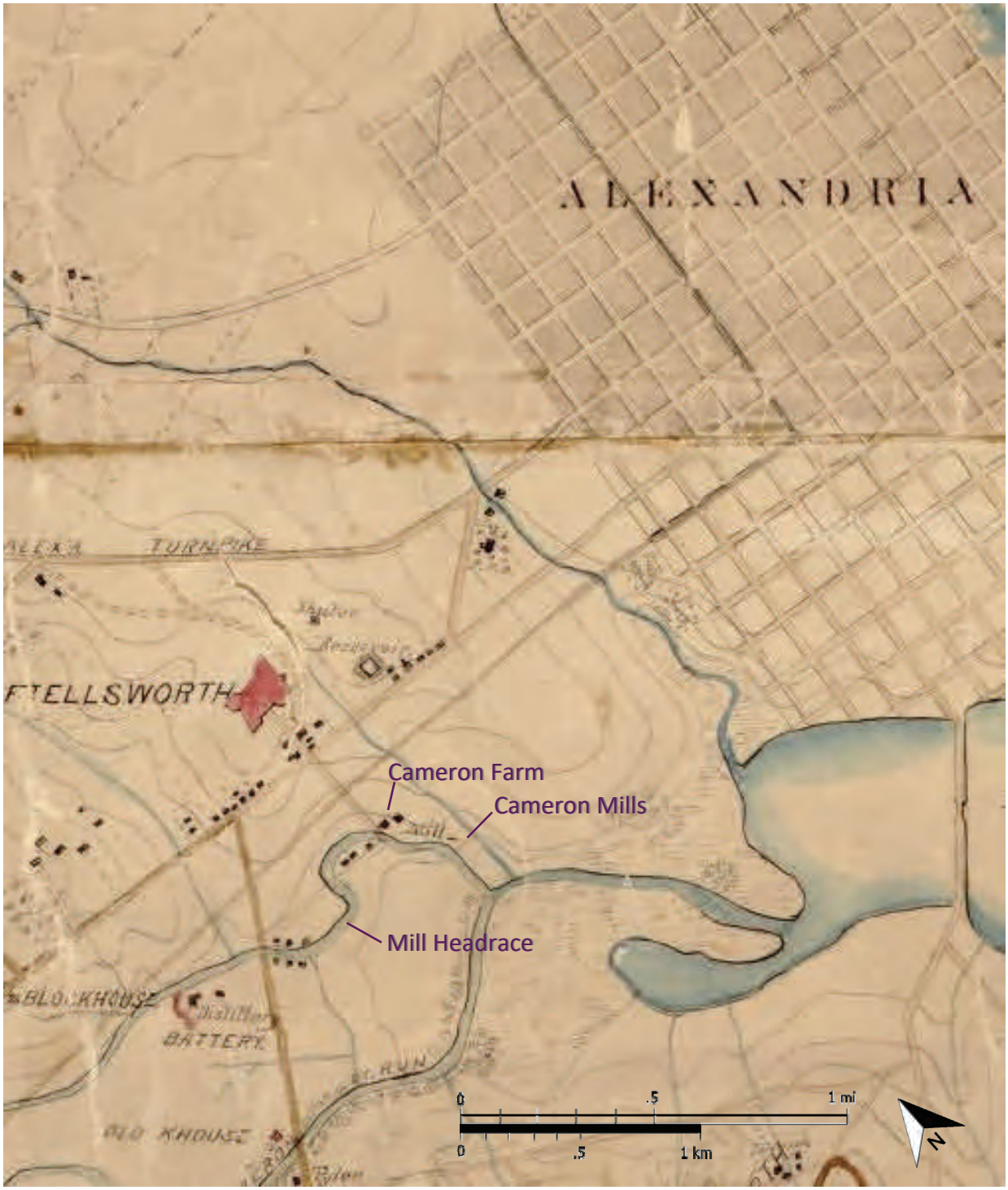

Figure 2. Detail from Banard and Boschke (1865) *Map of the environs of Washington* showing the location of Cameron Mills.

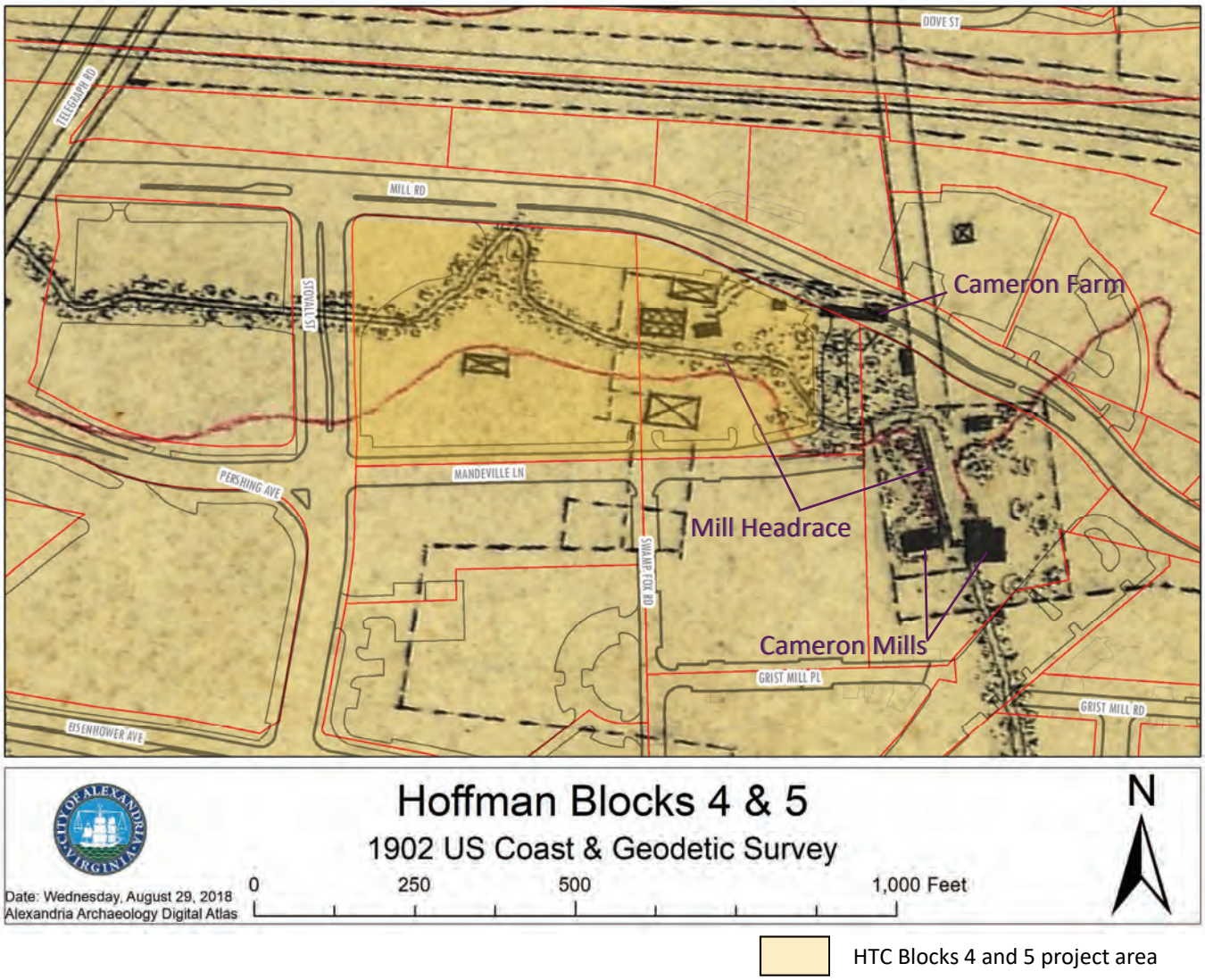

Figure 3. Detail from U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey (1902) *Map of the environs of Washington* showing the locations of historic (black) and modern landscape features (red). Map provided by Alexandria Archaeology.

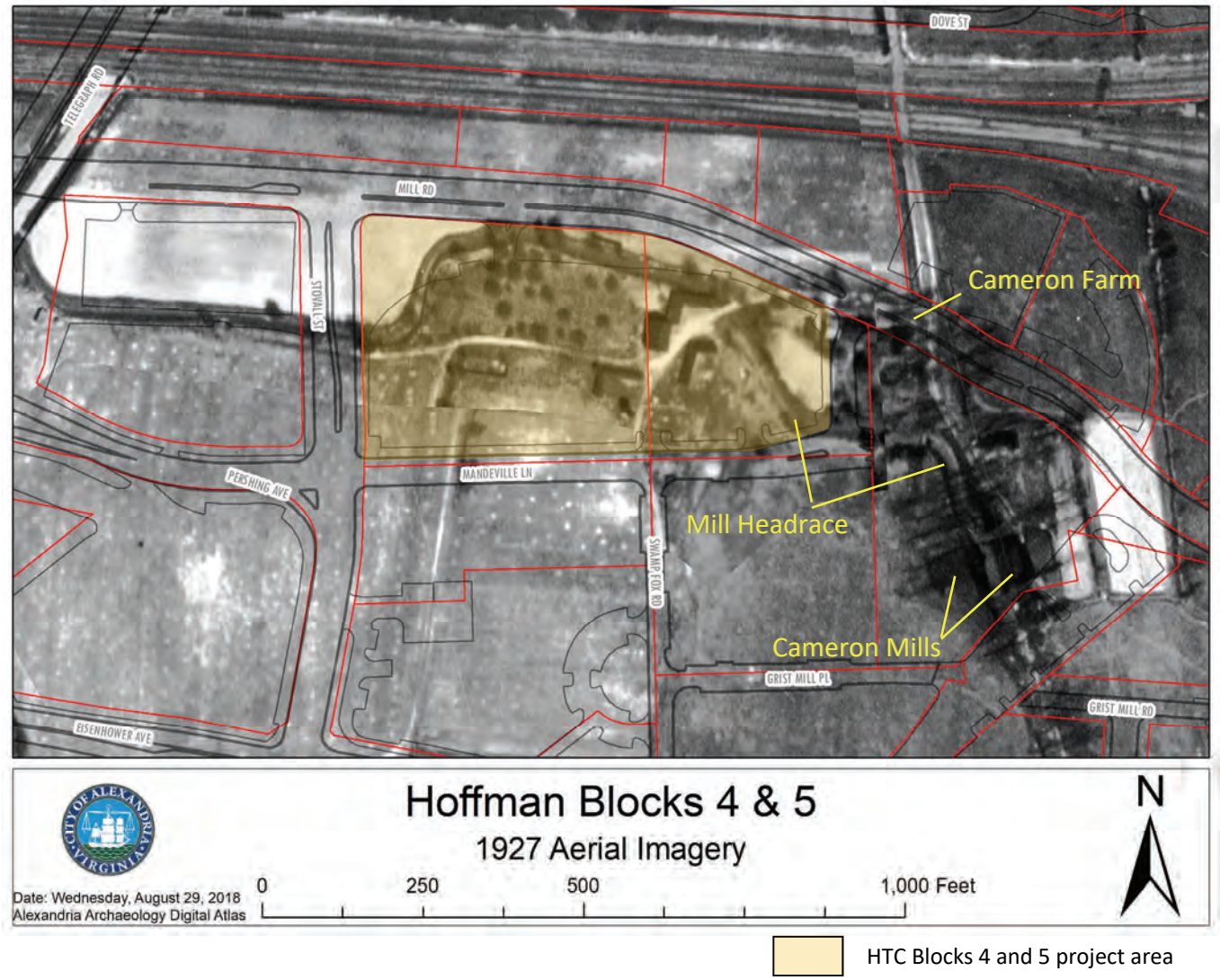

Figure 4. Detail from USDA (1927) aerial showing the locations of historic (black) and modern landscape features (red). Map provided by Alexandria Archaeology.

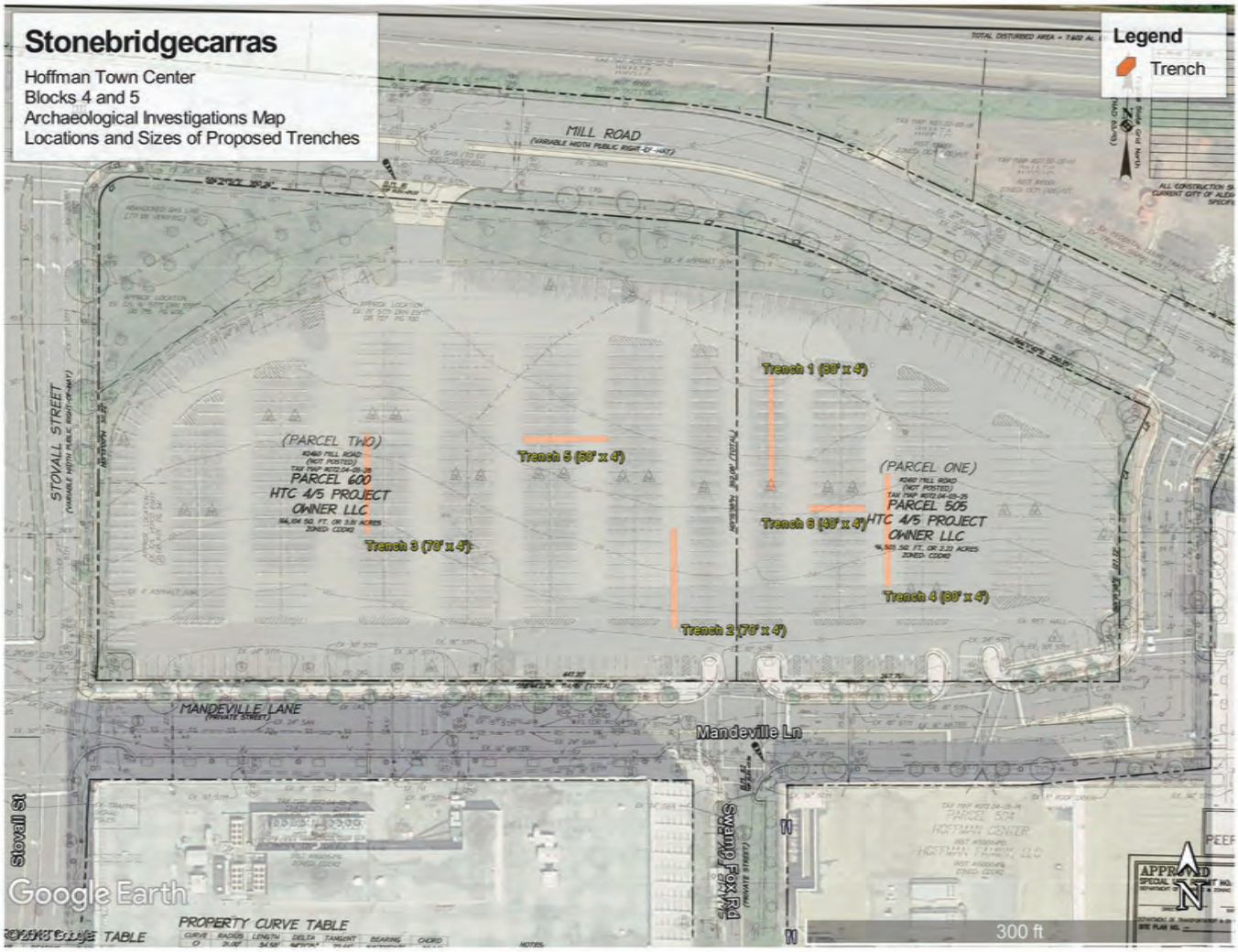

Figure 5. Detail from HTC Blocks 4 and 5 Current Conditions Map showing the proposed locations of archaeological trenches. Map provided by StonebridgeCarras, LLC.

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APPENDIX III

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION

ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION

Project: HTC Blocks 4 and 5

Date: December 3, 2018

Address: 2460 and 2410 Mill Road, Alexandria, VA

Contact: Kathleen Child, Project Manager
R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

Phone Number(s): Office: 301-694-0428 x213

Address: 241 E Fourth St, Suite 100,
Frederick, MD 21701

ATTACH MAP: impact areas: **red** resource areas: **blue**
archaeological excavation areas: **green**

1. Proposed Development Action(s):

Expected Date: Nov 2018 (Utility relocation); Dec-Jan 2018 Archeo. Investigation; Jan-Feb 2019 Demo, grading, filling

- [✓] Demoli
- [✓] Construction
- [✓] Grading
- [✓] Filling
- [✓] Utility Trenches
- [✓] Other (specify) Archaeological Investigations

2. Statement of Archaeological Significance:

- [ ] Determined significant
- [ ] No Significance
- [✓] Potentially Significant

Description:

Resources anticipated within the project area relate to two previously identified archaeological sites: Cameron Mills (44AX112) and Cameron Farm (44AX182). Cameron Mills includes the seats of Cameron Mills, the mill's headrace and tailrace, and the miller's house. A portion of the mill's headrace crosses through the project area; all other resources associated with this site are located outside of the project area. Cameron Farm is a large domestic and agricultural complex associated with the nineteenth through mid-twentieth century domestic and commercial development of the property. Agricultural structures related to the farm are located within the project area; the area may also include the location of the West family dwelling (ca. 1753-1805), which predates the Cameron Farm farmhouse and was converted to a barn during the early nineteenth century after the farmhouse was built

3. Archaeological Impact:

☐ Proposed action will alter or destroy significant resources.
☐ Proposed action will not affect significant resources.
☑ Unknown until testing occurs

Description:

Planned improvements include the removal of the existing parking lot and utilities, and new construction of a multi-level mixed-use building that will include residential units, retail space, and parking. Construction activities will

4. Proposed Archaeological Preservation Action:

☐ Test and then conduct data recovery, if warranted
☐ Data Recovery (attach methods and design)
☑ Sampling (attach strategy)—see below.
☐ Recordation (attach methods)
☐ No preservation actions

Description:

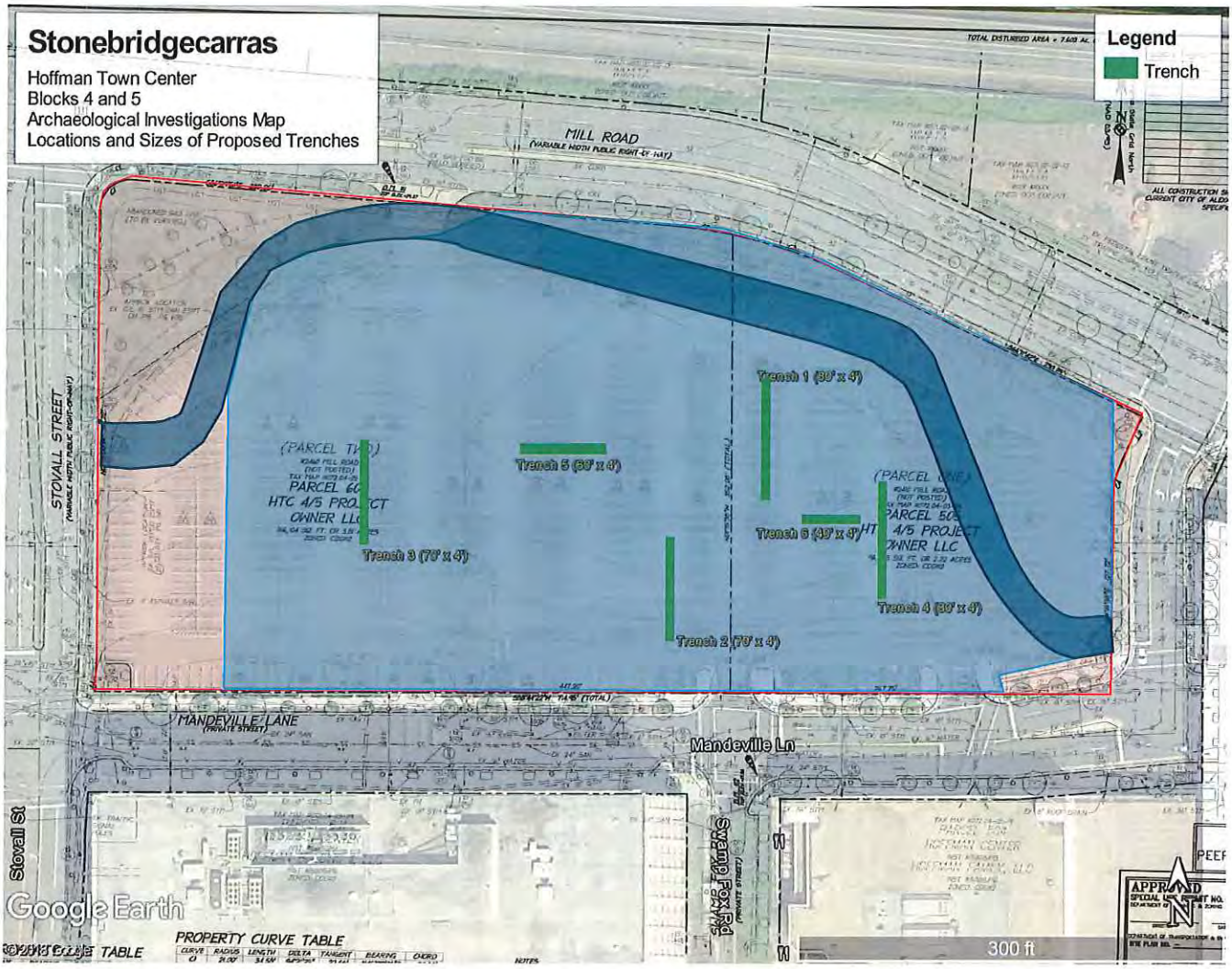
An archaeological work plan was prepared to address planned impacts within Hoffman Town Center (HTC) Blocks 4 and 5 related to new construction (See Attached Work Plan). It was prepared pursuant to Task 1, outlined in the Scope of Work for Archaeological Evaluation of 2460 and 2410 Mill Road generated by Alexandria Archaeology (dated October 26, 2018); this task required the preparation of an archaeological testing strategy to identify potential archaeological resources located within the project area. The work plan includes provisions for resource-specific archival research; archaeological field investigations involving mechanized trench excavation and, if warranted, archaeological monitoring; artifact analysis; reporting; and, if necessary, the preparation of a Resource Management Plan.

5. Coordination and Scheduling of Archaeological Work in Relation to Proposed Action:

Initial archaeological field investigations (mechanized excavation trenches) will be undertaken prior to the start of construction and prior to the removal of the asphalt parking lot surface. Archaeological monitoring, if warranted, will be undertaken in

6. Dates of Fieldwork: From 12.10.2018 to 05.31.2018
m. d. y. m. d. y.

Archaeological Preservation Certification: Part 1
HTC Blocks 4 and 5
Map Attachment



Limit of Disturbance
Archaeological Trench
Resource Area: Cameron Mills (44AX112)
Resource Area: Cameron Farm (44AX182)

Figure 1. Detail from HTC Blocks 4 and 5 Current Conditions Map showing Resource Areas, proposed locations of archaeological trenches and Limits of Disturbance. Map provided by StonebridgeCarras, LLC.

I certify to the best of my knowledge that the above information is accurate and that the proposed actions will not endanger archaeological resources which may be significant for our understanding of Alexandria's heritage.

December 3, 2018
Date

Kathleen M. Child
Name
Project Manager, R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., Inc.
Job Title and Company Name
214 E. Fourth St, Suite 100, Frederick, MD 21701
Address
Office: 301-694-0428x213
Telephone

APPROVED BY CITY ARCHAEOLOGIST:

12/19/18
Date

Eleanor Breen
City Archaeologist

THIS CERTIFICATION IS IN EFFECT

FROM 12.10.2018 **TO** 05.31.2018
m. d. y. m. d. y.

Archaeological Preservation Certification
Alexandria Archaeology
Hoffman Town Center, Blocks 4 and 5

Part 2. Checklist of Supplemental Approvals for Archaeological Excavation

City of Alexandria
Checklist of Supplemental Approvals
for Archaeological Excavation

Project Name: HTC Blocks 4 and 5 Date: December 3, 2018

1. Will you be excavating within 10 feet of a tree that is 6 or more inches in diameter at breast height?

X NO - Go to Question 2.

____ YES - All trees that are 6 or more inches in diameter at breast height must be accurately located and identified on the testing strategy map, including species and size information (trunk diameter and DBH). Also, include a statement of how trees will be protected. (Tree Protection Plan) in the archaeological Scope of Work. Submit a copy of the testing strategy map and Tree Protection plan to the City Arborist for his review, and obtain his signature.

2. Will the archaeological activities governed by your Site Plan disturb 2500 or more square feet of soil?

Total Length 400 feet x Total Width 4 feet = 1600 square feet of

Test Units Machine Trenches

Depth of Excavation 4-10 ft feet.

X NO - Go to question 3.

____ YES - You must provide the City of Alexandria Department of Transportation and Environmental Services (T&ES) with an erosion control plan. Indicate the ground disturbance locations, the depth of disturbance, and the placement of erosion control devices (e.g., siltation fences). This plan must be approved by the Site Plan Coordinator.

3. Will you be digging in a Resource Protection Area designated by the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act? Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act Regulations, with maps, are available at Alexandria Archaeology, and in City Hall, Room 4130.

X NO - Go to Question 4.

____ YES - If you will be digging any amount of soil in a RPA, you come under provisions of the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act. However, archaeology may be exempted from the provisions of this act. To receive a exemption, write a letter of request to Thomas F. O'Kane, Director of T&ES, Box 178, City Hall, Alexandria, VA 22313.

4. Will you be digging trenches deeper than 5 feet, or into Marine Clay?

____ NO - Go to Question 6.

X YES - OSHA regulations require all trenches deeper than 5 feet to be shored, or stepped back. Trenches in Marine Clay must also be shored or stepped back. Present a summary of which method(s) you will use in the excavation to the Site Plan Coordinator, or his representative, for his approval.

5. Do the historic land uses on your property or information gathered by the project developer indicate that contaminated soils may be present? If your historical data is inconclusive, consult the map of suspected contamination sites and the 1945 aerial photograph series in Room 4130 of City Hall.

X No - Go to Question 5.

_____ Yes - If contaminated soils are found, appropriate steps must be taken to preserve the health of the excavators, and to protect the ground water. Do not backfill contaminated soil into non-contaminated soil strata.

A. Ground water protection measures should be included in the Soil Erosion Plan. If you do not need to file a Soil Erosion Plan, present a statement of how you plan to contain the toxic excavated material to the Site Plan Coordinator, for his approval.

B. Excavators must have the proper training and equipment to protect them from harmful pollutants present on some industrial and landfill sites. Present a written summary of your planned Health and Safety measures to the Environmental Quality Manager (Health Department) or his representative, for his approval.

6. Are there known or suspected burials on your site? Do you plan to excavate the burials?

X NO

_____ YES – A court order must be obtained to exhume human remains. You must also obtain a permit from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, in accordance with VR 390-01-02. Copies of VA 390-01-02 are available at Alexandria Archaeology. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources is a legally interested party in any request for a court order to remove an historic cemetery.

REMINDERS

Don't forget to call Miss Utility (703) 559-0100) to clear your excavations.

All field personnel working with heavy machinery and/or contaminated soil should wear proper protection (e.g., hard hats, gloves, etc.). Everyone must comply with all OSHA standards.

I certify to the best of my knowledge that the above information is accurate.

December 3, 2018
Date

Kathleen M. Child
Name

Project Manager, R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., Inc.
Job Title and Company Name

241 E. Fourth St, Suite 100, Frederick, MD 21701
Address & Telephone Number

Archaeological Preservation Certification
Alexandria Archaeology
Addendum to Part 2. Checklist of Supplemental Approvals for Archaeological Excavation

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Project: Hoffman Town Center (HTC) Blocks 4 and 5
DSUP 2016-0043
Date: December 3, 2018
Prepared by: Kathleen Child, Project Manager
R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 E. Fourth Street, Suite 100, Frederick, MD 21701

Question 4. Protective Measures for Trenches over 5 Feet in Depth

Archaeological test trenches that exceed 5 ft (1.5 m) in depth will not be entered by workers. The OSHA trenching and excavation standards (29 CFR 1926.651/1926.652) are intended to protect workers from potential dangers of trenching and excavation. Under OHSA requirements, trenches 5 ft (1.5 m) or deeper require a protective system in place prior to entry, unless the excavation is made entirely in stable rock.

Archaeological trenches that exceed 5 ft (1.5 m) in depth will be limited to small test pits sufficient in size to expose soil sequences (stratigraphy) and/or sub-surface archaeological features for visual inspection – these trenches will not be entered by workers and will be subject to visual inspection only. Visual inspection will be accomplished from the trench surface – no workers will enter the trench to conduct the inspection. This approach is supported by Alexandria Archaeology and has been used on similar projects.

Archaeological Preservation Certification
Alexandria Archaeology
Hoffman Town Center, Blocks 4 and 5

Part 3. Supplemental Approvals for Archaeological Excavation

City of Alexandria
Supplemental Approvals for Archaeological Excavation

Project Name: HTC Blocks 4 and 5 Date: December 17, 2018

1. Who signs?: John Noelle, City Arborist, 1108 Jefferson Street, 703-746-5499.
John.Noelle@alexandriava.gov
Impact of ground disturbance on existing trees: The applicant has obtained my approval of the excavation strategy and submitted an acceptable tree protection plan (copy attached), if necessary.

J. C. Noelle 1/12/2019
Signature & Date

2. – 5A. Who signs?: Heather Diez, Division Chief, T&ES, City Hall, 703-746-4062.
Heather.Diez@alexandriava.gov

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

Signature & Date

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

Signature & Date

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

Signature & Date

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

5B. Who signs?: Khoadinh Tran, Environmental Quality Division, T&ES, City Hall, Room 3900, 703-746-4076, KhoaDinh.Tran@alexandriava.gov

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

Signature & Date

6. Who signs?: Eleanor Breen, Acting City Archaeologist, 105 N. Union Street, #327, 703-746-4399.
Eleanor.Breen@alexandriava.gov
Burials: Appropriate court orders and Virginia Department of Historic Resources permits are attached.

Signature & Date

From:	Heather Diez
To:	Kathy Child
Cc:	Garrett Fesler; Brian Dofflemyer
Subject:	RE: Archaeological Preservation Certification Parts 1-3 for HTC Blocks 4&5 Property
Date:	Wednesday, December 26, 2018 10:23:52 AM

Approved. Thank you.

From: Kathy Child <kchild@rcgoodwin.com>
Sent: Monday, December 17, 2018 12:47 PM
To: Heather Diez <Heather.Diez@alexandriava.gov>
Cc: Garrett Fesler <Garrett.Fesler@alexandriava.gov>
Subject: Archaeological Preservation Certification Parts 1-3 for HTC Blocks 4&5 Property

Good Afternoon,

Please find attached Parts 1-3 of the Archaeological Preservation Certification (APC) form for the planned archeological investigations at Hoffman Town Center (HTC) Blocks 4 and 5 (DSUP 2016-0043). The forms were prepared in consultation with Garrett Fesler at Alexandria Archaeology and follow the attached Archaeological Work Plan. The Work Plan is based on the Scope of Work (dated October 26, 2018) prepared by Alexandria Archaeology for the project. Garrett has reviewed and approved the attached Work Plan and APC forms and has requested that I send them on to you for review.

Thank you in advance for your attention to this APC form.

Best,

Kathy

Kathleen Child, M.A.

Project Manager

R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., Inc.

241 E. Fourth St, Suite 100

Frederick, Maryland 21778

kchild@rcgoodwin.com

Office: 301-694-0428 x 213

Cell: 301-514-9009

From:	Khoa Tran
To:	Kathy Child
Cc:	Garrett Fesler
Subject:	RE: Archaeological Preservation Certification Parts 1-3 for HTC Blocks 4&5 Property
Date:	Monday, December 17, 2018 3:28:48 PM
Attachments:	image001.png

Ms. Child:

Please accept this email as my approval/ signature for the section 5B of the APC approval form.

Thanks,

Khoa

Khoa Tran
Environmental Program Manager
Office of Environmental Quality
Department of Transportation & Environmental Services
City of Alexandria
2900 Business Center Drive,
Alexandria, VA 22314
Telephone: (703) 746-4076

From: Kathy Child <kchild@rcgoodwin.com>
Sent: Monday, December 17, 2018 12:48 PM
To: Khoa Tran <KhoaDinh.Tran@alexandriava.gov>
Cc: Garrett Fesler <Garrett.Fesler@alexandriava.gov>
Subject: Archaeological Preservation Certification Parts 1-3 for HTC Blocks 4&5 Property

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Eleanor.Breen@alexandriava.gov
Burials: Appropriate court orders and Virginia Department of Historic Resources permits are attached.

Eleanor Breen 12/19/18

Signature & Date

APPENDIX IV

RESUMES OF KEY PROJECT PERSONNEL

KATHLEEN M. CHILD, M.A. — PROJECT MANAGER / ARCHEOLOGIST

Kathleen Marie Child, M.A., Project Manager, has served as Project Manager and Assistant Project Manager for R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. (RCG&A) since 1989. She was awarded a M.A. in Historical Archeology from The College of William and Mary (2009) and a baccalaureate from St. Mary's College, Maryland (1989).

While at RCG&A, Ms. Child has worked on numerous cultural resource surveys, archeological evaluation and mitigation/data recovery projects, and cemetery relocation projects. The geographic range of the projects under her supervision spans the Mid-Atlantic and southeast regions and she has worked for a wide range of private, state, and federal agencies, including the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore and New Orleans Districts; Maryland State Highway Department; the Veterans Administration; and NASA Langley. Her experience includes investigations conducted on properties managed by the National Park Service, the U.S. Army, the U.S. Marine Corps, the U.S. Navy, the Air National Guard, the Veterans Administration, and NASA.

Ms. Child has supervised cultural resources investigations at a diverse range of prehistoric and historic period sites within challenging settings that have ranged from undeveloped wilderness areas to inner-city urban sites. She has supervised Phase I through Phase III level investigations on prehistoric and historic archeological sites spanning a diverse range of temporal periods. Her expertise is in historical archeology and includes investigations on sites ranging from the early colonial period through modern period. She has served as field director for investigations undertaken in diverse settings ranging from inner-city areas of major cities such as New Orleans, Baltimore, Washington, D.C., and the District of Columbia to rural sites situated within undeveloped wilderness areas. Recently, Ms. Child served as a field director for Phase II-III investigations for the Veterans Affairs Medical Center in downtown New Orleans, and as project manager for a Phase I studies conducted within the City of Alexandria, Virginia and the City of Frederick, Maryland. Ms. Child also has supervised mortuary excavations at nineteenth century historic cemeteries ranging from a single interment to 84 individuals interred within a multi-family plot. Her mortuary experience includes investigations at a prehistoric contact period site, as well as with Middle and Late Woodland period interments in isolated settings.

Ms. Child has authored and co-authored many technical reports while employed with RCG&A. She has presented two original research papers at the Mid-Atlantic Archeological Conference, including one on the regional significance and research potential of two historic sites related to the early development of Leonardtown, Maryland. She also has prepared public information presentations for the Maryland State Highway Administration and for local historical and preservation societies.