

**RESULTS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY
BATTERY HEIGHTS, ALEXANDRIA**

Prepared for

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Introduction: Purpose and Scope of Investigations

Carrhomes, Inc., intends to build six houses and an access road on a ca. 1.6-acre parcel located northwest of the intersection of Quaker Lane and Trinity Drive in the City of Alexandria, Virginia (Figures 1 and 2). A Civil War-era earthwork has been identified previously at the western edge of the property (whence the name of the project area, Battery Heights). In addition to this known historic-period use of the vicinity, the topographic setting--a flat-topped hill overlooking a small drainage--is of the sort that often contains evidence of prehistoric occupation. Thus, the project area was considered to have a relatively high probability of containing both historic and prehistoric archeological sites. Carrhomes contracted John Milner Associates (JMA) to conduct an archeological survey of the Battery Heights property, following procedures outlined by Alexandria Archaeology. JMA conducted this survey in January, 2001.

Field and Laboratory Methods

Because of the assumed sensitivity of the project area, subsurface testing was performed using a tight-interval grid of 92 shovel tests, spaced at 30-foot (ft.) (ca. 10-meter) intervals (Figure 2). The shovel tests were arrayed in 13 parallel transects, running on a north-south axis. An additional transect consisting of four tests was placed roughly east-west, to better determine the extent and character of a dump located just beyond the northwestern corner of the property and adjacent to the earthwork. Shovel tests on adjacent transects were staggered by 15 ft. for better coverage of the area. A laser transit was used to plot the transects and to create a profile view of the earthworks (Figure 3). Stratigraphic information, including soil texture and Munsell color, was recorded for each shovel test. Depths were recorded in tenths of feet. All soil was passed through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. Artifacts recovered by this procedure were bagged with provenience information and taken to JMA's laboratory for processing and analysis. The primary aim of artifact analysis was to identify temporally diagnostic items, particularly ceramic sherds, using existing typologies.

In addition to shovel testing, JMA archeologists conducted a metal detector survey of the project area, as well as the adjacent earthwork. Where the device identified a target, soil was excavated to disclose the metal artifact. It was hoped that this procedure would result in discovery of Civil War-era items associated with the fortifications.

Results of Survey and Analysis

Of the 92 shovel tests, 37 contained historic or recent artifacts (Figure 2). No prehistoric artifacts were found. All of the artifacts were recovered from a plow zone with an average depth of about 1 ft. (Figure 4). They included small ceramic sherds, glass fragments, and metal objects. Temporally diagnostic sherds included: creamware (1770-1820) (one sherd); pearlware (1779-1840) (six sherds); yellowware (1830-1930) (three sherds); ironstone (1813-1900) (three sherds); whiteware (1810-present) (nine sherds). Less temporally specific sherds included porcelain, brown and grey stoneware, and glazed redware. Glass fragments included window glass, lighting glass, bottle glass, and tableware. The presence of one piece of amethyst glass is noteworthy, as this can be tightly dated to 1880-1915.

The metal detector survey resulted in discovery of 41 metal objects. An additional 21 metal artifacts (including 16 metal can fragments from 14.1 as a single find) were found by shovel testing. Identifiable objects include nails (both cut and wire), a hook, a file, a stake, a hinge, three spikes, a piece of chain, a wagon jack, a horseshoe, a wrench, and a brass button. None of these items could be identified as Civil War-related artifacts, based either on form or markings. Only

the wrench (MDL [metal detector location] no. 38) was found in association with the battery. However, it does not appear to date from the period of use of the fortifications. All other metal detector targets were located beyond a 100-ft. sterile perimeter to the east of battery; their density generally increased toward the standing Goodman house, at the eastern edge of the project area.

The dump at the northern end of the earthwork was examined by visual inspection and shovel testing. Shovel test 14.1, within the core of the dump, contained varied material, including artifacts diagnostic of the twentieth century (light bulb glass, machine-made glass, and a wire nail) but no artifacts dating with certainty from earlier periods. The dump is evidently a relatively recent feature with no temporal or behavioral association with the Civil War fortifications, and it has no research value as a separate entity.

During surface survey, a brick-lined spring head was noted, about 20 ft. north of the dump. The bricks are machine-made, indicating a relatively recent date.

The earthwork was visually assessed and recorded. Two parallel trenches were observed on the hill slope--the lower one (the rifle trench) at about 15 ft. above the ravine floor, the higher one (the battery) at about 30 ft. (Figures 2 and 3). The total length of the curving, crescent-shaped earthwork, north of the property boundary, is about 140 feet, and its width is about 50 feet. At the northeast end, the two trenches connect. This seems an unlikely aspect of the original construction, and may instead represent a subsequent modification related to use of the dump.

The earthworks and the adjacent artifact scatter at Battery Heights have been designated by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) as site 44AX186.

Interpretations, Conclusions, and Recommendations

The project area is first shown in useful detail on an 1861 map of the Potomac River bank from Alexandria to Chain Bridge (Figure 5). At that date, there were four residences along the west side of Quaker Lane, between Little River Turnpike and the Seminary Road intersection. The project area seems to be located between the two northernmost houses. Without a full deed search, we cannot be certain of the dates of construction and initial occupation of the mapped houses. The presence of small numbers of creamware and pearlware sherds in shovel tests suggests an initial presence in the project area in the period ca. 1780-1840.

In 1863, detachments of the 2nd Connecticut Heavy Artillery built a fort at the site of "Cameron," the house of Samuel Cooper, former Adjutant General of the U.S. Army (Cooling and Owen 1988:64). Cooper had resigned and joined the Confederacy. The Union troops are said to have used bricks from his home to construct the fort's magazine. Cameron was the southernmost of the four residences depicted in this area on the 1861 map. The fort, with emplacements for 13 guns, was named in honor of Brigadier General Thomas Williams, who had been killed in action in August, 1862. In addition to the magazine, two barracks, two mess halls, and officers' quarters were built east of the fort. A line of fortifications extended to the southeast and northwest of Fort Williams. The fort and adjacent works are depicted on three maps of the period (Figures 6, 7, and 8). These show two batteries located along the northern line. The more northern of these, which is shown as detached from the main line, can be identified as the earthwork at the western edge of the project area, based on its crescentic shape, its orientation, and its location about 1,000 feet away from the fort. The precise date of construction of this earthwork is unknown; perhaps 1863, possibly earlier (Owen, personal communication, February 2001). It was probably excavated by hired day laborers, rather than troops. It is characterized as an "unarmed fortification" (Cooling and Owen 1988); that is, there was no permanent gun emplacement or garrison. In the event of

an assault, troops and a field piece would have been moved into position here. Enemy troops entering the ravine below would have been raked by crossfire from this battery and a similar fortified hill to the northwest. The 1865 Barnard map (Figure 7) shows the battery associated with an orchard lying behind (west of) one of the houses depicted in 1861. The occupant of that house is not named on this map, but another contemporary sector map (Figure 8) identifies it as the Mason house, and the occupant of the house to the north of the project area is identified as Goodwell.

The absence of identifiable Civil War-era artifacts in direct association with the Battery Heights earthworks is perhaps due entirely to the prior activities of relic collectors, or it may be, in part, an indication of the infrequent presence of troops in any numbers. There was no permanent garrison, and units assigned to man the battery probably spent their off-duty time at the barracks at Fort Williams, not on-site. The artifact scatter to the east, within the project's area of potential effects, probably is associated with the domestic and agricultural activities of the area's mid- to late-nineteenth-century residents, not the Federal army. In view of the low density and lack of stratigraphic or horizontal integrity of the artifacts recovered, this part of 44AX186 is not likely to yield any important information about the historic occupations, and thus is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). On the other hand, the earthworks, while rather unimpressive in isolation, would certainly be NRHP-eligible as part of a thematic historic district encompassing the Civil War fortifications of northern Virginia. It should also be noted that it is unique among the extant earthworks in the region in two respects: (1) a rifle trench is associated with the battery, and (2) the view from the battery across the wooded ravine to the west is much as it was in 1865 (Owen, personal communication). Despite this evaluation of the eligibility of the earthworks, JMA recommends that the archeological materials in the adjoining yard do not comprise a contributing element of the NRHP-eligible site.

Resource Management and Preservation Plan

Planned development of the Battery Heights property has been designed to avoid the earthworks (Figure 2). We recommend that clearly marked protective fencing be erected during construction and that work crews be instructed to carefully avoid the earthworks. At present, the surface of the earthworks is bare soil and gravel in places, with some grass cover. The trenches are filled with brambles, which are particularly dense toward the south. These brambles discourage entry, thus affording some protection from foot traffic that might promote erosion. Apart from an oak at the north end of the earthworks, no other large trees stand upon it. Given its location, separated on three sides from the nearest public access roads by private residences, the site receives little notice or visitation. This situation is unlikely to change significantly after construction of additional residences to the east. Residents of the nearest two houses might occasionally encroach on the trenches when taking walks into the woods. This could be prevented by permanent fencing (as planned) and vegetation that would require them to circumvent the slope.

The potential exists to incorporate 18AX186 into a broader thematic interpretive program highlighting the Civil War fortifications of Alexandria and adjacent areas. Signage could direct visitors from Little River Turnpike or Quaker Lane onto the nearby residential drives (a historical marker on Quaker Lane currently denotes the nearby location of Fort Williams). A footpath could be established from the nearest road, through the ravine, providing access to the earthwork site. As an isolated feature, however, the earthwork does not warrant this level of attention, and might even suffer otherwise avoidable damage if unrestricted public access were thus encouraged. In the event that such a thematic project were undertaken, appropriate signage for the site would be:

CIVIL WAR BATTERY

These are remains of an unmanned battery and rifle trench constructed by the Union Army around 1863 as part of the fortifications defending the capital. A line of earthworks ran southeast from this point to Fort Williams. In the event of an assault, troops and a field piece would have been moved into position here. Enemy troops entering the ravine below would have been raked by crossfire from this battery and a similar fortified hill to the northwest.

This sign might also contain a reproduction of the sector map (Figure 8), with the battery highlighted.

For now, JMA recommends

- (1.) Retain the present vegetation and plant additional native vegetation on bare slopes to retard soil erosion, and
- (2.) Construct fencing to clearly demarcate the yards of the nearest two planned houses and prevent direct access onto the earthwork.

References Cited

Anonymous

- n.d. National Archives Record Group 77, Map 171-93. Map on file, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Barnard, John G.

- 1865 *Map of the Environs of Washington compiled from Boschke's map of the District of Columbia and from surveys of the U.S. Coast Survey showing the line of the Defences of Washington as constructed during the war from 1861 to 1865-inclusive, To accompany the report on the defences of Washington by Bvt Major General J. G. Barnard, Col. Of Engineers, late Chief Engineer of Defences etc.* Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

Boschke, Albert

- 1857 *Topographical Map of the District of Columbia.* D. McClelland, Blanchard & Mohun, Publishers, Washington, D.C. National Archives and Records Administration, Cartographic Division, Record Group 77, College Park, MD.

Cooling, Benjamin F., and Walton H. Owen

- 1988 *Mr. Lincoln's Forts, A Guide to the Civil War Defenses of Washington.* White Mane Publishing Company, Shippensburg, PA.

Owen, Walton H.

- 2001 Personal communication, Civil War historian and author.

United States Coast Survey

- 1861 *Right Bank of Potomac River from Alexandria to Chain Bridge.* Map on file, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

- 1965 *Alexandria, VA.-D.C.-MD., 7.5 minute quadrangle (photorevised 1983).* Reston, VA.

APPENDIX A

Figures

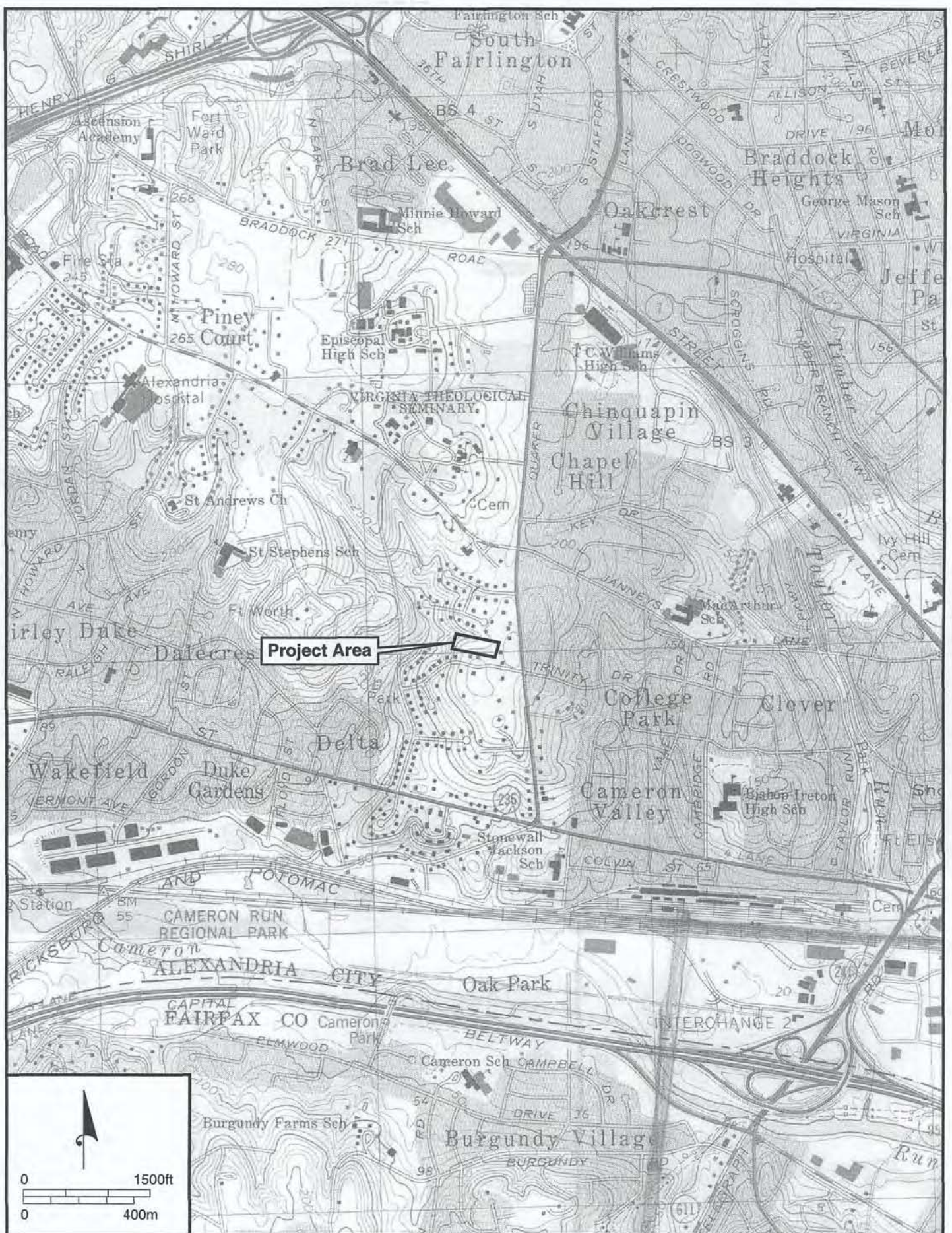
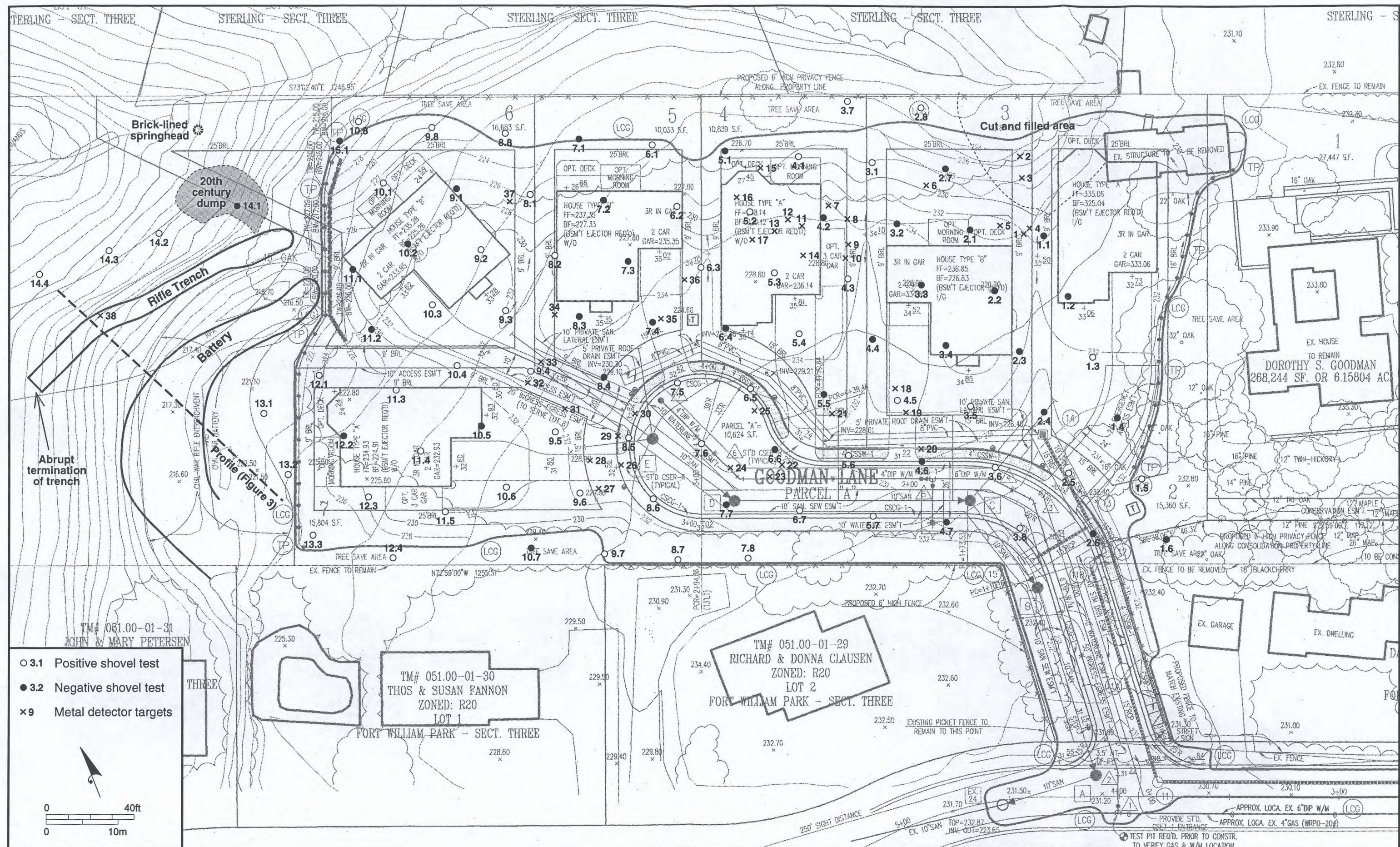


Figure 1. Detail, *Alexandria, VA.-D.C.-MD.*, 7.5 minute quadrangle (USGS 1965, photorevised 1983), showing Battery Heights project area (site 44AX186).





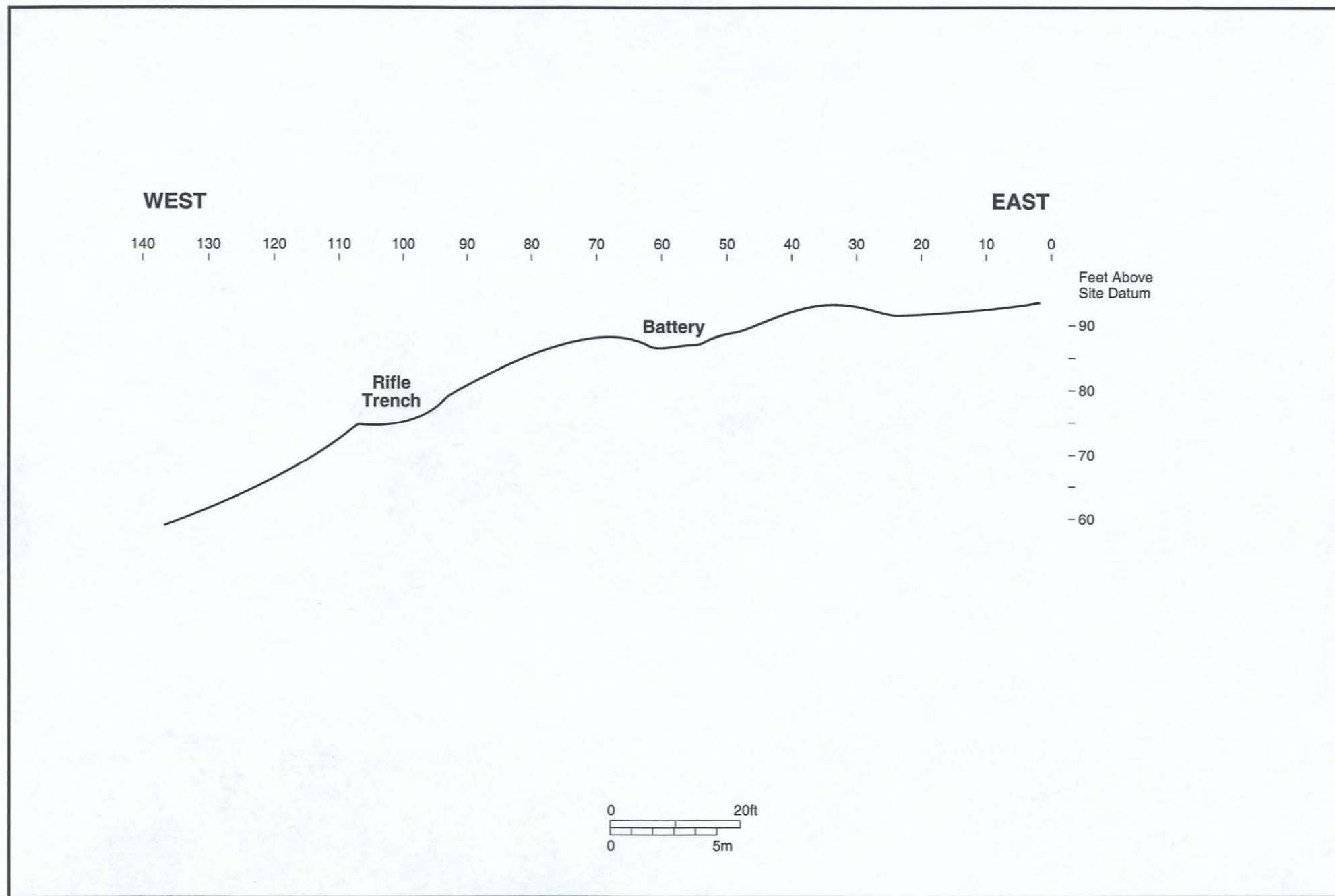
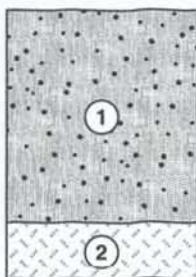


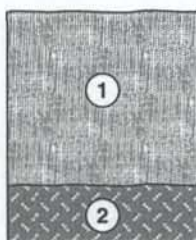
Figure 3. Profile of earthworks, 44AX186; view to north.

STU 1.1



- 1 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silt loam with coal flecking and artifacts; abrupt transition
- 2 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sterile soil

STU 7.5



- 1 10YR 4/3 brown silt loam; abrupt transition
- 2 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow subsoil

STU 13.1



- 1 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silt loam; abrupt transition
- 2 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow subsoil



Figure 4. Stratigraphic profiles of representative shovel tests, 44AX186.

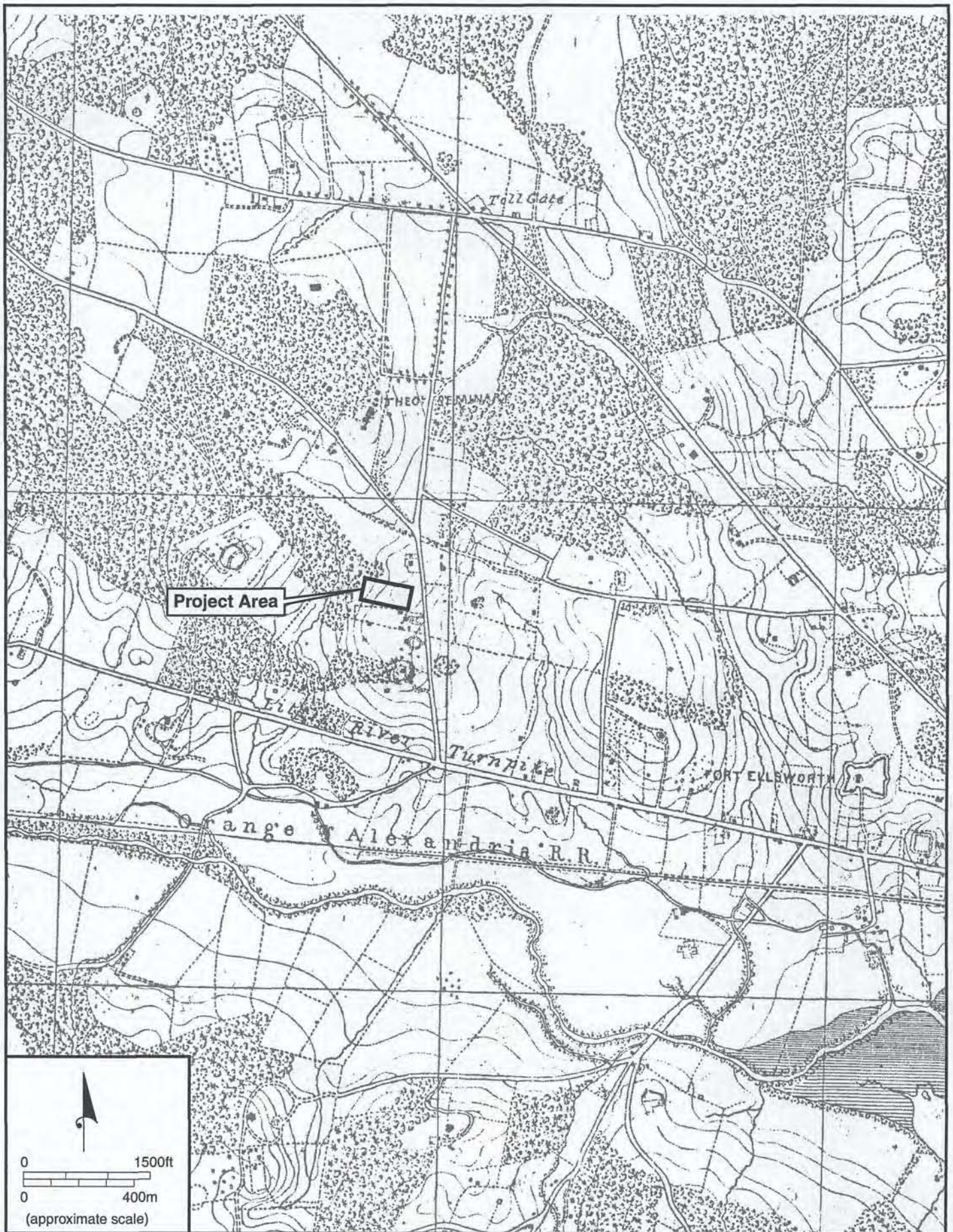


Figure 5. Detail, *Right Bank of Potomac River from Alexandria to Chain Bridge* (U.S. Coast Survey 1861), showing the project area.

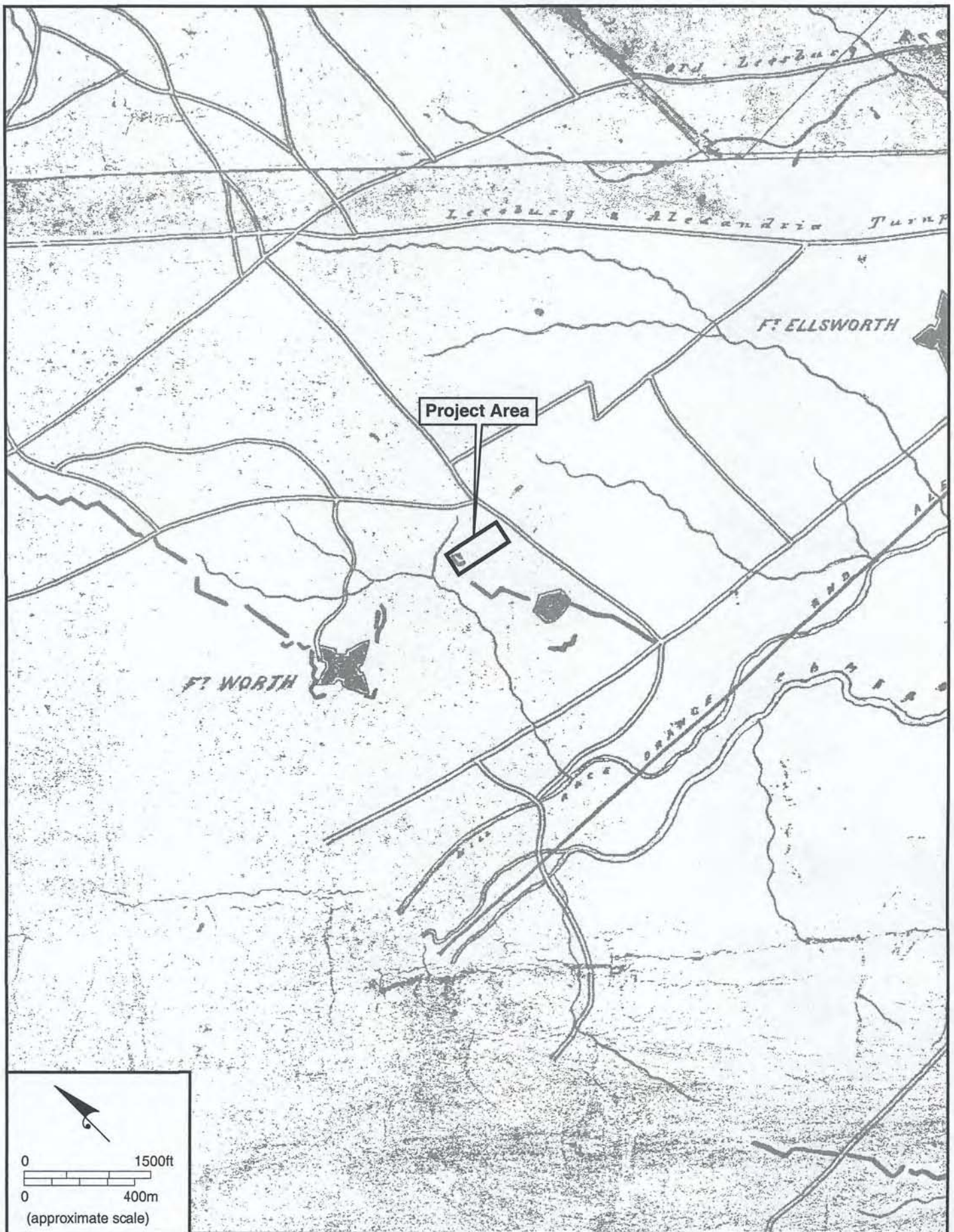


Figure 6. Detail, untitled map drawn in 1864 showing fortifications in project area. Base map derived from A. Boschke's (1859) *Topographical Map of the District of Columbia*.

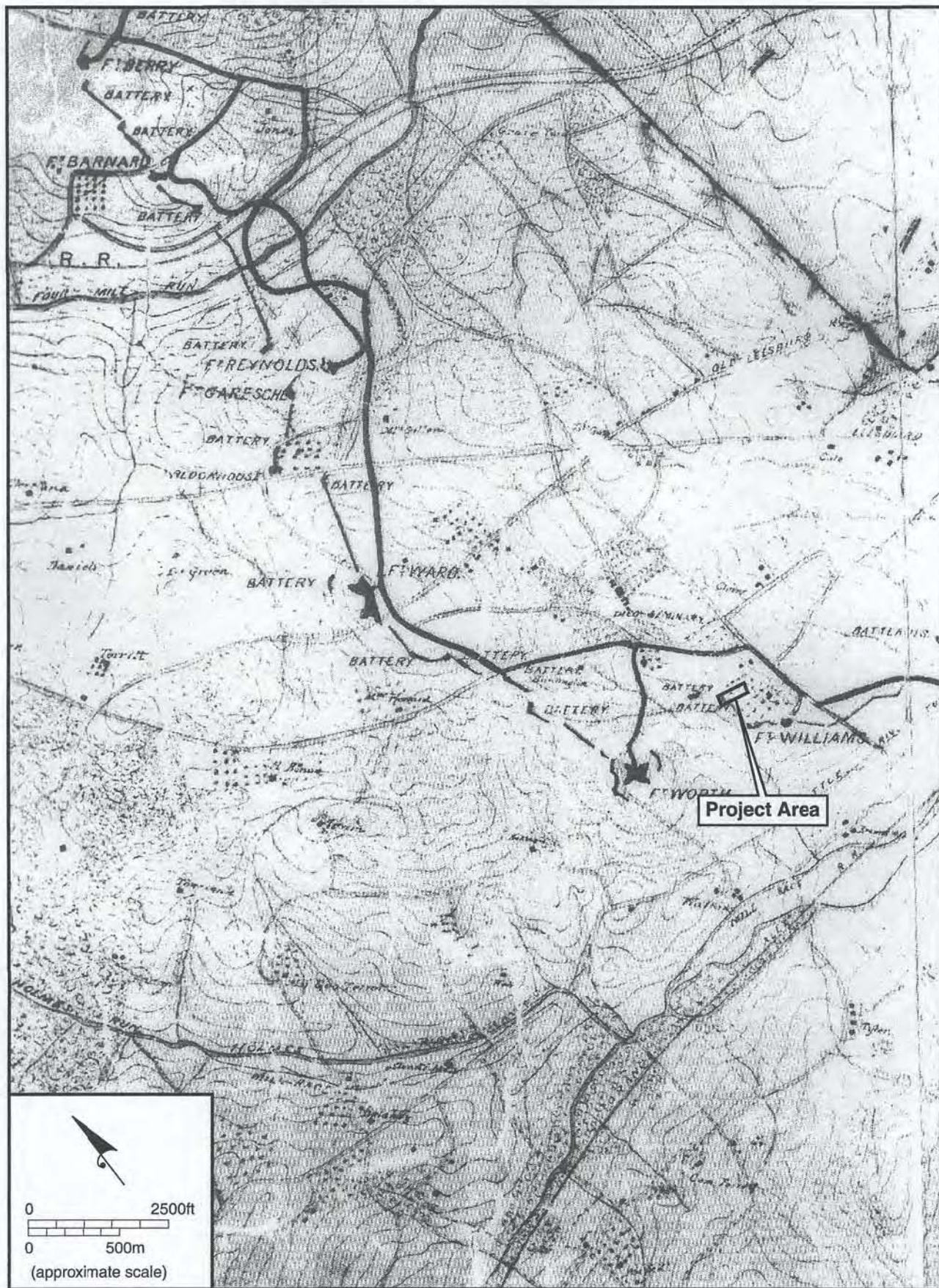


Figure 7. Detail, John G. Barnard (1865) *Map of the Environs of Washington* compiled from Boschke's map..., showing battery in project area.

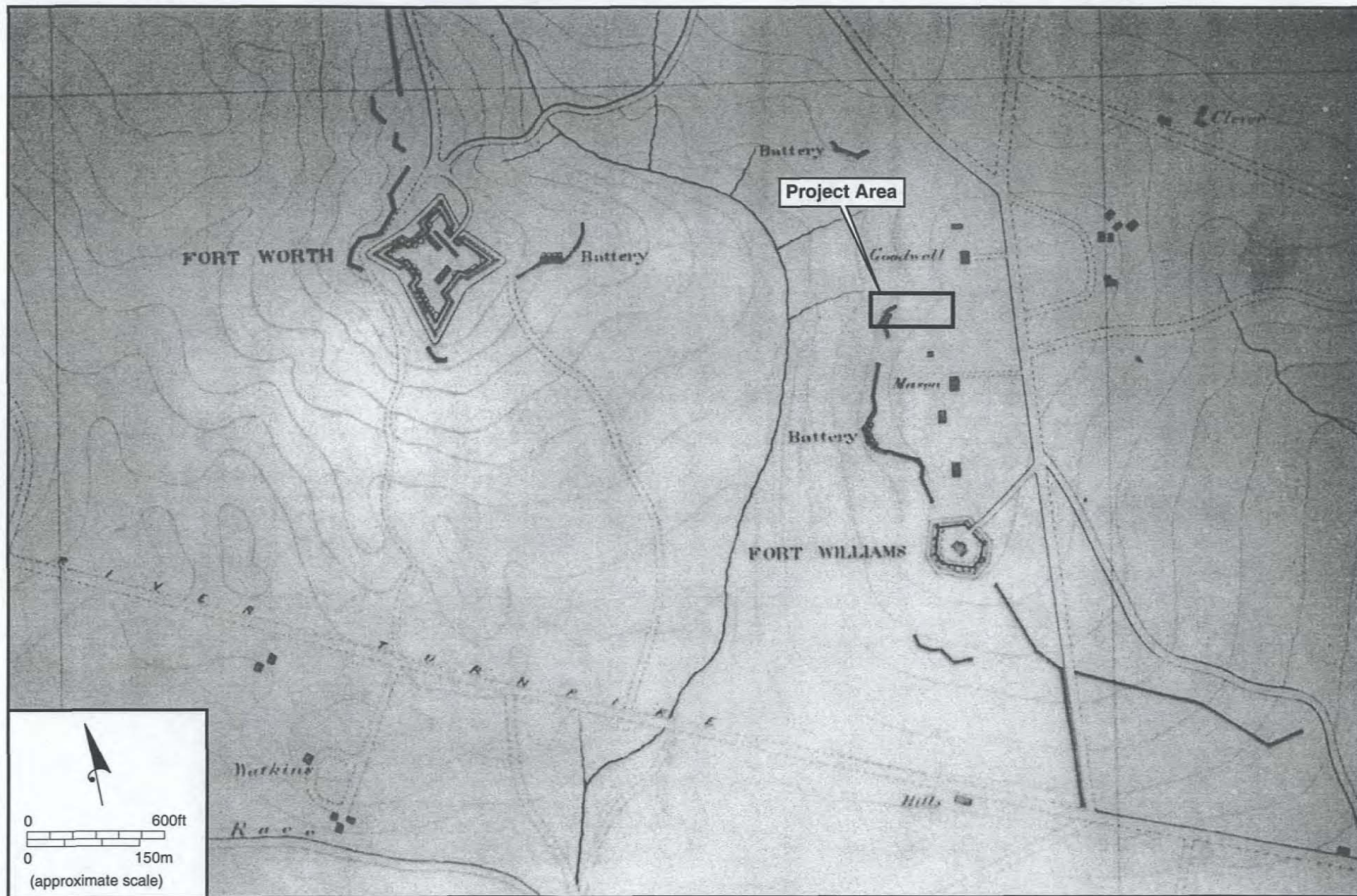


Figure 8. Detail of Sector Map, ca. 1865 (Anonymous n.d.), showing battery in project area (National Archives Group 77, Map 171-93).

APPENDIX B

Artifact Catalog

BATTERYHEIGHTS

2/9/2001

STU/MDL	PROVENIENCE	ART #	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	COUNT	COMMENTS	DATE RANGE
MDL	1	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	1	Flat form, notched	
MDL	2	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	1	Curved form	
MDL	3	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Hook	1	Possible pot hook	
MDL	4	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	1		
MDL	6	1	Tool, Metal: File	1		
MDL	7	1	Cut Common Nail: Complete	1		1805--2000
MDL	8	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	1	Flat form, curved edge	
MDL	9	1	Cut Common Nail: Complete	1		1805--2000
MDL	10	1	Cut Common Nail: Complete	1		1805--2000
MDL	11	1	Nail: Unidentified	1		
MDL	12	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Iron Stake	1		
MDL	13	1	Cut Common Nail: Complete	1		1805--2000
MDL	16	1	Cut Common Nail: Complete	1		1805--2000
MDL	16	2	Hardware, Metal: Hinge	1	Iron/steel	
MDL	17	1	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	1		1805--2000
MDL	18	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	1		
MDL	19	1	Fastener, Metal: Spike	1		
MDL	19	2	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	3		
MDL	20	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	1	Flat form	
MDL	21	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Hook	1	Hand wrought	
MDL	22	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	1		
MDL	23	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Chain	2		
MDL	24	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	1	Possible vessel fragment	
MDL	25	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Large Ring	1		
MDL	26	1	Fastener, Metal: Spike	1	Railroad spike	
MDL	27	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Chain	1		
MDL	28	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	1	Flat form	
MDL	29	1	Nail: Unidentified	1		
MDL	30	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	1	Possible vessel fragment	
MDL	31	1	Auto/Garage/Machine, Metal: Other	1	Wagon jack	
MDL	32	1	Wire Common Nail: Complete	1		1850--2000
MDL	33	1	Plumbing, Metal: Pipe	1	Iron/steel	
MDL	34	1	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	1		1805--2000

BATTERYHEIGHTS

2/9/2001

STU/MDL	PROVENIENCE	ART #	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	COUNT	COMMENTS	DATE RANGE
MDL	34	2	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	1		
MDL	34	3	Miscellaneous, Metal: Chain	1		
MDL	35	1	Stable, Metal: Horseshoe	1	Fragment	
MDL	36	1	Fastener, Metal: Spike	1	L head	
MDL	37	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	1	Concave, circular disk	
MDL	38	1	Tool, Metal: Wrench	1		
STU	1.1	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	1		
STU	1.1	2	Cut Common Nail: Complete	1		1805--2000
STU	1.1	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	1		
STU	1.1	4	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Engraved/Etched	1		
STU	1.2	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	2		
STU	1.2	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	1		
STU	1.2	4	Projectile: Rimfire Cartridge	1	.22 cal	1861--0
STU	1.4	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	1		
STU	1.6	1	Machine-Made Bottle: Clear	1		1903--2000
STU	2.1	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1		
STU	2.1	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	1		
STU	2.1	3	Yellowware: Plain	1		1830--1930
STU	2.2	1	Pearlware: Plain	1		1779--1830
STU	2.2	2	Whiteware: Plain	1		1810--2000
STU	2.2	3	Redware: Brown Glaze	1		
STU	2.2	4	Yellowware: Plain	1		1830--1930
STU	2.2	5	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	1		
STU	2.3	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	1		
STU	2.3	2	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1	Double oil finish	1903--2000
STU	2.3	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1		
STU	2.4	1	Nail: Unidentified	2		
STU	2.4	2	Pearlware: Plain	1		1779--1830
STU	2.4	3	Ironstone: Plain White	2		1813--1900
STU	2.6	1	Nail: Unidentified	1		
STU	2.6	2	Pearlware: Plain	1		1779--1830
STU	2.6	3	Whiteware: Plain	1		1810--2000
STU	2.6	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	2		

BATTERYHEIGHTS

2/9/2001

STU/MDL	PROVENIENCE	ART #	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	COUNT	COMMENTS	DATE RANGE
STU	2.7	1	Pressed-Glass Tableware: Flutes	1	Base, amethyst	1825--2000
STU	2.7	2	Porcelain, Unspecified: Sherd	2		
STU	2.7	3	Miscellaneous Lighting, Glass: Clear	2		
STU	3.2	1	Pressed-Glass Tableware: Flutes	1		1825--2000
STU	3.2	2	Pressed-Glass Tableware: Paneled	1		1825--2000
STU	3.3	1	Nail: Unidentified	3		
STU	3.3	2	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	1		
STU	3.3	3	Whiteware: Plain	1		1810--2000
STU	3.4	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	1		
STU	4.2	1	Whiteware: Plain	1		1810--2000
STU	4.2	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1		
STU	4.2	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	1		
STU	4.4	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	1		
STU	4.6	1	Whiteware: Black Transfer Print	1		1820--2000
STU	4.6	2	Miscellaneous Lighting, Glass: Clear	1		
STU	4.7	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	2		
STU	5.1	1	Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Dark Green	1	"C"	
STU	5.1	2	Domestic Brown Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze On Buff	1		
STU	5.5	1	Button, Metal: Brass, Loop Shank, 2-Piece Cast	1		
STU	6.4	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1		
STU	6.6	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Gray Salt Glaze With Albany Slip Interior	1		1810--2000
STU	6.6	2	Nail: Unidentified	1		
STU	7.1	1	Ironstone: Decal	1		1880--2000
STU	7.2	1	Whiteware: Plain	1		1810--2000
STU	7.2	2	Redware: Brown Glaze	1		
STU	7.3	1	Whiteware: Plain	2		1810--2000
STU	7.4	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	1		
STU	7.4	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	1		
STU	7.7	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze	1	Rim	
STU	8.3	1	Pearlware: Blue Transfer Print	1		1784--1840
STU	8.3	2	Whiteware: Plain	1		1810--2000
STU	8.4	1	Whiteware: Plain	1		1810--2000
STU	8.4	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amethyst	1		1880--1915

STU/MDL	PROVENIENCE	ART #	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	COUNT	COMMENTS	DATE RANGE
STU	9.1	1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1		1770--1820
STU	9.1	2	Pearlware: Plain	2		1779--1830
STU	10.2	1	Whiteware: Plain	1	Base	1810--2000
STU	10.2	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber	7		
STU	10.5	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1		
STU	10.7	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain	1		
STU	10.7	2	Yellowware: Rockingham/Bennington	1		1840--1910
STU	10.7	3	Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Amber	1	Ribbed	
STU	11.1	1	Redware: Fine Black Glaze	1		
STU	11.2	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	2		
STU	12.2	1	Pearlware: Plain	1		1779--1830
STU	14.1	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	23		
STU	14.1	2	Wire Common Nail: Complete	1		1850--2000
STU	14.1	3	Nail: Unidentified	6		
STU	14.1	4	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain	2	Base	
STU	14.1	5	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Decal Overglaze	1		1830--2000
STU	14.1	6	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	8	1 Milk finish	1903--2000
STU	14.1	7	Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Clear	5	Paneled	
STU	14.1	8	Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Clear	1	"...AIRY//...ON D.C."	
STU	14.1	9	Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Clear	1	"...ENTS"	
STU	14.1	10	Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Clear	1	Illegible	
STU	14.1	11	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	23		
STU	14.1	12	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1		
STU	14.1	13	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Bright Green	1		
STU	14.1	14	Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Amber	1	"...ORO..."	
STU	14.1	15	Pressed-Glass Tableware: Unidentified	3		1825--2000
STU	14.1	16	Storage, Metal: Can	16	Fragments	1837--2000
STU	14.1	17	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	1		
STU	14.1	18	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	1		
STU	14.1	19	Miscellaneous Lighting, Glass: Light Bulb, Fragment, Machine Made	1		1895--2000
STU	15.1	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	3		
STU	15.1	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	1		
STU	15.1	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Milk Glass	1		1743--0

APPENDIX C

Qualifications of Investigators

STUART J. FIEDEL

Principal Archeologist/Project Manager
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EDUCATION

Ph.D.	University of Pennsylvania	Anthropology	1979
B.A.	Columbia University	Anthropology	1973

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

1991 Registered Professional Archeologist (RPA)
1988 OSHA 40-Hour Hazardous Waste Operations Training

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Stuart J. Fiedel received his Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania and has over 20 years archeological experience. His graduate studies focused on the prehistory of the Near East, but since 1978 he has specialized in the prehistoric archeology of the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic regions. Dr. Fiedel is the author of *Prehistory of the Americas* (1987), now in its second edition. He has also published numerous papers on various topics in Eastern US prehistory. Before he joined John Milner Associates, Inc., Dr. Fiedel served as Assistant Professor at SUNY Purchase, Adjunct Assistant Professor at New York University and Adelphi University, Principal Archeologist for Cultural Resource Surveys, Inc., and Archeologist with Ebasco-Enserch-Foster Wheeler Environmental (1988-1994). Dr. Fiedel has directed or participated in surveys and excavations in Spain, France, Turkey, New Mexico, Utah, New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, South Carolina, Wisconsin, Michigan, Oklahoma, Maine, and Vermont.

KEY PROJECTS:

2000	Maryland Department of Transportation. Directed Phase IB archeological survey, US29/Hopkins Gorman Road, Howard County, Maryland.
2000	Maryland Department of Transportation. Directed Phase IB archeological survey, US29/Hopkins Gorman Road Wetland Mitigation (Opus Site), Howard County, Maryland.
2000	URS and Maryland Department of Transportation. Directed Phase IB Archeological Survey, Nan-3 and PTB-2 Wetland Mitigation Areas, Charles County, Maryland.
1999	Directed Phase I testing and assessed archeological sensitivity for Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan, Naval Station Annapolis, MD.
1999	Phase IB archeological survey I-270/U.S. 15 Multi-Modal Corridor Study, Montgomery and Frederick Counties, Maryland. Maryland State Highway Administration.

- 1998 Data recovery of prehistoric component, Naval Recreation Center, Solomons Island, Maryland. Department of the Navy.
- 1998 Phase IB archeological survey, MD 216 relocated, Howard County, Maryland. Maryland State Highway Administration.
- 1997 Phase IB identification survey for MD 4 interchange improvements, Prince George's County, MD. Maryland State Highway Administration.
- 1997 Archeological data recovery at Sites 44HE713 and 44HE714. Tuckahoe Island, Henrico County, Virginia, James River Water Supply Project. Camp Dresser & McKee, Inc.
- 1996 Phase IB archeological survey, Portland Natural Gas Transmission System Pipeline, Orleans, Caledonia, and Essex Counties, Vermont. El Paso Energy.
- 1996 Phase II investigations of four prehistoric and historic sites at Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia. CDM Federal Programs Corporation and US Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir.
- 1996 Archeological data recovery, prehistoric Hord's Mill site. Spotsylvania County Utilities Department.
- 1996 Phase I archeological survey of three intersections of Route U.S. 206, Morris and Sussex Counties, New Jersey. New Jersey Department of Transportation.
- 1995 Phase I archeological survey of Aldie Sewer project. Loudoun County, Virginia. Patton, Harris, Rust & Associates.
- 1995 Archeological data recovery, prehistoric Site 46JF325, Shepherdstown, West Virginia. National Park Service.
- 1988-1994 REM III/ARCS II Programs, Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies (RI/FS) for Superfund hazardous waste sites, Stage I (literature review and field reconnaissance) and/or Stage II (site assessment) cultural resources surveys and impact assessment evaluations for numerous project sites in eastern U.S. US Environmental Protection Agency.
- 1988-1994 Review of cultural resource surveys and site evaluations, preparation of Advisory Council on Historic Preservation documentation in connection with gas transmission line projects located throughout the U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.
- 1988-1994 Preparation of cultural resource sections of FERC-sponsored EIS, review and comment on reports of investigations, Iroquois Gas Pipeline Project, New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS:

- In prep What happened in the Early Woodland? *Voices from the Past: Explorations in Linguistic Prehistory*.
- 2000 The peopling of the New World: present evidence, new theories, and future directions. *Journal of Archaeological Research* 8(1):39-103.
- 2000 Current perspectives on Ice Age art (Review of "Beyond Art" and "Journey through the Ice Age"). In press, *Visual Anthropology*.

- 2000 Clovis age in calendar years: 13,500-13,000 BP. In press, Center for Study of the First Americans.
- 2000 Rapid Clovis colonization of the Americas: Chronological evidence and archaeological analogues. In press, Center for Study of the First Americans.
- 1999 Older Than We Thought: Implications of Corrected Dates for Paleoindians. *American Antiquity* 64(1):95-115.
- 1996 Paleoindians in the Brazilian Amazon. Letters, *Science* 274:1821-1822.
- 1996 Blood from Stones? Some Methodological and Interpretive Problems in Blood Residue Analysis *Journal of Archaeological Science* 23:139-147.
- 1995 Technical Comment, The GISP Ice Core Record of Volcanism since 7000 B.C. *Science* 267:256.
- 1994 Some Inferences Concerning Proto-Algonquian Economy and Society. *Northeast Anthropology* 48:1-12.
- 1993 Review of 'New World Archaeology and Culture History', by G.R. Willey. *American Antiquity* 58(1):174-175.
- 1992 *Prehistory of the Americas*, revised second edition. Cambridge University Press.
- 1991 Correlating Archaeology and Linguistics: The Algonquian Case. *Man in the Northeast* 41:9-32.
- 1991 Archaic and Woodland Occupations at Teller's Point. In *The Archaeology and Ethnohistory of the Lower Hudson and Neighboring Regions: Essays in Honor of Louis A. Brennan*, edited by H.C. Kraft, pp. 141-152. Occasional Publications in Northeastern Anthropology, No. 11.
- 1990 Middle Woodland Algonquian Expansion: A Refined Model. *North American Archaeologist* 11(3):209-230.
- 1989 Social Implications of Ornaments in Hunter-Gatherer Burials. In *Proceedings of the 1986 Shell Bead Conference, Selected Papers*, edited by C.F. Hayes III and L. Ceci, pp. 189-197. Rochester Museum and Science Center Research Records No. 20.
- 1988 Stemmed Points: a Challenge for Archaeological Theory. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 4:71-78.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES:

Dr. Fiedel is author or co-author of sixty (60) cultural resources reports; twenty-five (25) scholarly articles, monographs, and books; and nineteen (19) papers presented at professional meetings.

BRYAN CORLE

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EDUCATION

B.A. Indiana University of Pennsylvania Anthropology Expected 2001

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Bryan Corle has nine years experience in North American Archeology and has been involved in investigations ranging from the Early Archaic through the historic periods. Since joining John Milner Associates, Mr. Corle has assisted archeological survey and testing programs in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Washington, D.C.

KEY PROJECTS

- 2000 Assistant Archeologist, Phase I survey for the Museum at Glen Burnie, Winchester, Virginia. The Glen Burnie Foundation.
- 2000 Assistant Archeologist, Phase I survey of the Hessian Prisoner of War Camp, York County, Pennsylvania. The Development Company.
- 2000 Assistant Archeologist, Phase I survey of Backyard Boats parcel, Alexandria, Virginia. Lawrence Brandt, Inc.
- 2000 Assistant Archeologist, I-270 Survey, Montgomery and Frederick County, Maryland. Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration.
- 2000 Assistant Archeologist, Phase I survey of the Opus Wetlands, Howard County, Maryland, Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration.
- 2000 Assistant Archeologist, Phase I survey of the Nanjemoy Replacement Wetlands for the Woodrow Wilson Bridge Project, Charles County, Maryland. Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration.
- 1999 Assistant Archeologist, Phase I survey of North Upper Ferry Road, Dorchester County, Maryland. Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration.
- 1999 Assistant Archeologist, Phase II archeological investigations Crescent Lawn Park, in Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland. Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration.
- 1998 Archeological Technician, Data recovery Maryland Route 36 in Lonaconing, Allegany County, Maryland. Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration.



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