

PROPERTY HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION FOR THE PROPOSED NEW CARPENTER'S SHELTER ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

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CHARLES E. GOODE, RPA
AND
SARAH G. TRAUM



**PROPERTY HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION FOR THE
PROPOSED NEW CARPENTER'S SHELTER
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**

Prepared for

Alexandria Housing Development Corporation
801 N. Pitt Street, Suite 116
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

By

Charles E. Goode, RPA
and
Sarah G. Traum

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

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ABSTRACT

The Alexandria Housing Development Corporation (AHDC) is planning to demolish the existing, 19,000 square foot (sqft) homeless shelter, built in ca. 1970 with a ca. 1999 addition. The shelter is located within a 1.4-acre property. The present building will be replaced with a new, multi-story building containing the homeless shelter with an additional 97 units of affordable housing. Alexandria Archaeology has determined that historic and archaeological tasks must be addressed by the AHDC in order to fulfill Section 11-411 of the City Zoning Ordinance as well as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The tasks are intended to determine if significant archaeological resources are present in the area to be impacted by the proposed construction project. The remains of a Civil War-era privy or latrine (also referred to as a sink) possibly survived at the southern end of the project area.

On behalf of AHDC, Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. (Commonwealth) prepared a property history of the project area (submitted 11 September 2017) which includes a summary of the past owners and activities within the property. It concluded that because this property had been commercially developed twice during the twentieth century, the potential for the presence of significant intact archaeological deposits beneath the Carpenter's Shelter building, including the Civil War-era feature, was low. However, even though potential was low, it was still possible the remains of the Civil War feature were present. Based on these conclusions, Alexandria Archaeology determined that deposits associated with the Civil War-era sink may have extended into deeper soil strata and therefore survived modern construction. Alexandria Archaeology determined that an archaeological evaluation be conducted that involved archaeological monitoring when the slab foundations were removed, followed by the mechanical excavation of several test trenches in the general vicinity of the privy as depicted on a ca. 1865 Quartermaster's map (Quartermaster Department [1865]).

The monitoring occurred on 11 January 2019 and the trenching was conducted on 16 January 2019. The archaeological evaluation resulted in the determination that the sink was not intact or present. All three trenches excavated encountered multiple fill deposits, extending to a depth of 7 ft, overlying natural subsoil. The fill deposits were from twentieth-century construction activities and show that extensive disturbance had occurred in the area during a prior construction event. This likely destroyed the feature. No further work is warranted.

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PUBLIC SUMMARY

The Alexandria Housing Development Corporation (AHDC) is planning to demolish the existing, 19,000 square foot (sqft) homeless shelter. The shelter is within a 1.4-acre property located on the northeastern portion of the block bounded by First, North Henry, and North Fayette Streets in Alexandria, Virginia. The present building will be replaced with a new, multi-story building containing the homeless shelter with an additional 97 units of affordable housing. Alexandria Archaeology reviewed the proposed project and determined that because the existing buildings were built with a slab foundation, there is potential for archaeological deposits under the structures. They concluded that the remains of a Civil War-era privy or latrine (also referred to as a sink) depicted on a ca. 1865 Quartermaster's map of Alexandria possibly survived at the southern end of the property beneath a building addition constructed around 1999.



The ca. 1865 Quartermaster's map overlaid onto a 2017 aerial photograph showing that the projected location of the Civil War-era sink associated with the Federal occupation of Alexandria is beneath the building addition constructed around 1999.

On behalf of AHDC, Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. (Commonwealth) prepared a property history of the project area which includes a summary of the past owners and activities within the property. Based on its findings, Alexandria Archaeology determined that deposits associated with the Civil War-era sink may have survived modern construction. Although historic maps depict numerous Civil War sinks in Alexandria, to date none have been formally excavated. Therefore, the archaeological excavation of the sink that potentially survives on this property is a unique opportunity to explore camp life during the Union Army occupation of Alexandria from 1861 to 1865. Alexandria Archaeology determined that an archaeological evaluation be conducted that involved archaeological monitoring when the slab foundations were removed, followed by the mechanical excavation of several test trenches in the general vicinity of the privy as depicted on the ca. 1865 map.

Very little development appears to have occurred within the property prior to the Civil War. The earliest records show that the property was part of a 28-acre parcel purchased by John Gadsby from the estate of Captain Richard Conway in early December 1813. Captain Conway was a wealthy resident who played a major role in the early development of Alexandria. He was the captain of a merchant vessel, as well as a Revolutionary War army captain. He served as the mayor of Alexandria in 1783–1784 as well as a town trustee. John Gadsby was a well-known Alexandria businessman, who operated Gadsby’s Tavern at Royal and Cameron Streets in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. He left Alexandria for Baltimore around 1808, but continued to have commercial ties with Alexandria, including his land purchase from the Conway estate. Gadsby appears to have purchased the parcel including the project area as a speculative venture, as he subdivided and re-sold the land within a month of his purchase. The project area was included within a nine-acre parcel sold by Gadsby to Hugh Smith in late December 1813. The parcel containing the property was then sold to William Veitch in 1832 who in turn, owned the property for over 20 years, selling in 1858 to Andrew Ellicott. Andrew Ellicott appears not to have developed this property.

During the Civil War, this part of Alexandria was largely undeveloped and so provided open space for use by the occupying Federal forces. There were several large hospitals, barracks, and railroad complexes in Alexandria during the Civil War. Most of these facilities were south of the project area. However, a Quartermaster’s map does show that there were Federal facilities within and adjacent to the project area. Adjacent to the southern end of the project area is a sutlers, or a private store. Within the southern end of the project area is a “sink” measuring 9-by-16-feet (ft). In this context, a sink is a latrine. The common sink was a trench 10 to 12 ft long, 1 to 2 ft wide, and 6 to 8 ft deep. A crotched stick was placed at each end to hold a pole that functioned as a seat or instead perhaps a board with holes was placed over the trench. Each day six inches of dirt was supposed to be shoveled into the sink to cover the waste. Carbolic acid or chlorinated lime would also be added to deodorize and sanitize the area. When the sink was filled to within one and a half to two feet of the edge, it was supposed to be filled in and a new sink excavated. They were often offensive and malodorous areas within a camp and were often located near to living quarters.

After the Civil War, ownership of the project area changed several times. The two city blocks that includes the project area were sold to the Belle Pre Bottle Company in June 1902. The Bell Pre Bottle Company was Alexandria's third glassworks and most of the buildings were located on the block south of the project area. The plant opened in October 1902 and produced green beer bottles, soda bottles, and packers' bottles, but was most known for its milk bottles. In October 1905, the half of the block to the west of the project area was sold to the Alexandria Glassworks. The Alexandria Glass Works was in operation until it was destroyed by fire in 1916. A 1912 map only shows a pair of above ground oil tanks within the southwest portion of the project area. The project area then went through a series of owners in the 1910s and early 1920s, most of whom appear to have been trustees for various corporations. The property does not appear to have been improved until the early 1920s.

In July 1925, the property was bought by Wallace and Herring, a lumber and millwork company. The property continued to house the lumber company until May 1969 when it was sold. The core of the Carpenter's Shelter appears to have been built in the early 1970s as a commercial building. In the late 1990s, the building was used as a Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) office with parking lots to the north and south. The project area was sold to Carpenter's Shelter in April 1998. Soon after this purchase, likely in 1999, a two-story, U-shaped addition with central courtyard, was built on the south side of the existing one-story tall commercial building.

Fieldwork for the archaeological evaluation included monitoring to prevent any remains of the possible archaeological feature from being disturbed during the removal of the concrete slab covering the potential location of the sink. After the slab was removed, Commonwealth mechanically excavated three trenches in the projected location of the sink. The 5-ft wide trenches were spaced approximately 6 to 8 ft apart and were approximately 20 ft long. They were aligned in a roughly north-south direction so that they would be perpendicular to the longer side of the potential feature. All three trenches excavated encountered multiple fill deposits, extending to a depth of 7 ft, overlying natural subsoil. The fill deposits were from twentieth-century construction activities and show that extensive disturbance had occurred in



the area during a prior construction event. This likely destroyed the feature. No further work was warranted.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Alexandria Housing Development Corporation (AHDC) is planning to demolish the existing, 19,000 square foot (sqft) homeless shelter, built in ca. 1970 with a ca. 1999 addition. The shelter is located within a 1.4-acre property. The present building will be replaced with a new, multi-story building containing the homeless shelter with an additional 97 units of affordable housing (Figure 1). Alexandria Archaeology has determined that historic and archaeological tasks must be addressed by the AHDC in order to fulfill Section 11-411 of the City Zoning Ordinance as well as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The tasks are intended to determine if significant archaeological resources are present in the area to be impacted by the proposed construction project. The remains of a Civil War-era privy or latrine (also referred to as a sink) possibly survived at the southern end of the project area. On behalf of AHDC, Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. (Commonwealth) prepared a property history of the project area (submitted 11 September 2017) which includes a summary of the past owners and activities within the property. Its conclusions indicated there was potential for remains of the privy to be present below the ca. 1999 addition, near the building's southwest corner. Alexandria Archaeology determined that an archaeological evaluation be conducted that involved archaeological monitoring when the slab foundations were removed, followed by the mechanical excavation of several test trenches in the general vicinity of the privy as depicted on a ca. 1865 Quartermaster's map (Quartermaster Department [1865]). This report includes the property history and the results of the archaeological evaluation.

The investigation was designed to comply with the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* (Alexandria Archaeology 2005), the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' (VDHR) *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 2017), and the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*. Sarah Traum conducted the documentary research. Amanda Balough conducted the archaeological monitoring on 11 January 2019 and the trenching on 16 January 2019 with assistance from Charles Goode. Sarah Traum and Mr. Goode prepared the report. Sarah Ruch prepared the graphics. Mr. Goode served as project manager.

The 1.4-acre project area is located on the northeastern portion of the block bounded by First, North Henry, and North Fayette Streets in Alexandria, Virginia (Figure 1). The project area housed the Carpenter's Shelter, a homeless shelter, built ca. 1970 with a ca. 1999 southern addition. There was an asphalt parking lot at the northern end of the project area.



Figure 1. Aerial photograph showing the location of the project area (City of Alexandria 2017).

2.0 PROPERTY HISTORY RESULTS

2.1 RESULTS

The project area is most of the northeastern corner of the block bounded by North Henry, North Fayette, and First Streets. This area was part of a 28-acre parcel purchased by John Gadsby from the estate of Captain Richard Conway in early December 1813 (Alexandria City Land Records [ACLR] X:240). Captain Conway was a wealthy resident who played a major role in the early development of Alexandria. He was the captain of a merchant vessel, as well as a Revolutionary War army captain. He served as the mayor of Alexandria in 1783–1784 as well as a town trustee (Miller 1991:78).

John Gadsby was a well-known Alexandria businessman, who operated Gadsby's Tavern at Royal and Cameron Streets in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. He left Alexandria for Baltimore around 1808, but continued to have commercial ties with Alexandria, including his land purchase from the Conway estate (Miller 1991:151-154). Gadsby appears to have purchased the parcel including the project area as a speculative venture, as he subdivided and re-sold the land within a month of his purchase. The project area was included within a nine-acre parcel sold by Gadsby to Hugh Smith on 31 December 1813 (ACLR X:344).

Hugh Smith was another Alexandria businessman. He was an investor in many local businesses, including local banks, a bottling cellar, the Alexandria Turnpike Company, and a stoneware pottery on the 600 block of Wilkes Street. He also had a glass and china shop where he sold wares produced in his Wilkes Street pottery (Flahive and Sipe 2007:50). He owned the parcel containing the project area until 1832 when it was sold to William Veitch (ACLR U2:58). Veitch, in turn, owned the property for over 20 years, selling in 1858 to Andrew Ellicott (ACLR O3:274). It is unknown if either Smith or Veitch made any improvements on the 9-acre parcel or within the project area.

At the beginning of the Civil War, Virginians voted to secede from the United States. Confederate leaders thought that Alexandria was not defensible, and on 24 May 1861, Federal regiments crossed the Potomac River, entered Virginia and occupied Alexandria with little resistance. As the U. S. troops entered and occupied Alexandria, the Confederate forces retreated and abandoned their posts. After the Battle of First Bull Run (First Manassas) in July 1861, the Union Army began to construct a series of forts surrounding Washington to defend the capital, including several in Alexandria.

During the Civil War, this part of Alexandria was largely undeveloped and so provided open space for use by the occupying Federal forces. There were several large hospitals, barracks, and railroad complexes in Alexandria during the Civil War. Most of these facilities were south of the project area. However, a Quartermaster's map does show that there were Federal facilities within and adjacent to the project area (Figure 2). Adjacent to the southern end of the project area is a sutlers, or a private store. Within the southern end of the project area is a "sink" measuring 9-by-16-feet (ft). In this context, a sink is a latrine. The common sink was a trench 10 to 12 ft long, 1

to 2 ft wide, and 6 to 8 ft deep (Schroeder-Lein 2008:177). A crotched stick was placed at each end to hold a pole that functioned as a seat or instead perhaps a board with holes was placed over the trench. Each day six inches of dirt was supposed to be shoveled into the sink to cover the waste. Carbolic acid or chlorinated lime would also be added to deodorize and sanitize the area. When the sink was filled to within one and a half to two feet of the edge, it was supposed to be filled in and a new sink excavated. They were often offensive and malodorous areas within a camp and were often located near to living quarters (Schroeder-Lein 2008:177).

Andrew Ellicott appears not to have developed this property. An 1877 map of Alexandria, shows him as the owner of the block bounded by Montgomery, North Henry, First, and North Fayette Streets, but no buildings on the parcel (Figure 3). This map does show the railroads running near the project area: Along North Henry Street was the Washington City, Virginia Midland, and Great Southern Railroad. North Fayette Street had the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad.

Henry William Ellicott, a heir of Andrew Ellicott, sold the parcel including the project area to brothers Charles C. Smoot and John B. Smoot in March 1881 (ACLR 10:9). The Smoots were businessmen and partners in C. C. Smoot & Sons. This firm began in 1820 as a tannery established by their father, Charles C. Smoot, but by the late nineteenth century the firm had branched out to other business interests and politics, with John B. Smoot serving as Alexandria's mayor from 1885-1887 (Flahive and Sipe 2007:56).

The heirs of the Smoot brothers sold two blocks of land in Alexandria, including the project area, to the Belle Pre Bottle Company in June 1902 for \$4,000 (ACLR 48:421). The Belle Pre Bottle Company was Alexandria's third glassworks and most of the buildings were located on the block south of the project area. The plant opened in October 1902 and produced green beer bottles, soda bottles, and packers' bottles, but was most known for its milk bottles (Flahive and Sipe 2007:56-57).

In October 1905, the western half of the block bounded by Montgomery, North Henry, First, and North Fayette Streets, immediately adjacent to the project area, was sold to the Alexandria Glassworks (ACLR 62:433). The Alexandria Glass Works was in operation until it was destroyed by fire in 1916 (Pfanstiehl et al. 1999:5-32). A 1912 Sanborn map of the area shows the Alexandria Glass Company on the western half of the block (Figure 4). This map only shows a pair of above ground oil tanks within the southwest portion of the project area.

In October 1913, a trustee for the Belle Pre Bottle Company, Firman R. Horner, sold the project area, and the block to the south to William J. Baker for \$2,500 (ACLR 63:174). The project area then went through a series of owners in the late 1910s and early 1920s, most of whom appear to have been trustees for various corporations. The property does not appear to have been improved until the early 1920s. A 1921 Sanborn map shows the Stoner Chemical Company (manufacturers of alum) on the western side of the block, while the project area is empty (Figure 5). A deed from 1923 mentions "buildings and improvements" (ACLR 77:388). In July 1925, the property was bought by Wallace and Herring, a lumber and millwork company, for \$7,900. The deed

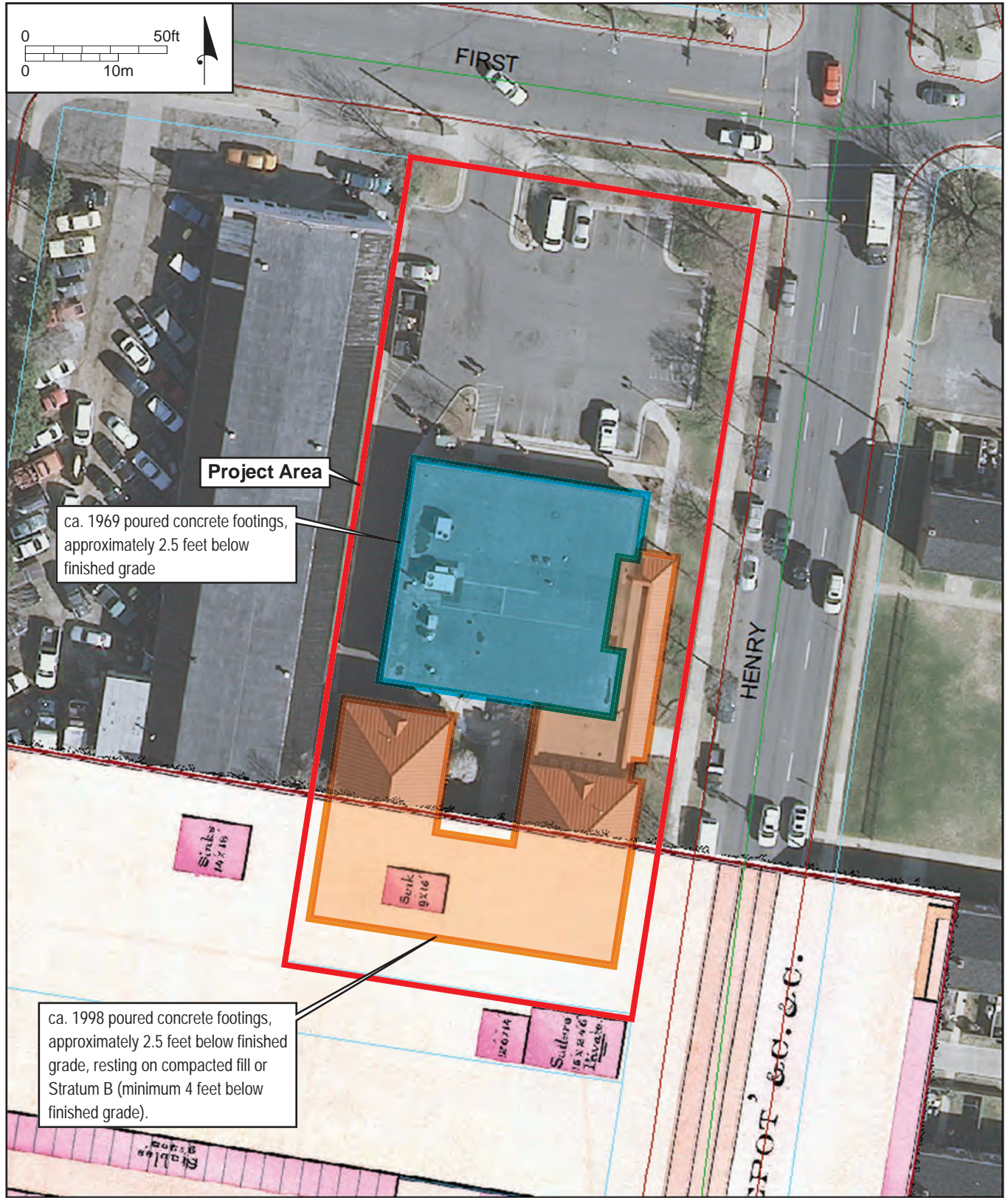


Figure 2. 1860s Quartermaster map of the southern part of the project area (Quartermaster Department, ca. 1865).

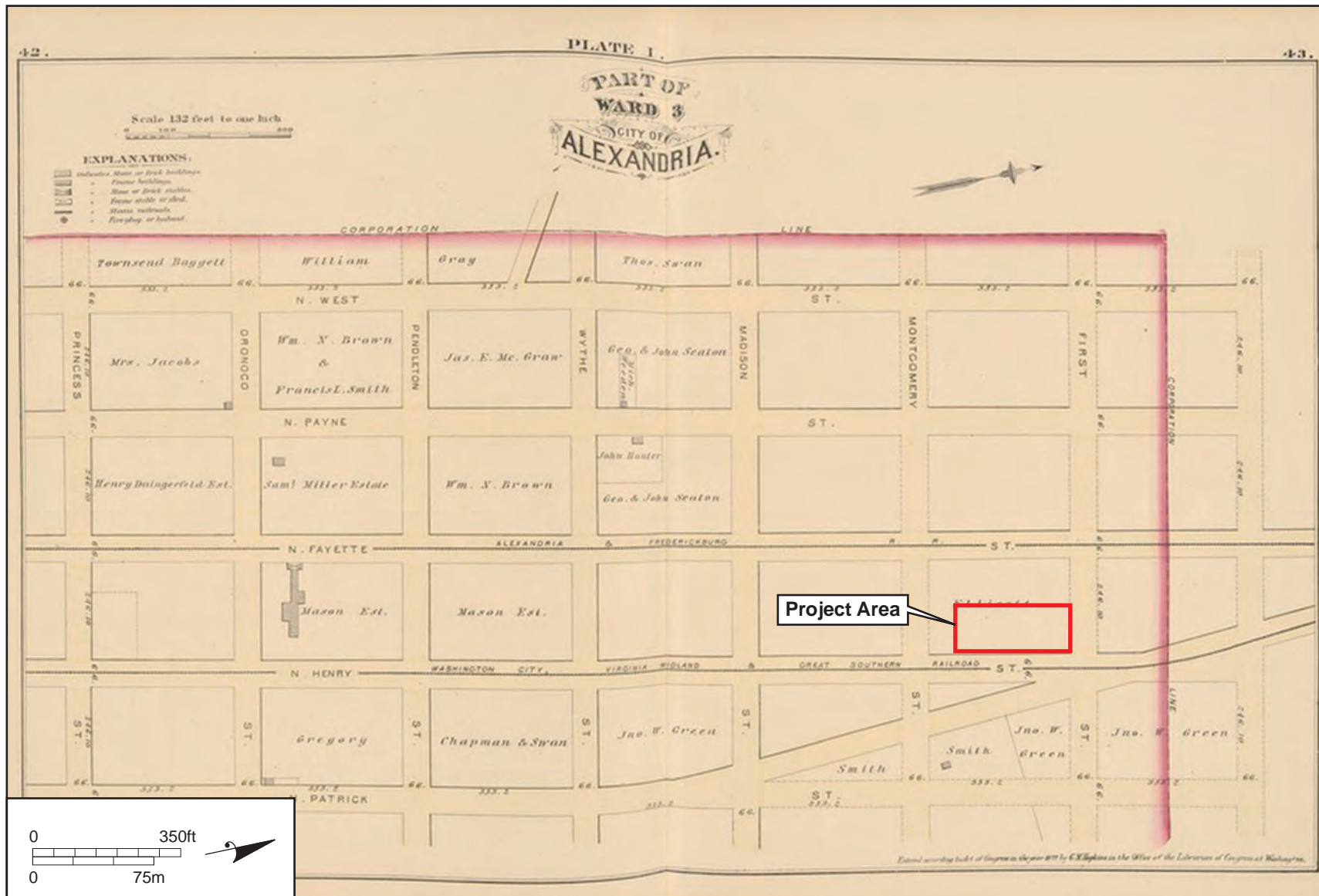


Figure 3. Detail of 1877 Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington, showing the project area (Hopkins 1877).

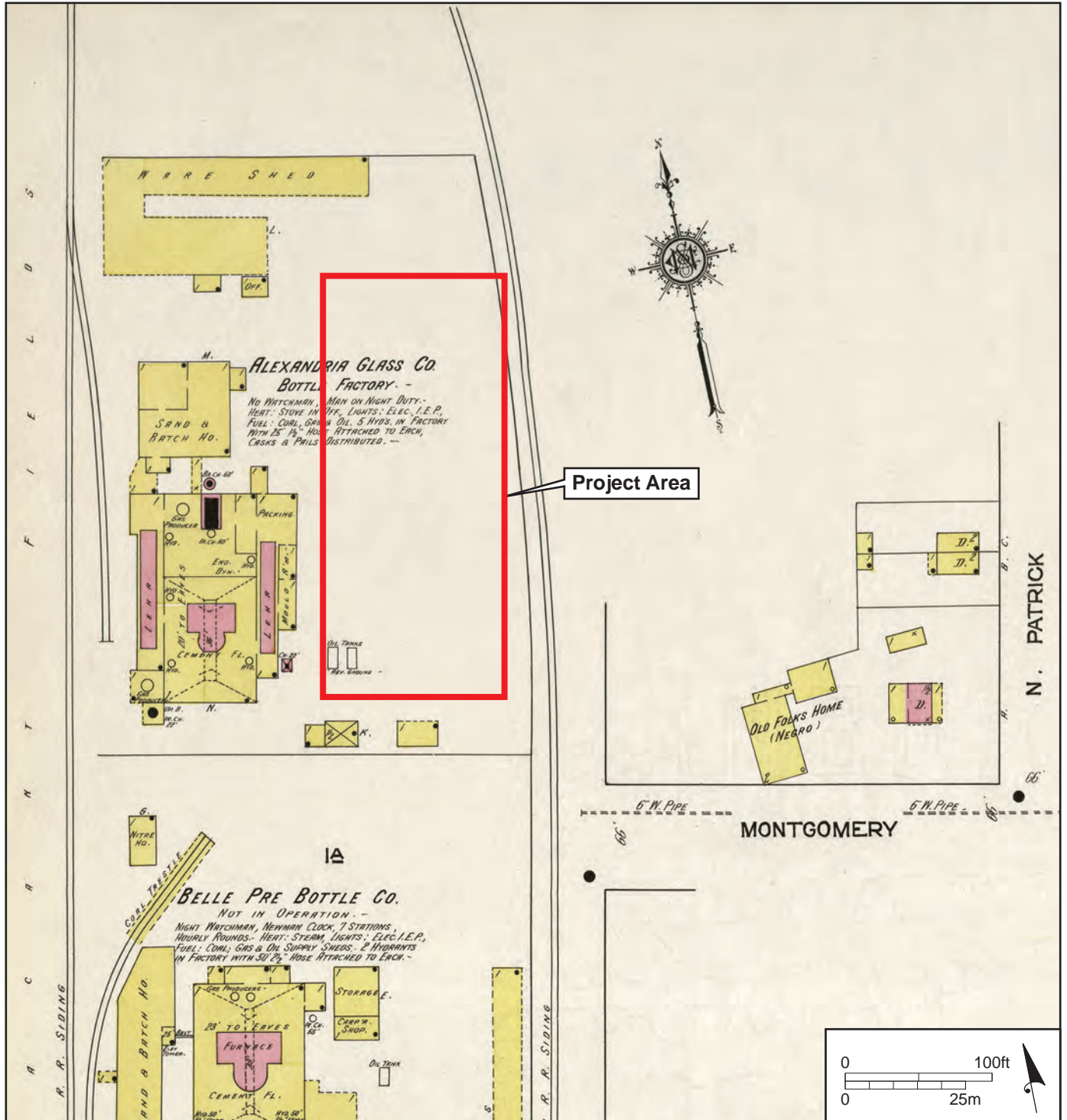


Figure 4. Detail of the November 1912 Sanborn map showing the project area (Sanborn 1912).

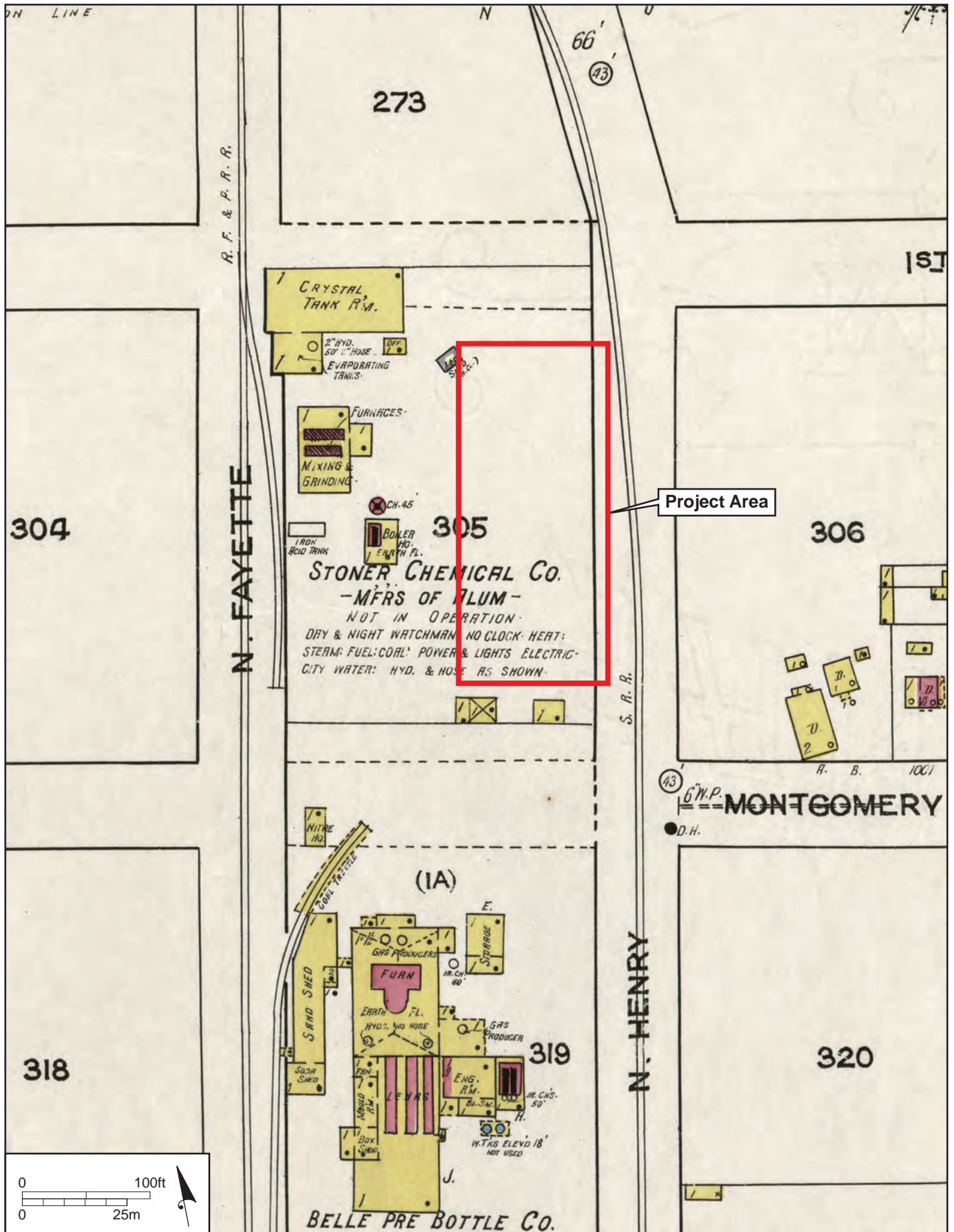


Figure 5. Detail of the August 1921 Sanborn map showing the project area (Sanborn 1921).

conveying the property includes a list of machinery that was on the property at the time and included in the sale. This included a tenoning machine, a planer, shapers, a jig saw, a mortise, several saws, a sash and door clamp, and a lathe (ACLR 83:295).

Wallace and Herring owned the project area until May 1969 when it was sold to Ben Cooper, J.P. Dempsey, and Geoffrey Creyke, for an undisclosed sum (ACLR 679:49). A plat of the property accompanying this deed shows multiple buildings within the project area, including three lumber storage buildings. Two, two-story brick buildings are shown along First Street (Figure 6). Two mid-twentieth century Sanborn maps (from 1944 and 1958), show the same configuration of buildings in the project area.

The core of the Carpenter's Shelter appears to have been built in the early 1970s as a commercial building. In the late 1990s, the building was used as a Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) office with parking lots to the north and south.

The project area was sold to Carpenter's Shelter in April 1998 for an undisclosed sum (ACLR 1637:245). Soon after this purchase ca. 1999, a two-story, U-shaped addition with central courtyard, was built on the south side of the existing one-story tall commercial building.

2.2 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

A review of historic maps and land records showed a Civil War-era privy (or “sink”) at the southern end of the project area. No other buildings were documented within the project area until the 1920s when it was part of a lumber company, operated by Wallace and Herring from 1925–1969. As a lumber yard, there were several one-story tall, storage and warehouse buildings, as well as a brick, two-story tall office area. Based on the 1969 plat of the property showing the lumberyard buildings, the location of the privy would have been situated between the long frame building in the western part of the property and the rectangular frame building in the southeast corner (Figure 6).

The core of the Carpenter's Shelter building, a former DMV office, was built ca. 1970, with two-story additions to the southern elevation built ca. 1999. Commonwealth reviewed construction plans from June 1969 depicting the one-story tall Branch Office of the DMV and from August 1998 depicting the additions to this building. The Branch Office of the DMV was one-story tall and had parking areas to the north and south of the building. The building stood north of the mapped location of the Civil War-era sink. This building was to be built with a slab on grade with concrete footings under the exterior walls. These footings were 2-ft wide and with the base around 2 ft, 6 inches below the ground surface. The slab itself was to be 4 inches deep.

The ca. 1999 additions included a two-story tall, U-plan wing south of the original building, and a one-story tall entry addition to the east elevation. These additions were also built with concrete slab foundations with concrete footings under the exterior walls. The pre-construction foundation plans show that the footings were to be 2-ft wide with the base 2 ft, 6 inches below the ground surface. The footings were to stand on compacted structural fill or stone that extended to Stratum B, or a minimum of 6.5 ft below the finished grade. Instead of using fill or stone, the footings

could be extended to the top of Stratum B, with the top of the footing a minimum of 4 ft below the finished grade. As-built foundation plans were not available for this building.

Based on the information, grading to at least remove the stratum or strata above Stratum B must have taken place, if construction plans required that the fill/stone or the footings both extend to Stratum B. This may have impacted and disturbed the sink. The mapped location of the Civil War-era sink fell between the north and south walls of the U-plan addition, which appears to be outside of the location of the footings (Figure 2). The sink may not have been disturbed if grading had occurred only in the locations of the exterior walls. The feature was more likely to have been disturbed if grading took place across the entire building footprint.

In summary, there are two twentieth-century building events or occupations of the property that may have impacted and disturbed the Civil War-era sink. The first occupation was by the lumber company. No lumber company buildings were built on top of the location of the sink and if not impacted by lumberyard activities then the sink may not have been disturbed by this occupation. The second occupation was by the Branch Office of the DMV and the later Carpenter's Shelter and its additions. The Branch Office of the DMV stood north of the sink, but a parking lot was built over top of the sink. It's possible grading took place for the construction of the parking lot that may have impacted the sink. Later the additions were built and grading likely occurred, which may or may not have disturbed the sink.

Because this property has been commercially developed twice during the twentieth century (a process that has included excavation for foundation footers and possibly grading the property to an unknown depth), Commonwealth concluded that the potential for the presence of significant intact archaeological deposits beneath the Carpenter's Shelter building, including the Civil War-era feature, was low. However, even though potential was low, it was still possible remains of the Civil War feature were present.

Based on these conclusions, Alexandria Archaeology determined that deposits associated with the Civil War-era sink may have extended into deeper soil strata and therefore survived modern construction. Although historic maps depict numerous Civil War sinks in Alexandria, to date none have been formally excavated. Therefore, the archaeological excavation of the sink that potentially survives on this property is a unique opportunity to explore camp life during the Union Army occupation of Alexandria from 1861 to 1865.

Alexandria Archaeology determined that an archaeological evaluation be conducted that involved archaeological monitoring when the slab foundations were removed, followed by the mechanical excavation of several test trenches in the general vicinity of the privy as depicted on a ca. 1865 Quartermaster's map (Quartermaster Department [1865]).

3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

3.1 PROPERTY HISTORY RESEARCH METHODS

The research focused on the property ownership and uses of the project area. This research was undertaken by Sarah Traum at Alexandria Archaeology, the Local History collections of the Alexandria Public Library, the Circuit Court of the City of Alexandria, and the Alexandria Archives. Documentation reviewed included building plans from 1998 and 1969 (the Alexandria Archives), land records and wills (the Circuit Court of the City of Alexandria), historic maps (the Local History collections of the Alexandria Public Library and Alexandria Archaeology), and previous archaeological studies (Alexandria Archaeology).

3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS

Archaeological field methods followed the Archaeological Evaluation Work Plan (1 November 2017) approved by Alexandria Archaeology. The purpose for the monitoring was to prevent any remains of the possible archaeological feature from being disturbed during the removal process. After the concrete slab was removed, Commonwealth mechanically excavated 3 trenches in the projected location of the privy/latrine (labeled sink on ca. 1865 map) using a trackhoe with a 5-ft wide smooth bucket. The projected location was determined using Figure 2 of the September 2017 Property History prepared by Commonwealth. The location was also determined by using a map prepared by Alexandria Archaeology that was sent as an attachment in a 12 October 2017 email message. This map shows distances from known fixed locations to the southeast and southwest corners of the privy that was used during the site survey to triangulate its location.

The ca. 1865 Quartermaster's map labels the sink as being 9 by 16 ft. However, Geographical Information System (GIS) georectification of the map, used to project its location on a current aerial photograph, has distorted the sink's size to 19 by 22 ft.

The trenches were aligned in a roughly north-south direction so that they would be perpendicular to the longer (22-ft) side of the potential feature. The projected location of the privy was determined using distance triangulation from known existing locations and then confirmed with a GPS unit capable of sub-meter accuracy. The 5-ft wide trenches were spaced approximately 6 to 8 ft apart and were approximately 20 ft long. The trenches were excavated down to natural subsoil and the walls and floor of the trench were examined for evidence of the feature. One profile was drawn for each trench to record soil stratigraphy.

Digital photographic images were taken to record the trenching. The location of the trenches were recorded with a GPS unit.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESULTS

4.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING RESULTS

Project Manager Charles Goode and Project Archaeologist Amanda Balough visited the site on 11 January 2019 to inspect conditions. The concrete slab of the ca. 1999 addition had already been removed, though structural footers still remained in place. It was determined through observation that the slab had rested on approximately 4 ft of fill materials. A small area to the west of the projected location of the privy had been excavated approximately 4 ft down to the current street level where a concrete surface, slab, or footer unrelated to the ca. 1999 addition was encountered. An exploratory trench was then excavated to the northeast of the privy location to determine if a concrete slab or asphalt surface also covered the projected location of the privy. Approximately 4 ft of the fill materials were removed down to street level that showed a large impervious surface did not cover the privy location. This indicated that the concrete feature to the west was not large and was possibly a footer for a former structural feature. The fill materials removed were uniform consisting of a single deposit or unit. Another fill deposit was encountered below this that consisted of a dark gravel-filled deposit similar to the substrate of a parking lot. This could be the compacted stone mentioned in construction plans on which the footings for the ca. 1999 addition were to stand. Excavation halted at the top of this deposit.

It was then understood that the upper fill deposit needed to be removed so that trenching could be initiated at current street level at the top of the gravelly fill deposit. This needed to occur over a large portion of the site and so the archaeological trench excavation was delayed until this removal was concluded.

4.2 TRENCH EXCAVATION RESULTS

Trench Excavation occurred on 16 January 2019. Ms. Balough determined the projected location of the privy using distance triangulation and a GPS unit. The privy was first marked out with pin flags. Next, three trenches were laid out perpendicular to the privy and their ends were marked with flags to direct the backhoe operator (Figure 7). All three trenches encountered multiple fill deposits, extending to a depth of 7 ft, overlying natural subsoil; a B or possibly a C horizon (Stratigraphic Unit (S.U.) 10) (Figures 8 and 9). Ground water emerged from this soil horizon. The fill deposits across the three trenches were identical. No feature was present. The fill deposits were from twentieth-century construction activities and show that extensive disturbance had occurred in the area during a prior construction event. S.U. 9, a black sandy fill deposit that overlay natural subsoil, contained large ceramic drainage or sewer pipe fragments. Mr. Goode visited the site, observed excavation, and inspected the trenches.

The evaluation resulted in the determination that the privy was not intact or present. It is likely that prior deep excavation activities related to twentieth-century construction destroyed the feature. No further work is warranted.

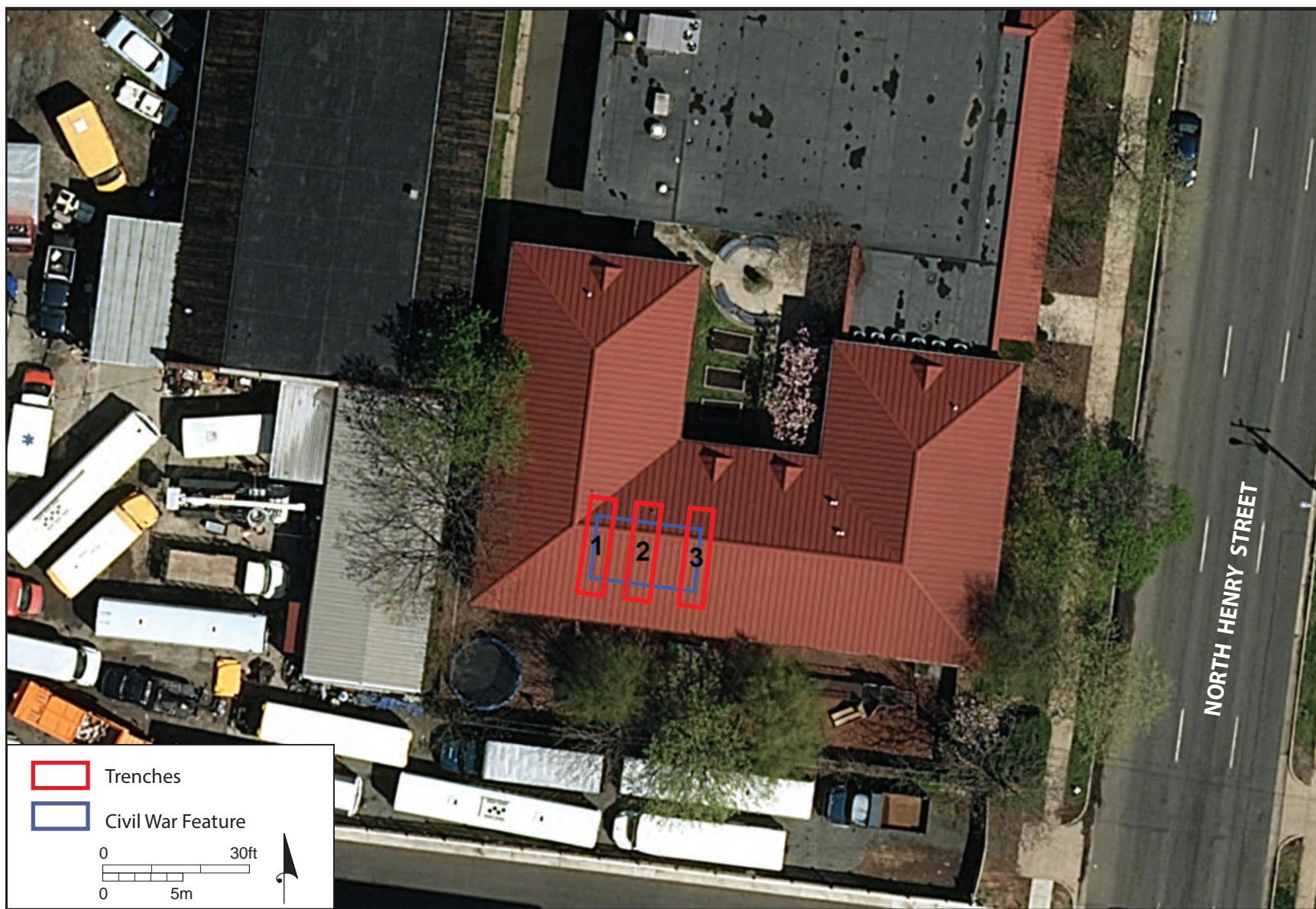


Figure 7. Aerial photograph showing the projected location of the Civil War feature and the location of exploratory trenches excavated after the demolition of the shelter.



Figure 8. Trench 2, east profile photograph.

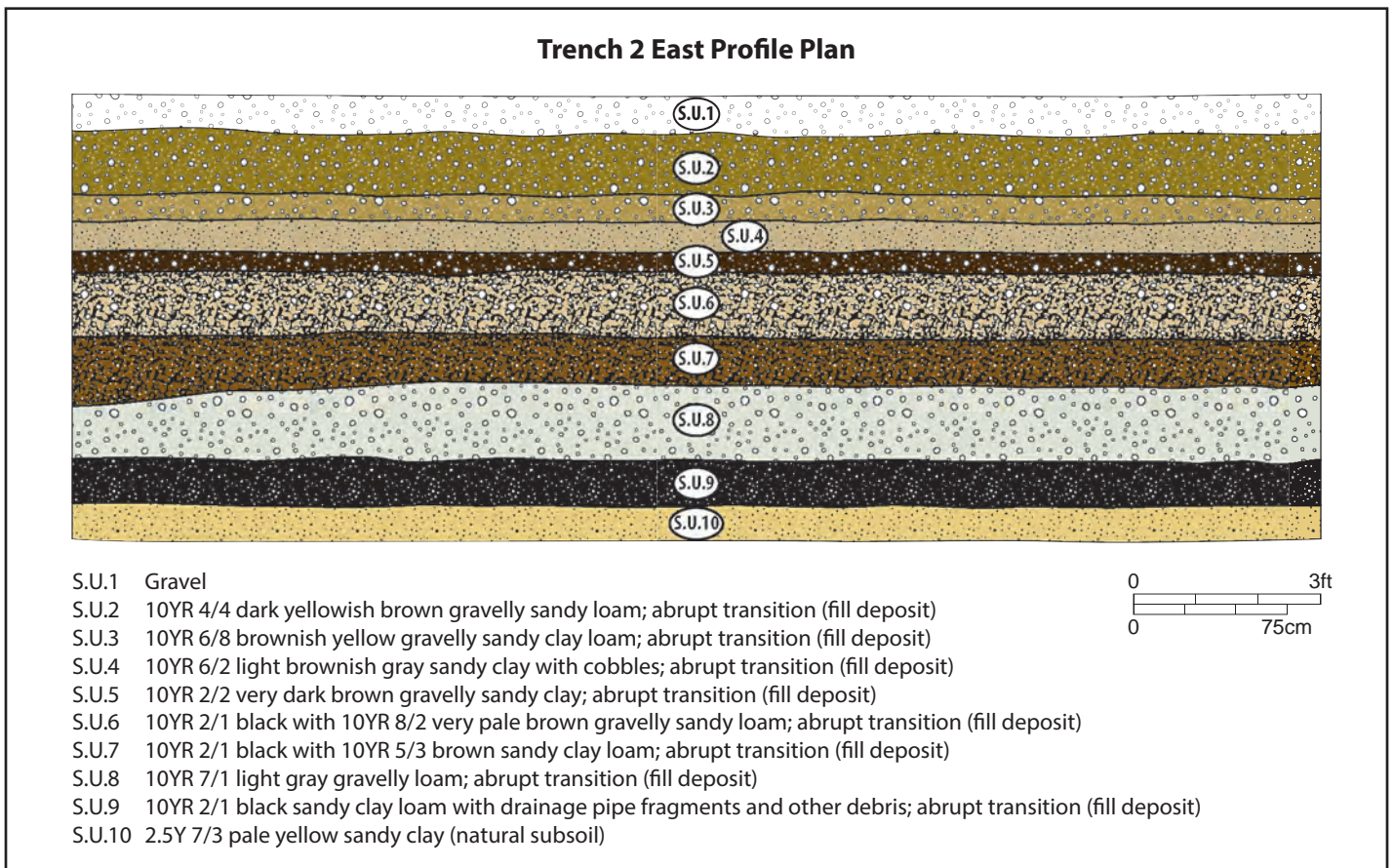


Figure 9. Trench 2, east profile plan.

5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Commonwealth prepared a property history of the project area. It concluded that because this property had been commercially developed twice during the twentieth century, that the potential for the presence of significant intact archaeological deposits beneath the Carpenter's Shelter building, including the Civil War-era feature, was low. However, even though potential was low, it was still possible remains of the Civil War feature were present. Based on these conclusions, Alexandria Archaeology determined that deposits associated with the Civil War-era sink may have extended into deeper soil strata and therefore survived modern construction. Alexandria Archaeology determined that an archaeological evaluation be conducted that involved archaeological monitoring when the slab foundations were removed, followed by the mechanical excavation of several test trenches in the general vicinity of the privy as depicted on a ca. 1865 Quartermaster's map (Quartermaster Department [1865]).

The evaluation resulted in the determination that the sink was not intact or present. All three trenches excavated encountered multiple fill deposits, extending to a depth of 7 ft, overlying natural subsoil. The fill deposits were from twentieth-century construction activities and show that extensive disturbance had occurred in the area during a prior construction event. This likely destroyed the feature. No further work is warranted.

6.0 REFERENCES CITED

Alexandria Archaeology

- 2005 *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards*. Alexandria Archaeology, Office of Historic Alexandria, VA.

Alexandria City Land Records (ACLR)

- 1813-1999 On file at Clerk of the Circuit Court, City of Alexandria Courthouse, Alexandria, Virginia.

City of Alexandria

- 2017 GIS Parcel Viewer.
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Flahive, Johanna and Boyd Sipe

- 2007 Documentary Study of the 800 Block of North Henry Street, Alexandria, Virginia. Report to Madison Venture, LLC from Thunderbird Archaeology, Gainesville, Virginia.

Hopkins, Griffith Morgan

- 1877 *Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington, D.C.* G. M. Hopkins: Philadelphia, PA.

Miller, T. Michael

- 1991 *Artisans and Merchants of Alexandria, Virginia 1780-1820*. Heritage Books. Bowie, Maryland.

Pfanstiehl, Cynthia, Heather Crowl, Richard O'Connor, and Rachel Grant

- 1999 Virginia Glass Company Bottle Factory, Phase I and Phase II/III Archeological Investigations, John Carlyle Square, Site 44AX181. Report to Carlyle Development Corporation by Dames & Moore, Bethesda, Maryland.

Quartermaster Department, U.S. Army

- 1865 "Alexandria, Virginia" On file at Alexandria Archaeology.

Sanborn Map & Publishing Co.

- 1902-1958 *Fire Insurance Map of Alexandria, VA*. D. A. Sanborn, New York, NY.

Schroeder-Lein, Glenna R.

- 2008 *The Encyclopedia of Civil War Medicine*. M.E. Sharpe, Inc., Armonk, NY.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR)

- 2017 *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia*. Richmond, VA.

APPENDIX I

Qualifications of Investigators



Charles E. Goode, RPA

Assistant Regional Director

5250 Cherokee Avenue, Suite 300

Alexandria, VA 22312

P: 703.354.9737 | F: 703.642.1837

cgoode@chg-inc.com

Education

M.A.	The Catholic University of America	Anthropology	2003
B.A.	The American University	Anthropology	1995

Professional Certification and Specialized Training

2003	Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA)
2012	Cultural Resources, Section 106, Historic Preservation & Tribal Consultation CLE Forum
2015	RPA Advanced Metal Detecting for the Archaeologist Course

Experience Profile

Charles Goode is a graduate of the American University in Washington, D.C. and holds a Master’s degree in Anthropology from the Catholic University of America. Mr. Goode specializes in Middle Atlantic prehistoric archaeology, African-American archaeology, and soils. He is a member of professional archaeological organizations including the Society for Historical Archaeology and the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference. Mr. Goode has been involved in investigating prehistoric Native American sites as well as historic-period sites dating from the mid-eighteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. He has experience in analyzing both prehistoric lithic and ceramic assemblages. He has investigated enslaved African-American occupations at numerous Northern Virginia domestic sites. Mr. Goode has directed the fieldwork for 138 projects, authored 127 cultural resources reports, 1 scholarly article and presented 8 papers at professional meetings. Mr. Goode has 23 years of experience in cultural resource management and 15 years with this firm.

Key Projects

2018 Ft. Belvoir Cultural Resources Trail Signs, Archival Organization and Data Management, Springfield, Fort Belvoir, Virginia. Principal Investigator. Managed project, conducted research, and co-authored replacement language for a project that included improvement to the Belvoir Manor Ruins trail system signage and the organization of previously curated Cultural Resources Department items. EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc., Hunt Valley, Maryland, and Baltimore District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore, Maryland.

2017 Archaeological Investigations of the Poplar Point Pump Station Site 5ISE71, Washington, D.C. Principal Investigator. Managed project, directed fieldwork, conducted artifact analysis, and co-authored report for Phase I, II, and III investigations. D.C. Water and Sewer Authority, Washington, D.C.

2015 Documentary Study and Archaeological Evaluation for 1323 Wilkes Street and 421 South Payne Street, Alexandria, Virginia. Principal Archaeologist. Developed historic context, directed fieldwork and co-authored report. Capital Investment Advisors, Alexandria, Virginia.

2014 **Phase I Archaeological Investigation of Approximately 19.55 Acres at Salona Park, McLean, Virginia.** Principal Archaeologist. Directed fieldwork and co-authored report and addendum report. Fairfax County Park Authority, Cultural Resource Management and Protection Branch, Falls Church, Virginia.

2013 **Archaeological Evaluation for the Proposed Chapel of the Ages, Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia.** Principal Archaeologist. Directed fieldwork and co-authored report. The Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia.

2012 **Contrabands and Freedmen's Cemetery Memorial Burial Investigation, Alexandria, Virginia.** Principal Archaeologist. Directed fieldwork. Garcete Construction Company, Inc., Bladensburg, Maryland.

2011 **Further Archaeological Testing of Huntley (Site 44FX1740), Alexandria, Fairfax County, Virginia.** Principal Archaeologist. Managed project and authored report. Fairfax County Park Authority, Cultural Resource Management and Protection Branch, Falls Church, Virginia.

2010 **Archeological Evaluation Associated with Utility Improvements and New Central Plant Facility, Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia.** Principal Archeologist. Managed project and co-authored report. Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia.

2008 **Phase III Archeological Data Recovery of Sites 44LD538 and 44LD539, Washington Dulles International Airport, Loudoun County, Virginia.** Project Archeologist. Directed fieldwork and co-authored report. Parsons Management Consultants, Dulles, Virginia. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority, Washington, D.C.

2007 **Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery of the Elizabeth Lowry Site (18CR226), Carroll County, Maryland.** Project Archaeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report. Maryland Department of Transportation.

2004 **Phase II and III Archeological Investigations in a Portion of Site 18PR131, Prince George's County, Maryland.** Project Archeologist. Co-authored report. Land and Commercial, Inc., Upper Marlboro, Maryland.

2000 **Phase IB Archaeological Survey I-270/US 15 Multi-Modal Corridor Study, Montgomery and Frederick Counties Maryland.** Project Archaeologist. Directed fieldwork. Maryland State Highway Administration, Baltimore, Maryland.

Selected Publications

2009 "Gizzard Stones or Game Pieces?" The African Diaspora Archaeology Network Newsletter. March 2009:1-23. <http://www.diaspora.illinois.edu/news0309/news0309.html#1>

2004 "Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery Investigations of 44FX2485 and 44FX2487, Fairfax County, Virginia." Paper presented at the 34th Annual Meeting of the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Rehoboth Beach, Delaware.



Sarah G. Traum

Project Architectural Historian

5250 Cherokee Avenue, Suite 300

Alexandria, VA 22312

P: 703.354.9737 | F: 703.642.1837

straum@chg-inc.com

Education

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

Experience Profile

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

Key Projects

2018 Cultural Resources Survey for Fairfax County Parkway Improvements, Fairfax County, Virginia. Architectural Historian. Conducted reconnaissance architectural survey, compiled survey documentation, and wrote report. The Virginia Department of Transportation, Fairfax County, Virginia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2014 **Lucketts Safety Improvements, Loudoun County, Virginia.** Architectural Historian. Conducted reconnaissance and intensive architectural survey, compiled survey documentation, and wrote report for improvements to James Monroe Highway. The Virginia Department of Transportation, Fairfax, Virginia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



■ **HEADQUARTERS**

Dexter, MI

■ **OTHER LOCATIONS**

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