

**ALEXANDRIA FEDERAL COURTHOUSE
PHASE I HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**

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June 1991

**Submitted to
Sverdrup Corporation
Arlington, Virginia**

for

**General Services Administration
Washington, D.C.**

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank the following persons and institutions who contributed to the success of the project: J. Lander Allin and Darrell Brown of the U.S. General Services Administration, National Capital Region; Werner Baath and Russell Jorns of Sverdrup Corporation; Dr. Pamela Cressey and Dr. Steven Shephard of Alexandria Archaeology; Beth Mitchell for assistance in deed and landuse research; T. Michael Miller and the staff of Lloyd House of the Alexandria Library System; Connie Ring of the Fairfax County Library Archives; the staff of the Geography and Maps Division of the Library of Congress; Mike Musick and Mike Meier at the Military Reference Branch, National Archives and the staff of the National Archives Cartographic and Architectural Branch and the Still Pictures Branch; Dayton Cook, former Director of Transportation and Environment, City of Alexandria; Dr. Stephen Potter, Regional Archaeologist, National Capital Region, National Park Service; Michael Rhode, Archivist with the Armed Forces Medical Museum; Walton H. Owens II, co-author of *Mr. Lincoln's Forts*; Hannah Zedlik of the Center for Military History; Doug Harvey of the Manassas City Museum; and Allan Westover of Tellus Consultants.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Location and Description

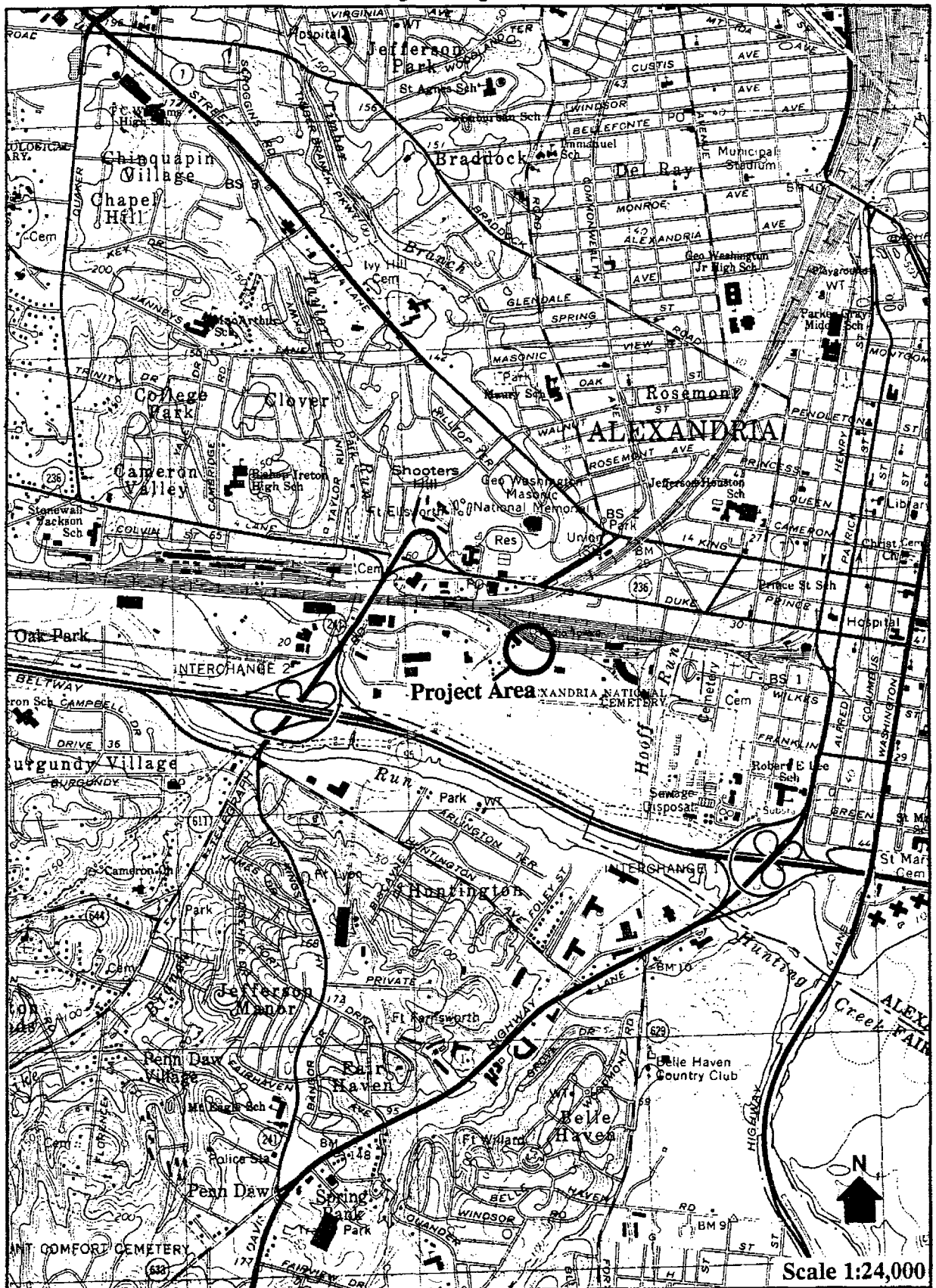
A Phase I Archaeological Investigation was conducted of Block I of the Carr/Norfolk Southern (CNS) Property in Alexandria, Virginia, which is under consideration by the General Services Administration (GSA) as the site of the new Federal Courthouse (*Figure 1*).

GSA is planning to construct a 195,000 square foot building to house 615 employees to replace the existing U.S. Federal Courthouse in Alexandria, Virginia. This facility will include parking for 500 vehicles. The Oliver Carr Company and Norfolk Southern Railroad (CNS) are donating a 2.6 acre site for the Courthouse in their new 70 acre development between Duke Street and Eisenhower Avenue across from the King Street Metro Station. The Courthouse site is referred to in Carr's development plan as Block I.

The purpose of this Phase I archaeological investigation is to conduct intensive research of the site, using existing historical documents and predictive models to locate potential cultural resources in the vicinity and to assess the results of preliminary subsurface investigation at the site. The assessment concludes with this report which presents the results of the documentary study, reviews the field survey data and assesses the potential for prehistoric or historic sites to be present on the property. The study was conducted in accordance with Virginia State guidelines for archaeology (*Guidelines for Preparing Archaeological Resource Management Reports* (Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks, 1987) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 CFR 800; 36 CFR 60), and Alexandria Archaeology Standards (*City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards*, May 1990, for compliance with the Alexandria Archaeological Protection Ordinance, No. 3413). All personnel meet federal, state and local standards for professional personnel conducting the study. Resumes of key personnel contributing to this survey are included in Appendix B.

Objectives of the Phase I archaeological investigation are to:

- predict the presence or absence of cultural deposits;
- determine, if possible, the integrity, chronology and function of any cultural deposit;
- develop recommendations for further treatment of archaeological resources at the site.



Source: USGS/Alexandria, VA.-D.C.-MD.
Alexandria Courthouse

Figure 1
Project Location

B. Methodology and Research Orientation

Research Orientation.

A literature search was conducted to include preliminary review of manuscripts, maps, historical documents, unpublished notes, prior surveys and published material relative to the project area to locate possible sites. Relevant geomorphology and soils information, cultural history and previous research was reviewed to allow the development of predictions regarding prehistoric and historic site locations. The aim of the project was the completion of a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey, to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, in the form of historically documented structures or of other previously unknown resources of potential archaeological significance, and to present recommendations concerning the need for further archaeological study within the study area.

Methodology. Research was conducted at Alexandria Archaeology, the Lloyd House Library, the Virginiana Room of the Fairfax County Library, Fairfax County Court House, the National Archives and Library of Congress. The archival research included a search of deeds, title documents, probate and other court records; tax and census records; published and unpublished manuscripts of first-hand accounts (letters, diaries), newspaper records, insurance records, previous archaeological research; historic photographs, Civil War records, hospital and barracks records, correspondence and papers of relevant individuals and organizations, Quartermaster and Southern Claims, and other appropriate documentation; historic soils, geological and topographic maps.

Especially helpful toward an understanding of the location of Slough Barracks and Hospital were individuals at Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, Fort Ward in Alexandria, historians and archaeologists at National Park Service, National Capital Region, the Manassas City Museum, historians and archaeologists at the Manassas Battlefield National Park, and scholars of Civil War history. These and other appropriate sources were checked, and are noted in the bibliography and acknowledgements.

II. EXISTING CONDITIONS *

A. Climate

The climate in the vicinity of the project area is characterized as humid, semi-continental, with meteorological systems generally flowing west to east. Seasonal variations exist; summer and fall are generally dominated by tropical air masses originating in the Gulf of Mexico and moving northward, while winter is more frequently dominated by cold, dry air streaming out of central Canada (Mack 1966). The average temperature range is from 48.2 degrees Fahrenheit to 66.3 degrees Fahrenheit. Average annual precipitation is 38.7 inches.

B. Geology and Soils

The project area is located within the Coastal Plain physiographic province of Northern Virginia. Crystalline bedrock of the Piedmont physiographic province lies at depths ranging from 200 to 300 feet below the existing surface. The boundary dividing the Piedmont and the Coastal Plain provinces, commonly known as the "Fall Line" is located approximately five miles west of the project area.

The Coastal Plain soils typically consist of sedimentary soils which have formed by erosion and overlie the residual Piedmont soils. Cretaceous Age clays and silts are typically found in the city of Alexandria. These clays and silts are generally referred to as "marine clays" and often are encountered at depths ranging from five to sixty feet below the existing ground surface. These are often overlain by terrace sands and gravels which have resulted in overconsolidation of the clay soils.

The site was used previously as a scrap metal reprocessing facility. Within the past year, this facility was demolished and all structures and scrap metal piles have been removed. The existing ground surface elevations range from approximately El. 20.4 to 35.3. The majority of the site has elevations ranging from El. 30.0 to 35.0. At the time of nineteenth century use of the property, the southern portion of the CNS property consisted of mud flats and swamps. The swamps contained significant portions of soft alluvial materials and organic materials. Municipal landfill operations were conducted in the 1950s on the southern portion of the site and adjacent parcels, to the 30 foot contour line of 1937 (Dames and Moore, *Phase I Environmental Audit*, January 16, 1989).

Natural soils encountered during soil borings on the property consisted mainly of stiff to hard clays and silts. The color of the silt and clay soils were typically dark orangish brown and gray. Comparatively thin sandy gravel layers were encountered within the silt and clay soils. The sandy materials ranged from clean to fine to medium sands to silty and clayey sands. The color of the granular soils were

* Excerpted in part from the geotechnical engineering analyses conducted by Spillis Candela/Warnecke and Engineering Consulting Services, Ltd. for GSA.

relatively light with ranging from tan to light orangish brown and gray. Clean gravel soils were also encountered within the granular layers and sand layers.

Twenty-four soil borings were drilled within Block I by ECS, Ltd. during August 1990. The soil borings were performed with a truck-mounted auger drilling rig, which utilized various cutting bits and drilling fluids to advance the boreholes. Initially, hollow-stem augers were used to advance to the level of the groundwater. Drilling operations were then switched to rotary drilling methods which used drilling mud and/or steel casing to maintain an open borehole during drilling and sampling operations. Representative soil samples were obtained by both a two-inch split-barrel and shelly tubing sampling procedures. The results of this study are presented below.

C. Stratigraphy

The analysis of soil borings sometimes can be useful to the archaeological analysis of properties, especially in urban areas where there has been considerable recent filling. Results of the subsurface analysis, in combination with the study of the historic landuse, can be used to predict archaeological site locations and areas of previous disturbance. This is especially true of Block I, since there has been relatively little historic use of the property, and thus a low probability of prior disturbance of the historic soils.

Results of the August 1990 soil boring study are presented below, with a description of each boring, geological description of the soils, and depth of the water table. Descriptions as presented in this report do not continue more than thirty feet below existing surface, although the soil borings continued to a greater depth. Locations of the bore holes are shown in *Figure 2*.

Boring I-1, Surface Elevation 35.26, water table at 17' El.

Fill, 7.5 feet, with Fine Sand, Trace Cinders and Coal Fragments, Orangish and Grayish Brown

Silty Clay, 7 feet, orangish brown and gray

Fine Sandy Silt, 2 feet, trace fine gravel and clay, tannish gray, at water table

Silty Clay, 2 feet, orangish brown and gray

Silty Clay, 4 feet, trace fine gravel and fine sand, gray

Boring I-2, Surface Elevation 34.93

Fill, 6 inches, with fine to coarse gravel, fine to coarse sand, tan

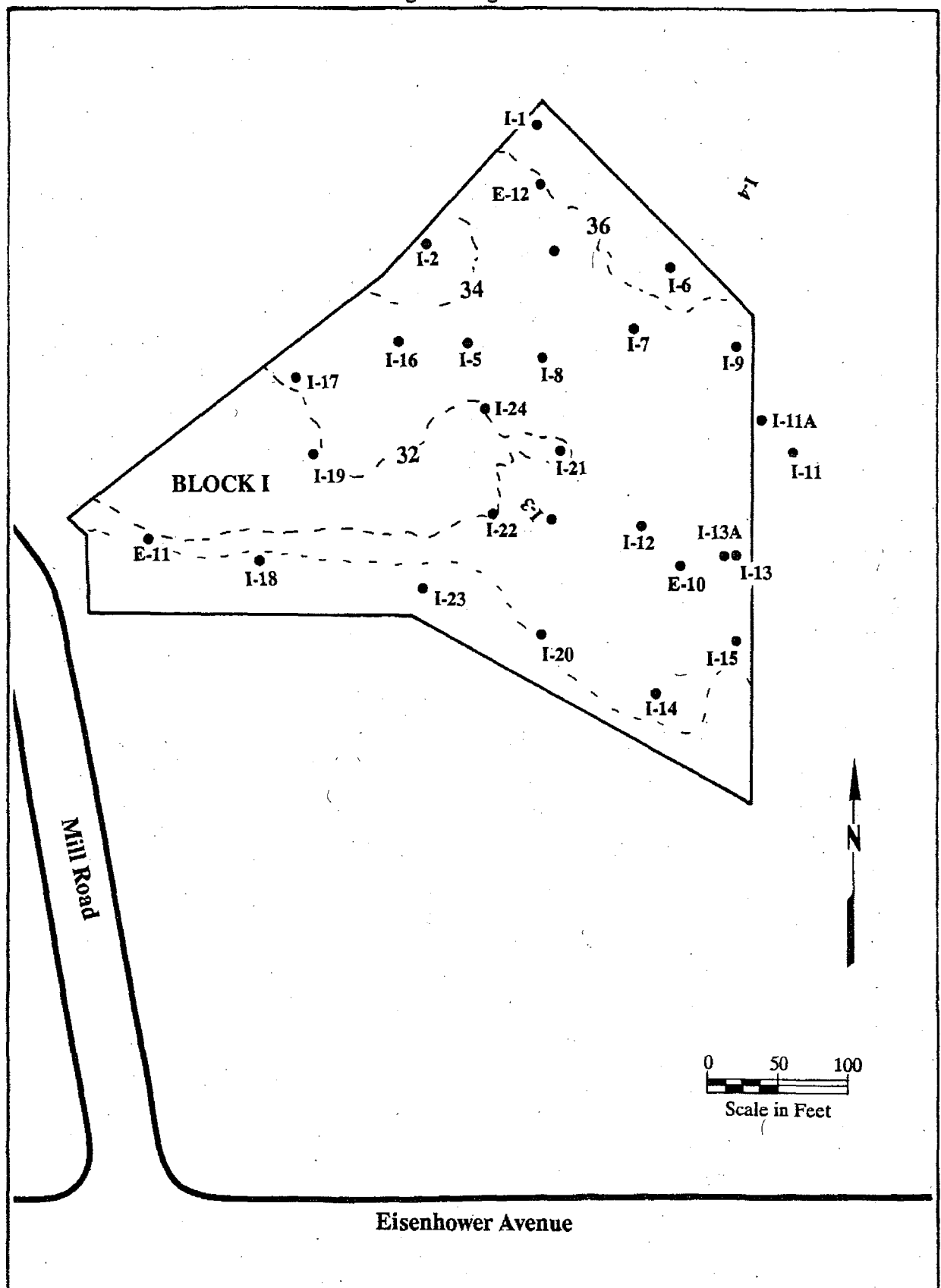
Fill, 12 feet, Clayey Silt, trace fine sand, orangish and greenish brown and gray, with glass fragments and wood fibers in one sample.

Silty Clay, 8 feet, grayish tan

Silty Clay, 7 feet, orangish brown and gray

Gravel and Coarse Sand, 3 feet, gravel and coarse sand, orangish tan

Silty Clay, 3 feet, gray orangish brown



Source: Engineering-Science
Alexandria Courthouse

Figure 2
Soil Borings

Boring I-3, Surface Elevation 34.29

Fill, 3 feet, with fine sand and clay, trace fine gravel and cinders, orangish brown
Fine Sandy Silty, 9 feet, trace clay, medium brown
Silty Clay, 7 feet, orangish brown and gray
Silty Clay, 6 feet, trace fine sand, tannish gray

Boring I-4, Surface Elevation 33.34, Water table at 12' El.

Fill, 12 feet, with gravel, sand, silt, clay and brick fragments, brown and black
Silty Clay, 9 feet, orangish brown and gray
Medium Sandy Clay, 8 feet, orangish brown and gray

Boring I-5, Surface Elevation, 32.36,

Fill, 9 feet, with gravel, sand, silt and clay, brown and black
Silty Clay, 12 feet, orangish tan and gray. Fine quartz gravel in one sample
Silty Fine Sand, 7 feet, orangish brown

Boring I-6, Surface Elevation, 33.94

Fill, 8 feet, fine sandy silt, orangish brown. Brown glass in one sample.
Silty Clay, 13 feet, orangish brown and gray
Silty Clay, 4 feet, with fine sand, tannish gray

Boring I-7, Surface Elevation, 32.37

Fill, 9 feet, with silty sand, trace fine gravel, dark brown
Silty Clay, 11 feet, tannish light brown
Silty Clay, 4 feet, trace fine sand, gray

Boring I-8, Surface Elevation, 32.69, water table at 16' El.

Fill, 12 feet, fine to coarse sand, with silt, trace fine gravel, dark brown, gray and black
Silty Clay, 12 feet, orangish tan and gray
Fine to Coarse Sandy Gravel, 2 feet, trace silt, tan

Boring I-9, Surface Elevation, 30.55

Fill, 17 feet, fine sandy silt, with clay, orangish brown and medium gray and black
Silty Clay, 3 feet, trace organics, dull orangish brown and gray
Fine to Coarse Sandy Fine to Medium Gravel, 9 feet, trace clay, orangish brown

Boring I-10, Surface Elevation, 31.15, water table at 15' El.

Fill, 10 feet, silty fine to medium sand, with asphalt chips, brown and black
Silty Clay, 9 feet, orangish brown and gray
Silty Clay, 3 feet, gray

Boring I-11A, Surface Elevation, 30.37

Fill, 21 feet, silty fine sand, with asphalt emulsion, dark grayish brown and black, 3" wood fibers in one sample
Fine to Coarse Sandy fine Gravel, 5 feet, dull orangish gray

Boring I-12, Surface Elevation, 32.9

Fill, 9 feet, silt, trace fine gravel and fine sand and organics, dark gray

Fill, 5 feet, fine to coarse sandy gravel with silt and asphalt emulsion, black

Silty Clay, 5 feet, tannish brown

Boring I-13A, Surface Elevation 32.68

Fill, 20 feet, silty sand, with fine gravel and asphalt emulsion in one sample

Silty Clay, 2 feet, silty clay, trace roots, orangish brown and bluish gray

Gravelly fine to medium sand, 7 feet, light gray

Boring I-14, Surface Elevation 34.42

Fill, 1 foot, fine sandy silt, with fine gravel, light gray

Fill, 11 feet, silty fine to medium sand with brick and glass fragments and organics, dark brown and black

Silt, 9 feet, with fine sand and clay, dark grayish brown

Silty and Clay, 6 feet, with fine sand and black asphalt stained fine sand, dark brown and black. Coal fragments in one sample, glass, plastic and organics in another sample

Cobbles, 2 feet.

Boring I-15, Surface Elevation, 35.03

Fill, 27 feet, sand, silt and organics, bricks, leaves, copper, steel, tin, brick in one sample, rubber hose and organics in another sample

Gravelly fine to Medium Sand, 3 feet, with metal fragments, trace silt and clay, greenish tan

Medium to Coarse Sand, 5 feet, with metal and tin fragments, tannish white

Boring I-16, Surface Elevation, 33.38

Fill, 19 feet, silty clay with fine gravel, trace roots, brown and black

Silty Clay, 2 feet, orangish brown and gray

Silty Clay with fine sand, 5 feet, gray

Clayey fine sand, 7 feet, with medium quartz gravel seam, bluish gray

Boring I-17, Surface Elevation, 30.97, water table at 17' El.

Fill, 12 feet, silty sand with clay, trace coal fragments, grayish brown

Silty Clay, 10 feet, orangish brown and gray

Silty Clay, 2 feet, with fine sand, gray

Boring I-18, Surface Elevation, 20.42

Fill, 8 feet, clayey silt, with fine gravel and glass fragments and asphalt emulsion, orangish brown and black

Silty Clay, gray and tan, 6 feet, gray and tan

Fine to coarse sandy gravel, 3 feet, trace silt, orangish brown and white

Silty Clay, 8 feet, bluish gray and brown

Boring I-19, Surface Elevation, 30.25

Fill, 10 feet, gravel, sand, silt, with brick fragments, tan and black
Silty fine to medium sand, 3 feet, trace black gravel, dark grayish brown
Clayey Silt, 8 feet, clayey silt, trace organics, grayish tan
Silty Clay, 5 feet, with fine sand, trace fine gravel, gray

Boring I-20, Surface Elevation, 24.67

Fill, 14 feet, gravel, silt, glass, rubber and metal scraps, black
Fine Gravel and coarse sand, 3 feet, tan and black
Silty Clay, 5 feet, trace fine sand, brown and gray
Silty Clay, 5 feet, orangish brown and gray

Boring I-21, Surface Elevation, 32.70

Fill, 5 feet, gravel, sand, silt, glass and brick fragments, trace clay, dark brown and black
Silty fine sand, 5 feet, brown
Sandy fine gravel, 4 feet, with asphalt emulsion, dark gray and black
Silty Clay, 9 feet, orangish brown, gray and tan
Fine to Coarse sandy fine gravel, 6 feet, dull orangish brown

Boring I-22, Surface Elevation, 32.63

Fill, 9 feet, gravel, sand, silt, with small brick fragments, dark gray
Silt, 5 feet, with clay, trace fine sand, dark grayish brown
Fine sandy silt, 6 feet, with clay, trace fine gravel and organics, dark grayish brown
Silty Clay, 5 feet, orangish brown and gray
Fine to Coarse Sand, 5 feet, with fine gravel, trace clay, orangish brown

Boring I-23, Surface Elevation 24.29

Fill, 8 feet, silty fine to medium sand, trace fine gravel, brown and black
Silty Clay, 5 feet, orangish tan
Medium to Coarse sandy gravel, 3 feet, orangish brown

Boring I-24, Surface Elevation, 31.26

Fill, 3 feet, silt with sand, trace fine gravel, dark grayish brown
Silt, with fine sand and organics, 11 feet, dark grayish brown and black
Silty clay, 10 feet, orangish brown and gray

The utility of soil borings in an analysis of archaeological site potential is problematic because of both the small bore sample, and the manner in which soils are interpreted. Soil descriptions as noted above are those of soil scientists and geologists, not of archaeologists. Thus a designation of "fill" often is used when recent cultural material is noted within the sample. There may be other fill deposits on a site ("clean" fill), that would not warrant a designation as fill in a soil survey.

At the present time, it is assumed that the silty clay strata, found across the site, may be an original surface. We cannot tell, however, from soil borings, if there was grading on the site, and how much redeposition there may be resulting from historic activities. Geologists and soil scientists typically are not on-site during the

drilling operation, but use a small sample of the drilling core brought from the field, to describe soil types. That is sufficient for their purposes, but not for an archaeological analysis.

However, we have looked at these soil boring results, and have attempted to recreate a nineteenth century topography across the site. The site probably was fairly level, with a slope downward to the south. The northern section of Block I site area probably ranged between El. +25 and +20, and was fairly level throughout the center of the property for 200 feet southward, especially along the eastern edge of the site. The site sloped gradually down another two hundred feet at El. + 15 to 20+. There also seem to be cobble and gravel deposits with fine sand along the eastern edge of the property, at El. +8. This may be the remnants of an early stream bed that has been filled. There is a higher terrace above this, extending southward the entire length of the study area, which creates an environmental setting conducive to prehistoric occupation, as evidenced at site 44AX127 (Alexandria Business Center), to the immediate west of the project area. This prehistoric site included lithic debitage and fire cracked rock as well as historic ceramics within one hundred feet of a former stream bed (Toulmin *et al.* 1990). A similar environmental model has been exhibited at the Russett development in Anne Arundel County, Maryland where archaeological site densities have been plotted adjacent to stream beds. In the latter case, site densities are highest within one to two hundred feet on terraces above stream beds (Rutherford *et al.* 1989).

This analysis is inconclusive, however, and can only be verified through systematic archaeological subsurface testing across the entire site. Yet another cautionary note should be forwarded at the present time. The elevations noted in this report are those prior to any site remediation. At least twelve feet of soil has been removed from some areas of the property at the time of this report (June 1991). Approximately three feet of contaminated soil were removed across the site during preliminary remediation and up to ten additional feet of soil was removed from areas where TPH contaminated plumes were identified. These areas are shown and discussed in Section V.B of this report. It is not known how this may have affected potential archaeological deposits, even though an attempt was made to ensure that these surfaces would not be disturbed by the remediation process (Westover 1991b).

III. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Early Exploration

The maps and other records resulting from Captain John Smith's voyage up the Potomac in 1608 represent the earliest historic documentation relating to Alexandria and the present study area. Smith marked on his map the locations of four Virginia Algonquian villages near the present site of the city. The exact locations of these settlements have not been confirmed, but none appears to have been situated within the city itself.

Nineteenth Century Investigations

The late nineteenth century saw a flurry of interest in the antiquities of the country, and the local area was no exception, particularly with the proximity of the U.S. National Museum (later the Smithsonian Institution), which promulgated much of the research interest. S.V. Proudfit's late nineteenth century study "Ancient Village Sites and Aboriginal Workshops in the District of Columbia" (1889), for example, recorded sites across the area, including one at Gravelly Point (now designated 44AR20), at the confluence of Roaches Run and the Potomac River north of National Airport, and another at the confluence of Four Mile Run and the Potomac (44AR12), today beneath the southern end of the airport.

Working with the Bureau of American Ethnology of the National Museum, also in the late nineteenth century, William Dinwiddie, William Henry Holmes and Gerard Fowke surveyed portions of the Tidewater Potomac, collecting artifacts and locating sites of aboriginal occupation (Holmes, Dinwiddie and Fowke 1891). Though the provenience information recorded was not site specific, the survey did plot the general locations of sites found, including one at the mouth of Hunting Creek, where Cameron Run meets the estuary, in the vicinity of the present neighborhood of Belle Haven. Unfortunately, collections from many of these early surveys are missing, and thus even the poorly provenienced data are not available for analysis as to chronology and site function (Bromberg 1987).

Modern Prehistoric Investigations

After a long hiatus in systematic research, modern archaeological surveys have begun to extend knowledge of prehistoric land use in the area. With the foundation of Alexandria Archaeology in 1977, a recompilation of all known archaeological sites within the city was undertaken. This survey documented the locations of 22 prehistoric sites, most of which (44AX6, 44AX12, 44AX26 and others) consisted of undifferentiated lithic scatters without chronological diagnostics located in upland settings along Holmes Run in the western portion of the city (Henry 1983). Three sites were located in upland areas along Four Mile Run, including two lithic scatters (44AX32 and 44AX36) and a short-term occupation site with Middle Archaic diagnostic material (44AX31). A stream terrace site (44AX17) located north of Cameron Run contained evidence of Early Archaic use. The only shoreline site recorded (44AX53) was located on Jones Point, a mile below the Old

Ford Plant at the south end of Battery Cove. The site was the subject of a recent study by LeeDecker and Friedlander (1985), in which lithic material and ceramics recovered during backhoe trenching indicated occupation during the Late Archaic and Middle Woodland periods.

A somewhat larger number of sites has been recorded along the southern portion of the Hunting Creek/Cameron Run drainage, in Fairfax County. A Middle Archaic Halifax Phase quarry related site was situated on a stream terrace along the east bank of Pike Branch, one-half mile below Cameron Run in Jefferson Manor Park (Bromberg 1987). A cluster of sites located in the Loftridge development on upland ridges above a southern tributary of Cameron Run was surveyed by the Fairfax County Archaeological Survey (Johnson 1982). The sites in this area included lithic scatters and short-term occupation sites, several with diagnostic materials ranging from Middle Archaic Halifax to Late Woodland.

A survey of the Mt. Vernon Memorial Highway, completed in 1985 by the National Park Service, identified 13 prehistoric sites between Great Hunting Creek and Little Hunting Creek (Inashima 1985). They included shoreline sites such as a base camp occupation site (44AX723) located north of the Belle Haven Marina, containing artifacts dating from the Middle Archaic through Late Woodland periods; a Middle Woodland base camp (44AX713) with a Popes Creek component situated some four miles south of the city; a similar Middle Woodland site (44AX618) several hundred feet to the south, this with a slightly later, Mockley component; and a Late Woodland base camp (44AX211) at Sheridan Point, near Fort Hunt Park, where the river takes a westward bend towards the mouth of Dogue Creek.

Modern Historic Investigations

Research into Alexandria's historic past has been shaped by the work of Alexandria Archaeology. Emphasis has been placed on the concept of the "city-site," focusing on historical development within a city-wide context.

With the assistance of a knowledgeable and enthusiastic volunteer force, Alexandria Archaeology has conducted numerous archaeological investigations within the city, including extensive, and in some cases ongoing work at the Lee-Fendall House at Washington and Oronoco Streets, the Stabler-Leadbeater Apothecary Shop in the 100 block of South Fairfax Street, and at the McLean Sugar House, site of a nineteenth century sugar refinery at Cameron and Alfred Streets.

Recent work conducted by outside consultants has included two reconnaissance surveys of the Cameron Run Valley, one conducted in 1979 for the Alexandria Regional Preservation Office (Klein 1979), and a second by Louis Berger Associates for the Virginia Department of Transportation (1989). These surveys located fourteen historic sites, while concluding that the area in general was extensively disturbed. The Cameron Mills site, (44AX112), identified in the 1979 survey, was an early industrial site north of Cameron Run near the Eisenhower Avenue Metro station. The site of two late eighteenth century grist mills, Cameron

Mills was recently surveyed archaeologically as part of the city's newly adopted archaeological review ordinance (Knepper and Pappas 1990).

Additional research and archaeological testing has been conducted recently at the former Fruit Growers Yard, to the immediate west of the project area, and south of the main railroad tracks. This study included mechanical excavation of sixteen trenches across the property and analysis of their stratigraphy and deposits. Modern fill covered the entire area; however, an intact pre-filling surface was discovered, with a nineteenth century cemetery (44AX128), as well as a historic and prehistoric site (44AX127), consisting of historic ceramics and lithic debitage and fire cracked rock found at and below a preserved historic lawn surface (Toulmin *et al.* 1990). The presence at this site of prehistoric artifacts in the upper parts of the natural soil sequence suggests that the pre-existing ground surface was not extensively disturbed before the area was filled in the 1920s.

A Phase I archaeological study was conducted to the west of the project area at the intersection of Duke Street and Quaker Lane (Daugherty *et al.* 1989). This property, to be developed for new housing, was within the general vicinity of one of the "circle forts" of Washington -- Fort Williams, built in 1863. The fort encompassed the rear of Fort Worth (Cooling and Owen 1988:64). No evidence of the fortification remained within the development area. The Alexandria Archaeology program recently has begun a study at Fort Ward, another of the circle forts. On-going current field work has identified features that could be related to Civil War occupation of the site, but the research is inconclusive at this date. There appears to be significant disturbance to historic levels of the property, probably as a result of twentieth century landscaping of the park (Steven Shephard, Alexandria Archaeology, 1991: personal communication).

Recent studies for the Virginia Department of Transportation prior to widening of Duke Street in Alexandria, resulted in a number of studies (Berger 1989; Cheek and Zatz 1988; Cromwell 1989 and Cromwell and Hills 1989).

Important to the study of the Alexandria Federal Courthouse site is the recent work by Tellus Consultants, Inc. (Westover and Miller 1991), which was prepared as a documentary assessment for the proposed CNS Partnership development project, since the courthouse site is within the CNS development area. The intent of this study was to document the historical use of the property and to provide recommendations regarding the need for additional archaeological study. As part of this assessment, Tellus Consultants monitored the excavation of three test trenches within the Alexandria Federal Courthouse site, prior to removal of contaminated soil (Westover 1991b). The results of that assessment are presented in Section II.C and Section IV of this report.

IV. PREVIOUS LANDUSE

A. Prehistoric Summary

Due to the potential for prehistoric use of the study area, it is necessary to briefly consider the record of prehistoric occupation in the region. In fact, a clear and detailed picture of the prehistory of Alexandria does not exist, since few sites are known within the city. It is assumed, however, that the general culture history of the city conforms with that of Northern Virginia, the upper Potomac watershed and the Middle Atlantic region in general.

The prehistory of the region is traditionally divided into three major cultural periods: the Paleo-Indian (ca. 10,000 B.C.-7500 B.C.), the Archaic (ca. 7500 B.C.-1000 B.C.), and the Woodland (ca. 1000 B.C.-A.D. 1600). The following examination attempts to combine aspects of the environment, the subsistence base which it provides, and the artifactual record which constitutes the direct remnants of human activity. Models for prehistoric site distribution which result from similar studies have enabled archaeologists to predict the most likely locations for sites related to the different cultural periods recognized in the archaeological record (e.g., Gardner 1978, 1982; Bromberg 1987).

Paleo-Indian Period. The record of human habitation in the Middle Atlantic begins some 12,000 years ago, near the end of the cool and relatively wet Late Wisconsin Glacial period, at a time when the edge of the Laurentian Ice Sheet lay not far to the north in southern Pennsylvania. The ice was preceded by a narrow, 60 to 100 kilometer band of open tundra, while most of the Coastal Plain to the south was dominated by a pine forest environment (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981). With large amounts of water trapped in the continental ice sheets, global sea levels were considerably lower than at present, and so the Potomac was as yet a freshwater river valley.

By this period, environmental shifts were in progress which greatly enhanced subsistence resource potential for the prehistoric inhabitants of the region. As the northern glaciers retreated, the entire Middle Atlantic underwent a fairly rapid warming trend (Carbone 1976), which was directly reflected in the replacement of northern plant and animal species by southern types. The Middle Atlantic was thus characterized by a relatively complex set of overlapping microenvironmental zones, a mosaic which resulted in intra-regional variation in resource availability. Archaeological sites dating to the period are usually identified by the presence of fluted stone projectile points, often made of high quality, cryptocrystalline lithic material such as chert or jasper. These points, used as spear tips, are relatively rare throughout the Middle Atlantic, usually found alone, without other artifacts nearby. It is unclear whether they represent camp sites or hunting forays.

Relatively few Paleo-Indian sites have been reported throughout the Middle Atlantic. It is probable that many were located on the continental shelf and are now submerged by the rise in sea level which accompanied the melting of the ice sheets

at the end of the Wisconsin glaciation, ca. 14,000 B.P. (Kraft and Chacko 1978). Others probably lay along the banks of now drowned rivers such as the Potomac and Anacostia. Fluted points have been reported from locations to the west in neighboring Fairfax County, Virginia (Johnson 1986), to the east from nearby sections of the Maryland Coastal Plain (Steponaitis 1980; Brennan 1982; Wanser 1982) and in the District of Columbia (Flanagan *et al.* 1985).

The Archaic. The Archaic Period extended from ca. 7500 B.C. to 1000 B.C. Major subperiods are recognized within the Archaic, referred to as Early, Middle and Late Archaic.

One of the most important environmental changes affecting prehistoric populations throughout the Middle Atlantic region during the Archaic period was the gradual rise in sea level accompanying the retreat of the continental ice sheets. Known as the Holocene marine transgression, the rise in sea level produced widespread lowland flooding, which extended up many Pleistocene river valleys, giving rise to the term "drowned" river valley. Among the effects of inundation were a marked rise in local water tables, an increase in shoreline complexity associated with estuary development, and the consequent increase in floral and faunal resources in newly formed marsh or wetland areas (Newman and Rusnak 1965).

Inundation of the Susquehanna River system, which resulted in the formation of the Chesapeake Bay, began with the initial rise in sea level between 14,500 and 14,000 B.C. By 9500-9000 B.C., marine transgression had reached the mouth of the Potomac, below what is today Point Lookout (Wanser 1982). The upper end of the Potomac estuary basin, within which Alexandria lies, would have been among the last tributaries to be effected. Though extensive studies have not been carried out, core samples from two locations along the Anacostia suggest that flooding began in the area between 7000 and 5000 B.C. (National Preservation Institute 1983). The Bay and upper estuary appear to have reached something resembling their present configurations by around 3000 B.C., and largely stabilized at that point, as the rate of inland inundation decreased drastically, allowing the maturation of recently formed estuary areas (Gardner 1978; Delcourt and Delcourt 1981).

Early Archaic Period. Most archaeologists agree that there is some continuity between the Paleo-Indian and the Early Archaic periods (Gardner 1974; Custer 1989). The early proliferation of swampy conditions on the Coastal Plain produced an increasingly complex pastiche of boreal and open marshy areas. While there is evidence for an increase in the number of sites, the Early Archaic inhabitants of the area, like their predecessors, probably enjoyed high mobility and a varied subsistence base, exploiting environmental niches very similar to those in the earlier period, though in different and more numerous geographical locations (Custer 1990). The Early Archaic period (ca. 7500 B.C.-6500 B.C.) was marked by the introduction of a number of new projectile point styles: serrated Palmer and Kirk points and the later bifurcate base points (Broyles 1971).

Middle Archaic Period. By the Middle Archaic period (ca. 6500 B.C.-2500 B.C.), local populations were exploiting the new floral and faunal resources brought by the

transformation, begun around 6,000 B.C., of the mixed pine-oak forest to a temperate oak-hemlock deciduous forest (Ritchie 1979). Inland swamp formation appears to have become extensive, as a result of the ongoing inundation of coastal waterways. These large marshes became an important focus of occupation during the period, with seasonally specialized, transient procurement stations functioning as support facilities for estuarine base camps (Gardner 1978; Custer 1990). The Middle Archaic artifact assemblage included projectile point forms such as a transitional bifurcate type, the stemmed Stanly or Neville, early long or broad bladed forms, such as Guilford and Morrow Mountain, and later, the side notched Halifax point (Coe 1964; Johnson 1986). The tool kit was further marked by the appearance of ground stone tools.

Late Archaic Period. The succeeding Late Archaic period (ca. 2500 B.C.-1000 B.C.) was characterized by the prevalence of an oak-hickory forest environment. The rate of sea level rise slowed, allowing for the creation of riverine and estuarine environments stable enough to support significant populations of shellfish and anadromous fish (Custer 1978; Gardner 1978). Fish runs of American shad and white perch are recorded historically along the Potomac at the fall line (Lippson, *et al.* n.d.), for example, and sturgeon runs were described by the earliest European explorers (Fleet in Neill 1876). At least a dozen prehistoric fish weirs have been documented at points at or above the falls, many of which were presumably placed to take advantage of the seasonal spawning runs (Strandberg and Tomlinson 1969). It is speculated that the focus of settlement shifted during the Late Archaic period to riverine and estuarine locales to take advantage of increasingly predictable fish and shellfish resources.

Cultural diagnostics of this period included steatite vessels and several types of broad-bladed points: Savannah River, Susquehanna -- mainly found in the Piedmont; and Holmes -- primarily confined to the Coastal Plain. Possibly serving as knives, these broader points may have been designed in part to exploit the new riverine resources. In many areas, particularly in the Piedmont to the west and north of the study area, rhyolite was the preferred lithic material for the manufacture of broad-bladed points, which are often found in association with vessels carved from steatite (Witthoft 1953; Ritchie 1965).

The Woodland. About 1000 B.C. techniques for the manufacture of pottery were introduced across the region. This innovation defines the beginning of the Woodland Period, which, like the Archaic, is traditionally divided into Early, Middle, and Late sub-periods.

Early Woodland Period. Correlations between projectile point types and ceramic types are not well established for many portions of the Woodland in the Middle Atlantic: ceramics, which tend to have more discretely defined time ranges, have become the primary temporal indices for the period. For example, some broad-bladed, fishtail projectile point forms, characteristic of the end of the Late Archaic, have been associated with Early Woodland ceramics in the Chesapeake Bay area and the Upper Delaware Valley (Kinsey 1972; Wright 1973; Wesler 1983), and at a Woodland period fishing site in Washington, D.C. (McNett 1975). Similarly, there

is evidence that smaller side-notched points and the slightly thinner Potts (Winfree 1967; Johnson 1986) were associated with Early Woodland ceramics, as was the short stemmed Calvert point (Stephenson and Ferguson 1963; Waselkov 1982).

Environmental stabilization in the Early Woodland period (*ca.* 1000 B.C.-500 B.C.) is evidenced by the lack of change in forest components in the region, as noted in pollen cores taken near St. Mary's City, in southern Maryland (Kraft and Brush 1981). These cores indicate the predominance of oak, hickory, and pine in the latter portion of the Archaic, around 3400 B.C. In general, environmental conditions remained the same to the present (Joyce 1988), except for relatively minor fluctuations such as the somewhat cooler and wetter sub-Atlantic period, *ca.* 2500 B.C. (Carbone 1976). A recent increase in pine, along with grasses and other non-arboreal species, reflects the extent of historic land clearing.

Middle Woodland Period. Subsistence during the Middle Woodland (*ca.* 500 B.C.-A.D. 900) remained similar to that of the preceding Early Woodland, with a reliance on hunting, gathering, and fishing. There is some evidence for a shift in the locations of semi-sedentary base camps from small creek floodplains to large river floodplains, a shift which may have helped to set the stage for the local development or acceptance of horticulture (Snyder and Gardner 1979). Technologically, the early portion of the Middle Woodland, to about A.D. 200, was characterized by a thick ceramic ware, known locally as Popes Creek, tempered with coarse sand or quartz and usually impressed with nets. By the later Middle Woodland, to A.D. 900, a shift to a shell-tempered, often cord-marked or net-impressed ceramic, known locally as Mockley, had occurred. Lithic projectile points associated with the Middle Woodland period include the shouldered, contracting stemmed Rossville, the lanceolate or stemmed Fox Creek or Selby Bay, the Piscataway, and the corner-notched Jack's Reef (Steponaitis 1980; Wanser 1982). As a final technological note, a marked increase in the use of rhyolite is noted during the Middle Woodland, especially as associated with the production of Selby Bay lithics (McNett and Gardner 1975; Custer 1986).

Late Woodland Period. By the Late Woodland period (*ca.* A.D. 900-1600), the development of horticulture probably began to achieve a significant role in the total subsistence system in most areas. Direct evidence of horticulture is rare on the Coastal Plain; where found, early cultigens consist of small cobs of maize, with squash and beans later introductions (Turner 1990). The significance of an agriculturally-based subsistence is immense; no other factor is as crucial in the establishment and maintenance of permanent, year-round settlements. Sedentary villages were established near the fertile soils of riverine floodplains (Barber 1979). Smaller, less permanent sites in a variety of settings attest to the fact that other resources were still being exploited.

Artifact sequences are more complex during the Late Woodland, due to a number of factors, including an increase in the number of ceramic types, the proliferation of variations of the triangular projectile point, and the paucity of absolute dates with which to associate assemblages of potentially diagnostic materials. The thin bodied, sand or quartz-tempered Potomac Creek (Stephenson

and Ferguson 1963) and the shell-tempered Townsend series wares (Blaker 1950; Waselkov 1983) are among the most prominent ceramic types. Projectile points include the Jack's Reef pentagonal and the triangular Levanna and Madison (Stephenson and Ferguson 1963; Ritchie 1971; Hranicky and Painter 1988).

European Contact. With the founding of the permanent English colony at Jamestown, systematic European exploration of the Virginia Tidewater began and trading contacts with native populations were established. Captain John Smith, who in 1608 was the first European known to travel throughout the Chesapeake Bay and up the Potomac, produced a map which, despite its lack of definition, is the only early record of settlement in the area. Among the villages recorded was the trading center of Nacochtanke, on the east bank of the Anacostia, near the confluence with the Potomac, a site tentatively identified archaeologically in a recent survey (Flanagan *et al.* 1985). Four other villages were depicted by Smith on the west side of the Potomac near the present site of Alexandria, inhabited by groups now referred to as Virginia Algonquians, including Nameranghquend, north of the city in the vicinity of National Airport, and Assaomeck, Namassingakent and Tauxenent south of the city (Feest 1978). By the end of the seventeenth century, most of the native populations had retreated south, below the Rappahannock to the upper Mattaponi River.

B. Historic Background

Exploration and Early History. The project area became part of the Northern Neck Proprietary granted to seven Englishmen by the exiled King Charles II in 1649. This Proprietary included all the land between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers. In subsequent years, these seven shares of the original grant were consolidated through share purchasing and inheritance. In 1719, Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax, controlled the entire proprietary and had the right to issue patents (Netherton *et al.* 1978:6). During the period from 1650 to 1720, many tracts of land in the proprietary were granted. The majority of the tracts lay along the western shore of the Potomac river which was the key transportation route for the tobacco trade. The land in the Northern Neck Proprietary was bought by the sons of wealthy planters seeking to increase their profits. In most cases, these planters seated their new land with indentured servants, tenant farmers and/or slaves. This expansion of the tobacco plantation system was the basis of the economic, social and political system of the eastern region of Fairfax County. Warehouses and wharves were built along the river and "rolling roads," the earliest inland farm roads down which tobacco hogsheads were rolled, served as connections with the trade centers. The two major port towns, Alexandria and Georgetown, developed as key tobacco inspection stations.

Early Patents. Land in the vicinity of Great Hunting Creek, where the project area is located, was rapidly patented during the closing years of the seventeenth century. The project area, for example, is located on two early patents.* The eastern section

* Deed research by Beth Mitchell.

of the project area lay on a 6,000-acre patent awarded to Robert Howson in 1669 (Patent Book 6:262). The western section lay on a 627-acre patent awarded to John Carr and John Simpson in 1678 (Patent Book 6:671).

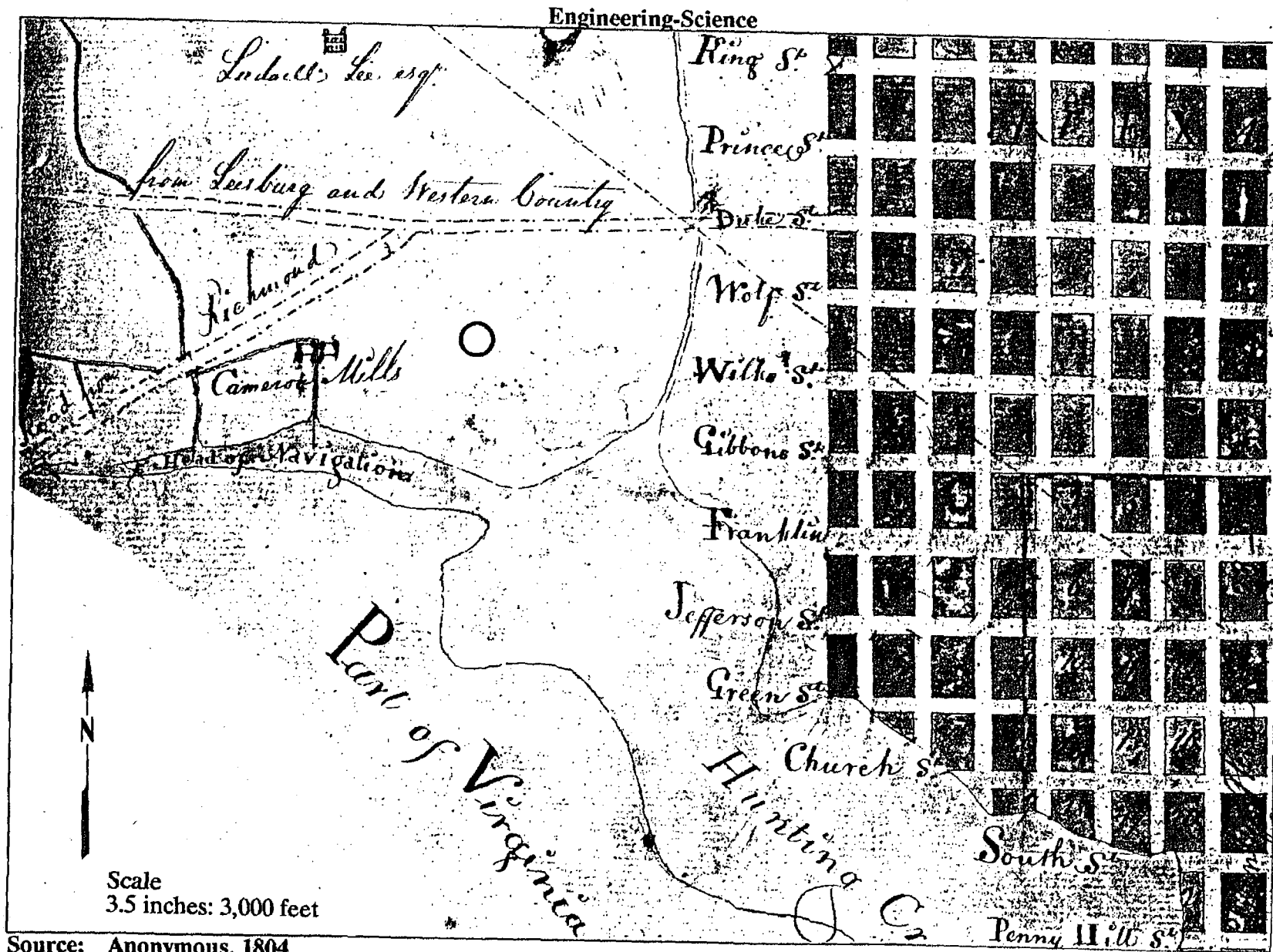
During the early eighteenth century, the project area was situated near two focal points of settlement and trade, Great Hunting Creek and the Alexandria waterfront. As a result of the 1730 Tobacco Inspection Act passed by the Virginia legislature in order to monitor the tobacco trade, an inspection station and warehouse was established, about a mile southeast of the project area, on the upperside of Great Hunting Creek (Mitchell 1977). The location was found to be unsatisfactory and a parcel at the foot of present day Oronoco Street owned by Simon Pearson was used instead. By 1740, the inspection station came to be known as Hugh West's Hunting Creek Warehouse (Smith and Miller 1989:14).

During the 1740s, two enterprising landowners, John Colville and John Minor, with property at the head of Great Hunting Creek, attempted to attract trade from West's Warehouse to their location known as Cameron. In 1745, Colville and Minor petitioned for permission to establish a tavern at Cameron (Harrison 1987:414). Once their tavern was open they hoped to attract enough trade to warrant a warehouse and ultimately establish a town. Their plans, however, were opposed from the beginning. Hugh West had opposed their petition for a tavern because it was within two miles of his ferry landing.

In 1749, West and other merchants successfully petitioned to establish the town of Alexandria along the Potomac riverfront between Great Hunting Creek and Ralph's Gut. The core of the new town grew along this waterfront where the docks and warehouses were located. By the last quarter of the eighteenth century, Alexandria was an important regional market within the British mercantile system. Manufactured goods were imported from London, Glasgow, the Caribbean and ports along the Atlantic seaboard. In return, ships were loaded in Alexandria with tobacco, wheat, fish and other commodities sought in these centers (Rothgeb 1957; Artemel *et al.* 1987:12). By 1790, Alexandria was one of the ten busiest ports in the United States (Cressey *et al.* 1982:148) (*Figure 3*).

As for Colville and Minor's Cameron, the tavern was built and appears on Fry and Jefferson's 1755 map (Harrison 1978:415). According to Harrison, Cameron was never more than a road junction, and thus was only "a familiar landmark" (Harrison 1978:41). Recent research has suggested that Cameron may in fact have been a small settlement, possibly located south of Cameron Run at the present day intersection of Telegraph Road and the Capital Beltway (Louis Berger & Associates 1989:23), but the matter is still in doubt (Knepper and Pappas 1990:6).

By the end of the eighteenth century, the value of tobacco declined and Virginia, particularly the eastern region, entered a period of economic depression. The plantation farming methods of cropping until the soil was unproductive and then clearing new land had seriously depleted the soil. Wheat and corn supplanted tobacco and became the more profitable crops. Alexandria succeeded in retaining



its importance as a center for maritime trade by participating in the international and regional flour trade (Knepper and Pappas 1990:6).

In order to retain the city's commercial status, Alexandria merchants recognized the need for improving roads to outlying areas where farming communities such as Centreville, Haymarket and Leesburg were located. Little River Turnpike (Duke Street), just to the north of the project area was financed in 1795 by a group of private investors who formed the "Company of the Fairfax and Loudoun Turnpike Road." The turnpike was completed in 1806 and extended from the Alexandria waterfront to the Little River in Aldie, a distance of thirty-four miles (Netherton *et al.* 1978:192). Little River Turnpike provided a key connection to the wharves, warehouses, goods and services in Alexandria. Intersecting the turnpike from the south (west of the project area) was the Colchester Road, an important north-south post road which led to Fredericksburg and Richmond. The road to Georgetown and the falls on the Potomac intersected with Little River Turnpike near present-day Diagonal Road. In addition to encouraging trade, the turnpike spurred settlement and development of the land along its route. Much of the land in the vicinity of the turnpike and the Colchester Road, including the project area, was subdivided and sold at this time. This valuable road network encouraged the construction of homes and services which would develop into the West End (Artemel *et al.* 1987:21).

West End of Alexandria. The project area is located in an area long known as the west end of Alexandria. The area was outside the bounds of the City of Alexandria, and was part of Fairfax County. It was, however, at the crossroads of east-west and north-south roads throughout the eighteenth century. Prior to the founding of the District of Columbia in 1791, Alexandria was part of Fairfax County, with the county courthouse located with the city. The new location of the courthouse was to the west, in the center of the county, where it remains today. As both the legal, commercial and social center of the county, convenient routes from the rich farmlands into Alexandria were critical. Several of these early roads converged at this location. As is common, necessary services developed at the crossroads in the eighteenth century, including mills, blacksmiths, inns and livery stables, among others. Documentary evidence suggests that the site of Cameron Mills was occupied in the early-to-mid eighteenth centuries, with a grist mill in operation possibly by 1752.

By 1775, there were at least twelve Alexandria firms involved in the transshipment of wheat (Smith and Miller 1989:14). Flour milling served as a major industry in the early 1780s and again in the 1790s (*ibid.*:28). The international market transformed local milling into a larger and more profitable enterprise. A mill's success depended upon the condition of the road which connected it with a center of trade. Little River Turnpike is situated to the immediate north of the project area, was initially financed in 1795. Intersecting the turnpike from the south (west of the project area) was the Colchester Road, an important north-south post road.

The great faith in improved transportation encouraged the incorporation of several new towns in Fairfax County in the 1790s. Several of these, such as Matildaville at Great Falls in 1790, and others, such as Dranesville, were along the Patowmack Canal. Others were planned along the anticipated turnpikes.

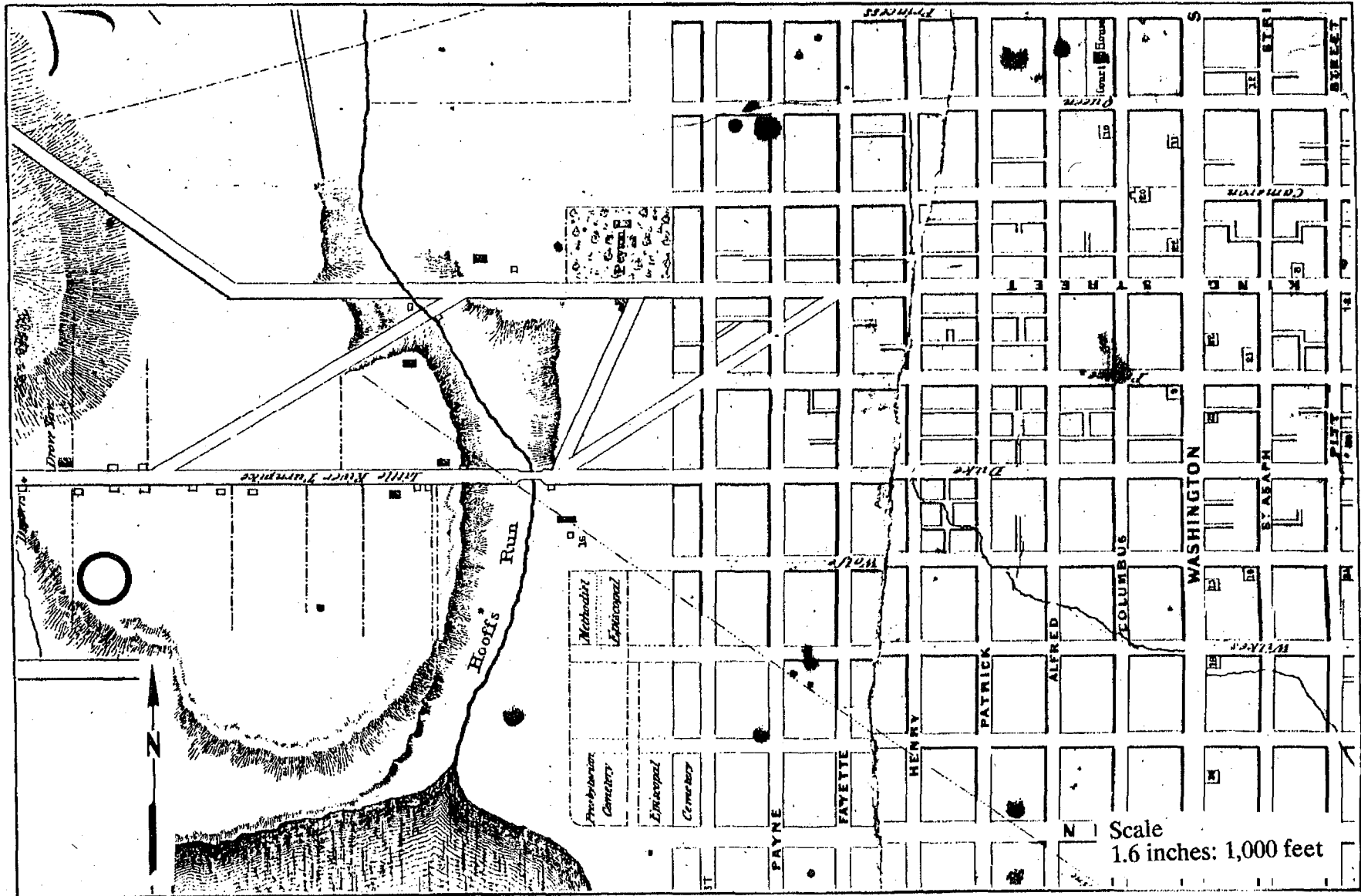
One such development was the incorporation of the community of West End, planned in October 1796, when John West platted 24 acres of his land west of Hooff's Run and south of the turnpike into 33 half-acre lots. The community was to contain two parallel roads, south of Duke Street (Wolfe and Wilkes Streets) and five perpendicular roads, John, George, Catherine, Sarah and Elizabeth (Cromwell and Hills 1989:38). During the nineteenth century, the West End developed into a distinct region of Fairfax County, which extended west from Hooff's Run to the Toll Gate at Telegraph Road (Fairfax County Chancery Court cff#109L) and as far south as Cameron Mills (Toulmin *et al.* 1990:12). It served as a commercial and light industrial center, which included butchering and tannery establishments, brickworks and potteries, a distillery, mills, a glass factory, a bake house, a coach manufactory and a blacksmith shop (Artemel *et al.* 1987:41; Cromwell and Hills 1989:10). In addition, the Alexandria Slave Pen was located nearby which served as a major inter-state slave dealing center from 1828 to the Civil War (Artemel *et al.* 1987:41). The West End remained primarily a "transshipment" center for processing grains and butchering livestock from the hinterlands intended for the markets and ports of Alexandria, Georgetown and the City of Washington (Figure 4). By the 1860s, the community was generally described as a village, serving as a political and social center, with basic services.

In March 1844, the Mount Vernon Clay Club, made up of Whigs of Fairfax, met at J.H. Zimmerman's tavern in West End to urge the nomination of the popular Henry Clay (Netherton 1978:306). The tavern also was a popular location for the annual hiring of slaves. The convenience of West End to county and Alexandria residents continued throughout the nineteenth century in this and other buildings.

Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The maritime industry gradually declined in Alexandria during the early decades of the nineteenth century. The continued shipping of grain and other farm goods to other coastal cities combined with the central position of the slave trade in the city, kept the waterfront active until the introduction of the railroad (Artemel *et al.* 1987:19). Since Alexandria had not developed into an industrial center, adequate commercial transportation routes remained essential to the vitality of the city's economy. The railroad provided better access to distribution centers throughout the Eastern Seaboard and radically changed the pace of Alexandria in the economic network (Artemel *et al.* 1987:19).

During the late 1840s, five railroad construction projects were begun in Alexandria (Griffin 1984:117). Two of these projects took place just beyond the northern boundary of the project area. One of these was the Orange and Alexandria Railroad (O&A) designed to connect Alexandria with the fertile farmlands of the Shenandoah valley by way of Orange and the other was to extend a line from Alexandria south to Aquia Creek in order to connect with the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad (RF&P) (Griffin 1984:117; Naisawald

Engineering-Science



Source: Maskell C. Ewing, 1845
Alexandria Courthouse

Figure 4
West Alexandria,
1845

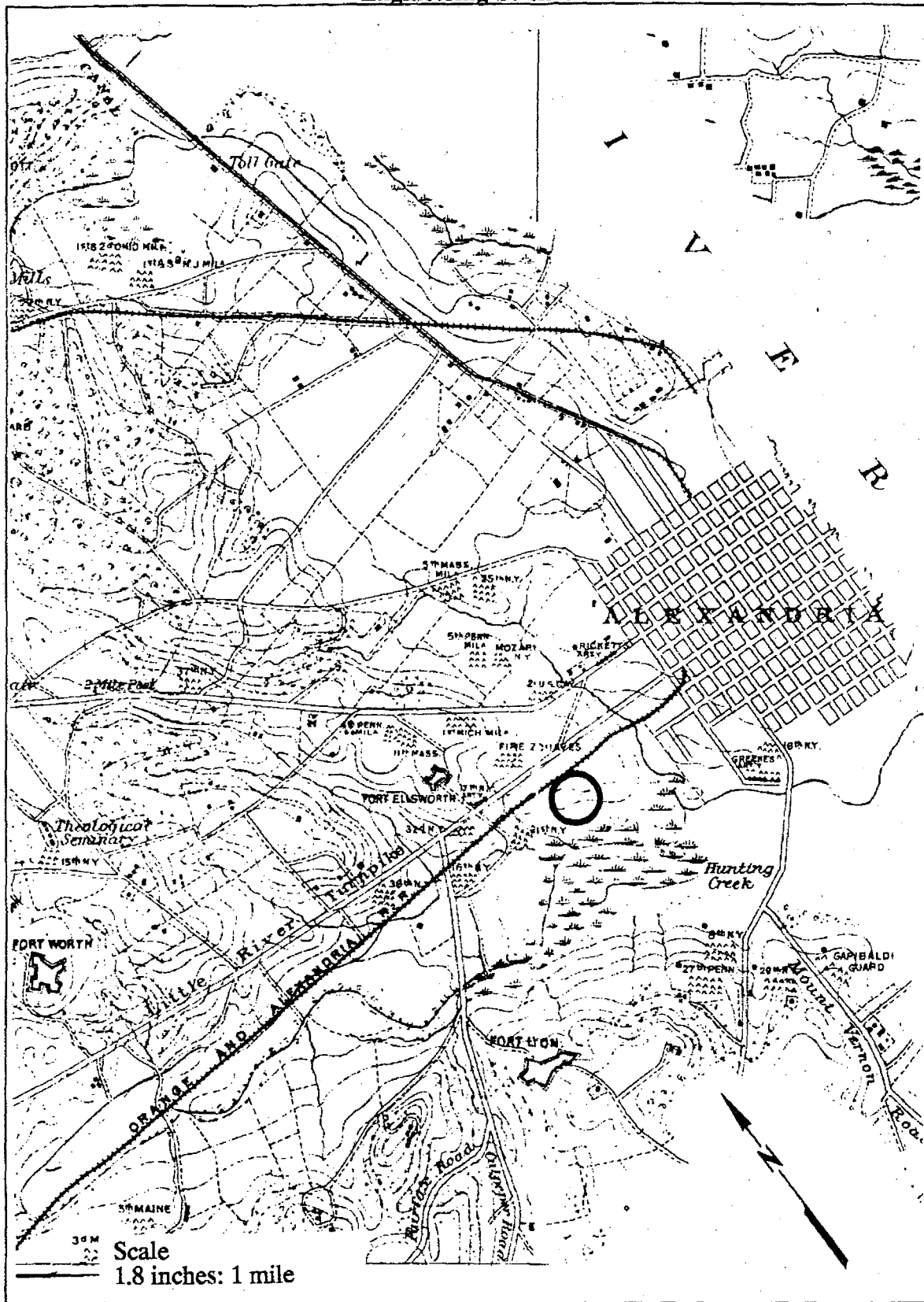
1970:30). The O&A was chartered on March 27, 1848. Construction began in 1850 and was completed to Manassas by 1853 (Griffin 1984:118). The O&A tracks were laid through the West End on Wolfe Street. This railroad "promised to bring trade, freight and passengers" to Alexandria (Sharrer 1977:30).

On March 24, 1851, the Alexandria and Fredricksburg Railroad was chartered by the General Assembly in order to construct a railroad between Alexandria and Fredricksburg. This charter gave the authority to the RF&P (a carrier since 1834 which connected Richmond and Fredricksburg) and/or the O&A to construct the connection. In 1856, the General Assembly granted the RF&P permission to increase its capital stock to one million dollars and to "extend its line northward to join the O&A and the Manassas Gap railroad" (Griffin 1984:120; Williams 1977). Work on this extension was delayed by the Civil War (Griffin 1984:120).

The decade, 1850-1860, was a period of unprecedented growth in Alexandria. The city's population increased from 8,795 to 12,652 and more than 500 houses were constructed (Smith and Miller 1989:77). Businesses prospered and the railroad depots, wharves and canals were active. This period of growth and prosperity ended abruptly with the outbreak of the Civil War.

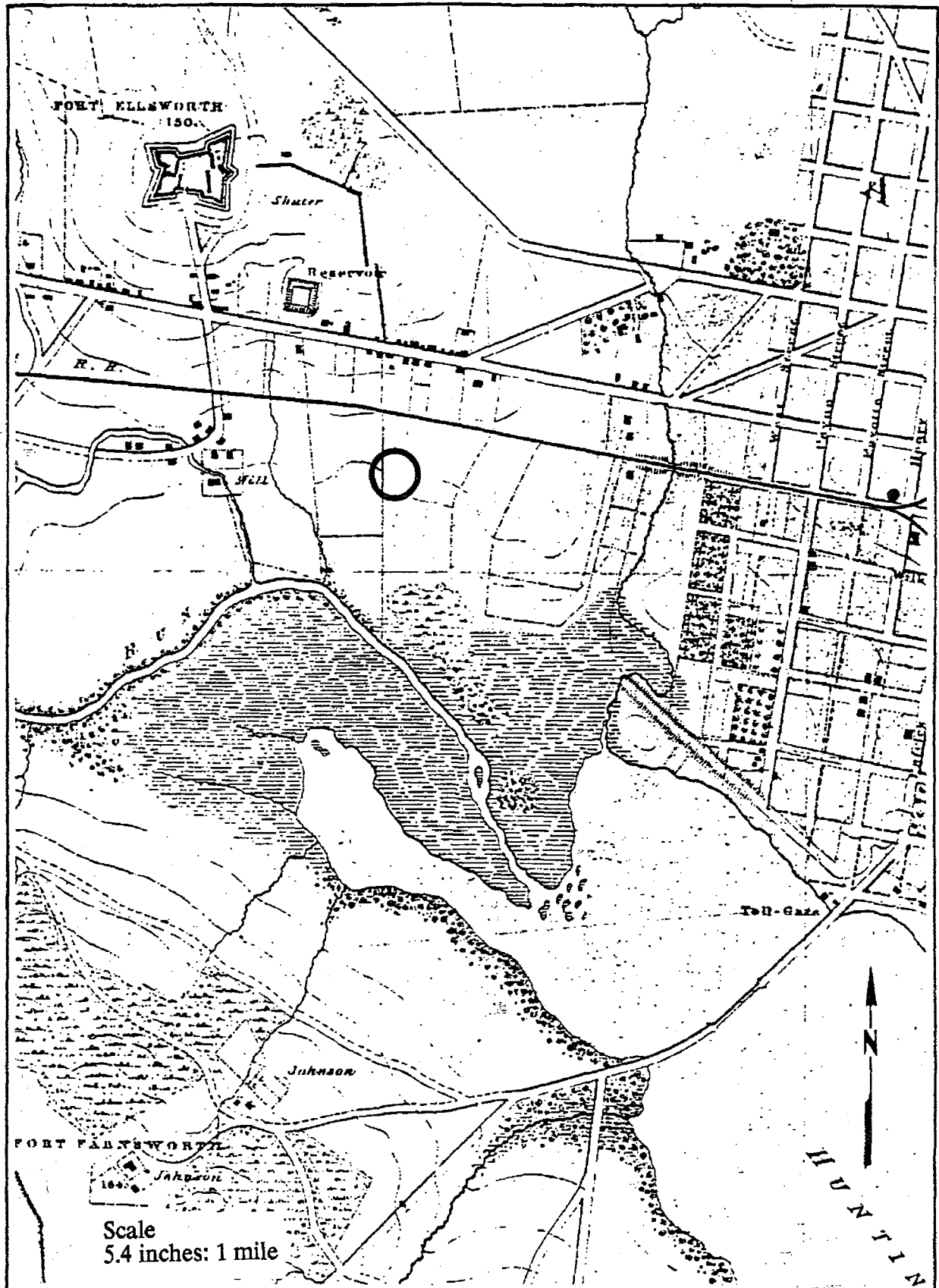
Civil War. When the majority of Virginians voted for secession on May 23, 1861, eleven regiments of Union soldiers crossed the Potomac and took control of Alexandria. The Union soldiers met no resistance because Virginia and Confederate officials believed Alexandria was undefendable and Confederate troops had already departed for Manassas (Netherton *et al.* 1978:320-321). For the next four years, Alexandria was under military occupation and would serve as a supply center for the Union Armies fighting in Virginia. Many private homes, churches, and local public buildings were commandeered for military barracks, hospitals and prisons (Smith and Miller 1989:84). The Union also took possession of the O&A railroad and used its shop complex as the headquarters for the U.S. Military Railroad (Williams 1977:59). This facility occupied a twelve-block area on upper Duke Street near Henry (east of the project area) (Smith and Miller 1989:84). In addition, the Union troops built a ring of forts along the Alexandria-Fairfax line in order to protect Washington from Confederate attacks (Netherton *et al.* 1978:320-321). Several of these forts were close to the project area; Fort Ellsworth stood to the northwest, Fort Williams lay beyond it and Fort Lyon stood to the south (Figures 5 and 6). Finally, in the vicinity of the project area, along the south side of the O&A tracks, Union troops constructed "Slough" barracks, which was later transformed into a hospital (see following section).

This sudden occupation of Alexandria created havoc and disorder, but was brought under control by General John P. Slough, the appointed military governor of Alexandria from August 1862 to July 1865. Slough wrote in 1862 that there had been "a reign of terror in Alexandria for a few days. The streets crowded by intoxicated soldiery; murder was of almost hourly occurrence and disturbances, robbery and riot were constant" (in Smith and Miller 1989:84). However, once



Source: A.D. Bache/U.S. Coast Survey
Alexandria Courthouse

Figure 5
U.S. Army Encampments
South And West of Alexandria
1861



Source: Engineering Department
U.S. Army Corp of Engineers
Alexandria Courthouse

Figure 6
Project Area, 1861

order was restored, Alexandria's citizens suffered under military rule. Civilian travel was restricted, passes were required for traveling to Washington, farmgoods were confiscated and those suspected of being disloyal to the Union were often arrested and placed in jail (Smith and Miller 1989:84).

The Alexandria Slave Pen served as a Union prison for soldiers as well as civilians of the town (Artemel *et al.* 1987:41). It was, however, found unsuitable for some persons assigned there because of their health conditions. One such example is documented in a letter from Capt. John C. Wyman to Brigadier General J.P. Slough, which states,

Dec 17, 1872....Edgar D. Davis Co. A 46 NYV was arrested Nov 25th/62 by our Cavalry Picketts near Accotink & sent to me charged with being a Deserter -- When arrested he was in citizens clothes for which he had exchanged his uniform, and equipment.

I sent him to the Slave Pen, and wrote to his Commanding officer...Davis does not deny that it was [his] intention to desert from his Regmt & admits he was trying to reach Alex^a for the purpose of securing employment.

The young man is delicate & complains of having Rheumatic pains & the Slave Pen is not the place calculated to conduce to the health or comfort of persons confined... (National Archives, RG 393, 10W2 Row 9 Comp. 12, volume 4)

The vast number of wounded and ill soldiers arriving in Alexandria posed a problem for the army as well as the town. The obvious solution was to convert available structures into hospitals. Thus as the war continued, new facilities were erected to resolve the problem.

The Sanitary Commission was established by Frederick Law Olmstead as an "immense and powerful agency for the relief of suffering among the soldiers" (Leech 1941:213). In addition to the plans for new pavilion hospitals, monographs on health and hygiene, and forced sanitation in the camps, the Commission was responsible for distribution of supplies to field camps, emergency hospitals and convalescent camps. By 1862, there were two convalescent camps at Alexandria, one at the depot, and one in the near-by camp, called by the soldiers as Camp Misery, but officially noted as Camp Convalescent. Conditions were fearful at Camp Misery -- "a huge, filthy catchall for the odds and ends of the army (Leech 1941:220). As the war continued, facilities for specific groups were provided in Alexandria, probably as a result of this early confusion and distress.

Many citizens moved out of the city as a result of the general war-time turmoil. An article appearing the *Gazette* in 1863 recorded that "not one third of the original [Alexandria] inhabitants now remain and many of the old mansions were deserted by their owners and are now used as barracks and offices" (Netherton *et al.* 1978:329). Once Lee surrendered to Grant, in April 1865, Alexandria began a long process of recovery. In July 1865, the office of the military governor was abolished and during the summer months outlying forts, blockhouses and army camps were dismantled and sold at public auction (Smith and Miller 1989:88). The retreating Union army left a city in need of much repair and the surrounding countryside

denuded of trees (Smith and Miller 1989:88). Alexandria did not recover economically until World War II (Smith and Miller 1989:88).

Slough Barracks and Hospital. There is a great deal of information on the operation of Slough Barracks and Hospital available at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. None of these sources, however, provide a precise description of the hospital's location. The most likely source of such information would be the Quartermaster Consolidated Correspondence for Alexandria (RG 92, Boxes 22-23). This correspondence only yields a directive concerning the sale of the barracks and remaining buildings in 1866 (Westover 1991). The best description of the hospital's location comes from the Complete Index of Alexandria, Virginia and Vicinity Hospitals (RG 94, Entry 544, Box No. 19 of 33). This index reveals that Slough Barracks was originally opened "about May 23, 1864 for the Veterans Reserve Corps" (VRC). A letter written on May 23, 1864, by Richard H. Rush, Colonel commanding the 2nd Brigade of the Veterans Reserve Corps (VRC), may shed some light on the reasons for the construction of Slough Barracks. This letter is found in the Orders-Letters Sent and Received and Endorsements of the 2nd Brigade Veterans Reserve Corps, Headquarters No. 7 Fairfax Street, Alexandria (RG 393, Volume 410). In this letter addressed to General James B. Fry, Provost Marshall General, Rush explains that the companies of the VRC have been quartered "under canvas" as a result of the military necessity of using their barracks as a temporary hospital. Rush continues by stating that his men's tents are "directly in view of houses and streets where ladies are passing" and "when washing and dressing are indecently exposed without the possibility to avoid it" which as a result brings "discredit upon the corps" (RG 393, Volume 410). It is likely that this situation was resolved by the construction of Slough Barracks. According to Walton H. Owens II (coauthor of *Mr. Lincoln's Forts*), the project area vicinity had been used by Union soldiers for drills and camps prior to this time because the ground was level in comparison to Shuter's Hill (1991: personal communication). This is mentioned in *The Civil War Diary of Lewis Bissell*. In addition, among the Letters Sent, Received by the Military Governor of Alexandria (RG 393, volume 352) there are letters dated February 24, 1863 and June 1, 1863 which are sent from "Camp Slough" Alexandria, Virginia.

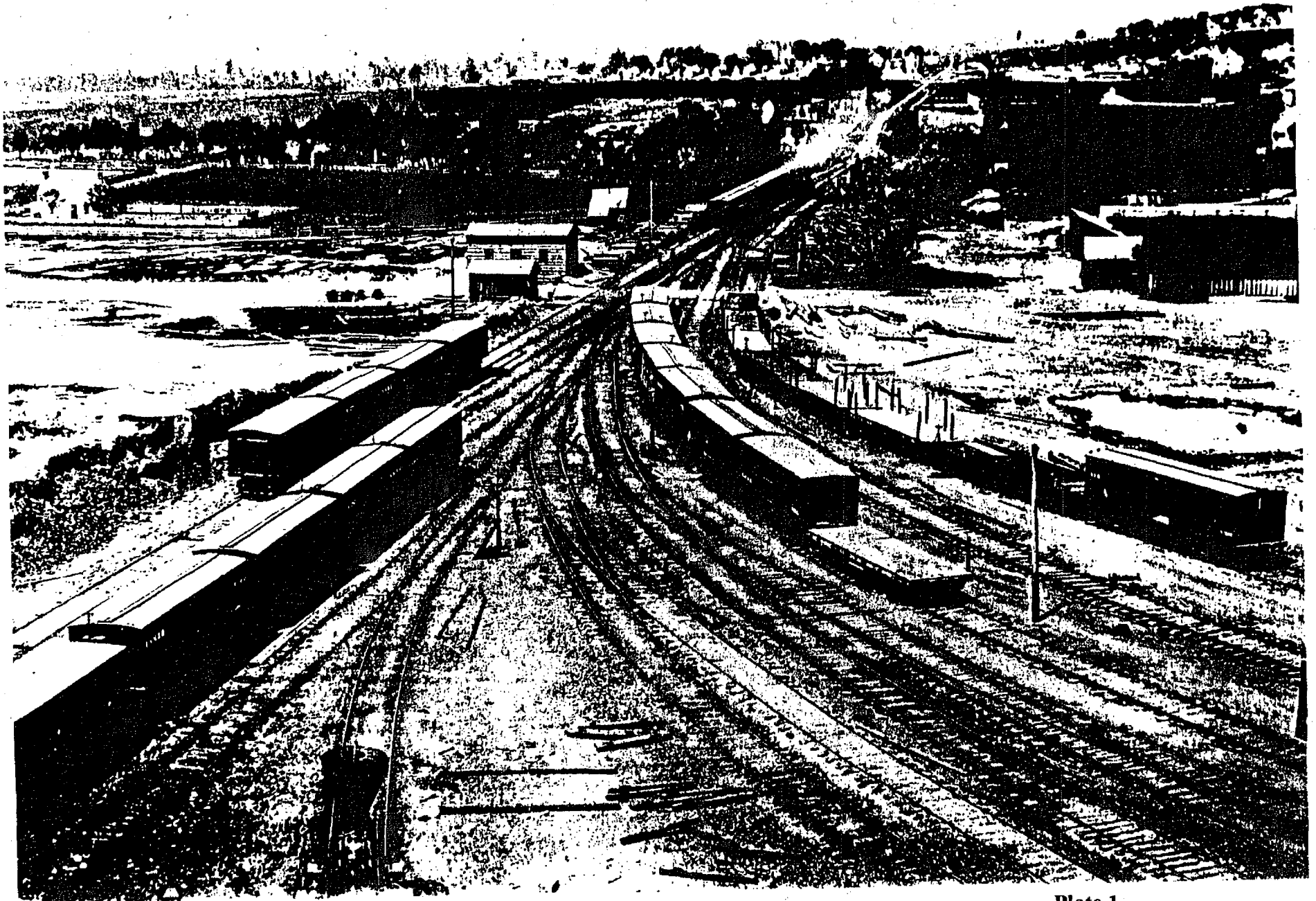
According to the previously mentioned index, on May 1, 1865, Slough Barracks was transformed into a Third Division General Hospital for Alexandria which was in operation until January 1866 (RG 94, Entry 544, Box No. 19 of 33). Its location is described as being "in a series of wooden barracks out Duke Street in the western section of the town." The hospital consisted of six wards, grouped in three parts, known as the Front Ward, the Right Ward and the Left ward (RG 94, Entry 544, Box No. 19 of 33). In addition to Slough Hospital, there were six other branches of 3rd Division General Hospitals in Alexandria. These were the Old Hallowell, New Hallowell, Queen Street, King Street, Grosvenor House, and McVeigh (RG 94, Entry 544, Box No. 19 of 33). This index also provides access to information regarding the diagnosis of the patients in the wards as well as an album containing a brief family history, a description of injury or illness, and photographs of the patients treated and discharged between May 26 and June 13, 1865.

Additional information about Slough barracks and hospital can be found in the correspondence of the Military Governor of Alexandria, General John P. Slough, as well as the correspondence and papers of Edwin Bentley, Surgeon USV, who was in charge of all of the General Hospitals in Alexandria, Virginia from September 1864 until June 1866 (RG 393, Volume 352; RG 94, Box No. 48). The Military Governor's correspondence includes such items as requests for furloughs for soldiers and medical staff and information about different VRC regiments quartered at Slough Barracks from their commanding officers. The index to Bentley's correspondence provides information about patient transfers and the closing of Slough Hospital. For example, on July 17, 1865, 100 patients were transferred to Slough Hospital, on August 14, 1865, patients from the closing Sickles Hospital were slated to be transferred to Slough, and on September 12, 1865 patients from the closing L'Ouverture hospital were to be transferred to Slough. Finally, on January 11, 1866, Bentley was ordered by the Adjutant and Surgeon General of the Army, to "turn over the Slough Hospital buildings to the QMD, the public property to the departments to which it belongs and the valuable books, photographs and casts to the Surgeon General G.A. Otis, USV, Curator of the Army Medical Museum, to report at once the names of the employee's whose services are no longer required and to forward hospital records to this office" (RG 94, Box No. 48). In addition, the muster rolls for the hospital exist and an index of all the surgeons who practiced there (RG 94, Box 164; RG 112, Entry 219, Vol 1, Alexandria VA).

Plans for Slough Hospital were located at the Cartographic Division of the National Archives (RG 92, Map 111, No. 34-36). The site plan notes that the buildings were erected by Col. Green, Quartermaster, in 1863. There are also transverse sections of the Slough Hospital and elevation and section of both Slough and Sickel Hospitals. There were no references to Slough Barracks or Hospital in Col. Green's correspondence and papers.

Existing photographs are so far the best source available for locating Slough Barracks and Hospital and any camps located within the area during the war. Plate 1 and 2 are views from the O&A roundhouse toward the west. This picture was probably taken in 1863 when "Camp" Slough was located in the project area vicinity. Plate 2, which is a closeup of the view illustrated in Plate 1, shows an encampment in an area on, or adjacent to the project area. Plate 3 is from the Birdseye View of Alexandria, drawn about 1863, and shows existing structures in the vicinity surrounding the project area. The artist has obviously taken some "artistic license" in locating the railroad tracks, but do illustrate the general placement of Fort Williams on the upper right horizon and Fort Lyon on the upper left horizon. Tents are shown along the horizon between these fortifications. Plates 4 and 5 provide different views of the Slough Barracks and Hospital, as does Plate 6, which illustrates the tented area after construction of the barracks. The roundhouse is faintly visible in the far upper right hand corner of the photograph. All three photographs show a site that conforms remarkably well to the plan.

The owner of the project area during the Civil War was David G. Watkins but he made no claims for damages to this property in Quartermaster Claims nor



Source: Russell
Alexandria Courthouse

Plate 1
View from Roundhouse
West, ca. 1863, "Camp"
Slough in Upper Left



Source: **Russell
Alexandria Courthouse**

**Plate 2
Detail of Plate 1,
ca. 1863**



Source: Birds Eye View of Alexandria,
Mayness, ca. 1863
Alexandria Courthouse

Plate 3
Birds Eye View Alexandria
Fort Lyon on Upper Left and
Fort Ellsworth on Upper Right



Source: Brady Collection,
National Archives
Alexandria Courthouse

Plate 4
Slough Barracks and Hospital
View to Southeast from Shutters
Hill and Fort Ellsworth



Source: Brady Collection,
National Archives
Alexandria Courthouse

Plate 5
Slough Barracks and Hospital
View to Northwest toward
Fort Ellsworth



Source: Russell
Alexandria Courthouse

Plate 6
Slough Barracks
View to East
Roundhouse in Upper Right

the Southern Claims. This may confirm that the land was not in active use by Watkins or tenants at the time of the war. No maps were found at the National Archives or Library of Congress which showed the location of the hospital or barracks.

Post Civil-War Site Use. Examination of maps, public documents and other sources suggest that the study area reverted to a general agricultural use after the war. The Watkins family continued to own the property, but it does not appear that any structures were erected on the site after dismantling of the barracks and hospital. The Watkins family did not bring forth any claims for damages to this property. Northward, the railroad lines had little effect on this parcel in the late nineteenth century, and by 1887, the property was transferred to the James Roberts family, who also were large land holders within the area. In 1895, Roberts sold this property to Samuel Spencer, who in turn, sold it two years later to Southern Railroad.

Review of gazetteers and business directories of the period list various merchants in the village of West End, including Clinton Bollinger, general merchant in 1897 (Chataigne's *Gazetteer*). By 1906, there were three general stores, including that of the Carlin Bros., S.A. Staples, and C.C. Walters & Co., as well as Thos. Hillier, listed as a carpenter and builder (Hill, *Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer*).

In 1907, the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors described West End as,

West End, a suburb of Alexandria, in point of population, is one of the most important villages in Fairfax County. It was named for the West family, who held, under regal grant, the land on which the village was first projected. It is a community of four or five hundred inhabitants, having a church, a graded school, the union depot of all the railroads touching Alexandria, a glass factory, distillery, several stores, the Alexandria Water Company's plant, and the old Cameron Run Mills. The old Cameron Run Mills, now owned by the Roberts family, is an enterprise of great age. When Alexandria was only a frontier hamlet, these mills were in full operation. In this village reside many employees of the different railroads passing through, and other persons having business in Washington and Alexandria. Many of the residences are beautiful, modern structures, supplied with hot and cold water. Since the establishment of the union depot here, West End has taken on a new life, and with its splendid natural advantages, no village in Virginia offers greater opportunities for manufacturing enterprises.

Southern Railroad owned about 100 acres including the project area by 1900. The Southern railyard and shops were generally just north of the project area, but may have extended somewhat into this site. Most of the property was not used by the railroad, except for general storage until the 1950s when the railroad divided the land bounded by the RF&P line on the north, Mill Road on the west, Hooff Run on the east and the old Cameron Run stream bed on the south into leased parcels. The project area was used by the Alexandria Scrap Corporation for their operations.

There was a tin press and some temporary office buildings on the site in 1960s and 1970s. The northern portion of the site had railroad tracks on it. Some of the city's landfill operations may have filled the area during the same period according to city officials (Cook 1991: personal communication).

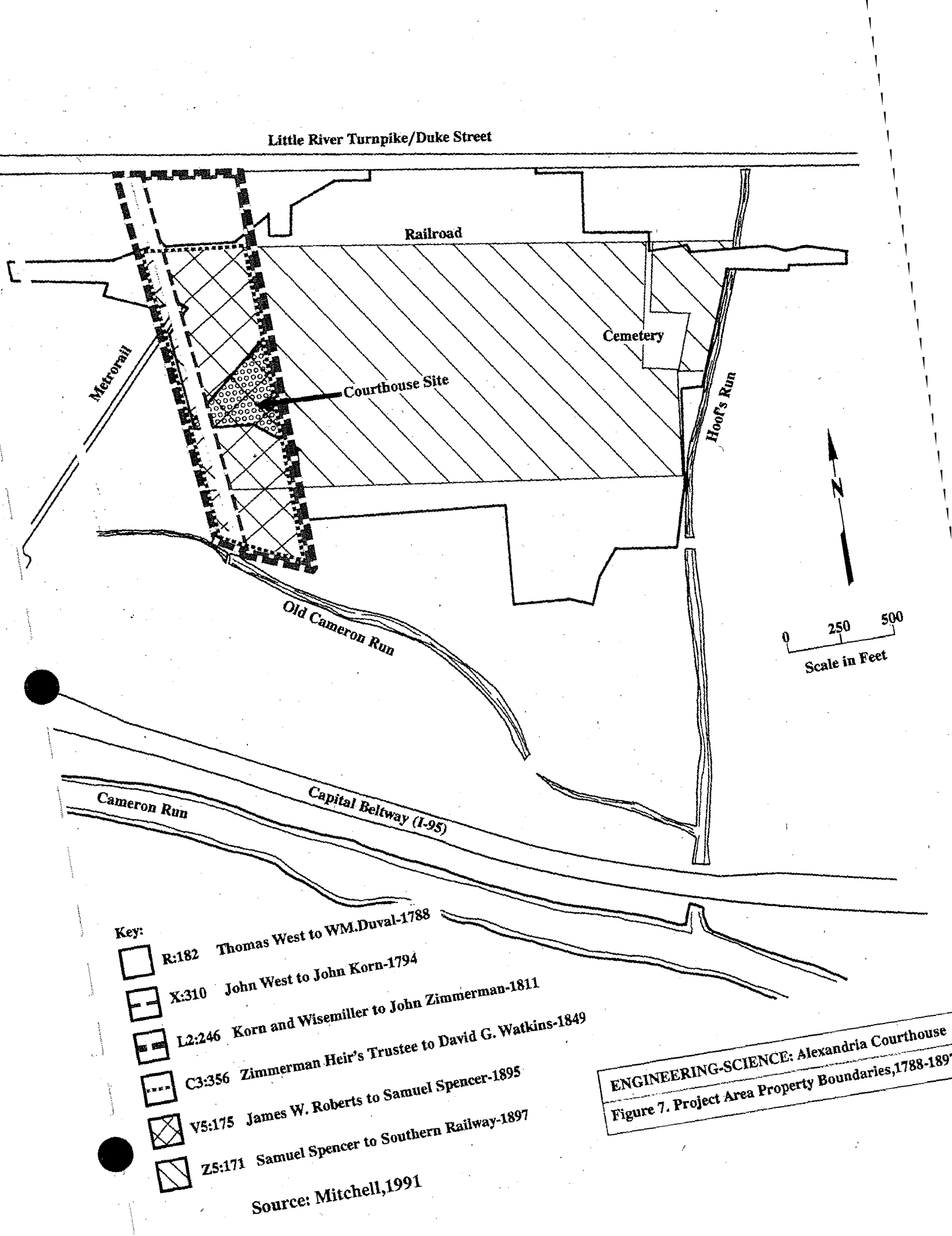
C. Project Area Property Title History.

As reviewed earlier, the project area was located on two early patents, the Howson patent and the Carr Simpson patent. The early history of these patents will be discussed separately. A map of the land boundaries drawn by Beth Mitchell is included for clarity (*Figure 7*).

In 1669, Howson reassigned his patent to John Alexander. Alexander left an unsigned will in which he bequeathed part of this patent, "200 acres where John Coggins lives" to Elizabeth Holmes [Nixon]. In 1677, Elizabeth and her husband, Richard Nixon sold this land to Burr Harrison (Fairfax County Deed Book E:186). The property then descended to Thomas Harrison who patented an adjoining 41 acres in 1750 (Northern Neck Grant F:359). Harrison's son, Burr inherited these 250 acres on Great Hunting Creek including a large marsh, and then sold it to John West, Jr. for 300 pounds in 1762 (Fairfax Deed Book E:186). West, Jr. bequeathed this property to his son, John West in 1775 (Fairfax Will Book D:4). In 1794, John West and his wife, Sarah, sold 15 acres of the land, which bounded on the east side of the ash tree line, to John Korn for 180 pounds (Fairfax Deed Book X:310).

During this time, the Carr-Simpson patent was also subject to many transfers and subdivisions. In 1694, John Simpson repatented the land and in 1698, he sold 313 acres to John West (Fairfax County Deed Book C:136). Carr's half of the patent was sold several times and was finally purchased by Hugh West in 1753 (Fairfax Deed Book C:566). Inheritance rights caused many disputes over this land in the West family. However, in 1790, Hugh West's grandson, Thomas West inherited the entire tract of 627 acres from his father John West, Jr. (Fairfax County Will Book D:4). In 1788, Thomas West and his wife, Anna, sold 25 acres, the tract upon which they lived, to William Duvall. This property lies on the west side of the ash tree line (Fairfax Deed Book R:182). The Duvall's sold this tract to William Herbert for 250 pounds in 1793 (Fairfax Deed Books W:330). In 1796, Herbert sold a portion of this tract to Lawrence Hooff (Fairfax Deed Book Z:272). Hoof and his wife, Ann, sold about 3 acres of this property to the previously mentioned John Korn and Jacob Wisemiller, for \$387.50 in 1804 (Fairfax County Deeds E2:437).

In 1807, the heretofore separate parcels making up the project area become one. At this time, Korn granted Wisemiller one half interest in the entire lot containing a total of about 16 acres (Fairfax Deed Book J2:20). This lot had been used by Korn as a wagon yard probably by 1795 (Fairfax County Deed Book Z:383; Cromwell and Hills 1989:77). In 1811, this parcel became the property of John Zimmerman as a result of an indenture tripartite (Fairfax Deed Book L2:246). At the time of sale this lot contained a "good dwelling house with necessary outhouses and garden" (Cromwell and Hills 1989:77). In 1849, the heirs of John Zimmerman charged Reuben Johnston, a trustee, with the duty of selling and dividing the



proceeds of Zimmerman's land among them. The tract including the project area was described as containing about 18 to 21 acres in the West End, with a tenement thereon known as Zimmerman's Tavern (Fairfax Deed Book O3:113).

The tavern, at his house, had been operated by John H. Zimmerman from 1841-1849 (Fairfax County Court Order Books 1835-1841: 273, 313, 377; 1842-1845: 65, 144, 215, 282; 1846-1849:44, 115, 184; Cromwell and Hills 1989:77). In November 1849, Johnston sold this property, containing about 19 acres to David G. Watkins for \$4,950, (Fairfax Deed Book O3:356). Watkins was listed as a butcher in the Alexandria Directories during the years 1850-70 and owned a slaughter house (Cromwell and Hills 1989:67-69). He also owned the Dominion Grist Mill from 1853 to 1888 and more land west of the Colchester Road (Toulmin *et al.* 1990:13) (Figure 8). In 1887, Watkins and his wife, Eliza A., sold all the land south of the O&A railroad tracks to James W. Roberts, Mary E. Roberts, Anna M. Roberts and Eliza W. Roberts for \$1,200 (Fairfax Deed Book G5:1). In 1895, the Roberts sold this property to Samuel Spencer (Fairfax Deed Book V5:175). Finally, in 1897, Spencer sold this land and other property he had acquired, totaling 57.5 acres, to the Southern Railway Company (Fairfax County Deed V5:175).

Southern Railway owned the rights to the tracks once the controlled by the O&A. On February 14, 1867, an Act of the General Assembly merged the O&A and the Manassas Gap Railroads. Later following a series of mergers and reorganizations, the O&A and Manassas Gap Railroad became part of the Virginia Midland Company and was then purchased by Southern Railway (Griffin 1984:119).

In 1897, Southern Railway petitioned to purchase an additional 40 acres of land (Mitchell 1991), and thus owned about 100 acres in the vicinity of the project area. This land was bounded by the RF&P right-of-way on the north, Hooff Run to the east, the old Cameron Run stream bed on the south, and Mill Road on the west (Dames & Moore 1989:2-5). Just north of the project area, Southern Railway built its railyard and shops. Most of the property south of the rail yard was not used until the 1950s because the land "sloped into the flood plains of Cameron and Hooff Runs and was occupied by marshes, swamps and mud flats" (Dames & Moore 1989:2-6). In the early 1950s, most of the project area was leased by the Alexandria Scrap Corporation which primarily processed steel scrap and automobiles (Dames & Moore 1989:2-5). The tin press and some office buildings associated with the scrap company were located within the project area. The northern portion of the project area had railroad tracks on it (Dames & Moore 1989).

V. EVALUATION OF RESOURCES

A. Summary of Previous Site Use

The previous sections of this report have detailed recorded historic activities within the project area. Those known activities include farming and cultivation, probable use during the 1860s as an encampment and mustering area for troops, strong potential for use as part of a Union barracks and hospital, and subsequent use for general farming and railroad storage. There may have been several filling episodes during the twentieth century. Beginning in the 1950s, the Southern Railroad land was leased to a automobile scrapyard dealer. Part of the area may have been within the City landfill where bulky items such as mattresses, and other large items not incinerated, may have been incorporated into the fill deposits. According to Dayton Cook, former Director of Transportation and Environment, City of Alexandria (1991 personal communication), the City had difficulty monitoring the landfill area and almost anything could have been within the filled area. It is also possible that debris from the 1966 flood could have been deposited within the fill (*ibid.*).

As far as can be determined, there have been no large structures with deep cellars or basements within the project area. The site has experienced general filling, rather than cutting of the natural land surfaces. If the Civil War-era Slough barracks and hospital were within the project area, it is possible that some grading may have taken place prior to construction of the facility. This would not preclude, however, the presence of archaeological resources related to the Civil War occupation. Deep features such as privies, wells and trash pits could be present, even if the grading were extensive.

Review of the soil borings and information presented in Section II.C reveals that there is generally from seven to twenty-seven feet of fill on the property. The topography of the site prior to twentieth century filling sloped downward to the south. Elevations across the site in the nineteenth century probably ranged between El. +20' to +10', with the majority of the site between +15' and +20'. There may have been a terrace on the eastern portion of the site, since there is some consistency in deeper fill on the far eastern edge of Block I. The stratigraphy on the eastern edge of the property also indicates the presence of gravels and cobbles in the soils at El. +8', in combination with sandy and silty soils. There may have been a seasonal stream along this north - south property line at one time, which would leave the type of stratigraphy demonstrated in several soil borings along this alignment.

In 1990, the site was cleared of debris remaining from the scrapyard operations, and approximately 2¹/₂ feet of PCB contaminated soil removed. In April 1991, three subsurface trenches were excavated on the site. Prior to removing these soils, a trench bisecting each area was excavated with the operation monitored by an archaeologist. The purpose of these trenches was to determine "if any of the soil horizons encountered during the trenching contained cultural horizons or cultural

resources..." (Westover 1991b). Additional soil samples were taken by other consultants to determine the depth and extent of additional TPH contaminated soil on the site. The excavation of these three trenches was monitored by Allan Westover, archaeologist with Tellus Consultants. No soil profiles were drawn by the archaeologist because of the unconsolidated soils and lack of shoring or other safety measures to ensure safety of personnel entering the trench. Instead, soil was examined during removal by backhoe from the trench (Westover 1991: personal communication). Location of the three trenches is illustrated in Figure 9. The following information is extracted from the letter report submitted by Tellus Consultants to Oliver Carr (Westover 1991b).

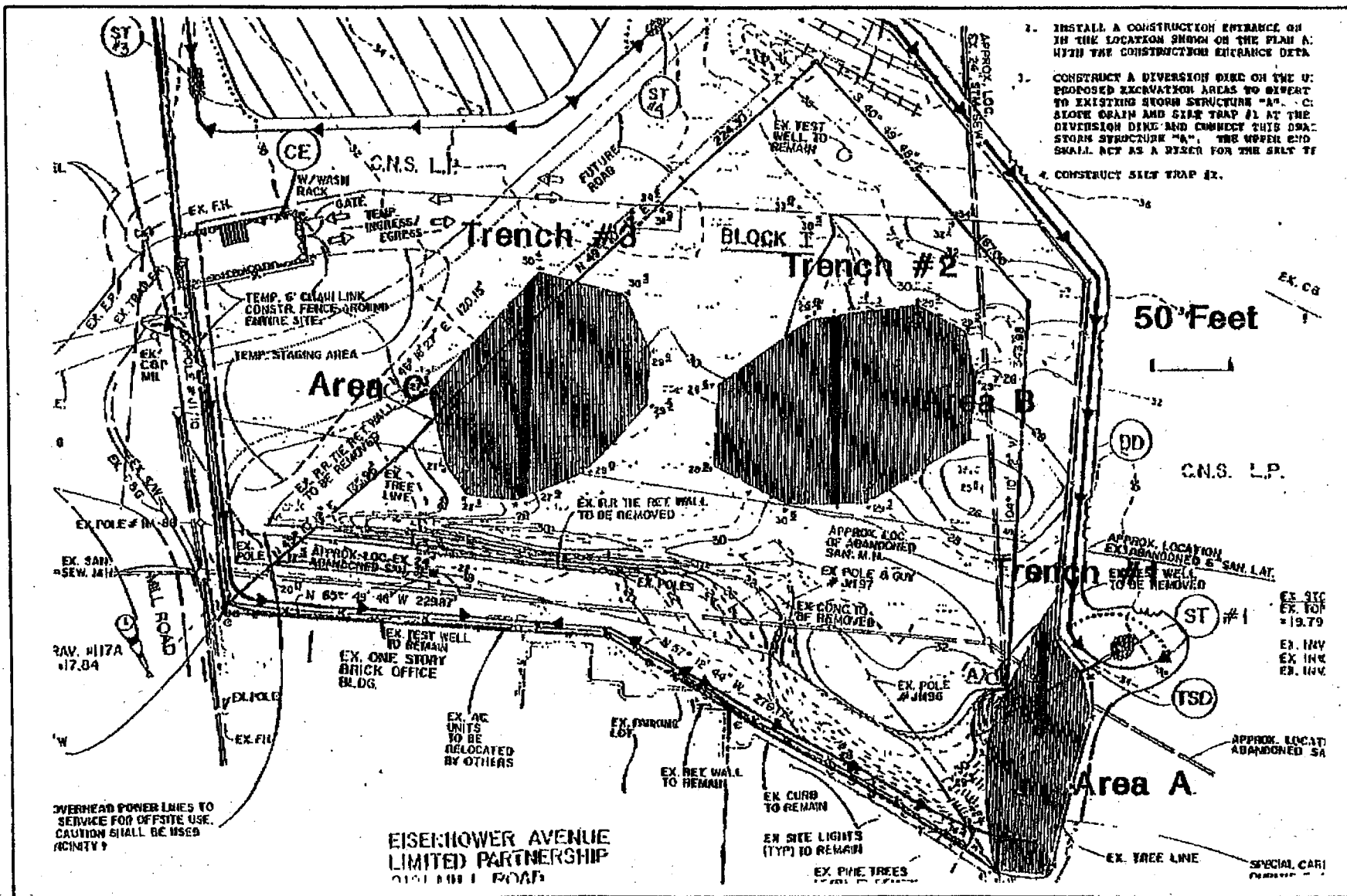
B. Analysis of Subsurface Testing

Trench 1 was located in the extreme southeast of the project area, in the approximate area and east of soil boring I-15, where 27 feet of fill was found. The fill in the soil boring contained sand, silt and organics, in addition to bricks, leaves, copper, steel, tin, and a rubber hose. Trench 1 was 72 feet long, and was excavated to a depth of 10 feet below surface. It was filled with modern trash such as wheel covers, steel bars, plastic jugs, etc. to a depth of seven feet. Below that was a three-foot layer of orange/yellow clay. This was described by Westover (1991b) as a cap placed over one sequence of filling during site use as a landfill. No cultural material was found within the clay cap. No natural soil surfaces were encountered during the excavation process in Trench 1. Findings within Trench 1 confirm information derived from the soil boring, as well as information received from city officials concerning landfill operation (Cook 1991: personal communication).

Trench 2 was excavated in the center of the project area, somewhat near soil borings I-21 and I-8. As with Trench 1, two and one-half feet of PCB contaminated soil had already been removed from this location. This excavation was 112 feet long and excavated to a depth of 10 feet below surface. Tires and asphalt were located at the bottom of the seven foot level, at which point a tan/yellow clay soil was located. Another three feet was excavated through the clay, to a final level of ten feet below surface. A 1952 Virginia license plate was encountered just above the ten foot level. Again, information from the trenching process confirmed general data available from the soil borings, where at least twelve feet of fill was to be expected in the vicinity before reaching predicted natural silty clay soils. Dumping sequences were evident in the trench, sloping southward. No cultural features or early historic materials were observed. It is predicted, however, that the bottom of this trench was at or near natural soils.

Trench 3 was also a north - south excavation, located further to the west in the project area. It may be somewhat near soil borings I-17 and I-19. The trench was 125 feet long and was excavated to a depth of 14 feet below the ground surface. The soils were not filled with debris, but rather consisted of distinct layers of clay with asphalt and soil stains interspersed. A concrete pad was encountered twelve feet below existing surface. At the same level, railroad ties and a layer of small gravel, possibly from a railroad bed were encountered. This grey/black lens was

Engineering-Science



**Source: Tellus Consultants
(Westover 1991b)
Alexandria Courthouse**

Figure 9
Location of Test
Trenches, 1991

located at the 13-foot level. It appeared to be sterile and was interpreted as a possible original ground surface. No organic layer was located above it. This information again confirms data from the soil borings, with twelve to thirteen feet of fill. The railroad ties and gravel may represent Southern Railroad operations during the twentieth century.

At the present time, it is unclear how much soil has been removed from the site. Presumably, two and one-half feet of PCB-contaminated soil was removed last year. Then, up to ten feet of additional soil has or will be removed during current site clean-up. A site map, with current topography is not yet available. If information contained within the soil borings is accurate, existing surfaces are near original surfaces in the northwest and center of the project area. There may be some instances where site clean-up has intruded into this level. This is of particular concern along a predicted ridgetop running north - south on the eastern side of the project area. This concern may be unnecessary, however, given the generalized nature of information contained in a typical soil boring sample, and the manner in which samples are collected during drilling.

The railroad bed surface encountered in Trench 3 may have been laid directly over intact historic soils. Previous studies conducted in numerous locations have demonstrated that railroad and railyard construction actually preserve archaeological sites (Flanagan *et al.* 1989; Toulmin 1990; Artemel *et al.* 1984).

C. Prehistoric Archaeological Potential

The prehistoric archaeological potential within the project area, Block I, is moderate to high. The environment, on low terraces and the flood plain above Hunting Creek and Cameron Run, would have provided a suitable environment for the hunting and gathering of food resources. This locale could have served as both temporary and more permanent encampment areas. The property lies within the upper floodplain terraces of the Cameron Run valley. This geographic setting and the margins of the uplands above have been shown in predictive models to exhibit moderate to high potential for prehistoric activity (McCrory 1981). Potential is highest on the north - south terrace, about 100 feet from the eastern boundary of Block I.

As discussed in Section II.C, prehistoric sites are commonly located within 200 feet or less of a terrace overlooking a stream bed. This was demonstrated recently in Alexandria at the site discovered at the Alexandria Business Center (44AX127), to the west of Telegraph Road and south of Duke Street. That location also drains into Cameron Valley and has a similar environmental setting. Site 44AX127 was found below deep fill deposits, some of which had been removed during cleanup of contaminated soils (Toulmin *et al.* 1990). At the time of archaeological testing, five feet of fill was present over a nineteenth century organic green lawn surface, in which both historic and prehistoric artifacts were present. Below this level was an intact prehistoric deposit. Soils at site 44AX117 appear to

be similar to those within the Alexandria Federal Courthouse project area, at least as documented in the soil boring information.

Different portions of the valley have seen modern development to a greater or lesser extent in the form of both filling and grading, producing limits to the potential for the discovery of existing sites (Louis Berger & Associates 1989). Grading was a factor at the Cameron Mills site (44AX112), where prehistoric artifacts were encountered in limited number because of prior grading, although portions of the historic site remained intact.

Section III detailed modern prehistoric investigations in the vicinity of the project area. All of the documented prehistoric sites within the City of Alexandria are the result of preliminary surveys, with no intensive analysis of site use, function or cultural affiliation. Likewise, there is a cluster of prehistoric lithic scatters identified to the south in Fairfax County, but these are preliminary studies, resulting in little documented information concerning the sites. In sum, prehistoric site use of the Hunting Creek/Cameron Run valley drainage is not known. The City of Alexandria considers the discovery of a prehistoric site within this vicinity to be of "prime importance" (Dr. Steven Shephard 1991: personal communication).

D. Historic Archaeological Potential

The assessment of historic archaeological site potential within the project area is based upon documentary resources and previous archaeological studies within the general vicinity of Northern Virginia.

The project area may have been settled as early as the late seventeenth century, although no documentary evidence has been located that would indicate where tenants of the Carr-Simpson or Howson Patent located their dwellings and other structures. Settlements of this period are often close to navigable water, as Hunting Creek was during the seventeenth and eighteenth century - at least until mid-century when the siltation process from deforestation and intensive tobacco farming in the area affected waterways of northern Virginia. The desirability of the property during this period is demonstrated by the landing and crossroads of Cameron at this location in the eighteenth century.

Documentary sources have indicated that the property, upon which the project area is located, was used as a wagon yard by John Korn after 1795; a residence and associated structures were present in 1811 when the property was transferred to John Zimmerman (L2: 246); and a tavern was located on the property when it was purchased by David G. Watkins in 1847 (O3:113). However, it is likely that these structures were located outside of the project area boundaries of Block I near the Little River Turnpike. *

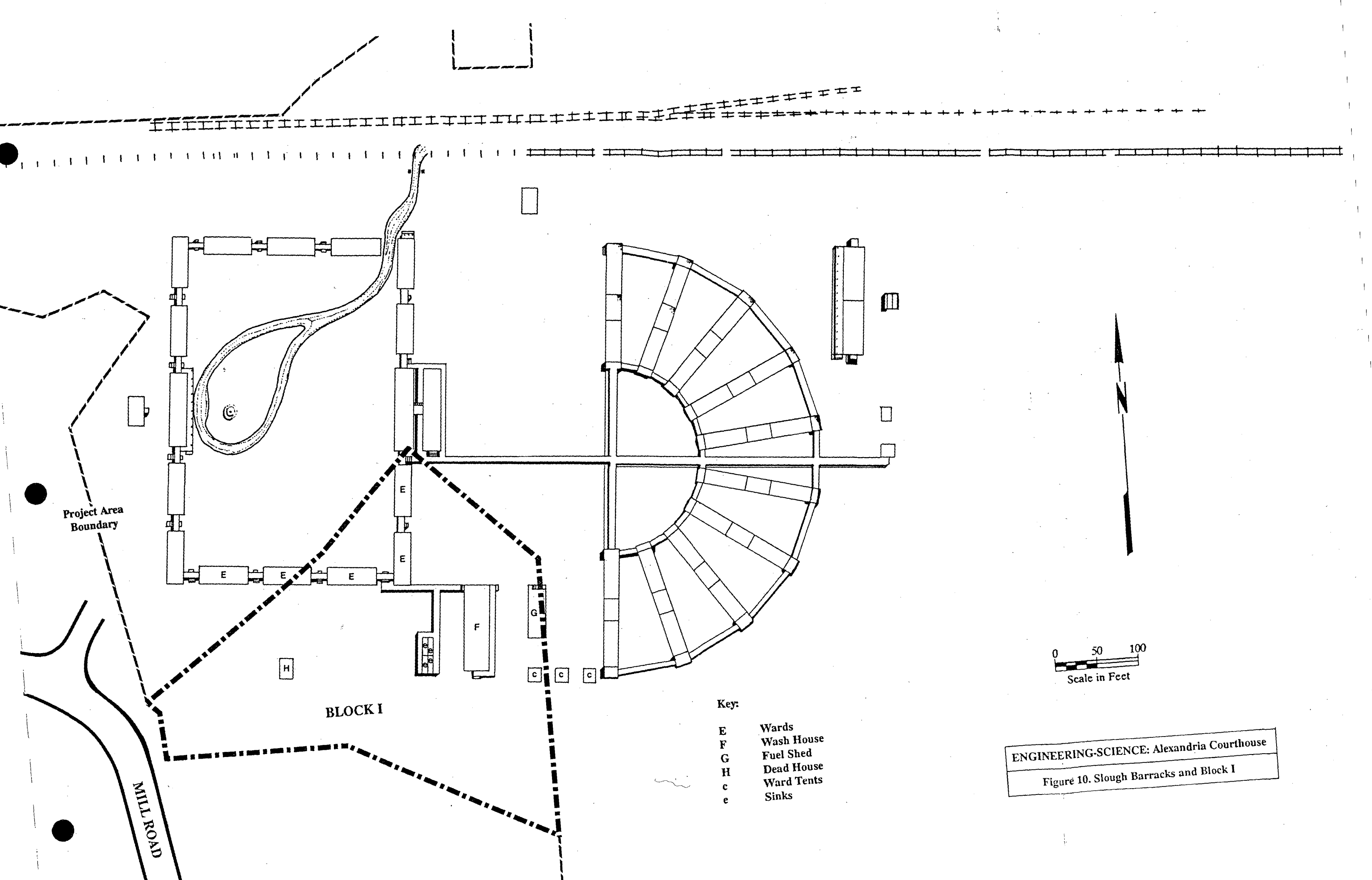
A review of historic maps did not indicate the presence of any structures within the project area. However, a comparison of existing photographs, a hospital plan and a Civil War period map indicate that it is probable the Slough Barracks

and Hospital were located in the project area (*Figure 10*). By reducing the hospital plan to the scale of 1:100, and basing its location in association with Diagonal Road and the buildings on Little River Turnpike, a portion of the Slough Barracks and Hospital would be located within the project area. Hospital structures stood within 100 to 500 feet south of the railroad tracks. It is likely that several wards (E), a wash house (F), the Dead House (H), fuel shed (G), ward tents (c), covered walkways (b) and sinks (e) were present and that the structural and artifactual remains associated with them will be found. It is also quite likely that the area was used, in general, during the Civil War as a camp and mustering area (Owens 1991: personal communication).

Little archaeological study has been conducted of Civil War-era barracks and hospitals. One of the first such studies was conducted in Arlington County, Virginia of Fort C.F. Smith, one of the "circle forts" around Washington (Crowell 1987). The fort, itself, has been set aside within the park system. However, a developer proposed construction of residences on the site of officer's and enlisted men's barracks at the site. The goal of this study was to use archaeological testing to verify the accuracy of the historic site plans of the fortification, and to assess potential impact from the development. It was found that there was a high level of match between the plan and actual built location of the facility. The site retained a high degree of integrity, and recommendations were presented for archaeological excavation at the site.

Based upon the archaeological investigations of barracks and associated structures at Fort C.F. Smith in Arlington, Virginia conducted by Crowell *et al.* in 1987, several predictions about potential archaeological resources can be made. Crowell found that after mapping areas of high artifact density, there was a good fit between areas of historic artifact concentration and the predicted locations of structures. In addition, archaeological testing revealed the possible locations of archaeological resources associated with barracks and hospitals such as privies, wells and refuse pits. The predicted locations of such features were verified by later non-scientific excavations by persons using the archaeological report to locate artifact-filled features such as privies, wells and trash pits. No further scientific archaeological studies were conducted at the site because the development was stopped by the property owner.

Archaeological excavations at the Alexandria Slave Pen (Artemel *et al.* 1987) revealed the presence of privies and other features related to the use of this facility on Duke Street as a Union prison. Even through the uppermost strata at the Alexandria Slave Pen site had been graded during the twentieth century there was still evidence of features such as privies and trash pits as well as of architectural remains such as foundations. Similar features are predicted to remain on the site from the Slough Barracks and Hospital. *Figure 10* illustrates the probable location of the barracks and associated structures. The north - south dimensions are probably quite accurate, based on the findings at Fort C.F. Smith, when similar maps were used to locate and identify the Civil War encampment at that location. The precise east - west location of the structures may be slightly off center, but it



Project Area
Boundary

BLOCK I

MILL ROAD

Key:

- E Wards
- F Wash House
- G Fuel Shed
- H Dead House
- c Ward Tents
- e Sinks

0 50 100
Scale in Feet

ENGINEERING-SCIENCE: Alexandria Courthouse
Figure 10. Slough Barracks and Block I

still is quite probable that remains of at least some of the facilities are within Block I.

The artifactual assemblages from Fort C.F. Smith and at the Slave Pen Prison were predominately made up of domestic and architectural materials. For example, the artifacts found during preliminary testing at Fort C.F. Smith included some personal items with the initials of the owners engraved on them. These were then traced to men at the site during its use, and later became part of a county-wide exhibit. The privy excavated at the Slave Pen site dated from the Civil War occupation of the property. It was a military-style "slit privy" which had been filled with site debris when the facility was vacated after the war.

Preliminary testing is currently being conducted by Alexandria at Fort Ward, another of the "circle forts" around Washington. Preliminary results indicate that the site has been extensively disturbed by twentieth grading, but that some surface features are present, in the form of foundation footings. The site may have been graded prior to construction of the barracks (Dr. Steven Shephard 1991: personal communication).

As far as can be determined through contacts with the National Park Service and historical archaeologists from around the country, no other Civil War barracks or hospitals have undergone even preliminary archaeological investigation. Since so many of the barracks and hospital sites in the Washington, D.C. area are within urban development, most of their sites have been destroyed by twentieth century construction, or are otherwise inaccessible. In Alexandria, the site of L'Ouverture Hospital and Barracks on the north side of Duke Street, in the 1200 block, has late nineteenth century houses on the site. In addition, there has been very little archaeological research of any kind of hospital facility. A recent review of documentation concerning mental health hospitals of the nineteenth century and earlier, found practically no previous work had been done (Bromberg and Heston 1990).

The City of Alexandria views a historic site of this type to be of "prime importance" to an understanding of the Civil War use of the City, and to clarification of health and social care during a period of crisis within the region (Dr. Steven Shephard 1991: personal communication). The detailed information that seems to be available from personal diaries, photographs, and health records for Slough Hospital, can then be compared with information available from actual excavation of the site. Together, these data have the potential to provide a detailed accounting of personal life of the soldier while under medical care.

E. Summary of Archaeological Potential at Block I

The goals of the Phase I archaeological survey of Block I were to:

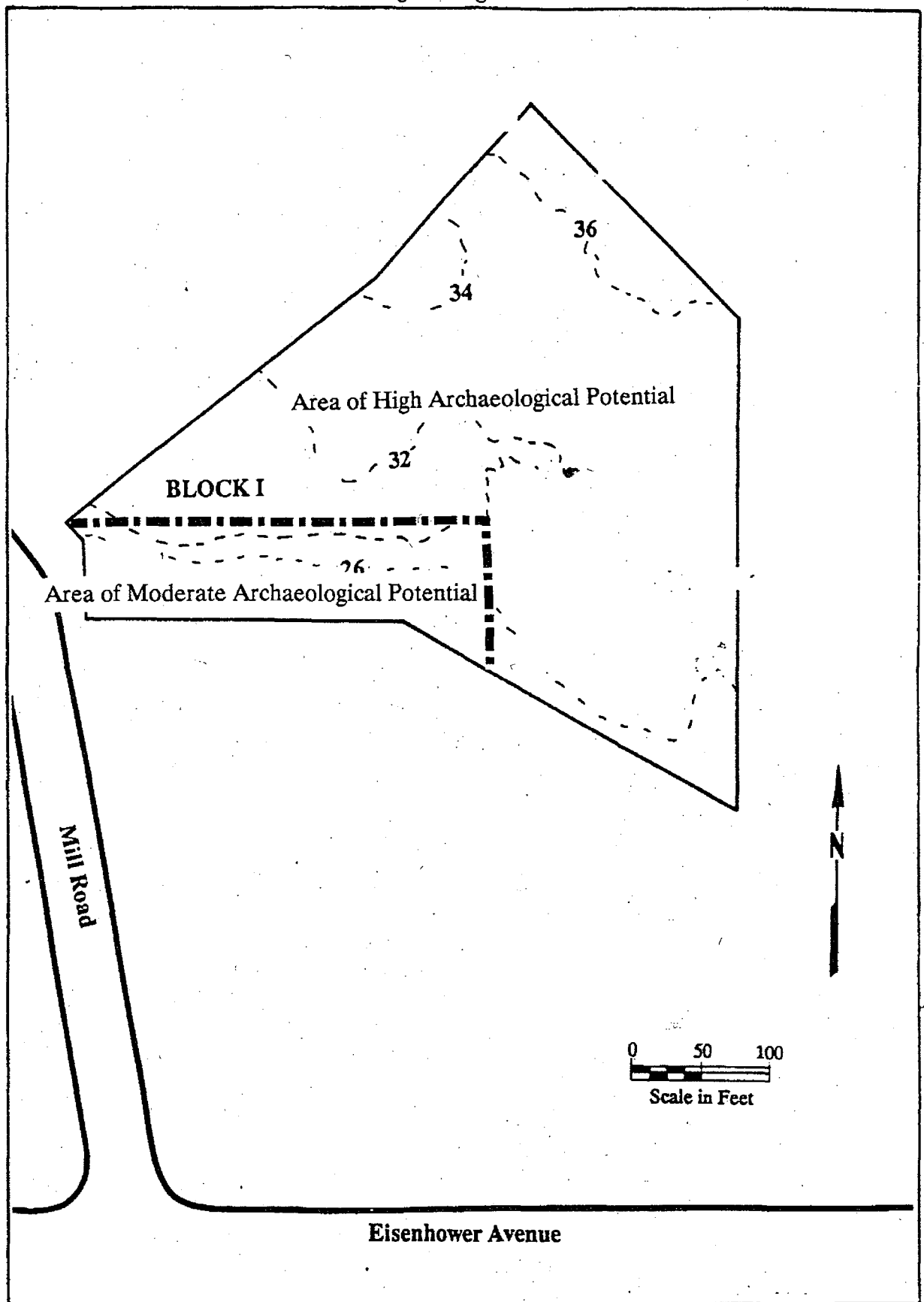
- predict the presence or absence of cultural deposits;

- determine, if possible, the integrity, chronology and function of any cultural deposit;
- develop recommendations for further treatment of archaeological resources at the site.

The intensive archival study of previous studies, predictive models, soil boring and excavation of three exploratory trenches, as well as historical documentation has resulted in the determination that there is a moderate to high potential for both prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within Block I. The site has been the location of probable historic activity, at least during the Civil War period, and was in use for agricultural and storage purposes from the eighteenth through late nineteenth centuries. The environmental setting would have been conducive to at least sporadic use during the prehistoric period.

Review of twentieth century activities on the property indicate a general sequence of filling, rather than grading on the site, which would tend to protect potential archaeological resources. The exploratory trenches excavated confirmed this assessment.

Areas of moderate and high archaeological potential are shown in Figure 11. Recommendations for further treatment of these predicted archaeological resources are presented in Section VI of this report.



Source: Engineering-Science
Alexandria Courthouse

Figure 11
Areas of Archaeological Potential

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

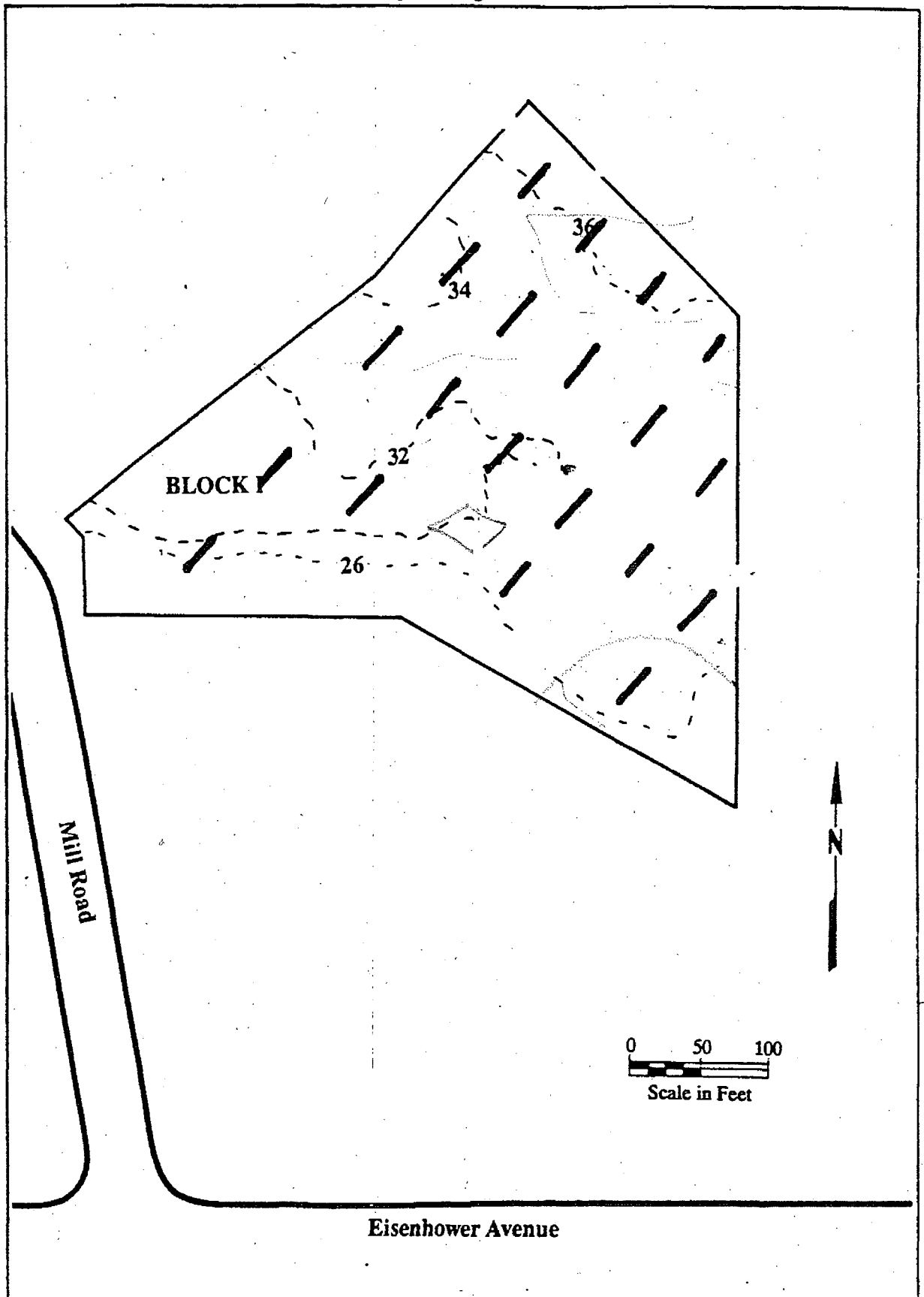
In consideration of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, it is recommended that Phase II archaeological testing be conducted in Block I. The purpose of a Phase II investigation is to obtain and analyze sufficient background and field data to make definitive statements concerning the cultural and historical significance of all identified archaeological sites and their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. In addition to providing detailed descriptions of archaeological resources as a basis for evaluating significance, the Phase II investigation also contains data on project impacts and potential mitigative measures to counter such impacts. Mitigation is typically achieved through site avoidance or initiation of an intensive data recovery program.

It is recommended that subsurface testing be conducted at Block I to locate and identify predicted prehistoric and historic archaeological deposits on the site. As stated earlier, there generally is between seven and twenty-seven feet of recent fill on the site, of which approximately three to thirteen feet have been removed recently when contaminated soils were isolated and taken off site. The predicted archaeological sites should be between seven and twelve feet below the current elevation. This testing should be conducted with the use of a carefully monitored backhoe to just above historic ground surfaces. Nineteenth century grades are predicted to be generally at, or near surface on the north and east of the site. There could be ten feet of remaining fill on the south end of the project area, depending upon the actual amount of soil removed during the remediation process. Figure 12 illustrates proposed locations of subsurface testing to locate, identify and interpret predicted archaeological resources.

The location of these backhoe trenches should be carefully determined prior to implementation in order that the testing intercept the predicted Civil War-era features. For this historic component, the first goal should be to intercept the east-west barracks line, which would then permit the better placement of site features on the property, and identification of buildings and site functions. Once the barracks and hospital features are identified within the property boundaries, testing should continue with hand excavated units to assess site integrity and cultural affiliation. If it is found that there has been some grading of the surface since the late nineteenth century, an attempt should be made to locate and identify subsurface features, including foundation footings, postholes, and cultural features such as disposal pits and privies.

The testing procedure for the prehistoric components on the property should be the same as for the historic components.

It is recommended that up to twenty backhoe trenches be excavated within Block I. Coverage should be comprehensive across the site, with higher density however, in the northern two-thirds of the property. Other areas should be tested though, to verify predictions made in this study. The number, size and length of



Source: Engineering-Science
Alexandria Courthouse

Figure 12
Proposed Location of Phase II Trenches

these trenches cannot be determined until current site topography is known. Placement and dimensions of the test trenches will depend upon the depth of existing fill. In any case, when pre-twentieth century fill levels are reached, hand-excavated squares should be placed within the trenches to provide a clear understanding of site integrity, as well as cultural affiliation of any artifactual remains found.

Analysis of site findings, and treatment of artifactual remains should be in accordance with the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks Guidelines for Preparation of Archaeological Resource Management Report (1987). Curation of artifacts should be with the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks, and all collections and records should be processed in a manner that will contribute to their longevity, consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Curation.

All archaeological studies should be conducted in accordance with Virginia Department of Historic Resources procedures for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The goals and objectives for the archaeological interpretation of the city of Alexandria should be incorporated into a research plan, in conjunction with the Alexandria City Archaeologist. The City of Alexandria has a well-developed plan for the analysis and interpretation of archaeological resources of the city. The significance of predicted sites within Block I is based upon local and regional historical background of Cameron Valley, Alexandria and northern Virginia.

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APPENDIX A

LIST OF PERSONNEL

Principal Investigator:	Janice G. Artemel, M.A.
Technical Director:	Elizabeth A. Crowell, Ph.D.
Historic Research:	Madeleine Pappas, M.A. Beth Mitchell, B.A.
Graphics:	Jesse Daugherty, B.A.

Biographical Resume**JANICE G. ARTEMEL**

Manager, Cultural Resources

EXPERIENCE SUMMARY

Over 20 years experience in the development, administration and implementation of projects relating to the protection, conservation and recovery of cultural resources. Directed over 1000 historical and archaeological surveys throughout the United States, Middle East and Central America. Supervised or conducted numerous multi-resource data recovery programs in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, including documentation of nineteenth century industrial structures and facilities.

EDUCATION

M.A., Anthropology, 1970, University of Kansas, Lawrence.

Graduate Program in Anthropology, 1964, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.

B.A., Anthropology and Latin American Affairs, 1964, University of Kansas, Lawrence.

EXPERIENCE RECORD

1977-Date Engineering-Science, Inc., Manager, Cultural Resources; Responsible for the administration and management of all cultural resource activities relating to compliance with federal, state and local regulations for protection of historical and archaeological resources. Project direction experience includes direction of cultural resource activities on Northeast Corridor Project for the Federal Railroad Administration; section of proposed Baghdad, Iraq subway; and numerous projects in Northeastern and Middle Atlantic states for both corridor studies and site-specific evaluation.

Project Director, Whitehurst Freeway, Phase I Archaeological Testing, 1991.

Project Director, South River Development, Phase I and II Archaeological Studies, 1991.

Project Director, Southern Maryland Courthouse, Phase I Archaeological Testing, 1990-91.

Project Director, Southeast Federal Center, Phase I and II Archaeological Studies, Washington, DC, 1990-91.

Project Director, Transcontinental Gas Pipeline, Archaeological Assessments, Virginia and South Carolina, 1991.

Project Director, Dover Gas Light Site, Dover, Delaware, Historical and Archaeological Assessment, Remote Sensing, 991.

Project Director, Church Street Site, Alexandria, Virginia, 1990.

Project Director, Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Landmark Nomination, Washington, DC, 1991.

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Project Director, Pepco Pipeline, Montgomery County, Maryland, Archaeological Testing, 1990.

Project Director, NJ Transit, Phase II and III Historic Bridge Assessment, 1990-91.

Project Director, St. Elizabeths Hospital, West Campus, Archaeological Assessment, Washington, DC, 1990-91

Project Director, Martin State Airport, Maryland. Phase I and II Archaeological Testing, 1990.

Project Director, Old Ford Plant, Phase II and III Archaeological Studies, Alexandria, Virginia, 1989-91.

Program Director, Washington National Airport and Dulles International Airport, cultural resources services, 1988-1990.

Program Director, Camden Yards Cultural Resource Management Plan and Historic Structure Documentation, 1989.

Project Manager, CNG Transmission Corp., Virginia Pipeline archaeological survey, 1988.

Project Manager, West River Plantation Phase I and II archaeological surveys, 1988.

Project Manager, Ninth & E Archaeological Study, 1988-89.

Project Manager, Foxall House Site Archaeological Study, 1988-89.

Project Manager, Derby Dam HAER study, 1988-89.

Project Manager, Route 28 Phase II archaeological study, 1988-89.

Project Manager, 16th Street Bridge assessment, 1988.

Project Manager, Baltimore-Washington International Airport, Phase I and II archaeological survey for master plan, 10/28 runway extension and GA runway extension, 1987-88.

Project Manager, Historical and archaeological assessment, FAA Tramway Assessment, 1987.

Project Manager, New Jersey Route 1, Northern Section, Phase I and II archaeological survey, 1987-88.

Project Manager, Georgetown Waterfront Archaeological overview and assessment, Phase I testing program, 1987-88.

Project Manager, Alexandria Slave Pen archaeological study, 1987-88.

Project Manager, Halcyon House archaeological study, 1987.

Project Manager, MRS Project, historical and archaeological assessment, 1987.

Project Manager, Key Bridge, Section 106 assessment, 1986-7.

Project Manager, Whitehurst Freeway, Section 106 assessment, 1985-6.

Project Manager, McIntire Road Section 106 assessment, 1985-86.

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Project Manager, D.C. Recreation Centers (23) Phase I archaeological assessments, 1986.

Project Manager, Barney Circle Phase I archaeological testing, 1985-86.

Project Manager, Whitehurst Freeway Extension cultural resource assessment, 1985.

Project Manager, Providence Covelands Phase I, II and III archaeological study, 1980-83.

Project Manager, Bank Street Waterfront Phase I, II and III archaeological studies and architectural documentation, 1980-84.

Project Manager, HAER documentation, Connecticut Movable Bridges, Tower 1 - Boston South Station, Providence Covelands Transportation Center, Stamford Station Trolley Barns and Office Buildings, Baltimore Union Station Interlocking Tower, Wilmington Amtrak Yards, Ivy City Yards, 1979-83.

Program Director, Section 106 Compliance, Northeast Corridor Improvement Project, including cultural resource surveys, evaluation, determinations of eligibility, determination of effect, development of mitigation programs, implementation of data recovery programs, 1977-83.

Task Manager, Section 106 compliance, Amtrak Route Restructuring, 1980.

1971-1977 Janice Artemel & Associates. **President**; Consultant to public and private agencies in the preservation, conservation and interpretation of historic and archaeological resources. Representative projects include a survey along the Bosphorus Straits in Istanbul, Turkey; historical review of people and houses in Falls Church, Virginia; coauthored a comprehensive history of Fairfax County, Virginia; authored a manuscript on James Wren, colonial architect; survey of all highway bridges in New Hampshire; and numerous archaeological surveys in the Middle Atlantic.

1966-1971 Washburn University, Topeka, Kansas. **Assistant Professor**; Responsibilities included curriculum development, course instruction, field school operations and general administration.

1967-1968 Jefferson County Community Development Project. **Planner & Program Coordinator**; Developed and coordinated program to analyze projected community impacts resulting from dam and reservoir construction. Worked with local community to develop programs to minimize effect on local resources.

1966-1967 Environmental Research Foundation. **Project Director**; Directed and implemented a program with a team of architects to analyze the relationship between the architectural environment and behavior, with focus on selected public housing units in Kansas City.

1964-1968 University of Kansas, Anthropology Department. **Graduate Research and Teaching Assistant**; Major responsibilities included identification, classification and interpretation of archaeological material from Mexico and Central America. Field work conducted in Zacapoaxtla, Puebla, Mexico. Participated in various surveys and excavations in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and South Dakota under direction of university professors.

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PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

American Anthropological Association
 Council on Northeastern Historical Archaeology
 Eastern States Archaeological Federation
 Maryland Historical Society
 National Trust for Historic Preservation
 Society for American Archaeology
 Society for Historical Archaeology

TECHNICAL REPORTS (partial)

In Preparation Archaeology of an Urban Street Corner, Archaeological Investigations at 9th and E Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. Prepared for Quadrangle Development Corporation. (Co-authored with Elizabeth A. Crowell, Edward J. Flanagan and Dennis Knepper).

Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Investigations at Warner Theatre, Washington, D.C. Prepared for Kaempfer Company. (Co-authored with Eugene Goodman, Mark Walker, Madeleine Pappas and Catharine Toulmin), 1990.

Historical and Archaeological Investigation of Lot 807, Square 1183, Francis Scott Key Park, Georgetown, Washington, D.C. Prepared for Francis Scott Key Foundation. (Co-authored with Elizabeth A. Crowell and Dennis Knepper), 1989.

Anacostia Park from a Historical and Archaeological Perspective. Prepared for Fleming Corporation. (Co-authored with Francine Bromberg, Ray Wood, Catharine Toulmin, Elizabeth A. Crowell, Madeleine Pappas, Cynthia Pfanstiehl, and Teresa Kacprowicz), 1989.

Archaeological Investigations at the Foxall House, Washington, D.C. Prepared for National Development Company. (Co-authored with Elizabeth A. Crowell and Edward J. Flanagan), 1989.

Historical and Archaeological Investigation of Lot 57, Square 1205, Georgetown, Washington, D.C. Prepared for Colonial Georgetown Associates. (Co-authored with Dennis Knepper, Elizabeth A. Crowell and Patrice Gilbert), 1989.

Arundel Ridge Phase II Testing Program, (Co-authored with Eugene Goodman and Madeleine Pappas), 1989.

Arundel Ridge Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, (Co-authored with Edward J. Flanagan and Dennis A. Knepper), 1989.

Phase II Testing at West River Plantation, (Co-authored with Edward J. Flanagan), 1988.

A Phase II Archaeological Study, Old Ford Plant Site, Alexandria, Virginia. Prepared for Urbco. (Co-authored with Elizabeth A. Crowell, Donald A. Hull and Dennis Knepper), 1988.

The Alexandria Slave Pen: The Archaeology of Urban Captivity. Prepared for J. Peter Dunston and Meushaw Development. (Co-authored with Elizabeth A. Crowell and Jeffrey S. Parker), 1988.

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Preliminary Archaeological and Historical Study of Russett Center, (Co-authored with K. Anne Turner), 1988.

Ousatonic Water Power Company: Dam and Canals, HAER Report, prepared for McCallum Enterprises, (Co-authored with Terri Silvio), 1988.

Correctional Treatment Facility, Washington, D.C. Phase II Archaeological Studies: Report #1. Prepared for D.C. Department of Public Works and Gilbane/Smoot. (Co-authored with Marcia Miller and Elizabeth A. Crowell), 1988.

Georgetown Waterfront: Archaeological Overview and Assessment. Prepared for National Park Service and Harbour Associates. (Co-authored with Elizabeth A. Crowell and Norman V. Mackie III), 1986.

D.C. Correctional Facility, Phase I. Prepared for Gilbane & Associates. (Co-authored with Elizabeth A. Crowell), 1988.

14th Street/Shaw Urban Renewal Districts, Phase I. Prepared for the D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development. (Co-authored with Dennis Hartzell, Dennis Knepper, Elizabeth A. Crowell, Ellen Armbruster, John Nissenbaum, Patricia Knoll and Nancy Walcutt), 1988.

Phase I Management Summary Report, West River, South Creek, Cozier Site (Co-authored with Edward J. Flanagan, Dennis A. Knepper and Marcia M. Miller), 1987.

Northern Inner Bypass Study, Preliminary Evaluation of Alternatives, Cultural Resource Evaluation (Co-authored with Elizabeth A. Crowell and Marcia M. Miller) conducted for the South Carolina Department of Highways & Public Transportation, 1987.

Archaeological Survey, Ashley/Interdonato Property, (Co-authored with Edward J. Flanagan and Marcia M. Miller), 1987.

D.C. Department of Recreation Project, Phase II. Prepared for the D.C. Department of Recreation. (Co-authored with J.N. Leith Smith and Elizabeth A. Crowell).

U.S. Route 1. Prepared for New Jersey DOT. (Co-authored with Edward J. Flanagan and Elizabeth A. Crowell).

Georgetown Waterfront Park, Phase I. Prepared for the National Park Service and Harbour Associates. (Co-authored with Elizabeth A. Crowell, Norman V. Mackie III and Edward J. Flanagan), 1985.

Barney Circle, Phase II. Prepared for D.C. Department of Public Works. (Co-authored with Edward J. Flanagan and Elizabeth A. Crowell), 1985.

Key Bridge Cultural Resources Evaluation. Prepared for the D.C. Department of Public Works, 1986.

Multiple Retrievable Storage (MRS) Cultural Resources Site Evaluation, NC, SC, KY, TN, GA., 1986.

Multiple Retrievable Storage (MRS) Cultural Resources Site Evaluation, Kentucky. 1986.

FAA Radar Tramway Site Evaluation, Snowbank Mountain (Boise National Forest) and Sawtelle Peak (Targhee National Forest), Idaho, 1986.

Preliminary Case Report: Whitehurst Freeway Corridor Study. Prepared for D.C. DOT. (Co-authored with Elizabeth A. Crowell), 1985.

Janice G. Artemel
 Manager, Cultural Resources
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Preliminary Archaeological Survey: Twenty-three Recreation Centers. Prepared for D.C. Department of Recreation. (Co-authored with Elizabeth A. Crowell and Jeffrey Parker).

Bank Street Waterfront Phase III Report. Prepared for the Federal Railroad Administration (Co-authored with Andrea Heintzelman-Muego), 1983.

Providence Covelands Phase III. Prepared for the Federal Railroad Administration. (Co authored with Elizabeth A. Crowell, Edward J. Flanagan and Louise Akerson), 1983.

Five Connecticut Movable Bridges HAER Report. Prepared for the Federal Railroad Administration, 1982.

Providence Covelands Transportation Center HAER Report. Prepared for the Federal Railroad Administration, 1983.

Tower 1, Boston South Station HAER Report. Prepared for the Federal Railroad Administration, 1983.

Stamford Station and Trolley Barns HAER Report. Prepared for the Federal Railroad Administration, 1983.

Kalamazoo Rail Consolidataion Historical and Archaeological Assessment. (Co-authored with Michelle Belco and Andrea Heintzelman), 1980.

I-90 Wallace, Idaho Cultural Resource Evaluation (Co-authored with Michelle Belco), 1980.

Amtrak Route Restructuring Station Evaluation, prepared for the Federal Railroad Administration, 1980.

(Over 500 historical and archaeological studies, National Register eligibility evaluations, and technical studies conducted between 1977 and 1983 for the Federal Railroad Administration, Northeast Corridor Improvement Project in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended)

(Numerous historical and archaeological surveys and studies conducted between 1966 and 1976 in the states of Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Virginia, Maryland.

PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS PRESENTED (selected)

"Archaeology and the Developer: Mutual Interests Met," *American Society for Conservation Archaeology Report*, Vol. 16, No. 2, 1989.

"The Port of Georgetown: Archaeologists Discover 18th Century Cobblestone Walks, Docks and Stores", *The Georgetown*, Vol. 31, No. 24, September 1985.

"Alexandria Slave Pen Archaeology: Public Profits from Private Efforts", with Jeff Parker, *Fairfax Chronicles*, Vol. IX, No. 1, February 1985.

Falls Church, People and Houses, with H.H. Douglas. Falls Church Historical Commission, Falls Church, Virginia, 1981.

"Fairfax County, Virginia, 1800-1840," in *Fairfax County, Virginia; A History*. Fairfax County, Virginia, 1978.

James Wren, Gentleman Joiner. Falls Church Historical Commission, Falls Church, Virginia, 1977.

Organizer of Symposium "Urban Archaeology and the Public" Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Charleston, South Carolina, 1987.

Janice G. Artemel
Manager, Cultural Resources
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"The Alexandria Slave Pen: Archaeology of Urban Captivity". Paper presented at the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. (Co-authored with Elizabeth A. Crowell), 1987.

"Port of Georgetown: An Archaeological Perspective", paper presented at the 14th Annual Conference on Washington, D.C. Historical Studies, 1987.

Co-Chaired Symposium "From Turtlebacks to Political Centralization: Past, Present and Future in Archaeology in The District of Columbia" American Anthropological Association, Washington, D.C., 1985.

"Public Gain from Private Efforts: New Directions for Archaeological Research in Washington, D.C.", paper presented at the American Anthropological Association Annual Meeting, Washington, D.C., 1985.

"An Analysis of Artifacts and Ecofacts from the Late Woodland Context at the Providence Cove Lands Site," paper presented at the Eastern States Archeological Federation Annual Meeting, November 1984.

"Providence Cove Lands Site: An Overview", paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Williamsburg, 1984.

"Rum Shops, Cooky Stands and Disorderly Houses: The Architecture and Material Culture of Gaspee Street", paper presented at the Council on Northeast Historical Archaeology Annual Meetings, New Windsor Cantonment, New York, 1983.

"Trash Disposal in a 19th Century Maritime Community", paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology Annual Meeting, Denver, 1983.

"Industrial Archaeology, Ethnographic Documentation and Engineering Project Implementation", paper presented at the American Anthropological Association Annual Meeting, Washington, D.C. 1980.

ELIZABETH A. CROWELL

Chief, Archaeological Studies Division

EXPERIENCE SUMMARY

Over twelve years experience in all phases of prehistoric and historic archaeological projects in the United States, much of which is in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Responsibilities have included project management, the design, direction, organization, and implementation of large scale archaeological and archival projects; design and direction of programs for the photographic documentation of standing structures, archaeological features, gravestones, and artifacts; field and laboratory supervision, artifact analysis, the development and implementation of an artifact cataloging program using DBase III, site interpretation and report writing.

EDUCATION

Ph.D., Historical Archaeology, 1983, University of Pennsylvania.

M.A., Historical Archaeology, 1980, University of Pennsylvania.

A.M., History/Historical Archaeology, The College of William and Mary.

B.A., Major: Anthropology, Minor: History, 1977, Rhode Island College.

EXPERIENCE RECORD

1988-Date Engineering-Science, Inc. **CHIEF, ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES DIVISION.** Responsible for directing the activities of the Archaeological Studies Group of the Cultural Resource Department, including senior project management, the technical direction of all archaeological projects and the supervision of a technical staff of professional archaeologists.

1991 **Technical Director.** Navy Yard Annex, Phase I, Washington, District of Columbia. Phase I subsurface survey of a 55 acre parcel in Washington, DC, intensively occupied from the late eighteenth through twentieth century. The site contains early dwellings of community leaders and workmen, maritime artisan shops, early industries, wharves, and probable maritime vessels.

Project Manager. Southern Maryland Courthouse Project, Prince George's County, Maryland. Phase I survey and Phase II testing program at this prehistoric site.

1990 **Technical Director.** Barney Circle Project, Washington. Directed Phase II archaeological studies in compliance with Section 106 for D.C. Department of Public Works roadway improvements.

Technical Director. Cloverleaf tract, Phases II and III, Fairfax County, Virginia. Oral history and a data recovery archaeological investigation of a postbellum African American house site.

Project Manager. Cameron Mills, Alexandria, Virginia. Phase I survey of eighteenth century mill site in west Alexandria.

Principal Investigator/Technical Director. Lanes Mill, Centreville, Virginia. Phase II investigation of eighteenth century grist and sawmill complex in western Fairfax County.

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- 1989** **Principal Investigator/Task Manager.** Washington Airports Project, Arlington, Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, Virginia. Directing the development of a historic preservation plan for cultural resources at National and Dulles airports.
- Principal Investigator.** Phase I Survey and Phase II Testing Program, Abingdon Plantation, Arlington County, Virginia. Archaeological investigation of this eighteenth and nineteenth plantation site at National Airport.
- Technical Director.** Marietta Manor, Prince George's County, Maryland. Directed archaeological investigations around the foundation and in the yard area of this eighteenth century structure prior to restoration.
- Technical Director.** Hazelwood Manor, Prince George's County, Maryland. Directed archaeological investigations around the foundation, in the basement, and in the yard area of this nineteenth century structure prior to restoration.
- Principal Investigator/Technical Director.** Old Ford Plant, Alexandria, Virginia. Phase II testing program and Phase III mitigation of late eighteenth century wharf and nineteenth century shipyard along southern Alexandria waterfront.
- 1981-1988** **Engineering-Science, Inc., SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST.** Responsible for project management, research design, archival research, field direction, analysis and report writing. Direction of projects throughout the United States, including those in urban and rural areas for private clients and public agencies.
- 1988** **Project Manager.** Winkler Tract, Phase I and II, Alexandria, Virginia. Archaeological investigation of prehistoric sites in Alexandria.
- Project Manager.** Russett 2, Phase II, Laurel, Maryland. Directed the Phase II investigation of five prehistoric sites.
- Project Manager.** Riversdale, Phase I and II, Prince Georges County, Maryland. Directed archaeological investigations in the basement of Riversdale prior to restoration.
- Project Manager.** Montpelier Mansion, Phase I, Prince Georges County, Maryland. Directed a Phase I study on the property of Montpelier Mansion prior to landscaping.
- Principal Investigator/Project Manager.** McNair Farm, Fairfax County, Virginia. Directed archaeological investigation of site with known prehistoric and Civil War Resources.
- Principal Investigator/Project Manager.** Russett 1, Phase II, Laurel, Maryland. Directed the Phase II investigation of five prehistoric sites.
- Principal Investigator.** Lot 57, Square 1205, Washington, D.C. Directed the Phase I Study of the former location of the Bank of Columbia in Georgetown.
- Principal Investigator.** Old Ford Plant, Alexandria, Virginia. Directed the archaeological and historical study of the Old Ford Plant project area along the Alexandria waterfront.
- Principal Investigator.** Russett Center, Phase I, Laurel, Maryland. Directed the Phase I study of a 900 acre tract slated for development. Twenty-six sites were discovered.

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- Principal Investigator.** Correctional Treatment Facility, Phase III, Washington, D.C. Directed data recovery project at the site of a new Correctional Treatment Facility. The site contains both prehistoric and historic archaeological resources.
- 1987 **Principal Investigator.** Old St. Paul's Rectory, Baltimore, Maryland. Directed an archaeological testing program around the foundations and in the yard area at Old St. Paul's Rectory, constructed in 1791. The purpose of the excavation was to assist in dating and restoration.
- Principal Investigator.** St. Thomas Manor Preliminary Archaeological Investigations, Charles County, Maryland. Directed an archaeological testing program at St. Ignatius Church and St. Thomas Manor. This was the site of seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth century occupation.
- Principal Investigator.** Correctional Treatment Facility Phase II, Washington, D.C. Directed an archaeological testing program of a prehistoric and historic site on the property of the proposed Correctional Treatment Facility.
- Principal Investigator.** Trinity United Methodist Church Cemetery, Germantown, Maryland. Directed the historic investigation of a nineteenth century cemetery.
- Principal Investigator.** Fort C.F. Smith Phase I, Arlington County, Virginia. Directed an archaeological investigation of the site of the barracks, officer's quarters, and cook and mess houses at Fort C.F. Smith.
- Principal Investigator.** B&O Metropolitan Southern Line, Phase I, Washington, D.C. and Montgomery County, Maryland. Directed archaeological survey of an eleven mile railroad right-of-way. Prehistoric and eighteenth and nineteenth century historic materials were recovered.
- 1986 **Principal Investigator.** Forrest-Marbury House, Washington, D.C. Directed an archaeological investigation of the yard area of the Forrest-Marbury House, home of Uriah Forrest, constructed ca. 1790. Artifacts dating to this period and to the nineteenth century were discovered.
- Senior Archaeologist.** D.C. Correctional Facility, Phase I, Washington, D.C. Co-directed an archaeological survey on this site. Prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and human remains were discovered.
- Principal Investigator.** 14th Street/Shaw Urban Renewal Areas, Phase I, Washington, D.C. Directed an archaeological and architectural reconnaissance of twenty-eight properties for the Department of Housing and Community Development. Late nineteenth century remains were recovered. Developed a management plan for the treatment of these remains.
- Principal Investigator.** Phase II Recreation Center Survey, Washington, D.C. Directed survey and testing program for eight recreation areas for the D.C. Department of Recreation. Late nineteenth century remains were recovered.
- Project Archaeologist/Architectural Historian.** BWI Airport, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Designed Management Plan for cultural resources to be included in the new Master Plan
- Principal Investigator.** Battery Heights Project, Manassas, Virginia. Directed an archaeological survey of a twenty-acre tract, which included archaeological remains associated with Mayfield House and Civil War occupation of the area.

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 Chief, Archaeological Studies
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- Co-Project Archaeologist.** Georgetown Waterfront, Washington, D.C. Co-directed the archaeological and archival investigation of the eighteenth and nineteenth century Georgetown Waterfront.
- 1985 **Co-Principal Investigator.** Alexandria Slave Pen - 1317 Duke Street. Directed the archaeological investigation. This project yielded evidence of eighteenth century domestic use, the nineteenth century slave pen, Civil War occupation and post- Civil War land use as a hospital and boarding house. Responsible for display and exhibit design and preparation.
- Historical Archaeologist.** Halcyon House, Washington, D.C. Directed the archaeological investigation of the basement and yard area of Halcyon House, the house of Benjamin Stoddert, built ca. 1790. Material discovered dated to the eighteenth through twentieth century occupation of this property. Responsible for display and exhibit design and preparation.
- Project Archaeologist/Architectural Historian.** McIntire Road, Phase I, Albemarle County, Virginia. Directed archaeological and architectural survey of proposed highway route. Prehistoric and nineteenth century historic materials were recovered.
- Project Archaeologist.** Multi-Retrieveable Storage (MRS) Project. Designed a management plan for cultural resources located at eleven nuclear reactor sites in the Southeastern United States.
- 1984 **Project Archaeologist/Architectural Historian.** Whitehurst Freeway Corridor Study, Washington, D.C. Conducted an archaeological and architectural survey along the Georgetown Waterfront and conducted an archival search and photographic recordation.
- Project Archaeologist/Architectural Historian.** Key Bridge, Washington, D.C./Arlington, VA. Conducted archival research and photographic recordation and architectural analysis.
- Historical Archaeologist.** Preliminary Archaeological Survey: 23 Recreation Areas, Washington, D.C. Conducted archival research and site analysis. Developed a predictive model for site presence.
- Co-Principal Investigator.** The Alexandria Slave Pen - 1315 Duke Street. Conducted archaeological reconnaissance in the yard area and basement. Performed site and artifact analysis.
- Chief of Data Management.** Barney Circle Project, Washington, D.C. Designed a system for management of archaeological, artifactual and archival data. In addition, was responsible for field supervision, archival research, analysis and interpretation.
- 1982-83 **Historical Archaeologist.** Providence Covelands Archaeological Project, Phase III, Providence, RI. Designed and implemented archival research plan. Responsible for field supervision, analysis and interpretation, field and artifact photography.
- 1981 **Archaeologist/Site Photographer.** Providence Covelands, Phase II. Conducted excavation and was responsible for field photography.

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 Chief, Archaeological Studies
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- 1978-1981** University of Pennsylvania, **TEACHING FELLOW/HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGIST.**
- 1981** **Field Supervisor/Teaching Fellow.** Summer Archaeological Program, Silver Reef, Utah. Supervised archaeological survey and testing of a late nineteenth century silver mining town. Instructed field school students in field and laboratory methodology and presented lectures on archaeology and material culture. Assisted in the design of a program to record historic cemeteries and structures in southern Utah.
- 1980** **Field Supervisor/Teaching Fellow.** Autumn Archaeological Program. Bartram's Garden Site, Philadelphia, PA. Supervised archaeological excavation at Bartram's Garden. Instructed students in field and laboratory methodology.
- Field Supervisor/Teaching Fellow.** Summer Archaeological Program. Bartram's Garden and Swedish Cabin Sites, PA. Supervised archaeological testing at these eighteenth century sites. Instructed field school students.
- 1978-1980** **Historical Archaeologist.** Museum Institute for Conservation Archaeology. Participated in several small surveys and testing programs in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, including preliminary work at Bartram's Garden, a survey of the Pine Barrens, and several small urban projects in Philadelphia.
- 1978-1981** **Teaching Fellow.** Responsible for instructing students, conducting lectures, grading papers and exams, and student advising.
- 1977-1978** College of William and Mary, **ARCHAEOLOGY APPRENTICE.**
- Laboratory Archaeologist.** Southside Historic Sites, Williamsburg, VA. Conserved and catalogued artifacts from Woodland, seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth century contexts from several sites in Virginia, including Flowerdew, the Yorktown Pottery Kiln, the Yorktown Coast Guard Station and the Patomack Canal. Responsible for artifact drawing and photography; exhibit preparation.
- Field Archaeologist.** Southside Historic Sites, Williamsburg, VA. Summer 1977 and May and June 1978. Participated in excavations at Flowerdew Hundred Plantation on the 1619 palisaded settlement; excavated post in the ground and puncheon construction structures, was responsible for site photography. Also participated in field work at the Yorktown Coast Guard Station, Yorktown Battlefield, Yorktown Pottery Kiln, and Patomack Canal.
- Field and Laboratory Archaeologist.** Virginia Research Center for Archaeology. Volunteered in the field and laboratory. Participated in projects at Bacons Castle, Governor's Land, and in Isle of Wight County.
- 1976** Brown University, **FIELD ARCHAEOLOGIST.**
- Field Archaeologist.** Rehoboth, Massachusetts. National Endowment for the Humanities Grant funded project under the direction of Leslie C. Abernathy. Participated in archaeological testing, excavation and archival research on this seventeenth and eighteenth century site.
- 1975** Rhode Island College, **FIELD ARCHAEOLOGIST.**
- Field Archaeologist.** Read Farm Site, Seekonk, MA. Participated in the excavation of this prehistoric site.

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HONORS

University of Pennsylvania:
Graduate Research Fellow - 1981
Teaching Fellow - 1978-1981
College of William and Mary:
Archaeology Apprentice Fellowship - 1977-1978
Grant to Study Colono-Indian Ceramics - 1978
Rhode Island College:
B.A. Magna Cum Laude
Phi Alpha Theta - History Honor Society
Pell Medal in American History

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

American Anthropological Association
Archaeological Society of Virginia
Association for Gravestone Studies
Council on Northeast Historical Archaeology
Northeastern Anthropological Association
Society for Historical Archaeology
Washington Archaeological Society

TECHNICAL REPORTS

In Preparation Archaeology of an Urban Street Corner; Archaeological Investigations at 9th and E Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. Prepared for Quadrangle Development Corporation. (Co-authored with Janice G. Artemel, Edward J. Flanagan and Dennis Knepper).

1990 *Correctional Treatment Facility (515E29). Phase III Archaeological Investigations.* Prepared for D.C. Department of Public Works and Gilbane/Smoot. (Co-authored with Catharine Toulmin and Dennis Knepper).

Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Investigations at Warner Theatre, Washington, D.C.. Prepared for Kaempfer Company. (Co-authored with Eugene Goodman, Mark Walker, Madeleine Pappas and Catharine Toulmin).

Phase II Archaeological Study: Abingdon Plantation Site, Washington National Airport. Prepared for Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority. (Co-authored with Mark Walker).

ELIZABETH A. CROWELL
 Chief, Archaeological Studies
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Historical and Archaeological Investigation of Lot 807, Square 1183, Francis Scott Key Park, Georgetown, Washington, D.C. Prepared for Francis Scott Key Foundation. (Co-authored with Janice G. Artemel and Dennis Knepper).

Anacostia Park from a Historical and Archaeological Perspective. Prepared for Fleming Corporation. (Co-authored with Francine Bromberg, Ray Wood, Catharine Toulmin, Janice G. Artemel, Madeleine Pappas, Cynthia Pfanstiehl, and Teresa Kacprowicz).

Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of the West Entrance Road, Washington National Airport. Arlington, Virginia. Prepared for Metropolitan Washington Airport Authority (Co-authored with Francine Bromberg).

- 1989 *Archaeological Investigations at the Foxall House, Washington, D.C.* Prepared for National Development Company. (Co-authored with Janice G. Artemel, Edward J. Flanagan).

Archaeological and Architectural Survey Report, National Airport. Prepared for Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority. (Co-authored with Frances Alexander and Francine Bromberg).

Archaeological and Architectural Survey Report, Dulles International Airport. Prepared for Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority. (Co-authored with Frances Alexander and Andrea Berlin).

Section 106 Report, National Airport. Prepared for Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority. (Co-authored with Frances Alexander and Francine Bromberg).

Section 106 Report, Dulles International Airport. Prepared for Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority. (Co-authored with Frances Alexander and Andrea Berlin).

- 1988 *Winkler Tract, Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations.* Prepared for the Mark Winkler Company. (Co-authored with Cynthia Pfanstiehl and Eugene Goodman)

Historic Management Plan, Abingdon Plantation, National Airport, Arlington County, Virginia. Prepared for Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority. (Co-authored with Francine Bromberg and Keith Barr).

Archaeological Investigations at McNair Farm, Fairfax County, Virginia. Prepared for Batman, Inc. (Co-authored with Ray Wood).

Archaeological Investigations at Riversdale, Prince Georges County, Maryland. Prepared for Notter, Finegold and Alexander. (Co-authored with Dennis Knepper and Ray Wood).

Historical and Archaeological Investigation of Lot 57, Square 1205, Georgetown, Washington, D.C. Prepared for Colonial Georgetown Associates. (Co-authored with Dennis Knepper, Janice G. Artemel and Patrice Gilbert).

A Phase II Archaeological Study, Old Ford Plant Site, Alexandria, Virginia. Prepared for Urbco. (Co-authored with Janice G. Artemel, Donald A. Hull and Dennis Knepper).

- 1987 *Archaeological Investigations at Old St. Paul's Rectory, Baltimore, Maryland.* Prepared for Preservation Maryland. (Co-authored with Marcia Miller).

Archaeological Investigations at St. Thomas Manor, Port Tobacco, Maryland. Prepared for David Barry, S.J. and the Maryland Historical Trust. (Co-authored with Marcia Miller).

ELIZABETH A. CROWELL
 Chief, Archaeological Studies
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Field Investigations at Trinity United Methodist Episcopal Cemetery. Prepared for DeLeuw Cather Company, Inc. (Co-authored with Marcia Miller).

The Alexandria Slave Pen: The Archaeology of Urban Captivity. Prepared for J. Peter Dunston and Meushaw Development. (Co-authored with Janice Artemel and Jeffrey S. Parker).

Correctional Treatment Facility, Washington, D.C. Phase II Archaeological Studies: Report #2. Prepared for D.C. Department of Public Works and Gilbane/Smoot. (Co-authored with Dennis Knepper, Marcia Miller and K. Anne Turner).

Archaeological Investigation at Fort C.F. Smith. Prepared for Arlington County Division of Community Improvement. (Co-authored with Dennis Knepper and Marcia Miller).

Correctional Treatment Facility, Washington, D.C. Phase II Archaeological Studies: Report #1. Prepared for D.C. Department of Public Works and Gilbane/Smoot. (Co-authored with Marcia Miller and Janice Artemel).

B & O Metropolitan Southern Rail Line, Phase I. Prepared for ICC and CSX. (Co-authored with April Fehr, Norman V. Mackie III and Marcia Miller).

Georgetown Waterfront: Archaeological Overview and Assessment. Prepared for National Park Service and Harbour Associates. (Co-authored with Janice Artemel and Norman V. Mackie III).

1986 *Management Summary: B & O Metropolitan Southern Rail Line.* Prepared for ICC and CSX. (Co-authored with Norman V. Mackie III and Marcia Miller).

Forrest-Marbury House, Phase I. Prepared for MMP International. (Co-authored with Norman V. Mackie III).

D.C. Correctional Facility, Phase I. Prepared for Gilbane & Associates. (Co-authored with Janice G. Artemel).

14th Street/Shaw Urban Renewal Districts, Phase I. Prepared for the D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development. (Co-authored with Dennis Hartzell, Dennis Knepper, Ellen Armbruster, John Nissenbaum, Patricia Knoll and Nancy Walcutt).

D.C. Department of Recreation Project, Phase II. Prepared for the D.C. Department of Recreation. (Co-authored with J.N. Leith Smith and Janice Artemel).

Battery Heights Report, Phase I. Prepared for the Holladay Corporation.

U.S. Route 1. Prepared for New Jersey DOT. (Co-authored with Edward J. Flanagan and Janice Artemel).

1985 *Georgetown Waterfront Park, Phase I.* Prepared for the National Park Service and Harbour Associates. (Co-authored with Janice Artemel, Norman V. Mackie III and Edward J. Flanagan).

1984 *McIntire Road, Phase I.* Prepared for the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation. (Co-authored with Dennis J. Hartzell, Cecile G. Glendening and Norman V. Mackie III).

Barney Circle, Phase II. Prepared for D.C.DOT. (Co-authored with Edward J. Flanagan and Janice Artemel).

Preliminary Case Report: Whitehurst Freeway Corridor Study. Prepared for D.C. DOT. (Co-authored with Janice Artemel).

ELIZABETH A. CROWELL
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Preliminary Archaeological Survey: Twenty-three Recreation Centers. Prepared for D.C. Department of Recreation. (Co-authored with Janice Artemel and Jeffrey Parker).

Providence Covelands Phase III. Prepared for the Federal Railroad Administration. (Co authored with Janice Artemel and Edward J. Flanagan).

- 1979 *A Study of the Property at 104, 106 and 110 Church Street, Philadelphia.* Prepared for the Historical Commission. (Co-authored with David Simmons).

PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS PRESENTED

In Preparation *Washington Archaeological Journal*, Volume I. (Co-editor)

In Preparation "In Pursuit of Ancient Cultures: Early Collectors and Archaeologists in the District of Columbia" for inclusion in *Washington Archaeological Journal*, Volume I.

- 1991 "Stoneware from the Butt/Burnett Pottery in Washington, D.C." Paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology Annual Meetings, Richmond, Virginia.

- 1990 "Gravestone Form and Decoration in the Middle Atlantic Region." (with Norman V. Mackie). Presented to Anthropological Society of Washington, November 1990.

"Public Interaction in Urban Archaeology" *American Society for Conservation Archaeology Proceedings*.

- 1989 The Gravestones of Colonial Tidewater Virginia: An Introduction to the Funerary Monuments of a Class Oriented Society" (with Norman V. Mackie III). *Markers*.

"Public Interaction in Urban Archaeology". Paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology Meetings, Baltimore, Maryland.

- 1988 "The Gravestones of Colonial Tidewater Virginia: An Introduction to the Funerary Monuments of a Class Oriented Society" (with Norman V. Mackie III). Paper Presented at the Association for Gravestone Studies Meetings, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

- 1987 Organizer of Symposium "Urban Archaeology and the Public" Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Charleston, South Carolina.

"The Alexandria Slave Pen: Archaeology of Urban Captivity". Paper presented at the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. (Co-authored with Janice G. Artemel).

"Putting It All in Context: Implementing a Comprehensive Plan for the District of Columbia". Paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology, Savannah, GA.

- 1986 "Here Lies Buried": An Analysis of Gravestones and Burial Practices in the Eastern United States" Paper presented to Alexandria Archaeology.

"Remember Me As You Pass By": Implications of Gravestone Studies for Archaeology". Paper presented to the Washington Archaeological Society.

Co-Chaired Symposium "From Turtlebacks to Political Centralization: Past, Present and Future in Archaeology in The District of Columbia" American Anthropological Association, Washington, D.C.

"In Pursuit of Ancient Cultures: Early Archaeologists and Collectors in the District of Columbia" Paper presented at the American Anthropological Association Annual Meeting.

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 Chief, Archaeological Studies
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"A Reassessment of Gravestone Studies in Cape May County, New Jersey". Keynote presentation to the New Jersey Historical Society, Atlantic County, New Jersey.

"Spatial-locational Analysis and Gravestone Form in Cape May County, New Jersey" Presented at the Association for Gravestone Studies, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

- 1984 "Depart from Hence and Keep This Thought In Mind": The Importance of Comparative Analysis in Gravestone Research". In *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, Volume 15. (Co-authored with Norman V. Mackie III).

"Early Investigations Along the Anacostia River, Washington, D.C." Paper presented at the Eastern States Archaeological Federation Meetings, Annapolis, Maryland.

"Chandeliers In Shanties: Who Were the North Shore Residents". Paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology Meetings, Williamsburg, VA.

- 1983 "The Outscourings of Creation: Snowtown in the Early Nineteenth Century". Paper presented at The Council on Northeast Historical Archaeology Meetings, New Windsor Cantonment, New York.

Migratory Monuments and Missing Motifs: An Archaeological Analysis of Mortuary Art in Cape May County, New Jersey, 1740-1810 Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Pennsylvania.

- 1982 Chaired Session: "Cemeteries in Context" at Society for Historical Archaeology Meetings, Philadelphia, PA.

"Cape May: Uncarved Images and Migrator Gravestones; Problems in Cemetery Studies" Paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology Meetings, Philadelphia, PA.

- 1981 "Gravestones in Philadelphia, 1760-1820". In *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, Volume 10.

Review of "Doorway to the Past", "Digging for Black Pride", and "Williamsburg File" in *Archaeology Magazine* Volume 34, Number 2 (March/April 1981).

Review of *Archaeological Bibliography of Eastern North America*. In *Maryland Historical Magazine*. Volume 75, Number 1 (Spring 1980).

- 1980 "Gravestones as Archaeological Artifacts". Guest lecture at City College, New York.

OTHER RESEARCH RELATED ACTIVITIES

- 1987-90 Board of Directors - Council on Northeast Historical Archaeology
 1987-89 Treasurer - Council on Northeast Historical Archaeology
 1987-88 President - Washington Archaeological Society.
 1986-87 President - Washington Archaeological Society.
 1984-86 Newsletter Editor - Washington Archaeological Society.
 1984-88 Board of Directors - Washington Archaeological Society
 1977 Program Co-Chairperson - Northeastern Anthropological Association Meetings, Providence, R.I.

Biographical Resume

MADELEINE PAPPAS

Historian

EXPERIENCE SUMMARY

Five years experience as an educator, cultural anthropologist and research historian related to cultural resource studies in the mid-Atlantic region and Northeastern United States. Recent experience has included direction and implementation of research directed toward historic landuse interpretation, including intensive archival documentation and conduct of oral histories. Considerable experience in archival research, interviewing techniques, and writing analytical ethnographic accounts. Extensive research on the development of American cultural themes.

EDUCATION

M.A., Anthropology, 1989, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.

B.A., Anthropology, 1984, Bates College, Lewiston, Maine.

EXPERIENCE RECORD

1989-Date Engineering-Science, Inc. **Cultural Anthropologist, Research Historian.** Responsible for directing research, writing reports related to the landuse history and interpretation of cultural resource studies. Recent studies have included oral history and historic documentation of a free black settlement in Fairfax County, Virginia, historic documentation of a black miller in western Fairfax County, Virginia, historic documentation of a property in Arlington County, Virginia, historic documentation of numerous land tracts in Anne Arundel and Prince Georges County, Maryland, and in Alexandria, Virginia.

Historian. South River Colony, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, 1991. Historical documentation for several eighteenth and nineteenth century plantation houses, related structures and a seventeenth century cemetery, 1991.

Historian. CNG Virginia Pipeline, Loudoun and Prince William Counties, Virginia, 1990-91. Historic research for a Phase I survey of pipeline.

Historian. Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Sites, Loudoun County, Virginia; Anderson County, South Carolina, 1991.

Historian. Southern Maryland Courthouse Site, Prince Georges County, Maryland. Historical research for a Phase I archaeological survey, 1990.

Historian. Church Street Site, Alexandria, Virginia. Historic documentation of a nineteenth century Afro-American cemetery, 1990.

Historian. CSX/Fruit Growers Yard, Alexandria, Virginia. Historical research for 19th century family cemetery and land use at the former Fruit Growers Yard, 1990

Historian. Baltimore Washington International Airport, Maryland. Historic background for a Phase I archaeological survey prior to airport expansion, 1990.

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Historian. Martin State Airport, Baltimore County, Maryland. Historic overview for a Phase I survey of this early airport, 1990.

Historian. Lanes Mill, Centreville, Virginia. Historic overview for archaeological studies of this late eighteenth century mill which was in operation until the early twentieth century, 1990.

Historian. Cameron Mills, Alexandria, Virginia. Historic background for a Phase I archaeological survey of a late eighteenth century mill site, 1990.

Historian. Cloverleaf Tract, Vienna, Virginia. Historic background for a Phase II archaeological investigation of a late nineteenth century Afro-American home site, 1990.

Historian. Greathouse Tract, Rosslyn, Virginia. Historic overview for a Phase I archaeological investigation of a nineteenth century domestic site, 1990.

Historian. Southeast Federal Center, Washington, D.C. Historic background for a Phase I archaeological investigation of the Navy Yard Annex, an eighteenth and nineteenth century waterfront in southeast Washington, D.C., 1990.

Historian. Potomac Interceptor III, Leesburg, Virginia. Historic overview for a Phase III archaeological investigation of a prehistoric site, 1989.

Historian. Warner Theater, Washington, D.C. Historic background for a Phase II and III archaeological investigation of alley dwelling in nineteenth century, Washington, D.C., 1989.

Historian. Ragged Point, Virginia. Historic overview for an archaeological assessment of a colonial plantation and nineteenth century farmstead in Westmoreland County, Virginia, 1989.

Historian. Martin State Airport, Maryland. Historic overview for a Phase I archaeological survey of this early airport, 1989.

Historian. Square 428, Washington, D.C. Historic background for a Phase I and II archaeological investigation of a nineteenth century stoneware pottery kiln, 1989.

Historian. Arundel Ridge, Maryland. Historic background for a Phase II investigation of a eighteenth and nineteenth century domestic site, 1989.

Historian. Quaker Village, Alexandria, Virginia. Historic overview for a Phase I archaeological investigation of a Civil War site, 1989.

1986-87 University of Virginia, Anthropology Department. Gradership.

1984-85 The Walker School, Needham Massachusetts. **Teaching Intern.** Teaching intern for Ed/Ld boys, ages 6-9. One-to-one and group classes in reading, math, language skills and social science.

1984 Great Falls Youth Program, Lewiston, Maine. **Greek Teacher.** Instructed gifted children, ages 8 through 11, in an eight-week Greek language and culture course.

TECHNICAL REPORTS (selected)

An Archaeological Survey at the Alexandria Business Center, Alexandria, Virginia. Prepared for CSX Realty, Inc. (Co-authored with Catharine B. Toulmin, Michael D. Petraglia, Ph.D.), 1990.

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Phase I Archaeological Investigations of the Southeast Federal Center, Washington, D.C. Prepared for the Designtech-East. (Co-authored with Mark Walker), 1990.

Phase I Archaeological Survey of Baltimore Washington International Airport Expansion of Runway 10-28, Area F. Prepared for Maryland Department of Transportation, State Aviation Authority, De Leuw Cather and Company. (Co-authored with Catharine Toulmin, Mike Petraglia, Ph.D.), 1990.

A Phase I Archaeological Study of the Runway 4/22 Area, Martin State Airport, Baltimore County, Maryland. Prepared for Maryland Department of Transportation, State Aviation Authority, De Leuw Cather and Company. (Co-authored with Mark Walker, Michael Petraglia, Ph.D. and Catharine Toulmin), 1990.

Cameron Mills Preliminary Historical and Archaeological Assessment of Site 44AX112, Alexandria, Virginia. Prepared for Hoffman Management, Inc. (Co-author Dennis A. Knepper), 1990.

An Archaeological Survey at the Alexandria Business Center, Alexandria, Virginia. Prepared for CSX Realty, Inc. (Co-authored with Catharine Toulmin, and Michael Petraglia, Ph. D.), 1990.

Lanes Mill (44FX46) Historical and Archaeological Studies, Volume II: 1990 Survey. Prepared for Fairfax County Park Authority. (Co-author Dennis A. Knepper), 1990.

Phase II and III Archaeological Investigations at Warner Theater, Washington, D.C. Prepared for Kaempfer Company, Investment Builders. (Co-authored with Eugene Goodman, Mark Walker, Catharine Toulmin, Elizabeth Crowell, Ph.D.), 1990.

Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Great House Tract, Rosslyn, Virginia. Prepared for Cafritz Harbour Management. (Co-authored with Catharine B. Toulmin), 1990.

Archaeological Investigations of the Potomac Interceptor Extension, Loudoun County, Virginia. Prepared for the Potomac Interceptor Partnership. (Co-authored with Michael D. Petraglia, Ph.D., Jesse S. Daugherty, Justin S. Patton, Paula Bienenfeld, Ph.D.), 1990.

Phase II Archaeological Investigations of the Cloverleaf Tract, Fairfax County, Virginia. Prepared for the Stanley Martin Company. (Co-authored with Mark Walker), 1990.

Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Testing of Square 428, Washington, D.C. Prepared for Oehrlein and Associates, Architects, (Co-authored with Mark Walker and Thomas Barrett), 1989.

Phase II Archaeological Testing of Arundel Ridge, Site (18AN681), Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Prepared for Michael T. Rose. (Co-authored with Janice G. Artemel and Eugene Goodman), 1989.

Phase I Archaeological Investigations of the Quaker Village Site. Prepared for MTM. (Co-authored with Jesse Daugherty, Justin S. Patton and Kimberly Prothro), 1989.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

American Anthropology Association

Washington Association of Practicing Anthropologists

RELATED EXPERIENCE AND SKILLS

Extensive travel throughout the Far East, Middle East and Europe. Fluent in Greek and French and conversational Swedish.