



## Table of Contents

Table of Contents	i
List of Figures	ii
Acknowledgements	iii
I. Introduction	1
II. Historic Background and Previous Investigations	3
A. Historic Occupation and Land Use	3
B. Previous Investigations	4
III. Methodology	5
A. Field Methods	
1. Phase I Investigation	5
2. Phase II Investigation	5
B. Laboratory Methods	
IV. Phase I Investigation: Inventory of Resources	6
V. Archaeological Findings	7
VI. Conclusions and Recommendations	13
Bibliography	14
Appendices	
A. List of Personnel	15
B. Artifact Inventory - Phase I Investigation	16
C. Artifact Inventory - Phase II Investigation	19

**List of Figures**

Figure 1: USGS Map showing Project Area	2
Figure 2: Phase I Site Map	8
Figure 3: Shovel Tests: Representative Profiles	9
Figure 4: Phase II Site Map	10

### Acknowledgements

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Phase I field survey was to locate and identify any archaeological sites located in the Winkler Tract project area in Alexandria, Virginia (Figure 1). The Mark Winkler Company contracted with Engineering-Science, Inc., Division of Cultural Resources in September of 1988 to conduct the Phase I field study.

Following the identification of prehistoric artifacts in the Phase I Study, a Phase II testing program was conducted in December of 1988. The major objectives of Phase II testing were:

- o To delimit horizontal and vertical extent of any existing site or sites;
- o To determine the degree of stratigraphic integrity present;
- o To determine site significance within a local and regional framework to allow recommendations pertinent to eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places;
- o And thus to determine the need for additional archaeological investigations within the project area.

The project was conducted according to the standards set forth by the National Park Service for archaeological surveys (36CFR800; 36CFR66). This report includes the results of the study and recommendations for future treatment of identified sites.

Engineering-Science conducted this study in October of 1988. Elizabeth A. Crowell, Ph.D. was Project Manager and Ray Wood was Field Supervisor for the Phase I Study. Eugene Goodman and Cynthia Pfanstiehl were Field Supervisors for the Phase II Study. A complete List of Personnel is included in Appendix A.

Engineering-Science



WINKLER TRACT

Figure 1: USGS Map showing Project Area

## II. HISTORIC BACKGROUND AND PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

### A. Historic Occupation and Land Use

The area known as the Winkler tract came into the possession of the Territt family when William Henry Territt purchased 982 acres in Prince William County on 28 January, 1741. The property was to remain in the family until, at least, the beginning of the twentieth century. Mr. Territt was a Justice of Fairfax County, having previously served as Clerk to Thomas Claiborne. He was socially well connected, as is demonstrated by his marriage to Margaret Pearson, the daughter of Simon Pearson. The Territts are mentioned by Mary G. Powell in the company of the West, Washington and Fitzhugh families (Powell 1928:27). Territt was on Green's list with 2 tithables and 3 black tithables (Mitchell 1977). He appears to have been wealthy enough to purchase considerable land in the growing city of Alexandria and its surrounding area. He purchased four lots in the foundation of Alexandria from the Alexander Trustees, numbers 66, 67, 74 and 75. He does not seem to have lived in Alexandria or perhaps, even to have improved the lots since they were all either mortgaged or sold. To his original purchase of 982 acres, Territt and his heirs added parcels of 127, 31, and 412 acres in Fairfax County in 1741, 1746 and 1777 (*Ibid*:101-110). The rent rolls for the period of 1761 to 1774 list the Territt holdings at 1802 acres.

*where was this?* *?* The Territt family lived on property which included the project area during the s seem to have lived on this property. The 1790 census for Fairfax County lists William Henry Territt, the son of William Henry, as owning property inhabited by 5 white souls and improved with 1 dwelling and 4 other buildings. This building, which was located "near Bailey's Crossroad and Seminary Road" (Donnelly 1973-75:54), was destroyed early in 1861. A small dwelling was rebuilt with the lumber from some old barracks and later was enlarged. This larger structure continued to be used by the family throughout the later half of the nineteenth century. *what is this - done earlier*

Also on the property at Oakwood there was reputed to be "an immense box tree with the name of George-Washington, and his cabinet carved on the inside. A Federal Colonel not only coveted the tree but had it cut and take away. Its whereabouts are not known" (Donnelly 1973: 54).

The most famous inhabitant of Oakwood was Colonel George Hunter Territt. He was the son of Captain George Hunter Territt and a veteran of the Seminole and the Mexican Wars as a member of the United States Marine Corps. When the Civil War broke out, Territt resigned his commission to serve the Confederacy. It was Territt who was in command of the Alexandria garrison on May 24, 1861 when Union troops under Ellsworth entered the city. It was his decision to withdraw his forces "Confronted with the task of defending an indefensible city from a superior force arriving both by land and by water, Colonel Terrett marched his men out Duke Street to the edge of the town where they boarded a train for Manassas Junction, reaching there at 11 A.M." (Donnelly 1973: 53). Territt continued to serve as an officer in the Confederate Army until 1865 when he was captured at Amelia Courthouse. He was jailed and finally was released several months after the end of the war.

We cannot be sure of the exact configuration of the Territt properties but it is likely that the project area falls within its boundaries. Historic remains identified as part of a previous study are situated just to the south and west of the project area. *X*

We do not know of any specific historical event that took place within the project area. It is likely that the land was used by the Territt family for agricultural purposes, in the cultivation, perhaps, of tobacco and, later, of wheat.

#### **B. Previous Investigations**

A surface reconnaissance of the entire Winkler Tract was conducted between April 13 and June 14, 1979 under the direction of Terry H. Klein of the Alexandria Archaeology Research Center. Nine large prehistoric sites, twelve smaller ones and several historic sites were located. None of the prehistoric sites yielded diagnostic artifacts which could help date the period of habitation. Of the historic sites, one represents the remains of a corduroy and cobble road (possibly of Civil War date), a possible Civil War earthwork and three foundations for buildings. One of these foundations was a concrete slab and therefore of quite recent date, but the other two were of brick and could represent structures dating to the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries.



### III. METHODOLOGY

#### A. Field Methods

##### 1: Phase I Investigation

In areas of the property which were predicted to have archaeological potential, an archaeological field survey was conducted. This survey consisted of the excavation of shovel test pits placed at 50-foot intervals. In areas with surface visibility, erosional zones were examined.

Shovel test pits were excavated according to natural strata. Soil from all shovel tests was screened through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth. Artifacts were bagged according to provenience and all information was recorded on a bag inventory sheet. Complete field notes were recorded and profile drawings were made for each shovel test. A site map was prepared showing the location of all shovel tests and surface finds.

##### 2: Phase II Investigation

Phase II testing involved excavating 3 foot by 3 foot test units. The test units were laid out in a north-south orientation and their location recorded. Measurements were taken from the existing ground surface. Soils were separated by stratum, as well as by 5 centimeter arbitrary levels within each stratum. The soils were all screened using 1/4 inch hardware cloth and recovered artifacts were placed in plastic resealable bags with labels containing the provenience information. Each unit was excavated two 5 centimeter levels into sterile subsoil. One wall of each unit was carefully profiled to scale and then photographed. A total of nine such test units were completed by a team of four to six archaeologists.

The test units were selectively placed in the areas of least natural or man-made disturbance. They were excavated in close proximity to Phase I findings, to determine if any prehistoric concentrations exist, which would indicate habitation or land use.

#### B. Laboratory Methods

Upon arrival in the laboratory, all bags of artifacts were inventoried and assigned a number. Historic artifacts were washed. Prehistoric lithics were lightly rinsed in water and any excess dirt adhering to the artifacts was gently removed in order to preserve any organic residues.

All artifacts were dried on mesh screens, then placed in resealable polyethelene bags with acid-free labels. Bags were labelled in indelible marker with the site name and bag number in the upper right hand corner. Artifacts were catalogued and an artifact inventory was prepared. Artifacts were stored in bag number order in acid-free boxes.

*what is foundation for evaluation?*

*what model?*

*Why is intervals different?*

#### IV. INVENTORY OF RESOURCES

##### Area 1:

**Location:** Wooded picnic area which lies approximately 100' West of Nottingham Drive and 100' South of 1901 N. Beauregard.

**Period:** Unknown prehistoric

**Findings:** 11 quartz chips, 18 quartz flakes, 1 utilized quartz core.

**Comments:** 8 artifacts are surface finds.

##### Area 2:

**Location:** 275' South of 1901 Beauregard. The area extends from Nottingham Drive at the East and 1801 N. Beauregard at the West.

**Period:** Unknown prehistoric

**Findings:** 10 quartz chips, 2 jasper chips, 1 rhyolite 1 chert chip, 15 quartz flakes, 1 quartzite flake, 1 quartz utilized flake, 3 quartz cores, 1 quartz point, blade section.

##### Area 3:

**Location:** This area is bordered by N. Beauregard at the North and is 50 feet from 1801 N. Beauregard at the South. The garage is 25' to the East and the area interfaces with Area 4 on the west side.

**Period:** Unknown prehistoric

**Findings:** 45 quartz chips 1 jasper chip, 34 quartz flakes, 1 quartz utilized flake, 2 quartzite fire cracked rocks, 3 quartz fire cracked rocks, 3 quartz cores, 1 quartzite biface.

##### Area 4:

**Location:** This is a wooded area bordered by N. Beauregard at the North, by the Winkler property boundary at the South and West. The area interfaces with area 3 at the East.

**Period:** Unknown prehistoric

**Findings:** 33 quartz chips, 25 quartz flakes, 4 quartzite flakes, 1 quartz fire cracked rock, 1 fragment heated jasper, 1 quartzite fire cracked rock, 1 quartzite core, 1 quartzite biface, 1 quartz point fragment.

## V. ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS

As part of the Phase I study a total of 56 shovel test pits were excavated in the project area, 32 of which contained prehistoric artifacts (Figures 2&3). Surface collection yielded additional prehistoric remains. The prehistoric artifacts are not diagnostic of a particular time period. They do indicate that prehistoric activity has occurred at a temporary station or campsite. It was hoped that further testing may provide a more comprehensive assessment of the nature of these activities. Historic artifacts were collected from the surface and the upper stratum of several shovel test pits. The historic artifacts which were recovered primarily consist of bottle and vessel fragments of recent origin.

Based on findings from the Phase I field survey conducted in the fall of 1988, it was determined that more extensive excavations should take place. The proposed development area was divided into four areas of investigation according to archaeological probability. These are exhibited in Figure 4. The areas are separated by location and can also be distinguished by their topography and type of ground cover. These factors contribute to the diversity of these four areas in regard to soil types, gravel and pebble content, natural erosional factors and general soil stratigraphy. Other intrusive factors such as man-made drain installments and recent construction, which affect the archaeological potential of a given area, have also been considered.

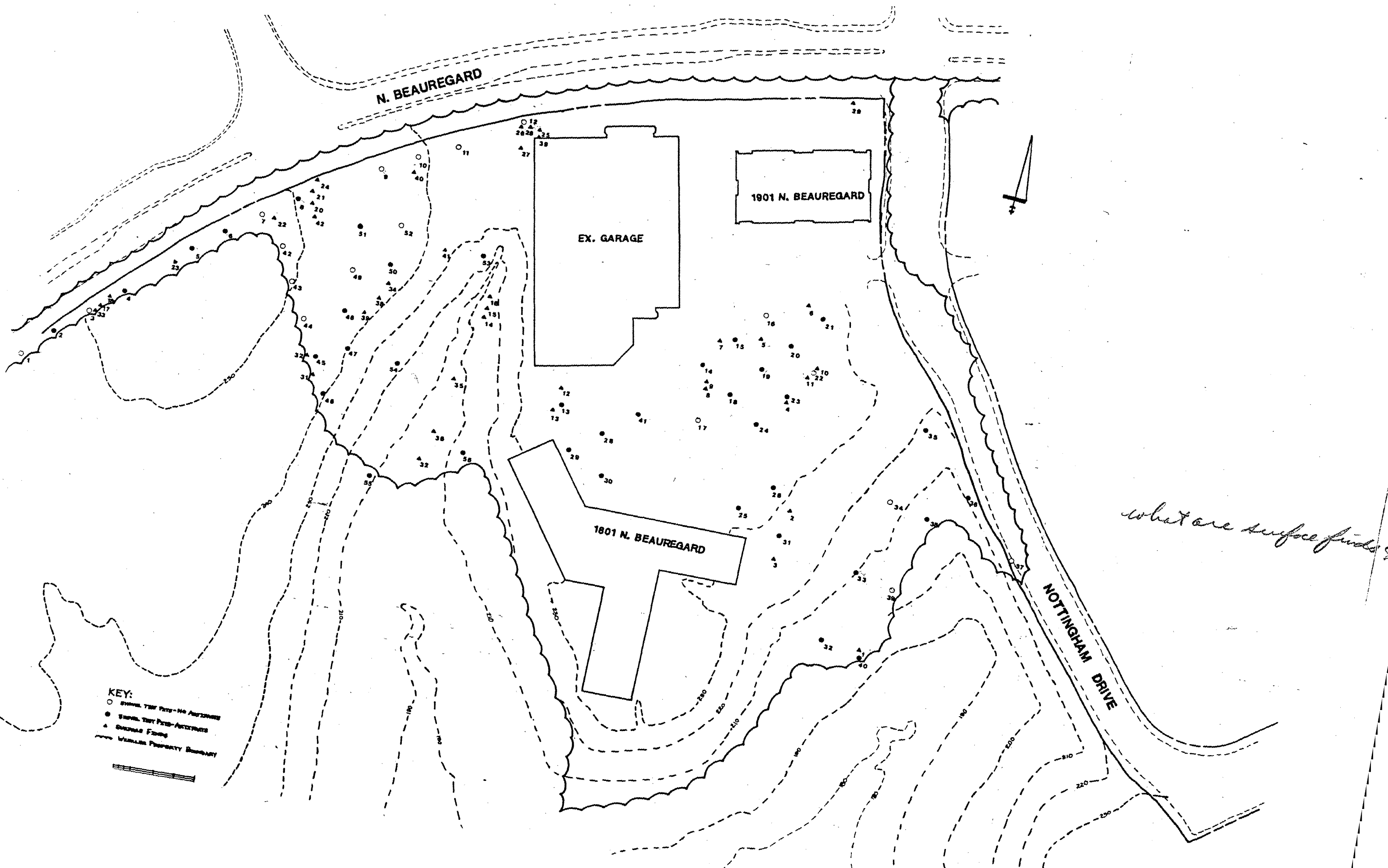
?  
Area 1 designates the circular picnic area between 1801 and 1901 N. Beaugard. This area is indicative of moderate archaeological potential and of unknown integrity. One larger tree appeared to be sixty years old, at most.

Area 2 is Southeast of Area 1 and encompasses the steeper grade between Nottingham Drive and 1801 N. Beaugard. This area is considered to be of moderate to lower archaeological potential due to the steeper grade.

Area 3 lies to the west of the existing garage encompassing the head of the gully and a small area between the existing garage and 1801 N. Beaugard. This area is of low to moderate archaeological potential due to the steep grade and the construction of buildings at the artificial head of the stream. Due to construction, in the erosional wash, Stratum B, was noted to lie on Stratum A in the stratigraphy cut on both sides of the stream.

Area 4 indicates the highest archaeological potential. It encompasses the area to the South of N. Beaugard and west of Area 3. The area is close to the stream and is basically level to gently sloping. One old farm road or path cuts through thiarea. Primarily the area appears undisturbed, but there are several small areas parallel to N. Beaugard, which contain fill and are obviously disturbed.

The stratigraphy of the proposed project area is of two different sequences. The first sequence appears on the east side of the stream, in Unit 6, and on the east side of 1801 N. Beaugard in Unit 4. Stratum A, including a rootmat, extends for about 10 centimeters. It is comprised of a grey-brown silty loam with 70% to 80% pebbles and gravels which appear to be recent. Stratum B is a yellow-brown silty sand with the same high pebble content and progressing about another 10 centimeters. It appears natural, but eroded. Stratum C, representative of Unit 4 and the first sequence is an orange-brown clayey sand with high pebble content. It was examined to a 10 centimeter extent.



*what are surface finds?*

**KEY:**  
 ○ SHOWS THE FURTHER-NO ANTIQUITIES  
 ● SHOWS THE FURTHER-ANTIQUITIES  
 ▲ SURFACE FINDS  
 --- USUAL PROPERTY BOUNDARY

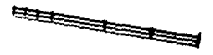
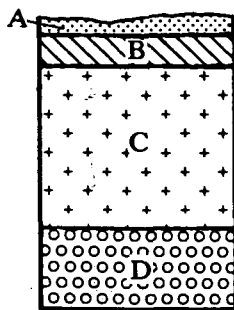
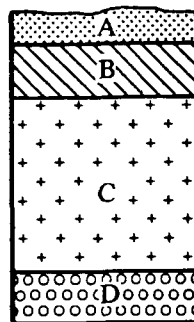


Figure 3: Shovel Tests: Representative Profiles



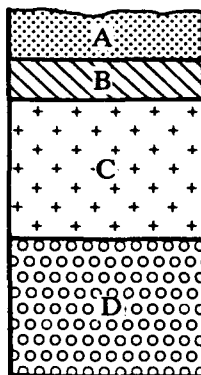
Area 1  
STP 13

- A. Dark Brown Loam/Humus
- B. Light Grey Sandy Silt
- C. Light Tan Sandy Silt with Gravel
- D. Yellow-Orange Sandy Silt with Gravel



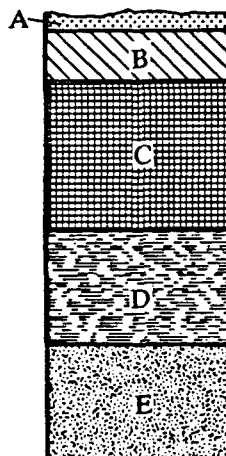
Area 3  
STP 28

- A. Dark Brown Loam/Humus
- B. Light Grey Sandy Silt
- C. Light Tan Sandy Silt with Gravel
- D. Yellow-Orange Sandy Silt with Gravel



Area 2  
STP 32

- A. Dark Brown Loam/Humus
- B. Light Grey Sandy Silt
- C. Light Tan Sandy Silt with Gravel
- D. Yellow-Orange Sandy Silt with Gravel



Area 4  
STP 56

- A. Dark Brown Loam/Humus
- B. Light Grey Sandy Silt
- C. Yellow-Tan Sandy Silt Clay
- D. Orange-Tan Sandy Silt Clay with Gravel
- E. Brown-Orange Sandy Clay

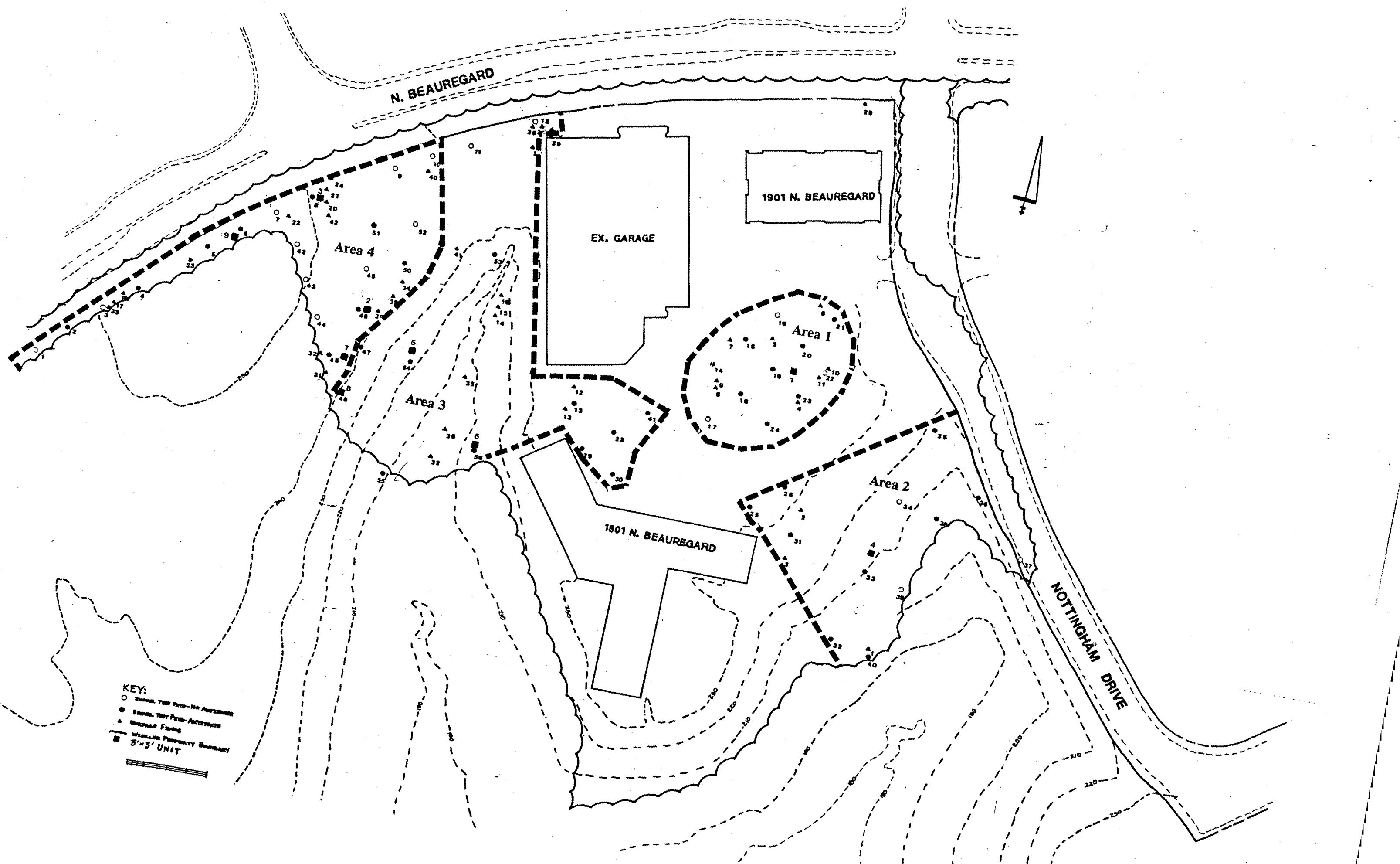


Scale in Inches

Source: Engineering Science

WINKLER TRACT

SAMPLE OF SHOVEL  
TEST PROFILES



**KEY:**  
 ○ STAINLESS STEEL TUBING  
 ● STAINLESS STEEL TUBING - ANTIMONY  
 ▲ BRASS TUBING  
 ■ 3"x3" UNIT



The second sequence begins with a similar medium grey to dark grey silt with medium brown mottling for about 10 centimeters. Stratum B is also yellow-brown silty sand, but neither stratum contains excessive gravel and pebbles. In Stratum B there is some grey and brown mottling from Stratum A. It extends on the average 20 centimeters below Stratum A. Stratum C is a medium to strong orange-brown sandy dense clay. This stratum was excavated from between 5 to 15 centimeters below Stratum B and was determined to be subsoil, with a few intrusive artifacts.

Unit 1 was placed in Area 1 near STP 20. Here one quartz flake was found in Stratum A. A piece of window glass was also recovered. Four quartz flakes were identified from the first 20 centimeters of Stratum B and the next 10 centimeters were sterile. This number includes 5 centimeters of Stratum C.

While no significant concentration was evident, most of the artifacts in Area 1 came from this general local. No diagnostic artifacts were found and approximately half of the recovered flakes retained a percentage of cortex, which suggests that this site is an area which was temporarily used for the primary reduction of stream cobbles and pebbles. An unknown amount of this site was possibly destroyed during previous construction. Young trees and sparse topsoil presents the likelihood that the area has been cleared in the past.

In Area 2, Unit 4 was excavated. Most of this area comprises the ridge slope. At the base of the slope, the area is disturbed by a gravel road and a storm drain installation. Unit 4 was placed at the base of the slope, on the north side of the gravel road and in a generally level area. From this unit two quartz chips and one of quartzite were recovered from Stratum A. Two additional chips were recovered from Level 1, Stratum B. All of these artifacts have a percentage of cortex, again suggesting that the area was used for the primary reduction of stream lithics.

In Area 3, a total of three units were excavated. Unit 5 was located about 50 feet northwest of the stream on the first plateau. Unit 6 was placed on the other side of the stream, to the west of 1801 N. Beauregard, on the first plateau. Unit 8 was located on the west side of the stream, back from the edge of the ridge top. All three of these units were placed on gently sloping, to generally level soils.

Unit 5 contained two quartz chips and one bottle fragment in Stratum A. An additional 5 quartz chips and two whole quartz flakes were recovered from Stratum B down to a depth of 50 centimeters below the surface. The majority of these artifacts retain a percentage of the cortex, suggesting a temporary reduction area.

Unit 8 contained two quartz chips, one with cortex and one without. The types of artifacts found in Area 3 fit into the larger picture of activities which were suggested in Phase I findings. There were temporary stations where lithics were collected and reduced and then transported a short way off to a base camp.

A total of four test units were completed in the most intact areas with the highest potential in Area 4. Units 2 and 7 were placed back from the edge of the ridge on generally level soils. Units 3 and 9 were placed to the south of N. Beauregard in the areas furthest from the stream. Here the soils are level. Unit 3 and Unit 7 were completely sterile. Unit 2 contained a total of four chips, three from Stratum B and one from Stratum C. Cortex was present on all of these artifacts. Unit 9 contained one quartz chip from Stratum A, two quartz flakes from Stratum B and another flake from Stratum C. Half of these artifacts had a

*what  
governed  
choice  
of  
location?*

remaining percentage of cortex. The findings from Units 2 and Unit 9 concur with those from Area 3 and suggest lithic scatter from a near-by base camp.



## VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Prehistoric archaeological remains of an unknown date are present within the project area. Following the Phase I study, it was recommended that archaeological testing be conducted in all of the four areas identified during the Phase 1 Survey. The goals of testing were to determine the extent of artifact concentrations and to provide an assessment of site function. The program for testing was to consist of a total of 8-10, 3 foot by 3 foot test units, to be excavated in the four defined areas. The units were to be placed in close proximity to Phase 1 Shovel test pits which contained high artifact concentrations and in areas least disturbed by recent construction.

Phase II testing was designed to cover as much undisturbed area as possible and to determine the extent of artifact concentrations within the framework of potential site areas. Data from Phase II testing areas does not provide us with detailed information concerning prehistoric habitation or landuse. However, small lithic reduction areas have been identified and these indicate that primary reduction of pebbles and cobbles has occurred. Whereas, similar artifacts have been recovered from these small sites all over the project area, there is a probability that a larger activity area or base camp existed nearby at one time.

Based upon the low concentrations of artifacts and the absence of any diagnostic artifacts or features, no further testing of the proposed project area is recommended.

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**APPENDIX A****List of Personnel**

**Project Manager and  
Principal Investigator:** Elizabeth A. Crowell, Ph.D.

**Field Supervisor:** Ray Wood (Phase I)  
Eugene Goodman (Phase II)  
Cynthia Pfanstiehl (Phase II)

**Archaeological Field Team:** Barbara Guyun  
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Lori Torrance  
Mark Walker

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**Laboratory Staff:** Edith Baird  
Colleen Butler  
Forrest Crosley  
Theresa Reimer

**Graphics:** Robert Chase

Contributing Authors for this report were: Cynthia Pfanstiehl, Eugene Goodman, Elizabeth A. Crowell, Ph.D., Ray Wood, Donald Hull, Ray Wood and Edith Baird

**APPENDIX B**  
**Artifact Inventory, Phase I Investigation**

STP 2

1 quartz flake

STP 4

1 quartz chip,  
1 quartz flake

STP 5

3 quartz chips,  
1 quartz flake

STP 6

1 quartz flake,  
1 fragment fire cracked quartzite

STP 8

1 quartz flake

STP 13

6 quartz chips  
4 quartz flakes

STP 14

3 quartz flakes

STP 15

4 quartz chips

STP 18

1 quartz flake

STP 19

3 quartz chips

STP 20

11 quartz flakes,  
1 quartzite core

STP 28

1 quartz chip  
1 quartz flake

STP 29

2 quartz chips  
1 quartz flake

STP 31

4 quartz chips  
1 quartz flake  
1 quartz core

— STP 21 ?  
23 + 24 has artifacts  
25, 26  
27 not on map

## STP 32

1 quartz flake

## STP 33

1 jasper chip

1 quartz flake

1 quartz point, blade section

## STP 35

1 jasper chip

2 quartz chips

## STP 36

3 quartz chips

1 rhyolite chip

1 jasper chip

## STP 38

1 quartzite flake

1 quartz core

## STP 40

2 quartz chips

1 chert chip

8 quartz flakes

1 utilized quartz flake

1 utilized quartz core

## STP 41

1 utilized quartz flake

1 fragment fire cracked quartzite

## STP 45

1 rhyolite flake

## STP 46

1 quartz chip

1 fragment fire cracked jasper

## STP 47

2 quartz chips

1 quartzite chip

1 quartzite flake

## STP 50

1 quartz chip

1 quartzite chip

## STP 51

1 quartz chip

1 quartz flake

## STP 53

1 quartz chip

1 quartz flake

## STP 54

2 quartz chips  
7 quartz flakes  
3 fragments fire cracked quartz  
1 fragment fire cracked quartzite

## STP 55

1 quartz chip  
1 quartz flake

## STP 56

8 quartz chips  
4 quartz flakes

APPENDIX C  
Artifact Inventory, Phase II Investigation

Unit 1  
Stratum A, Level 1  
One whole quartz flake  
One window glass fragment

Unit 1  
Stratum B, Level 1  
Two whole quartz flakes  
one quartz flake

Unit 1  
Stratum B, Level 4  
One quartz flake fragment

Unit 2  
Stratum B, Level 1  
Two quartz chips

Unit 2  
Stratum B, Level 2  
One quartzite chip

Unit 2  
Stratum C, Level 1  
One jasper chip

Unit 4  
Stratum A, Level 1  
Two quartz chips  
One quartzite chip

Unit 4  
Stratum B, Level 1  
Two quartz chips

Unit 5  
Stratum A, Level  
Two quartz chips  
One bottle glass fragment

Unit 5  
Stratum B, Level 1  
Two quartz chips

Unit 5  
Stratum B, Level 2  
Two quartz chips

*What are  
the levels?*

Unit 5  
Stratum B, Level 3  
Two whole quartz flakes  
One quartz chip

Unit 6  
Stratum A, Level 1  
Three whole quartz flakes  
One distal quartz flake  
Four quartz flake fragments  
Eighteen quartz chips  
One quartz heated rock  
One whole quartzite flake  
Two rim fragments of small burned wooden dish

Unit 6  
Stratum B, Level 1  
One whole quartz flake  
One proximal quartz flake

Unit 6  
Stratum B, Level 2  
One quartz distal flake  
One quartz chip

Unit 6  
Stratum B, Level 3  
One quartz chip

Unit 8  
Stratum B, Level 1  
Two quartz chips

Unit 9  
Stratum A, root mat  
One quartz chip

Unit 9  
Stratum B, Level 2  
Two quartz flakes

Unit 9  
Stratum C, Level 9  
One quartz flake