

DOCUMENTARY STUDY, ARCHEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION AND  
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN  
FOR 1323 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA,  
VIRGINIA

Final Report

JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.

DOCUMENTARY STUDY, ARCHEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION AND  
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN  
FOR 1323 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

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## ABSTRACT

Harambee CEDC, an affiliate of the Shiloh Baptist Church, retained John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA), to conduct documentary study, archeological evaluation, and resource management plan on a project area within Alexandria, Virginia, in preparation for the construction of affordable housing for the elderly. The approximately 3,500-square-foot (sq. ft.) project area is a corner lot located at 1323 Duke Street and West Street. The project area currently contains a brick two-story dwelling that was used as office space for the Shiloh Baptist Church. In the northeast corner of the project area, a concrete block two-story shed was also present.

The goal of the documentary research was to provide a history of the project area, 1323 Duke Street; a general history of the L'Ouverture Hospital; and a history of the early years of the Shiloh Baptist Church, to determine if there were any connections between the church and L'Ouverture Hospital.

A Phase I archeological investigation was undertaken to determine the presence or absence of archeological resources within the project area. These resources potentially include the remains of L'Ouverture Hospital, which during the Civil War treated African-American and Native American soldiers.

As part of pre-construction preparation, the two-story shed was removed. Removal of the shed provided an opportunity to examine for cultural resources beneath the shed's poured concrete floor. An archeologist, present when the shed was demolished, examined the exposed ground surface. No significant cultural resources were identified; only a modern ground surface was present beneath the floor.

Phase I field investigations and an archeological evaluation included mechanical removal of approximately 1,530 sq. ft. of modern strata in the rear and side yard. This stripping exposed natural subsoil. The stratigraphic sequence encountered fill strata associated with the construction of the two-story dwelling and evidence that the lot was graded either prior to or during the construction of the house. Testing included the excavation of five shovel tests between the backyard wall on the west side of the backyard and West Street.

The Phase I investigations did not identify artifact deposits or features associated with the Civil War Hospital. The project area does not contain information that would contribute to a better understanding of the lives of African-American soldiers and freed slaves during the Civil War and latter half of the nineteenth century. Therefore, no further work is recommended.

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## PUBLIC SUMMARY

### DOCUMENTARY STUDY, ARCHEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR 1323 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

Harambee Community and Economic Development Corporation, an affiliate of the Shiloh Baptist Church, retained John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA), to conduct documentary study, archeological evaluation, and a resource management plan on a project area within Alexandria, Virginia. The approximately 3,500-square-foot (sq. ft.) project area is a house lot (1323 Duke) located at the northeast corner of Duke Street and West Street. The project area included the rear yard and side yards of the house lot.

The project area had the potential for containing cultural resources associated with the Civil War L'Ouverture Hospital and Contraband Barracks. The hospital treated African-American and Native American soldiers and continued operating until 1867.

The goal of the documentary research was to provide a history of the project area, 1323 Duke Street; a general history of the L'Ouverture Hospital; and a history of the early years of the Shiloh Baptist Church, to determine if there were any connections between the church and L'Ouverture Hospital.

The project area is a lot at the northeast corner of the intersection of Duke and West Streets, 1323 Duke Street. In the eighteenth and early nineteenth century, this lot was part of a much larger parcel that included the southern half of the block bounded by Duke, West, Payne, and Prince Streets. This large lot was also associated with part of the block immediately to the west, which now

includes the Shiloh Baptist Church property at 1401 Duke Street, across West Street from the project area.

Robert Young purchased these two unimproved lots from John Mills, Sr. in February 1812 for \$115 annual ground rent. At this time, these two lots were outside the boundary of the town of Alexandria, but in 1796 the boundary was extended to West Street, encompassing the project area. Soon after purchasing these lots, Robert Young built a three-story brick house, now 1315 Duke Street.

Isaac Franklin and John Armfield purchased these three lots at public auction on April 16, 1835, for \$24,000. This purchase marked the beginning of this property's association with slave trading, which continued until 1861. Franklin and Armfield had formed a slave-trading partnership in 1828. Armfield was based in Alexandria, living and working out of the house at 1315 Duke Street. He would purchase slaves from local farmers and planters and then ship these slaves to his partner Franklin in New Orleans where the slaves were sold. These partners annually transported thousands of slaves from Virginia to deep south plantations. Franklin and Armfield expanded the building on the lot between West and Payne Streets, adding walled yards for holding male and female slaves, as well as numerous outbuildings.

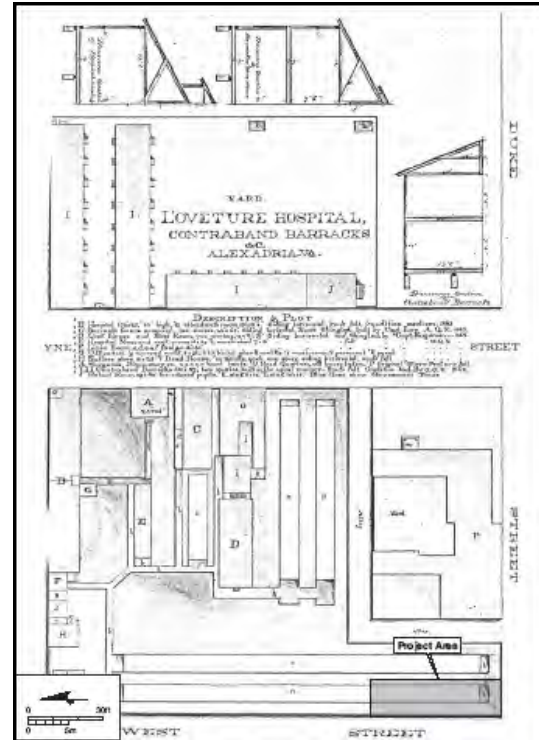
This property continued to serve as a slave trading quarters under two additional owners: George Kephart who purchased the property for \$9,000 on March 12, 1846, and Charles Price and John Cook who paid \$7,000 for the property in May 1858. At the time of Price and Cook's purchase, the property was described as improved with a three-story brick dwelling, a jail, and other improvements. Price and Cook continued to use this property for slave trading until May 14, 1861, when they fled Alexandria before Union troops took control of Alexandria.

The Union army confiscated the former slave pen upon its abandonment, renovating the buildings to serve as a prison. This prison was run by the Union army, and most of the prisoners held here were Union soldiers, being held for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, desertion, and insubordination, although some local residents and Confederate soldiers were also held here.

By 1862, thousands of African-American refugees, known as contrabands or freedmen, had begun to arrive in Washington, D.C., and Union-controlled Alexandria. The number of contraband continually arriving in Alexandria, seeking work, food, clothing, and housing, overwhelmed the city's resources.

Between late 1863 to early 1864, the Union army built L'Ouverture Hospital for African-American soldiers in the city block surrounding the jail/former slave pen at 1315 Duke Street. This hospital was named in honor of Toussaint L'Ouverture, who led the Haitian slave rebellion in the 1790s.

The L'Ouverture Hospital received its first patient on February 15, 1864. The hospital closed as a military institution on October 7, 1865. The remaining military patients were transferred to Slough General Hospital. Slough General Hospital operated from 1864 until January 1866; it was the last military hospital in Alexandria.



1865 Quartermaster Department plan of L'Ouverture Hospital.

The L'Ouverture Hospital was built and operated under the authority of the Quartermaster Department, which had the responsibility for providing medical care to the troops. Based on their experience in the first years of the Civil War, in July 1864 the Quartermaster Department issued guidelines for the construction of general hospitals. These hospitals were to be made up of detached pavilions (rather than a single large building), with a separate building for each 60-bed ward. Other buildings to be included were a "general administration building, dining room and kitchen for patients, dining-room and kitchen for officers, laundry, commissary and quartermaster's storehouse, knapsack-house, guard-house, dead-house, quarters for female nurses, chapel, operating-room, and stable." This use of many small, separate buildings was due to the need for good ventilation and the ability to quarantine parts of the hospital as needed. The Quartermaster Department did not stipulate a plan for hospitals, as the



variations in site size and characteristics made each hospital unique.

The L'Ouverture Hospital includes most of the buildings stipulated by the Quartermaster's guidelines. The plan of L'Ouverture Hospital is not as symmetrical or regular as other hospitals, such as Sickel Hospital six blocks north of L'Ouverture and also built in 1863. This greater irregularity is due to the restrictions on the building site due to existing buildings, including the Slave Pen Prison and an existing dwelling which was used as the L'Ouverture Hospital headquarters.

The 600 beds of L'Ouverture Hospital were divided among a varying number of ward tents. These ward tents had timber frames with canvas walls and roof. Two of the ward tents were reserved for the care of freedmen. One of these ward tents extended for almost the entire length of West Street, including the project area.

While the overall configuration of L'Ouverture Hospital remained the same throughout its use, there were some minor changes to its layout. By 1865, one of the ward tents had been replaced with a military barracks, and the dead house and sink were moved from near the center of the block to the corner of West and Prince Streets. The ward tents in the project area and vicinity were not changed.

Surgeon Edwin Bentley was head of L'Ouverture Hospital from December 1864 until the army left the hospital. Bentley was well regarded by his patients and his fellow staff. He received a gold watch from grateful patients,

Other hospital staff under surgeon Bentley would have included three to four hospital stewards in each hospital. Most large hospitals also had a chaplain. Each ward of approximately 75 patients was the responsibility of a ward physician. There were also numbers of attendants, cooks, and other

staff. The number of nurses needed depended upon the type of patient being cared for. Most hospitals also had a corps of guards to secure the facility. Convalescents often served as nurses or guards until they were able to return to active duty.

By January 1865, L'Ouverture Hospital had begun to treat African-American civilians. By the time L'Ouverture Hospital closed as a military institution on October 7, 1865, it had treated more civilians than soldiers, as many as 66 civilian patients a day. As the numbers of military personnel being cared for declined, the hospital was able to care for more civilians, including women. The first record of women being admitted to the hospital was in July 1865.

After L'Ouverture Hospital was released from army oversight in October 1865, the facility continued operating as a hospital and barracks under the Freedmen's Bureau oversight. By this time, the hospital buildings had deteriorated and had reduced in capacity.

On March 3, 1865, Congress formed the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands (the Freedmen's Bureau). One aspect of the Bureau's mission "was to provide relief and help freedmen become self-sufficient" so that they could become full participants in the new free-labor economy of the South. To fulfill this part of its mission, the Bureau issued clothing and rations to freedmen, ran hospitals and refugee camps, oversaw labor contracts, helped establish schools, and transported freedmen to reunite families or relocate to other parts of the United States. The Bureau also supervised abandoned and confiscated property and assisted white refugees. The Bureau was active in Virginia until 1869, after which it was only involved with establishing schools and pursuing existing claims.

In February 1867, the L'Ouverture Hospital was described as having 14 buildings in

“old” condition. In October 1867, only 12 buildings were listed as part of the L’Ouverture Hospital.

The same 12 buildings were listed for L’Ouverture for the month of November 1867. L’Ouverture Hospital appears to have closed by late November 1867 (Morrison 1997:6).

After the closure of L’Ouverture Hospital in late 1867, the property was returned to its owner, Solomon Stover. Stover, a former business partner of Charles Price, purchased the property for \$6,000 from Price on June 3, 1861, soon after Price had fled Alexandria. The property appears to have been unoccupied from the time it was returned to Stover and until Thomas Swann bought it in November 1869 for \$3,100. Swann bought the property as an investment and proceeded to demolish all of the former hospital and jail, except for the three-story house built by Robert Young. Swann built six townhouses east of this house in 1870, and continued subdividing the lot into smaller parcels.

On October 16, 1884, Swann sold the unimproved southwest corner of the lot to [Em]manuel Jones for \$400. The 1870 Alexandria Directory lists Emmanuel Jones, a colored laborer, as living on Payne Street. By 1888, Jones had built the present house at 1323 Duke Street, as a city directory from the same year gives that as his home address. Emmanuel Jones had died by 1900, as a city directory for that year lists his widow, Susan, as living at 1323 Duke Street.

Susan Jones remained at 1323 Duke Street until December 1904 when she sold the property for \$400 to Henry Scott. Scott retained the property until June 1919 when Thomas and Elizabeth Harlow purchased the property. James H. and Mary Ballard purchased the property less than a year later, in August 1920. The Ballards had financial difficulties, as they transferred the property in trust to secure a \$1,600 debt, defaulted on

this debt, and repurchased the property at a public sale in July 1929. The Ballards owned the house until May 1957, when Mary Ballard, widow of James, sold the house and lot to the Shiloh Baptist Church.

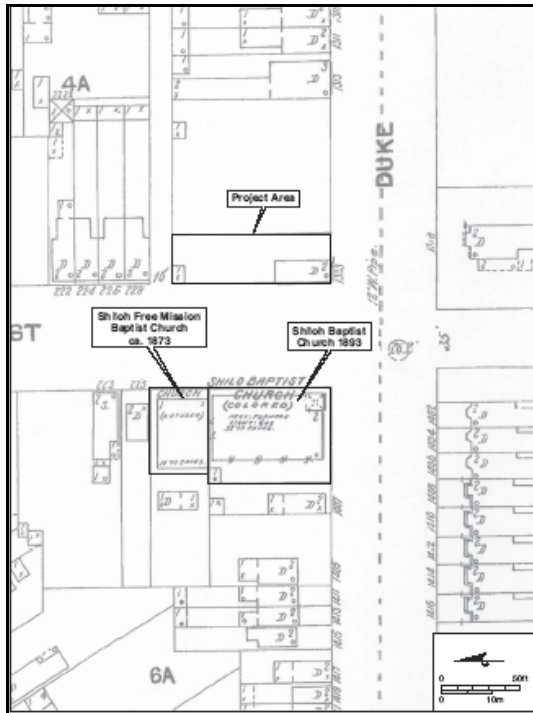
The Shiloh Baptist Church has early ties to the L’Ouverture Hospital property. This church was founded in 1863. The church’s first pastor was the Rev. Charles H. Rodgers. The Rev. E. Owens succeeded him and Rev. Owens was followed by the Rev. Leland Warring. Reverend Warring was a contraband who had arrived in Alexandria by November 1862, when he was running a school for African-Americans in the former Lancastrian School. Reverend Warring’s Shiloh congregation began with 50 other contra- band meeting in a mess hall at the L’Ouverture Hospital. As Warring’s congregation grew, it moved into the barracks north of L’Ouverture Hospital, and after these were destroyed by fire, moved temporarily into the Staunton School. Rev. Warring remained pastor at this Alexandria church, even as he founded other Baptist churches throughout Virginia, including Middleburg’s 1867 Shiloh Baptist Church.

The first church building for the Alexandria Shiloh congregation was dedicated on September 26, 1865. This was a frame building on West Street near Duke Street. This 1865 church was likely the church noted as being destroyed by fire on January 26, 1872. This was “a frame building near the intersection of Prince and West Streets, known as Shiloh Chapel, a colored Baptist meeting house.”

It is unclear where the Shiloh Church worshipped after their church was destroyed, but on May 24, 1873, the trustees of the Shiloh Free Mission Baptist Church: William Johnson, John Woods, and Martin Thompson, purchased a lot on the west side of West Street, between Duke and Prince Streets for \$175. The low purchase price seems to indicate that this lot was unimproved at the time of purchase. A

church, “Shiloh Col’d. Bapt. Ch.,” is shown on this lot in an 1877 map of Alexandria.

At least one family associated with the early history of Shiloh Baptist church lived in the Prince Street Barracks associated with the L’Ouverture Hospital. From before January 1866 through November 15, 1866, the Leland Warring family lived in two-room Barracks No. 1. Leland’s occupation was listed as “preacher” and his family composed of 3 males, one presumably his son Henry, and one female. Leland Warring lived “rent free” in his barracks [another person listed in these records as living rent free in the Prince Street barracks was a laundress who presumably worked for the Bureau].



1902 Sanborn Fire Insurance map.

Reverend Warring officiated at freedmen funerals in Alexandria, as recorded in “*The Gladwin Record*.” This document lists Rev. Warring as officiating at six funerals between May 23, 1863 and March 6, 1864 (Pippenger 1995).

Other records show that the trustees listed in the 1873 deed could have come to Alexandria as contraband during the Civil War.

Civil War records state that a Martin Thompson, husband of Rosette Jennings, was collecting rations from the Freedman’s Bureau in Alexandria in September 1865. A Martin Thompson is listed in the 1870 census as a 36-year-old colored railroad worker, who lived in Falls Church Township with his wife Rosetta and his son Arthur. In 1888, a Martin Thompson, colored, was living in Alexandria at the south end of Washington Street, working as a gardener.

A “John Wood” was a waiter living at the Sickie Barracks from July 1, 1866, through November 12, 1866. John Wood was the name of a Shiloh Baptist Church trustee listed on an 1873 deed for the church. The John Wood waiter and John Woods, church trustee, may be the same person. The John Wood living at Sickie Barracks had a 7-member family: 2 males and 5 females. His family lived in Barracks 58 & 59, the rent of which was \$3.00/month, but which was much in arrears. In 1870, a John Wood, colored laborer, is listed in the Alexandria Directory as living at the corner of Queen and Fayette Streets. The 1888 directory lists a John Wood, colored, as residing at 1303 Queen Street.

William Johnson, a wood cutter, lived in the Construction Barracks from July 1, 1866, through March 31, 1867. William Johnson was the name of another Shiloh Baptist Church trustee listed in an 1873 deed for the church. The William Johnson living in the Construction Barracks, and William Johnson, church trustee, may be the same person. William Johnson’s two-person family consisted of himself and a female. They lived in a one-room barracks, Number 11, for \$2 monthly rent, which was mostly in arrears through his period of residency. The 1870 Alexandria Directory lists two men named William Johnson as living in the

city. Both worked as laborers, one living at Fayette Street near Queen Street, and the other in Maxwell Alley.

No names matching or similar to the names of early trustees listed in the land records were found in the 1860 census of Alexandria.

Reverend Leland Warring retired from the ministry in 1889, leaving his son Henry to assume his duties as pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church. Reverend Henry Warring oversaw the construction of the former Shiloh Baptist Church building at 1401 Duke Street. The lot for this building, adjoining the south edge of the lot purchased by the church in 1872, was purchased on July 1, 1884, for \$300 by church trustees H. H. Warring, W. Jackson, and Martin Thompson. L. W. Clark was the architect for this church and construction began in May 1891 under contractor V. F. Vincent. This building was dedicated with great ceremony on October 23, 1893. Both this 1893 church and the ca.

1873 church are both shown on a 1902 Sanborn map of Alexandria.

Archeological investigations identified the presence of fill deposits and a modern ground surface related to the construction and occupation of the house at 1323 Duke Street. Mechanical excavation exposed approximately 1,530 sq ft. of the rear and side yard within the project area. Examination of the stratigraphic sequence within the rear and side yards at 1323 Duke Street indicate that the original ground surface was removed prior to the construction of the building on the lot. Five shovel tests were excavated outside of the lot wall along West Street. The shovel tests revealed a modern stratigraphic sequence associated with the sidewalk, curbs and street. Archeological investigations did not identify any artifact deposits or subsurface features related to the site's former use as a Civil War hospital. Therefore, no further work is recommended.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 PURPOSE OF THE INVESTIGATION

Harambee Community and Economic Development Corporation, an affiliate of the Shiloh Baptist Church, retained John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA), to conduct documentary study, archeological evaluation, and a resource management plan on a project area within Alexandria, Virginia, in preparation for the construction of affordable housing for the elderly. The approximately 3,500-square-foot (sq. ft.) project area is a house lot (1323 Duke) located at the northeast corner of Duke Street and West Street (Figures 1 and 2). The property is owned by the Shiloh Baptist Church and contains a two-story brick house, a concrete block outbuilding, a yard, and lot wall. The project was conducted prior to the church's proposed construction of an addition to the house on the lot in order to provide affordable housing for senior citizens. The project area included the rear yard and side yards of the house lot (Figures 3 and 4).

The archeological investigations were conducted to satisfy requirements of the City of Alexandria Archaeological Protection Plan. Alexandria Archeology determined that this location had the potential for containing cultural resources associated with the Civil War L'Ouverture Hospital and Contraband Barracks. The hospital treated African-American and Native American soldiers and continued operating until 1867.

The goal of the documentary research was to provide a history of the project area, 1323 Duke Street; a general history of the L'Ouverture Hospital; and a history of the early years of the Shiloh Baptist Church, to determine if there were any connections between the church and L'Ouverture Hospital.

Background research indicated the property may contain the potential for archeological deposits related to the hospital. Based on historic map projections, the project area is within the location of a row of hospital tents.

The investigation consisted of background research, shovel test excavation, and mechanical stripping. Investigations were consistent with the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* (Alexandria Archaeology 2005) and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*.

### 1.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AREA

The project area is 1323 Duke Street. This property consists of a 35-by-105 ft. (.084 acre 0.3 hectare) urban house lot located on the northeast corner of the intersection of Duke and West Streets in Alexandria, Virginia (Figure 1). Two extant structures are present: a residence and a shed. The ca. 1880s house is a two-story brick dwelling located in the southwest corner of the lot, and it fronts on Duke Street (Figure 2). The rear of the house has been modified and a modern addition is present. The west and north sides of the lot are enclosed within a brick lot wall. A two-story concrete block shed, constructed on a poured concrete foundation, was located within the northeast corner of the lot. The shed was built some time after 1941. Open space includes a 35-by-50 ft. rear yard on the north side of the house and a 22-by-40 ft. side yard on the east (Figures 3 and 4). Several trees are present within the rear and side yards and the northern edge of the lot is covered in a thicket of bushes. The remainder of the open space is maintained lawn.

### **1.3 PROJECT SCHEDULE AND TEAM**

Archeological monitoring of the shed demolition was conducted on 29 October 2005. Field investigations were undertaken between 16 November and 17 November 2005. Bryan Corle and Cynthia Vollbrecht conducted the field investigations under the direction of Joseph Balicki. Archival research began in December 2005, but was not completed until January 2007. JMA research was delayed because the National Archives and Record Administration offices were microfilming the documents and then a 2006 rainstorm flooded the Archives, further delaying the release of the documents. Joseph Balicki served as project manager and principal investigator. Sarah Traum conducted the background archival research Sarah Ruch, Rob Schultz, and Mary Paradise produced the graphics. Casey Gonzalez was proofreader and produced the document with the assistance of Marcia Gibbs. Dr. Charles Cheek reviewed and edited the document for quality control. The resumes of selected team members are included in Appendix I.



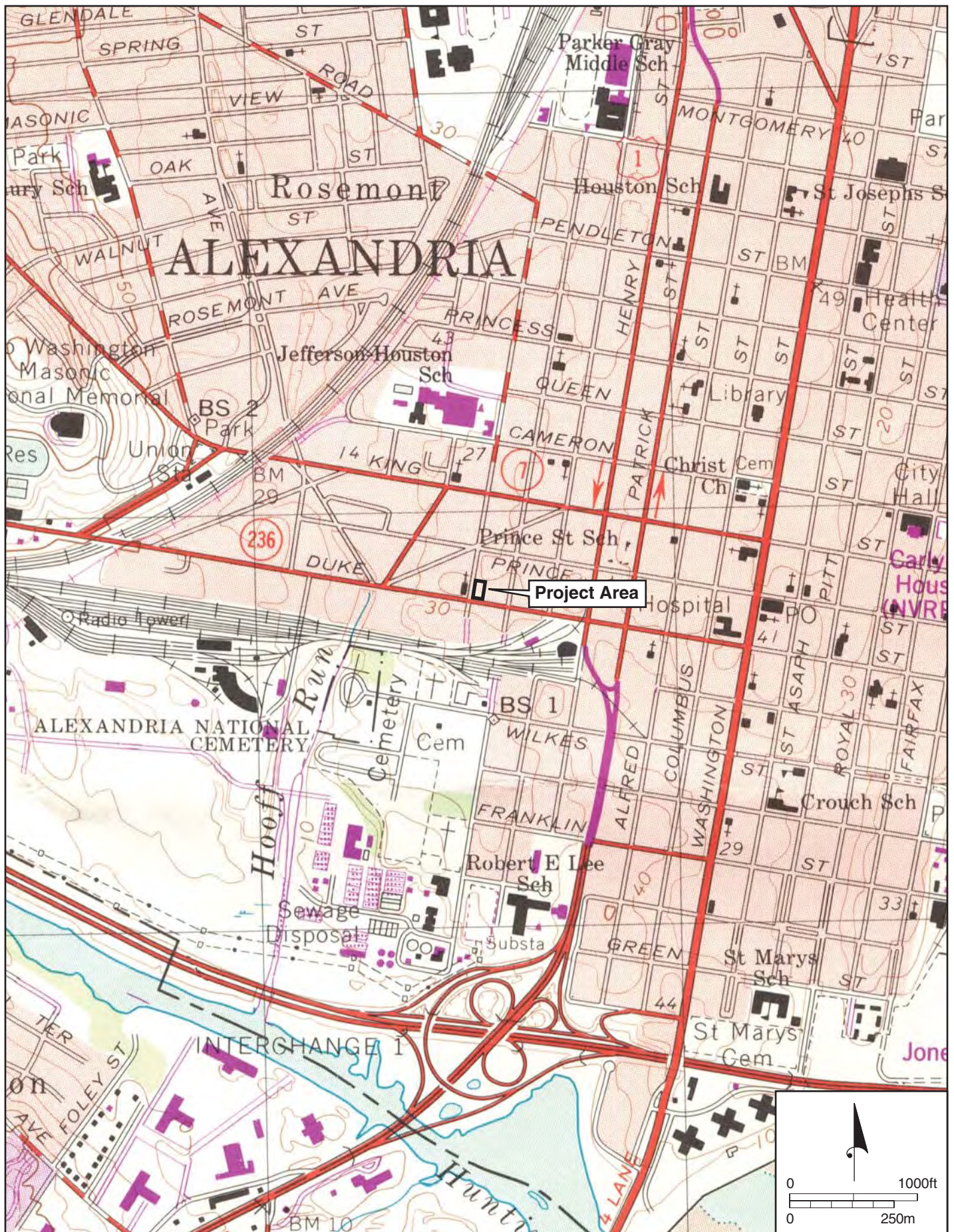


Figure 1. Detail, *Alexandria, VA.-MD.-D.C.* 7.5 minute quadrangle (USGS 1982, photorevised 1983) showing the location of the project area.













Figure 3. Overview of the backyard portion of the project, facing northwest.





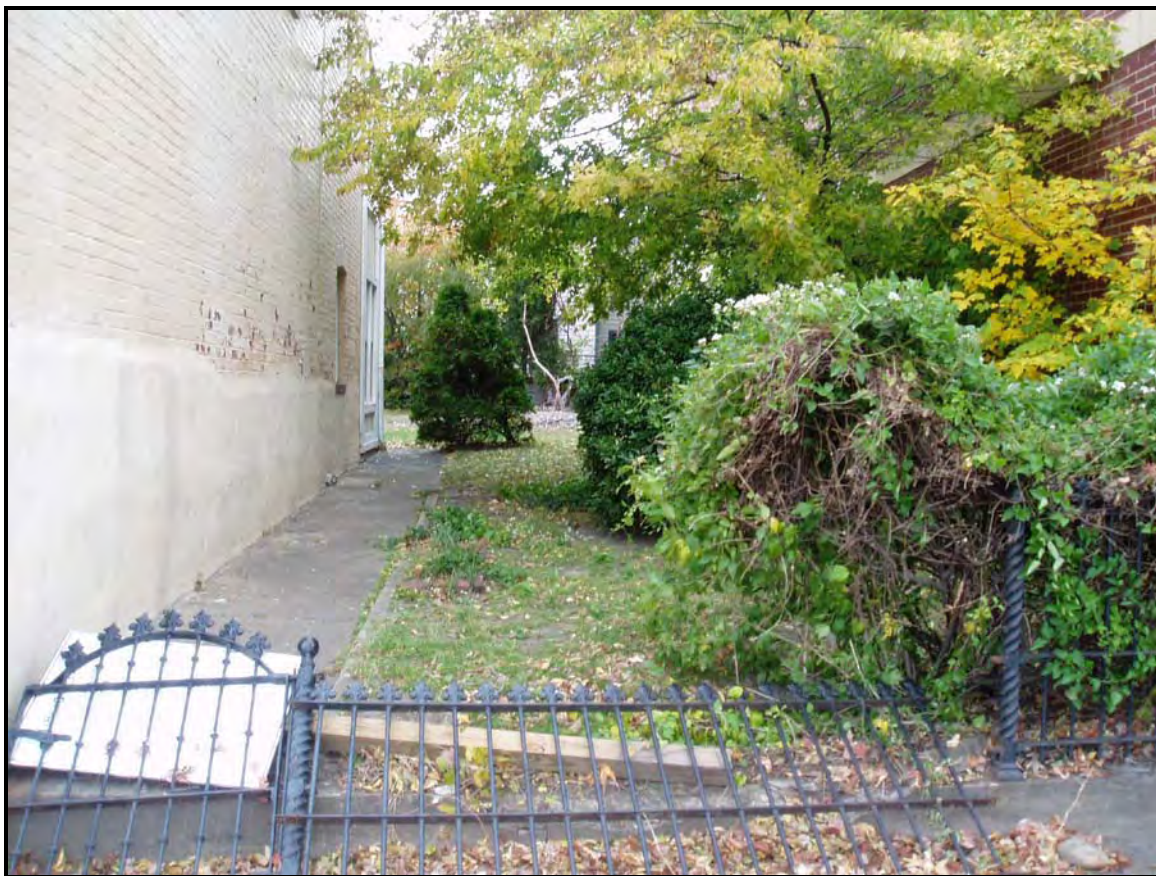


Figure 4. Overview of the side yard, facing north.



## **2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN**

### **2.1 RESEARCH TOPICS**

The investigation was designed to determine whether significant cultural resources associated with the Civil War L'Ouverture Hospital were present and to make management recommendations concerning those resources. Research questions pertaining to the project area include:

- What is the general history of the L'Ouverture Hospital
- What is the history of the early years of the Shiloh Baptist Church
- Are there any connections between the founders of the Shiloh Baptist Church and L'Ouverture Hospital.
- Are there archeological resources that could provide insight into Civil War L'Ouverture Hospital present in the open space at 1323 Duke Street?
- What is the stratigraphic sequence in the project area?
- Have archeological resources survived beneath the shed?
- Are there archeological resources that can provide insight to the kinds of activities that occurred in the project area?
- Are there archeological or documentary resources that could contribute to the understanding of the Civil War L'Ouverture Hospital?

### **2.2 ARCHIVAL AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH METHODS**

Documentary research was carried out at the Alexandria Courthouse, Clerk of Circuit Court; the Alexandria Library, the National Archives and Record Administration, and the files of Alexandria Archaeology. Research at the National Archives was delayed due to the microfilming of the Freedmen's Bureau Records for Virginia from December 2005 until December 2006. When these documents were finally made available in December 2006, Pam Cressey of Alexandria Archeology accompanied the JMA historian to the National Archives to jointly review the material.

### **2.3 FIELD METHODS**

The archeological field methods utilized a combination of monitoring, shovel testing, and mechanical stripping. Prior to mechanical stripping, the two-story shed was demolished. The demolition and removal of the shed floor was monitored by an archeologist to identify exposed archeological resources and to assure no archeological resources were impacted by the demolition.

A shovel test survey was employed outside of the lot wall between the sidewalk and West Street in order to test for the presence or absence of intact ground surfaces in areas that could not be examined by mechanical trenching (Figure 2). Each shovel test was 1 ft. in diameter and was excavated by natural soil layers to the level of culturally sterile subsoil. Excavated soil was screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth, and artifacts were bagged according to stratigraphic level. Information on each shovel test was recorded on standardized forms that included the provenience information, the presence or absence of artifacts, the number and types of artifacts, and soil designations and textures according to standard scientific nomenclature (Foss et al. 1985; Munsell 1992).

Mechanical stripping was employed within the rear and side yard areas because this method provided the most efficient means of examining large areas. This method increases the chances of locating deposits and/or features associated with the Civil War hospital. A backhoe with a 4-ft.-wide smooth-lipped bucket was used to remove each soil layer (stratum) (Figure 5). The interface of each stratum was examined for the presence or absence of features. Due to the size of the available open space and concerns about back-dirt stockpiling, the yard was excavated in two separate sections. After the overlying deposits were removed, the natural subsoil interface was shovel-scraped and trowel-scraped to look for features such as postholes.

Field measurements were taken using engineer's scale. The excavations were documented using black and white, color slide, and digital media. Appropriate section profiles were drawn in order to record the stratigraphy of the stripped areas.

When artifacts were found, they were noted but not collected. Only modern artifacts were found and only in disturbed or modern contexts. No artifacts that could be associated with a Civil War were found.





Figure 5. Mechanical excavations in progress, facing southeast.



## **3.0 RESULTS OF ARCHIVAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH (OR HISTORIC CONTEXT)**

### **3.1 HISTORIC CONTEXT**

#### *3.1.1 EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT (1608-1749)*

While John Smith and his small crew sailed up the Potomac River in 1608, past the current site of Alexandria, Northern Virginia was not settled by European immigrants and their African slaves until the mid-seventeenth century. The first patent for land that included today's Alexandria, was Margaret Brent's 1654 patent of 700 acres along the Great Hunting Creek (Netherton et al. 1978:12). Robert Howson received an overlapping patent in 1669, which he soon sold to John Alexander. The disagreement between Alexander and Brent's lands was resolved in 1674, when Alexander purchased Brent's property (Smith and Miller 1989:14).

As Northern Virginia was settled, the economic focus was on tobacco production. Land holdings were typically large and worked by a large population of African slaves and a smaller white population. In 1732, a tobacco inspection warehouse was established north of the mouth of Hunting Creek on Samuel Pearson's property. This warehouse formed the nucleus of a small cluster of warehouses and houses (Netherton et al. 1978: 240).

In October 1748, tobacco merchants and nearby landowners petitioned the General Assembly to establish a town around the tobacco warehouse. The General Assembly passed the legislation creating Alexandria in May 1749. The town was laid out in a grid pattern and lots first sold in July 1749 (Smith and Miller 1989:14).

#### *3.1.2 MARITIME COMMERCE (1749-1820)*

Fairfax County, including the town of Alexandria, was formed in 1742. In 1752 the county courthouse was moved to Alexandria (Netherton et al. 1978:37). Alexandria grew quickly, expanding its original boundaries with a sale of an additional 58 lots in 1763. The town's population was around 3,000 in 1785 (Miller 1987:18, 32).

By the late eighteenth century, Alexandria became the economic, cultural, political, and ecclesiastical center of Northern Virginia. King Street was the major commercial corridor and was also home to many of Alexandria's elite families. Artisans and merchants generally lived outside this commercial core and the working class and poorer residents, including free blacks, on the outskirts of town. Warehouses and taverns were along the busy waterfront. Besides full-time residents, many Northern Virginia planters also maintained homes in Alexandria (Smith and Miller 1989: 18-19). In 1779, Alexandria was incorporated as a city in 1779 (Smith and Miller 1989:16).

In 1791 Alexandria became part of the federal District of Columbia. Alexandrians looked forward to many benefits from being included within the federal district: an increase in land values, commerce, and status. Alexandria's potential gain was northern Virginia's loss, as it lost its largest city, its most important port, and its accompanying tax income (Hills 1993:41-45).

The early focus of Alexandria's economic power was trade in tobacco, but by the 1770s grain the city's economic focus. Tobacco cultivation in Northern Virginia declined in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century due to a combination of factors: decline in soil productivity, low

prices, and higher transportation costs. Raising grain became a viable alternative to tobacco for several reasons: it did not require the large labor force or land that tobacco required, it had a higher per-acre yield than tobacco, and improved transportation to the growing European and West Indian markets (Hills 1993:13-15).

The period from 1790-1820 was one of remarkable growth and expansion. The city's population in 1790 was 2,748, with 52 free blacks and 543 slaves. By 1820 the population had grown by over 260% to 7,227. At this time, over one-third of the city's population were African Americans. Fourteen percent of the city's residents were free blacks (Hurst 1991:126).

By 1796, Alexandria had become the seventh largest port and its third largest exporter of flour. Much of the flour shipped from Alexandria was destined for the Caribbean and Europe and had arrived in the city from the Shenandoah Valley. The primary mode of transport was overland, via the Centerville Turnpike or Eastern Ridge Road. Both these roads were often impassable and in poor repair (Hills 1993:20, 27-33).

In order to meet the need for a better overland route to the Alexandria port, the Little River Turnpike Company was organized in 1801. They proposed building a private turnpike from Duke Street in Alexandria to the Little River in Aldie. Construction began in 1803, with the first four miles opened in December of that year. The easternmost part of the turnpike followed the existing Centerville Turnpike and an extension of Duke Street. The thirty-four mile road was completed in January 1812 (Hills 1993: 97-100, 104). The Little River Turnpike was very successful in its early years. Much of the grain and flour produced in the Shenandoah Valley was diverted from transport on other roads or the Potomac River to travel down the Little River Turnpike. This road was well-maintained and provided a much quicker route to markets (Hills 1993:109-110).

At the turnpike's final toll gate at the western edge of Alexandria, the community of West End developed, largely to meet the needs of those traveling on the turnpike. John West had developed this area by selling small lots on his property south of Duke Street and west of the city boundary in October 1796. The early settlers of West End were mostly relocating from Alexandria or Fairfax County. The community developed into a depot for processing grain to be exported from Alexandria, and to meet the needs of teamsters and drovers bringing their products to market. Within a decade, the West End was home to merchant mills, a tannery, slaughterhouses, coach works, blacksmiths, and taverns (Hills 1993:50-53). This community "represented an important link in the movement of grain from inland Virginia farms to the needy ports of Europe and the Caribbean" (Hills 1993:71). The opening of the Little River Turnpike and the development of the West End as a small commercial center lead to a shift in traffic to the port of Alexandria away from King Street and instead down Duke Street. King Street remained an important artery and the city's commercial core, but Duke Street was gaining in importance (Hills 1993:77-78).

#### *3.1.3 COMMERCIAL DECLINE (1820-1845)*

The War of 1812 and accompanying embargo and blockade caused Alexandria's foreign trade to come to a standstill between 1812 and 1814 (Hills 1993:112-113). Export traffic increased after the war, but the national recession and shrinking overseas grain markets caused a decline in Alexandria and the West End's economic growth that would continue for several decades. The completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Harpers Ferry in 1834 reinforced Alexandria's decline as a grain port. This railroad took on much of the grain and flour traffic that had previously traveled to Alexandria via private turnpikes (Hurst 1991: 2-3).

As the grain and flour industry diminished in Alexandria, a more unpleasant business grew in the West End – slave trading. Franklin and Armfield’s slave trading operation at 1315 Duke Street began in 1828, and Bruin’s nearby slave jail opened in 1844 (Hills 1993: 133). These operations were fueled by the shift in Northern Virginia from large plantations that depended upon slave labor to smaller farms that could be operated with family and seasonally hired help.

#### *3.1.4 ECONOMIC EXPANSION (1845-1861)*

In 1846 Congress passed a law to retrocede Alexandria City and County to Virginia. Virginia formally accepted her former territory in March 1847 (Smith and Miller 1989:56). The return of Alexandria to Virginia brought with it renewed pride in the city, which had lost prominence in the district with the growth of Georgetown and Washington. The return also brought increased economic opportunities, through Virginia’s liberal incorporation laws and through state sponsorship of internal improvements, such as the Alexandria Canal and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad (Hurst 1991:3-5).

The opening of the Alexandria Canal in 1843 brought commerce back to the city’s port as coal and agricultural products were sent from the Appalachians for export. By the end of the 1850s, over 37,000 tons of coal were shipped monthly from the city’s wharves (Hurst 1991:5).

The completion of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad in 1851 also helped stimulate the city’s economy. This railroad resumed the grain and flour trade into Alexandria that had fallen off in the 1820s. The Orange and Alexandria charged the lowest freight rates in Virginia and the major force behind Alexandria’s economic resurgence in the 1850s (Hurst 1991:6).

While Alexandria’s population had remained largely stagnant from 1820-1850, it showed a dramatic increase between 1850, with 8,34 residents, and 1860, with 12,652 residents. The number of free blacks increased from 1,283 to 1,415 and the number of slaves from 1,061 to 1,383 (Hurst 1991: 126).

#### *3.1.5 CIVIL WAR (1861-1865)*

Alexandria’s position as the commercial center for northern Virginia and her location adjacent to the federal capitol made her an important prize during the Civil War. When Virginians voted to secede from the Union on May 23, 1861, Federal troops were poised just outside the city’s borders to occupy the city. Union troops arrived in the early morning of May 24 placed under martial law (Barber 1988: 12-15). Alexandria would be occupied by Federal troops for the duration of the war and many of its residents fled to safer southern locales (Barber 1988:12-15).

Many buildings, public and privately held, were commandeered to serve as hospitals, prisons, and other military purposes. Over 30 hospitals were in operation in Alexandria, some as small as a single dwelling, others, such as Soldiers’ Rest (built for the accommodation of the Invalid Corps) housed thousands (Barber 1988: 35, 93).

During the Civil War, Alexandria became part of the defensive ring around Washington, D.C. Four forts and many other military outposts served to defend the federal city (Hurd 1970: 16-17). Alexandria was also an important Union supply depot. The city’s four railroads, the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, the Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire Railroad, the Manassas Gap Railroad, and the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, were incorporated into the U.S. Military Railroad and connected between the supply depots in Alexandria and Washington to the military operations in the south (Barber 1988:33). Using Alexandria’s railroads, U.S.

quartermasters transported through the city over “64,000 pounds of wood, 81,000,000 pounds of corn, 412,000,000 pounds each of oats and hay, and 530,000,000 pounds of coal” (Barber 1988:103). The former O & A Railroad yard became the nucleus of a 12-block area bounded by Duke, Payne, Alfred, and Gibbon Streets that was expanded during the war to include railroad shops, engine houses, and a commissary, besides the existing roundhouse.

The city’s West End contained a cluster of military installations along the north and south sides of Duke Street. These installations included the U.S. Military Railroad headquarters mentioned above, Soldiers’ Rest, Kalorama Hospital, the Slave Pen Prison, L’Ouverture Hospital, Fort Clough, Fort Haupt, the Commissary Department of the U.S. Military Railroad, and the U.S. Military Railroad Hospital.

Even though many of its pre-war residents fled the city, the city’s population grew during the war. At the close of the war almost 17,000 called Alexandria home, an increase of 4,000 since 1860 (Barber 1988:102). This increase was mainly due to the influx of soldiers, but also due to Northern merchants setting up shop in the city, and a flood of newly freed or escaping slaves, known as Contraband or Freedmen. The African-American population of Alexandria grew rapidly during the war, from 2,801 in 1860 to over 7,000 by 1865. Many contraband found employment with the army and established new African American neighborhoods on the outskirts of the city (Miller 1987:230).

#### *3.1.6 GROWTH AND INDUSTRIALIZATION (1865-1900)*

By the summer of 1865, the federal government began auctioning off its military surplus in Alexandria. This included shirts, cattle, tools, and even surplus buildings. The military installations in the city slowly closed, with soldiers discharged and hospitals shut down. The U.S. Military Railroad was returned to its previous private owners (Barber 1988:101-103).

Alexandria slowly recovered from the military occupation of the Civil War. The city’s military government ended in July 1865. The military, through Reconstruction, continued to play a role in local and state government until 1870, when Virginia was readmitted to the Union (Smith and Miller 1989:101). The Freedmen’s Bureau operations in Alexandria continued until 1869 (NARA 2006:2).

The Alexandria Canal reopened in 1867, bringing life to the city’s wharves as coal trading resumed. The railroads also quickly resumed operation. The Southern Railroad complex along the south side of Duke Street expanded and became known as “Cameron Yards.” Potomac Yards, along Route 1 north of the city, was built in 1895 and grew to be one of the region’s largest switching yards (Miller 1987: 360). Alexandrians did not see their economy fully recover until the 1890s. Alexandria’s commercial development did not again reach its pre-Civil War heights, as much of its commodity trade was usurped by Baltimore. The city remained a regional trading center. Its former grain trade was usurped by Baltimore. Industries, such as beer, brick-making, cast iron foundries, and glass-making, largely served the local market (Smith and Miller 1989:104).

#### *3.1.7 EARLY TWENTIETH-CENTURY SUBURBANIZATION (1900-1952)*

During the early twentieth century, Alexandria’s waterfront was declining. The buildup for World Wars I and II, workers flooded into the city and new industries developed. The U.S. Naval Torpedo Factory was one of the largest of these. It opened in 1918, served as munitions storage

between the wars, and resumed operations on a much larger scale during World War II (Smith and Miller 1989:106, 175).

The city's railroad and streetcar lines expanded, opening outlying areas of the city for residential development. Suburbs north of the historic core, such as Del Ray and Rosemont, and south of the city, like Arcturus and Herber Springs, were established in the early twentieth century. The transportation improvements permitted Alexandria to begin to become a bedroom community for Washington, D.C. These new suburbs were largely segregated, middle-class communities. African Americans lived largely in the historic core of the city.

The city's population continued to grow with suburban development and the war effort. During this period, Alexandria annexed several large tracts of Arlington and Fairfax counties

#### *3.1.8 URBAN REDEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION (1952-PRESENT)*

The pace of population growth and suburbanization quickened after World War II as Alexandria experienced a residential boom. Commercial development also increased with the construction of numerous office complexes. The development of the Metro system and interstate highways connected the city to the growing Washington metropolitan region.

The focus of Alexandria's economy shifted from commerce and industry to a more service-based economy. The growth of a preservation movement in the historic core led to the designation of a historic district in 1946. The restoration that followed aided the growth of the tourism industry in Alexandria (Bromberg et al. 2000). As the railroads closed their Alexandria yards and other industries left the city for less developed areas, commercial and high density residential development increased, especially around transportation hubs, such as along Duke and King Streets near the King Street Metro Station.

## **3.2 HISTORY OF THE PROJECT AREA**

The project area is a lot at the northeast corner of the intersection of Duke and West Streets, 1323 Duke Street. In the eighteenth and early nineteenth century, this lot was part of a much larger parcel that included the southern half of the block bounded by Duke, West, Payne, and Prince Streets. This large lot was also associated with part of the block immediately to the west, which now includes the Shiloh Baptist Church property at 1401 Duke Street.

#### *3.1.1 PRIVATE RESIDENCE (1812-1835)*

Robert Young purchased these two unimproved lots from John Mills, Sr., in February 1812 for \$115 annual ground rent (Alexandria City Deed Book [ACDB] liber W: folio 84) (Table 1). At this time these two lots were outside the boundary of the town of Alexandria, but in 1796, the boundary was extended to West Street, encompassing the project area. Soon after purchasing these lots, Robert Young built a three-story brick house, now 1315 Duke Street (Christian 1976).

#### *3.1.2 SLAVE PEN (1835-1861)*

On August 17, 1821, Mr. Young conveyed these two lots, fronting Duke Street and on both sides of West Street, and the unimproved lot on the south side of Duke Street, to the Mechanics Bank, of which he was president (Artemal et al. 1987). Isaac Franklin and John Armfield purchased these three lots at public auction on April 16, 1835 for \$24,000 (ACDB liber V2: folio 260). This purchase marked the beginning this property's association with slave trading, which continued

until 1861. Franklin and Armfield had formed a slave-trading partnership in 1828. Armfield was based in Alexandria, living and working out of the house at 1315 Duke Street. He would purchase slaves from local farmers and planters and then ship these slaves to his partner Franklin in New Orleans where the slaves were sold. These partners annually transported thousands of slaves from Virginia to deep south plantations. Franklin and Armfield expanded the building on the lot between West and Payne Streets, adding walled yards for holding male and female slaves, as well as numerous outbuildings (Christian 1976). Map evidence shows that the area of this lot now occupied by 1323 Duke Street was used for storage and had no permanent buildings (Artemal et al. 1987).

This property continued to serve as a slave-trading quarters under two additional owners: George Kephart who purchased the property for \$9,000 on March 12, 1846 (ACDB liber G3 folio 328), and Charles Price and John Cook who paid \$7,000 for the property in May 1858. At the time of Price and Cook's purchase, the property was described as improved with a three-story brick dwelling, a jail, and other improvements (ACDB liber U3: folio 198). Price and Cook continued to use this property for slave trading until May 14, 1861, when they fled Alexandria before Union troops took control of Alexandria (Artemal et al. 1987).

### *3.1.3 PRISON (1315 DUKE ST.) AND L'OUVERTURE HOSPITAL (SURROUNDING LOT) (1861-1865)*

The Union army confiscated the former slave pen upon its abandonment, renovating the buildings to serve as a prison (Artemal et al. 1987:41). The Slave Pen Guard House Prison is referenced in records of Civil War-era prisons in Alexandria. This prison had an average population of 75 prisoners per day (Pettit 1864-1865). Period maps also show this building being used as a prison (Figure 6). This prison was run by the Union army, and most of the prisoners held here were Union soldiers being held for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, desertion, and insubordination, although some local residents and Confederate soldiers were also held here (Artemal et al. 1987:47).

By 1862, thousands of African-American refugees, known as contrabands or freedmen, had begun to arrive in Washington, D.C., and Union-controlled Alexandria from Confederate-held areas of Virginia. In 1862, there were 4,000 freedmen living in Washington, D.C., with 1,000 in Alexandria (Ramakrishna 1995:10-11). The number of contraband continually arriving in Alexandria seeking work, food, clothing, and housing, overwhelmed the city's resources.

**Table 1. Chain of Title**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Transaction</b>	<b>Reference</b>
05/15/1957	Nancy Ballard, widow	Shiloh Baptist Church	Property at 1323 Duke St. (35' x 100'); undisclosed price	ACDB 452:267
07/13/1929	Courtland Davis, trustee	J. H. Ballard	Improved lot (35' x 100') at northeast corner of Duke and West Streets; sold for \$500 at public sale	ACDB 99:19
08/06/1920	Thomas L. Carter & J. Brooke Carter	J. H. and Mary E. Ballard	Improved lot (35' x 100') at northeast corner of Duke and West Streets; undisclosed purchase price	ACDB 71:172



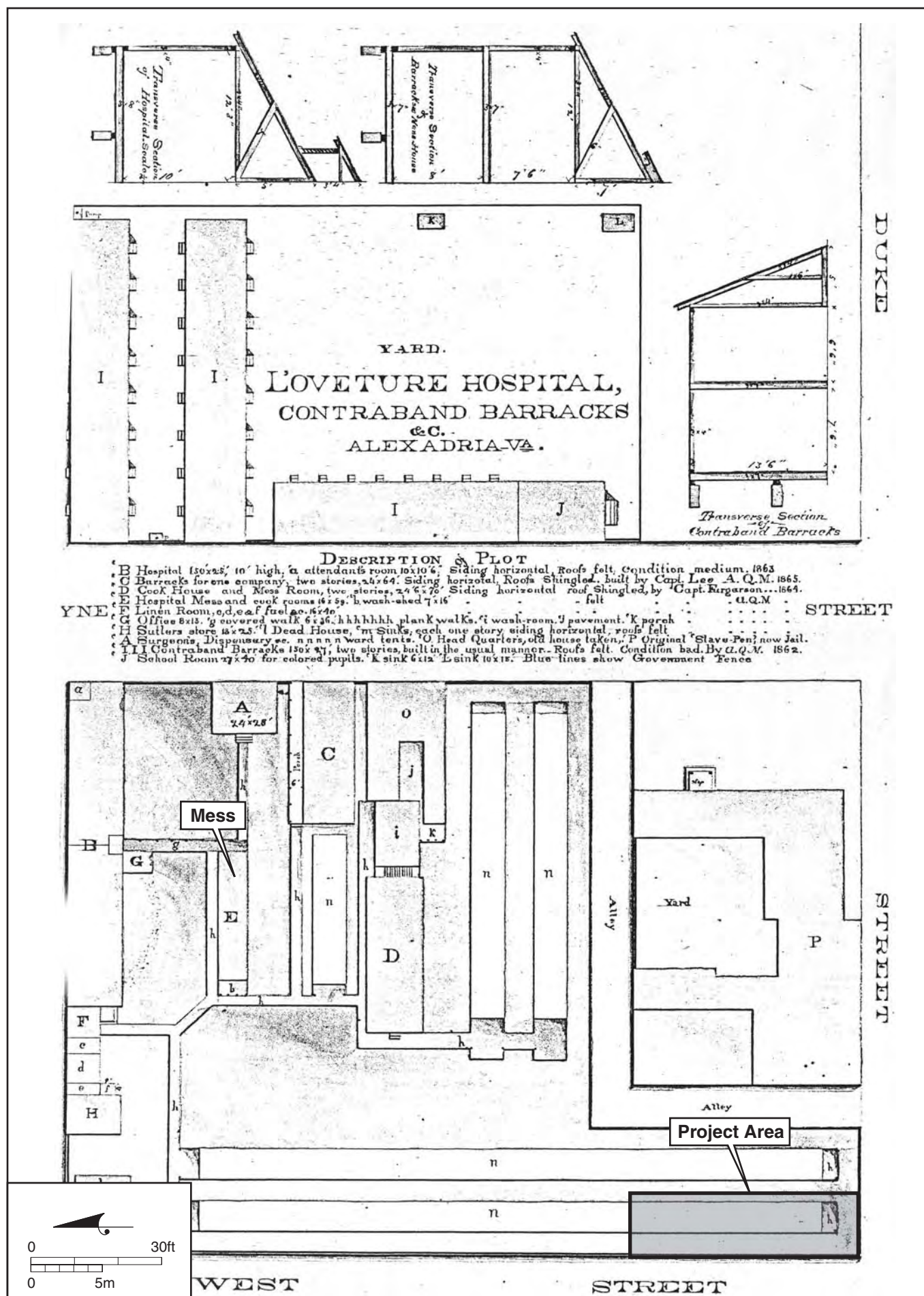


Figure 6. 1865 plan of L'Ouverture Hospital (Quartermaster Department 1865), showing the project area and location of the mess where the Shiloh congregation first met.



**Table 1. (Continued) Chain of Title**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Transaction</b>	<b>Reference</b>
06/21/1920	Courtland H. & Mary P. Davis	Thomas L. Carter & J. Brooke Carter	Improved lot (35' x 100') at northeast corner of Duke and West Streets; undisclosed purchase price	ACDB 71:72
06/21/1920	Henry E. & Ida T. Scott	Courtland Davis	Improved lot (35' x 100') at northeast corner of Duke and West Streets; undisclosed purchase price	ACDB 71:72
03/31/1920	Thomas H. & Elizabeth Harlow	Henry E. Scott	Improved lot (35' x 100') at northeast corner of Duke and West Streets; undisclosed purchase price	ACDB 70:454
06/27/1919	Henry E. & Ida T. Scott	Thomas H. & Elizabeth Harlow	Improved lot (35' x 100') at northeast corner of Duke and West Streets; undisclosed purchase price	ACDB 68:396
12/16/1904	Susan Jones, widow of Emmanuel Jones	Henry Scott	Improved lot (35' x 100') at northeast corner of Duke and West Streets; \$100	ACDB 53:12
10/16/1884	Thomas & Helen Swann	Emmanuel Jones	Lot (35' x 100') at northeast corner of Duke and West Streets, \$400	ACDB 14:572
11/04/1869	Solomon & Hester Stover	Thomas Swann	Half square bounded by Payne, Duke, and West Streets, with improvements; \$3,100	ACDB Z3:593
06/03/1861	Charles M. Price	Solomon Stover	Half square on the north side of Duke Street, with improvements; \$6,000	ACDB V3:29
05/01/1858	George & Margaret Kephart	John Cook & Charles Price	Half square on West Duke Street, including a 3-story house and attached jail; \$7,000	ACDB U3:198
03/12/1846	Isaac Franklin & John Armfield	George Kephart	Three lots, \$9,000 total purchase price: 1) half square south of Duke St. and east of West St. 2) half square bounded by West, Payne, and Duke Streets 3) lot (123' x 176') on north side of Duke Street and west side of West Street	ACDB G3:328
04/16/1835	Trustees for Mechanics Bank of Alexandria	Isaac Franklin & John Armfield	Three improved lots "at the head of Duke Street," \$2,400 total purchase price	ACDB V2:260
08/17/1821	Robert & Elizabeth Young	Mechanics Bank of Alexandria	Three lots, \$12,000 total purchase price 1) lot south of Duke St. and east of West St. 2) half square bounded by Duke, Payne, and West	ACDB L2:230

### 3.0 RESULTS OF ARCHIVAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH (OR HISTORIC CONTEXT)

Date	Grantor	Grantee	Transaction	Reference
02/14/1812	John & Nelly Mills	Robert Young	Streets. 3) lot (123' x 176') on north side of Duke St. and west side of West St. Two lots, purchased for yearly rent: 1) one-acre lot bounded by Duke, Paine, and West Streets 2) ½-acre lot on the north side of Duke St. and the west side of West St.	ACDB W:84

Between late 1863 to early 1864, the Union army built L'Ouverture Hospital for African-American soldiers in the city block surrounding the jail/former slave pen at 1315 Duke Street. This hospital was named to honor of Toussaint L'Ouverture, who led the Haitian slave rebellion in the 1790s.

The L'Ouverture Hospital received its first patient on February 15, 1864. The hospital closed as a military institution on October 7, 1865. The remaining military patients were transferred to Slough General Hospital. Slough General Hospital operated from 1864 until January 1866; it was the last military hospital in Alexandria.

The Hospital Field Records index describes the L'Ouverture Hospital as having:

a main building a Barracks on the corner of PAINGE (sic) and FAYETTE STS. To this were added in Dec. 64 the GRACE church, the BAPTIST church and the LYCEUM Hall as branches (these latter 3 branches were closed in April 1865). NOTE- Prior to Aug. 64 this Hospl was not exclusively a Hospl for COLORED TROOPS. For the CONTRABAND Hospl. Prior to Feb. 64, see CLAREMONT G.H. (Adjutant General's Office 1864-1865:62).

The Grace and Baptist Church wards were originally used as hospitals for white soldiers (Gidding 2005:2). The longest-serving army surgeon at L'Ouverture was Dr. Edwin Bentley, formerly a surgeon at white army hospitals in Alexandria. Dr. Bentley worked to improve the conditions at the hospital as much as possible – building barracks to replace tents for a guard unit and extending water service into the hospital from the street's stand pipe, among other projects (Gidding 2005:5; Morrison 1997:4).

The L'Ouverture Hospital was built and operated under the authority of the Quartermaster Department, which had the responsibility for providing medical care to the troops. Based on their experience in the first years of the Civil War, in July 1864 the Quartermaster Department issued guidelines for the construction of general hospitals. These hospitals were to be made up of detached pavilions (rather than a single large building), with a separate building for each 60-bed ward. Other buildings to be included were: a “general administration building, dining room and kitchen for patients, dining-room and kitchen for officers, laundry, commissary and quartermaster's store-house, knapsack-house, guard-house, dead-house, quarters for female nurses, chapel, operating-room, and stable” (United States Surgeon General's Office 1888:943-944). This use of many small, separate buildings was due to the need for good ventilation and the

ability to quarantine parts of the hospital as needed. The Quartermaster Department did not stipulate a plan for hospitals, as the variations in site size and characteristics made each hospital unique.

The L'Ouverture Hospital includes most of the buildings stipulated by the Quartermaster's guidelines, except a chapel, stables, and quarters for female nurses. These functions may have been omitted from L'Ouverture Hospital as they could have been met by other nearby government installations. The plan of L'Ouverture Hospital (Figure 6) is not as symmetrical or regular as other hospitals, such as Sickel Hospital six blocks north of L'Ouverture and also built in 1863. This greater irregularity is due to the restrictions on the building site due to existing buildings, including the Slave Pen Prison and an existing dwelling which was used as the L'Ouverture Hospital headquarters.

The 600 beds of L'Ouverture Hospital were divided among a varying number of ward tents. These ward tents had timber frames with canvas walls and roof (Morrison 1997). Two of the ward tents were reserved for the care of freedmen (Sklar 1996). One of these ward tents extended for almost the entire length of West Street, including the project area (Figure 6).

While the overall configuration of the L'Ouverture Hospital remained the same throughout its use, there were some minor changes to its layout. By 1865, one of the ward tents had been replaced with a military barracks, and the dead house and sink were moved from near the center of the block to the corner of West and Prince Streets (Quartermaster Department 1865). The ward tents in the project area and vicinity were not changed.

Surgeon Edwin Bentley was head of L'Ouverture Hospital from December 1864 until the army left the hospital. He had previously served at Claremont Hospital. Bentley was well regarded by his patients and his fellow staff (Barber 1988). Upon leaving, he received a gold watch from grateful patients,

Other hospital staff under surgeon Bentley would have included three or four hospital stewards in each hospital. Hospital stewards served as in charge of the dispensary; as a quartermaster-sergeant in charge of issuing clothing, blankets, etc.; and in charge of distributing rations to staff and patients. Most large hospitals also had a chaplain. Each ward of approximately 75 patients was the responsibility of a ward physician. There were also numbers of attendants, cooks, and other staff. The number of nurses needed depended upon the type of patient being cared for. Convalescents required less intensive care, so only two nurses per ward were needed. Wards with more seriously ill patients required up to five nurses per ward. Most hospitals also had a corps of guards to secure the facility. Convalescents often served as nurses or guards until they were able to return to active duty (United States Surgeon General's Office 1888:955-958).

By January 1865, L'Ouverture Hospital had begun to treat African-American civilians. By the time L'Ouverture Hospital closed as a military institution on October 7, 1865, it had treated more civilians than soldiers (Steiner 2005). When the army relinquished control of the hospital in October of 1865, there were as many as 66 civilian patients a day. As the numbers of military personnel being cared for declined, the hospital was able to care for more civilians, including women. The first record of women being admitted to the hospital was in July 1865 (Gidding 2005:7-8).

In order to provide adequate housing for contraband, the Union army built several barracks in Alexandria, including the Prince Street Barracks located at the southeast corner of Prince and

Payne Streets, north of the L'Ouverture Hospital complex. The hospital and barracks were run as a single unit (Sklar 2005).

#### *3.1.4 FREEDMEN'S BUREAU HOSPITAL AND BARRACKS (1865-1867)*

On March 3, 1865, Congress formed the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands (the Freedmen's Bureau). One aspect of the Bureau's mission was to "provide relief and help freedmen become self-sufficient" so that they could become full participants in the new free-labor economy of the South (National Archives and Record Administration [NARA] 2006:1). To fulfill this part of its mission, the Bureau issued clothing and rations to freedmen, ran hospitals and refugee camps, oversaw labor contracts, helped establish schools, and transported freedmen to reunite families or relocate to other parts of the United States. The Bureau also supervised abandoned and confiscated property and assisted white refugees (NARA 2006:1, 3). The Bureau was active in Virginia until 1869, after which it was only involved with establishing schools and pursuing existing claims. The Bureau was formally disbanded in June 1872 (NARA 2006:2). From January 1866 through December 1868, S. R. Lee was superintendent of the Alexandria Field Office of the Freedmen's Bureau (NARA 2006:8).

After L'Ouverture Hospital was released from army oversight in October 1865, the facility continued operating as a hospital and barracks under the Freedmen's Bureau oversight. By this time, the hospital buildings had deteriorated and had reduced in capacity; down to 150 beds from a high of 600 beds under the army (Morrison 1997).

In February 1867 the L'Ouverture Hospital was described as having 14 buildings in "old" condition (Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, Virginia [BRFAL] 1867a:4). In October 1867, only 12 buildings were listed as part of the L'Ouverture Hospital, all described as in "serviceable" condition:

- 1 Hospital Ward, shingled, 25 x 150, 12 ft high; value of \$63
  - 2 Hospital Ward, shingled, 100 x 20, 12 ft high; value of \$63 each
  - 1 Hospital Ward, shingled, 89 x 18, 11 ft high; value of \$63
  - 1 Office & Dispensary, shingled, 28 x 24, 12 ft high; value of \$63
  - 1 Mess House, shingled, 70 x 23, 18 ft high, 2 stories, value of \$63
  - 1 Ice House, shingled, 12 x 16, 12 ft high, value of \$63
  - 1 Small House, felt roof, 8 x 27, 9 ft high, value of \$63
  - 1 Barracks, shingled, 24 x 64, 10 ft high, value of \$63
  - 1 Dead House, shingled, 12 x 19, 12 ft high, value of \$63
  - 1 Out House, felt roof, 24 x 8, 10 ft high, value of \$63
  - 1 Mess House, shingled, 70 x 16, 12 ft high, value of \$63
- (BRFAL 1867e:55)

The same 12 buildings were listed for L'Ouverture for the month of November 1867 (BRFAL 1867e:55). L'Ouverture Hospital appears to have closed by late November 1867 (Morrison 1997:6).

The Freedmen's Bureau also ran three additional barracks complexes in Alexandria: Sickie Barracks, Seward Barracks, and Construction Barracks. The last tenant list for the Prince Street Barracks is for December 1867, and only three families are listed as residing here. Fifty-three families resided there in July 1867. The remaining three barracks remained in operation for several more months. A note in the March 1867 tenant report states that the Seward, Sickie, and Construction Barracks were turned over for sale to the Quartermasters Depot on March 1, 1867, but that tenants were permitted to stay until March 31, 1867. This is contradicted by a report for

April 1867 for the Seward and Sickles Barracks that states that the Seward Barracks were turned over to the Quartermasters Department on April 18, 1867, but the tenants were permitted to remain through April 30, 1867 (BRFAL 1868:1186-1187; BRFAL 1867b:1270; BRFAL 1867c:1272). The last report for tenants of the Freedmen's Bureau in this record group is from October 1867.

#### *3.1.5 RETURN TO PRIVATE OWNERSHIP (1867-PRESENT)*

After the closure of L'Ouverture Hospital in late 1867, the property was returned to its owner, Solomon Stover. Stover, a former business partner of Charles Price, purchased the property for \$6,000 from Price on June 3, 1861, soon after Price had fled Alexandria (ACDB liber V3: folio 29). The property appears to have been unoccupied from the time it was returned to Stover and until Thomas Swann bought it in November 1869 for \$3,100 (ACDB liber Z3: folio 593). Swann bought the property as an investment and proceeded to demolish all of the former hospital and jail, except for the three-story house built by Robert Young. Swann built six townhouses east of this house in 1870, and continued subdividing the lot into smaller parcels (Artemal et al. 1987) (Figure 7).

On October 16, 1884, Swann sold the unimproved southwest corner of the lot to [Em]manuel Jones for \$400 (ACDB liber 14: folio 572). The 1870 Alexandria Directory lists Emmanuel Jones, a colored laborer, as living on Payne Street (*Boyd's Directory of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria* 1870). By 1888, Jones had built the present house at 1323 Duke Street, as a city directory from the same year gives that as his home address (Chataigne 1888) (Figure 8). Emmanuel Jones had died by 1900, as a city directory for that year lists his widow, Susan, as living at 1323 Duke Street (Richmond and Company 1900).

Susan Jones remained at 1323 Duke Street until December 1904 when she sold the property for \$400 to Henry Scott (ACDB liber 53: folio 12). Scott retained the property until June 1919 when Thomas and Elizabeth Harlow purchased the property (ACDB liber 70: folio 454). James H. and Mary Ballard purchased the property less than a year later, in August 1920 (ACDB liber 71: folio 172). The Ballards had financial difficulties, as they transferred the property in trust to secure a \$1,600 debt, defaulted on this debt, and repurchased the property at a public sale in July 1929 (ACDB liber 71: folio 164; liber 99: folio 19). The Ballards owned the house until May 1957, when Mary Ballard, widow of James, sold the house and lot to the Shiloh Baptist Church (ACDB liber 452:267).

## **3.2 HISTORY OF SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH**

The Shiloh Baptist Church has early ties to the L'Ouverture Hospital property. This church was founded in 1863 (United States Department of Education 1871:291). The church's first pastor was the Reverend Charles H. Rodgers. The Reverend E. Owens succeeded him and Reverend Owens was followed by the Reverend Leland Warring. Reverend Warring was a contraband who had arrived in Alexandria by November 1862, when he was running a school for African-Americans in the former Lancastrian School (United States Department of Education 1871:287). Reverend Warring's Shiloh congregation began with 50 other contraband meeting in a mess hall at the L'Ouverture Hospital. As Warring's congregation grew, it moved into the barracks north of L'Ouverture Hospital, and after these were destroyed by fire, moved temporarily into the Staunton School (*The Washington Post* 1893:7). Reverend Warring remained pastor at this Alexandria church, even as he founded other Baptist churches throughout Virginia, including Middleburg's 1867 Shiloh Baptist Church (Sheel 2004).



The first church building for the Alexandria Shiloh congregation was dedicated on September 26, 1865. This was a frame building on West Street near Duke Street (Patterson 2004). This 1865 church was likely the church noted as being destroyed by fire on January 26, 1872. This was “a frame building near the intersection of Prince and West Streets, known as Shiloh Chapel, a colored Baptist meeting house” (*Alexandria Gazette*, 26 January 1872).

It is unclear where the Shiloh Church worshipped after their church was destroyed, but on May 24, 1873, the trustees of the Shiloh Free Mission Baptist Church: William Johnson, John Woods, and Martin Thompson, purchased a lot on the west side of West Street, between Duke and Prince Streets for \$175 (ACDB liber 3: folio 105) (Table 1). The low purchase price seems to indicate that this lot was unimproved at the time of purchase. A church, “Shiloh Col’d. Bapt. Ch.,” is shown on this lot in an 1877 map of Alexandria (Figure 7).

At least one family associated with the early history of Shiloh Baptist church lived in the Prince Street Barracks associated with the L’Ouverture Hospital. From before January 1866 through November 15, 1866, the Leland Warring family lived in two-room Barracks No. 1. Leland’s occupation was listed as “preacher” and his family composed of 3 males, one presumably his son Henry, and one female. Leland Warring lived “rent free” in his barracks [another person listed in these records as living rent free in the Prince Street barracks was a laundress who presumably worked for the Bureau] (BRFAL 1867d:1186; BRFAL 1867f: 1235).

Reverend Warring officiated at Freedmen funerals in Alexandria, as recorded in “*The Gladwin Record*.” This document lists Rev. Warring as officiating at six funerals between May 23, 1863, and March 6, 1864 (Pippenger 1995).

Other records show that the trustees listed in the 1873 deed could have come to Alexandria as contraband during the Civil War.

Civil War records state that a Martin Thompson, husband of Rosette Jennings, was collecting rations from the Freedman’s Bureau in Alexandria in September 1865 (Dennee nd). A Martin Thompson is listed in the 1870 census as a 36-year-old colored railroad worker who lived in Falls Church Township with his wife Rosetta and his son Arthur. In 1888, a Martin Thompson, colored, was living in Alexandria at the south end of Washington Street, working as a gardener (Chataigne 1888).

A John Wood was a waiter living at the Sickle Barracks from July 1, 1866, through November 12, 1866. John Wood was the name of a Shiloh Baptist Church trustee listed on an 1873 deed for the church. The John Wood waiter and John Woods, church trustee, may be the same person. The John Wood living at Sickle Barracks had a 7-member family: 2 males and 5 females. His family lived in Barracks 58 & 59, the rent of which was \$3.00/month, but which was much in arrears (BRFAL 1867d:1190; BRFAL 1867f:1233). In 1870, a John Wood, colored laborer, is listed in the Alexandria Directory as living at the corner of Queen and Fayette Streets. The 1888 directory lists a John Wood, colored, as residing at 1303 Queen Street (Chataigne 1888).

William Johnson, a wood cutter, lived in the Construction Barracks from July 1, 1866, through March 31, 1867. William Johnson was the name of another Shiloh Baptist Church trustee listed in an 1873 deed for the church. The William Johnson living in the Construction Barracks, and William Johnson, church trustee, may be the same person. William Johnson’s 2-person family consisted of himself and a female. They lived in a one-room barracks, number 11, for \$2 monthly rent, which was mostly in arrears through his period of residency (BRFAL 1867d:1194; BRFAL



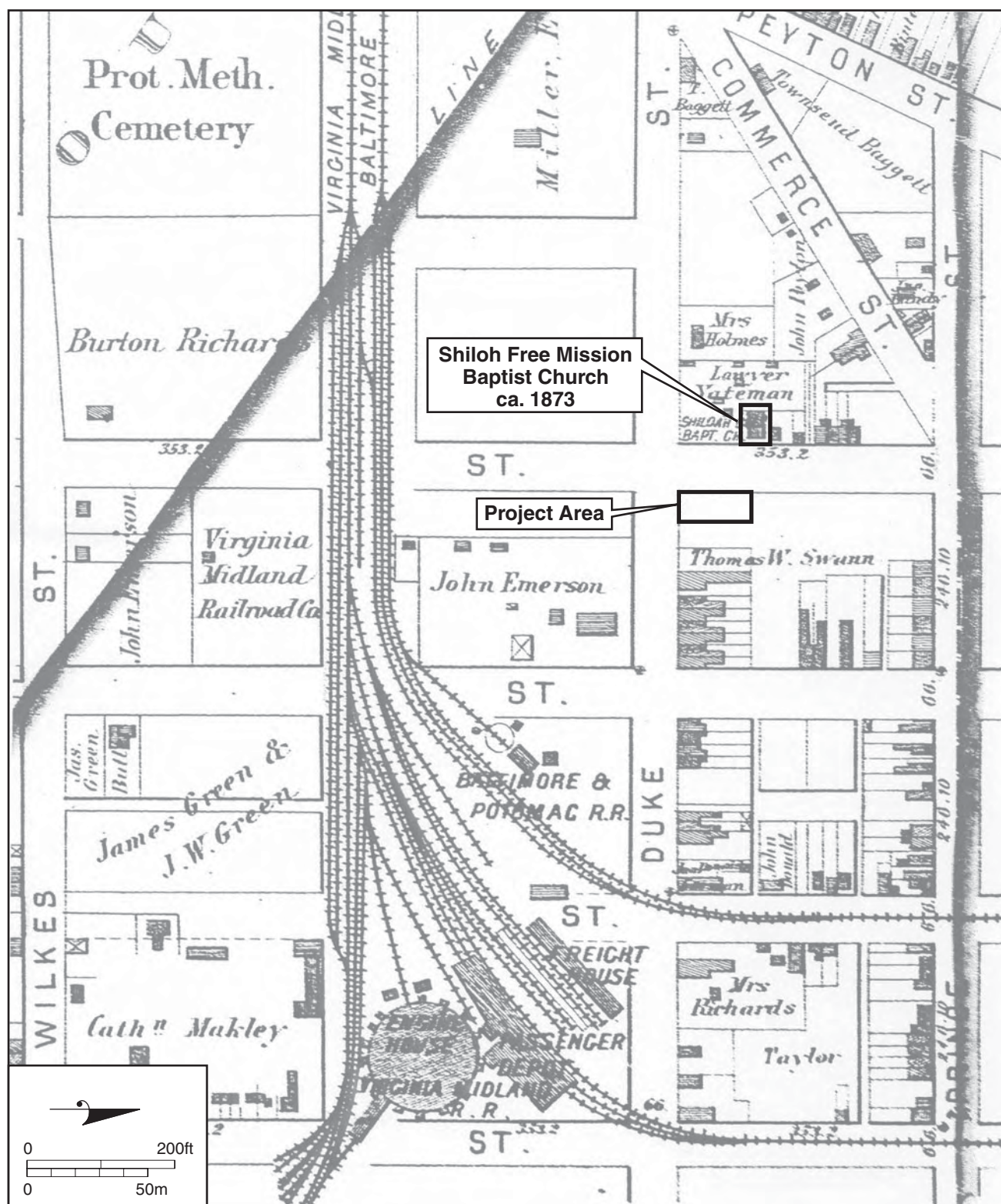


Figure 7. Detail of the *City Atlas of Alexandria, VA*, showing the project area (Hopkins 1877).



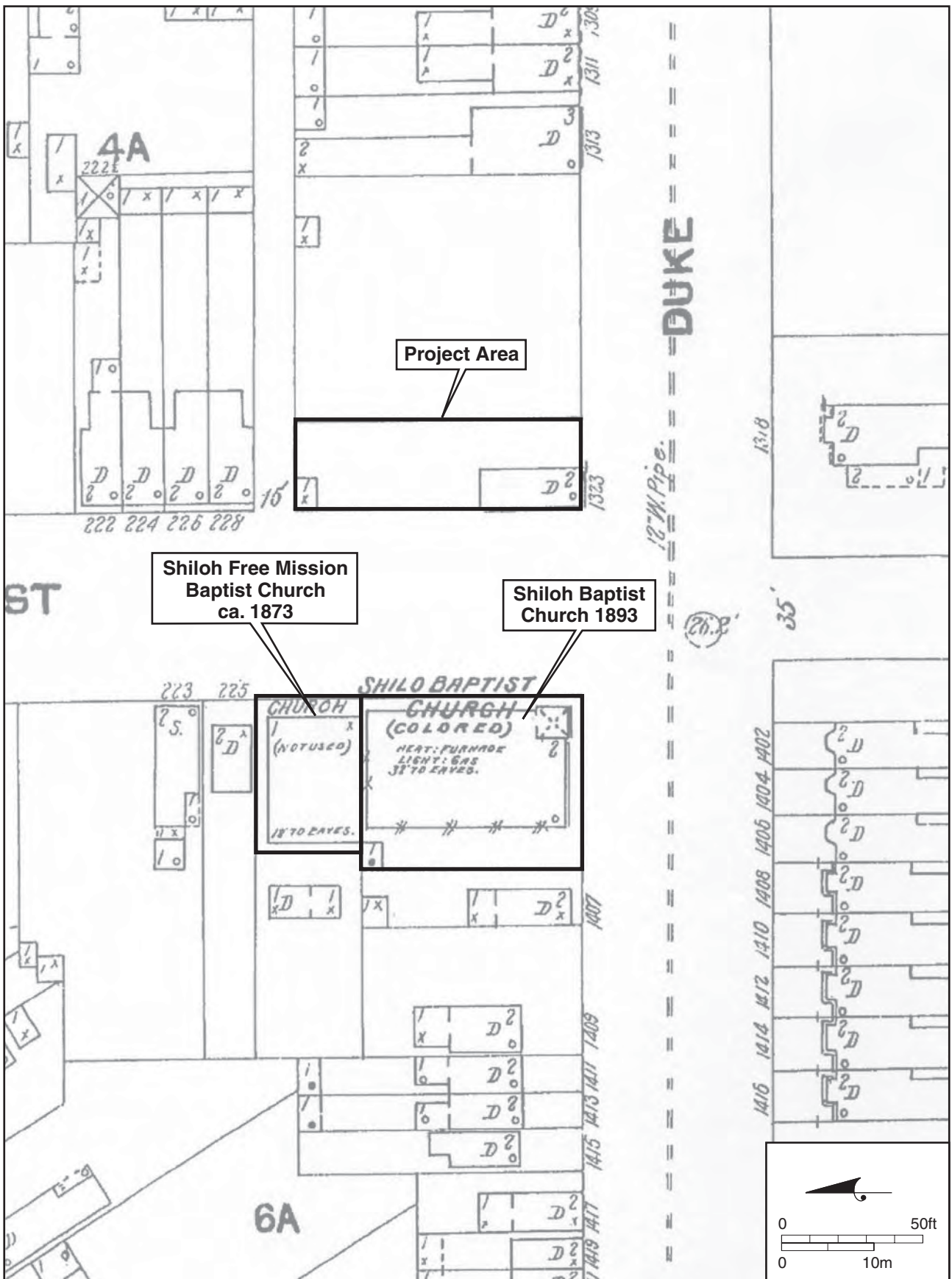


Figure 8. Detail of 1902 Sanborn map, showing the project area (Sanborn Map Co. 1902).



1867b: 1270). The 1870 Alexandria Directory lists two men named William Johnson as living in the city. Both worked as laborers, one living at Fayette Street near Queen Street, and the other in Maxwell Alley (*Boyd's Directory of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria* 1870).

No names matching or similar to the names of early trustees listed in the land records were found in the 1860 census of Alexandria (Miller 1986).

Reverend Leland Warring retired from the ministry in 1889, leaving his son Henry to assume his duties as pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church (Patterson 2004). Reverend Henry Warring oversaw the construction of the former Shiloh Baptist Church building at 1401 Duke Street. The lot for this building, adjoining the south edge of the lot purchased by the church in 1872, was purchased on July 1, 1884, for \$300 by church trustees H. H. Warring, W. Jackson, and Martin Thompson (ACDB liber 14: folio 274). L. W. Clark was the architect for this church and construction began in May 1891 under contractor V. F. Vincent (*Alexandria Gazette*, 2 May 1891). This building was dedicated with great ceremony on October 23, 1893 (Patterson 2004). Both this 1893 church and the ca. 1873 church are both shown on a 1902 Sanborn map of Alexandria (Figure 8).

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## 4.0 ARCHEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 4.1 MONITORING SHED REMOVAL

A two-story concrete-block shed located in the northeast corner of the lot was demolished in preparation for construction within the project area (Figure 2). Alexandria Archeology required archeological monitoring during the removal of the shed foundation and poured concrete floor. No monitoring was required for the above-ground portions of the walls. The lower courses of the concrete-block walls were removed by hand to assure potential cultural resources would not be damaged. Then the concrete pad was broken up with a jackhammer and removed by hand (Figure 9). The shed demolition had minimal impact upon the ground surface on which the shed rested. After the concrete floor was removed, the ground surface was examined for the presence or absence of archeological resources. The top elevation of the surface exposed below the shed matches the current ground surface present across the rear yard. The demolition activity did not extend more than 0.2 ft. below this grade. No archeological resources were present.

### 4.2 RESULTS OF THE SHOVEL TESTING

A shovel test survey consisting of five shovel tests was employed outside of the lot wall in the remaining open space between the wall and West Street. This survey was undertaken in order to test for the presence or absence of intact ground surfaces in areas that could not be examined by mechanical trenching (Figure 2). Two of the shovel tests were placed between the sidewalk and West Street. The remaining shovel tests were excavated between the sidewalk and lot wall.

The stratigraphic sequence exposed in the shovel tests was similar. Shovel test stratigraphy consisted of a 0.6 ft.-to-1.5-ft.-thick sandy loam fill stratum that overlies a 0.5-ft.-thick sandy clay loam fill stratum. The second fill layer is interpreted as redeposited soils associated with repair and maintenance of the sidewalk, and construction activities associated with road maintenance and below-ground utilities. This stratum in turn overlies natural sandy clay loam subsoil. Artifacts recovered from the shovel tests included only modern plastic, machine-made bottle glass, and aluminum foil. The artifacts were noted in the field and then discarded. Aside from the presence of subsoil, no natural stratum or buried historic ground surfaces were identified.

### 4.3 RESULTS OF THE MECHANICAL STRIPPING

Mechanical excavations investigated approximately 1,530 sq. ft. of the project area (Figures 2 and 10-12). Due to space limitations within the rear yard, the west half was excavated first and the exposed surfaces examined. After the exposed surfaces were investigated on the west half, the area was backfilled, and the east half of the yard was tested.

The lot wall along West Street and the rear alley is deteriorated. To assure this wall would not collapse, an approximately 5-to-8-ft.-wide buffer was left unexcavated adjacent to the lot wall. An active sanitary sewer is present within the side yard on the east side of the house.

The stratigraphic sequence identified during mechanical stripping revealed two layers of fill capping natural subsoil (Figure 13). The uppermost fill stratum consisted of a 0.6-to-1.3-ft.-thick layer of sandy loam redeposited topsoil. This stratum was identified across the entire area investigated. Below the redeposited topsoil is a 2.2-to-2.5-ft.-thick stratum of silty-clay-loam construction fill (Figure 13). On the east side, this construction fill thinned gradually from 2 ft. at the northeast corner of the house to 0.5 ft. in the yard area near Duke Street. In general, both fill





Figure 9. Shed demolition in progress, facing east.







Figure 10. Overview of excavations on the west side of the backyard, facing northwest.





Figure 11. Overview of excavations on the east side of the backyard, facing north.





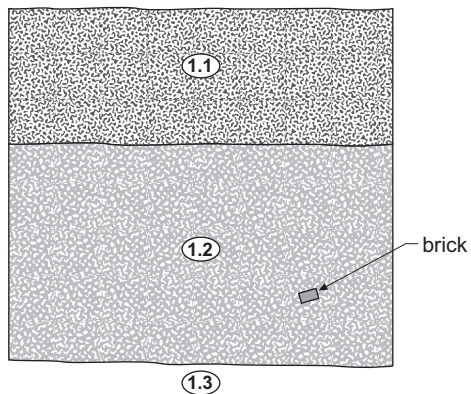


Figure 12. Overview of the excavations in the side yard, facing north.



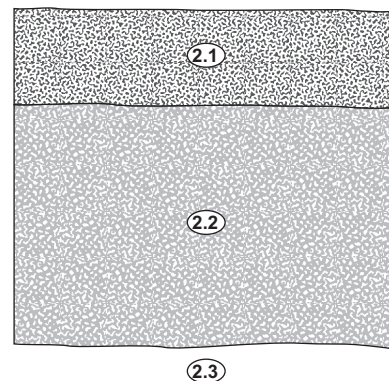


### Trench Profile 1



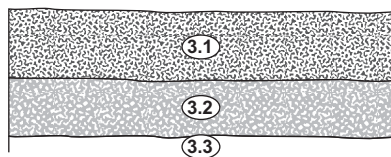
- 1.1 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam; abrupt transition
- 1.2 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay loam; abrupt transition; fill
- 1.3 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown sandy clay loam; subsoil

### Trench Profile 2



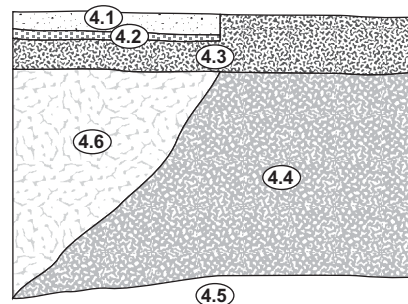
- 2.1 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam; abrupt transition
- 2.2 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay loam; abrupt transition; fill
- 2.3 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown sandy clay loam; subsoil

### Trench Profile 3



- 3.1 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam; abrupt transition
- 3.2 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay loam; abrupt transition; fill
- 3.3 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sandy clay loam; subsoil

### Trench Profile 4



- 4.1 Concrete sidewalk
- 4.2 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sand; bedding for sidewalk; abrupt transition
- 4.3 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam; abrupt transition
- 4.4 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay loam; abrupt transition; fill
- 4.5 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown sandy clay loam; subsoil
- 4.6 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay loam with 20% 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy clay loam; brick flecking; utility trench



Figure 13. Representative profiles from the project area.



strata contained few artifacts and a sparse scattering of brick fragments. The only artifacts observed in the fill were in the rear yard, and consisted of one fragment of a majolica flower pot and five fragments of domestic brown stoneware known commonly as blue-on-white. The artifacts were noted in the field and then discarded. A sandy clay loam natural subsoil was identified beneath the construction fill. In the rear yard area, subsoil was encountered at 2.5 to 3.5 ft. below the ground surface. In trench profile 4, 4.6 is a utility trench.

The profiles examined during trenching indicate that the original ground surface and an unknown portion of the subsoil were removed prior to the construction of the house. The reason for the alteration of the natural soils is not clear. The lot may have been graded immediately prior to the construction of the house, or perhaps the lot was graded to acquire needed fill material for a nearby construction.

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## 5.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The L'Ouverture Hospital was constructed by the Quartermaster Department on the block bounded by Prince, Paine, Duke, and West Streets to provide medical care for African-American troops. Construction began in late 1863 and the facility opened on February 15, 1864. The facility's mission grew to include care for the many contrabands who moved to Alexandria during the Civil War. Barracks, known as the Prince Street Barracks, were built at the northwest corner of Prince and Paine Streets to provide housing for contrabands. When the Quartermaster Department closed L'Ouverture Hospital on October 7, 1865, the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands (Freedmen's Bureau) took over the facility. Under the Freedmen's Bureau, the hospital had a much smaller capacity, but the barracks continued to provide housing to contrabands. The barracks closed in April 1867, with the hospital remaining open through November 1867.

The earliest mention of Shiloh Baptist Church that was found during research for this project was in an 1871 report which stated that the Shiloh Baptist church was organized in 1863 in the L'Ouverture Hospital. The earliest primary source mentioning Shiloh Baptist Church was an 1872 newspaper notice that Shiloh Church, near the intersection of Prince and West Streets, had burned down. Oral history from early church members indicates that Rev. Leland Warring founded a congregation at the L'Ouverture Hospital and in 1865 a frame church was built on West Street, near Duke Street (presumably the church that burned in 1872). No other documentation was found for this church building. A parcel of land on the west side of West Street was purchased by the church's trustees in 1873. A church was built on this lot and is shown on an 1877 map of Alexandria. The present church at the corner of Duke and West Streets was dedicated in 1893.

No direct relationship between the founding of Shiloh Baptist Church and the L'Ouverture Hospital were found during the research, but there are several links between the two organizations. One of the church's earliest ministers, Rev. Leland Warring, lived at the Prince Street Barracks prior to January 1866 (possibly as early as November 1862) through November 1866. No records were found to indicate that Rev. Warring served at L'Ouverture Hospital. He did live rent free in the Prince Street Barracks when they were under administration of the Freedmen's Bureau, indicating that he was providing some service to the Bureau, as the only other family living rent free in the complex included a Bureau laundress. Three of Shiloh Baptist Church's trustees listed on the 1873 deed may have also lived at the Prince Street Barracks. Names matching or very similar to theirs were found in tenant lists for the Freedmen's Bureau period. L'Ouverture Hospital, and specifically the associated Prince Street Barracks, was a center of contraband life in Civil War Alexandria. It would be logical that Rev. Warring would minister to others living in the Prince Street Barracks, forming a congregation that would grow into today's Shiloh Baptist Church.

Archeological investigations identified the presence of fill deposits and a modern ground surface related to the construction and occupation of the house at 1323 Duke Street. Mechanical excavation exposed approximately 1,530 sq. ft. of the rear and side yard within the project area. Examination of the stratigraphic sequence within the rear and side yards at 1323 Duke Street indicate that the original ground surface was removed prior to the construction of the building on the lot. Five shovel tests were excavated outside of the lot wall along West Street. The shovel tests revealed a modern stratigraphic sequence associated with the sidewalk, curbs and street.

Archeological investigations did not identify any artifact deposits or subsurface features related to the site's former use as a Civil War hospital. Therefore, no further work is recommended.

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## APPENDIX I

### Qualifications of Investigators





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## **EDUCATION**

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

## **EXPERIENCE PROFILE**

Sarah Goode Traum is a Project Architectural Historian with John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA). She holds a B.A. degree in Architecture from Lehigh University and a M.A. degree in Historic Preservation Planning from Cornell University. Prior to her current position, Mrs. Traum has worked as an architectural research associate for the Historic Annapolis Foundation and as an architectural historian for environmental and cultural resource management firms. At the Historic Annapolis Foundation, she developed a walking tour of historic architecture in Annapolis and performed documentary research on the Donaldson-Steuart House. While working in the private sector, Mrs. Traum has prepared historic resources surveys, criteria of effect evaluations and documentary research for a variety of historic resources and project types.

Mrs. Traum has a thorough understanding of American domestic architecture, both vernacular and high style. She also is knowledgeable about agricultural history and buildings.

## **KEY PROJECTS**

2006	Wethersfield Wind Park, architectural resources reconnaissance survey, Wyoming County, NY, Noble Wethersfield Windpark (in progress).
2006	Howard Wind Power Project, architectural resources reconnaissance survey, Steuben County, NY, EverPower Renewables (in progress).
2006	Jordanville Wind Power Project, architectural resources reconnaissance survey (Herkimer and Otsego County, NY, Community Energy (in progress).
2006	Marble River Wind Farm, architectural resources reconnaissance survey (Franklin and Clinton Counties, NY), Horizon Energy (in progress).
2006	
2005	National Register Nomination, Lorton Prison Historic District, Fairfax County, Virginia.

- 2005 Historic context and Phase II documentary research, Point of Rocks MARC station, Frederick County, Maryland. Rummel, Klepper & Kahl.
- 2004 Architectural resources reconnaissance survey of area of potential effect for Centreville Road improvements, Prince William County, Virginia. City of Manassas.
- 2004 Architectural resources reconnaissance survey of area of potential effect for Route 17 exit improvements, Sullivan County, NY. New York State Museum.
- 2004 Historic narrative and architectural evaluation of 40 buildings at The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. Ohio State University.
- 2004 Background research and windshield survey of Rainelle and Anjean, West Virginia. Potomac-Hudson Engineering.
- 2003 Historic narrative and documentary research for Cultural Landscape Study of Sully Historic Site. Fairfax County Park Authority.
- 2003 Historic context and architectural reconnaissance survey for Stage 1 Cultural Resources Survey, Flat Rock Wind Power Project, Lewis County, NY. Flat Rock Wind Power, LLC.
- 2003 Historical background, context, and documentary research for Washington Monument, Monument Lodge, and Survey Lodge Historic Structure Reports, Washington, D.C. National Park Service.
- 2003 Historical background, context, and documentary research for Washington Monument Grounds Cultural Landscape Report, Washington, D.C. National Park Service.
- 2003 Historic context and documentary research for Lorton Correctional Complex, Lorton, VA. Fairfax County Government.
- 2003 Historic context and architectural reconnaissance survey for Stage 1 Cultural Resources Survey, Flat Rock Wind Power 230 kV Transmission Line Project, Lewis County, NY. Flat Rock Wind Power, LLC.
- 2002 Phase I documentary property research and historic context, Ebenezer Methodist Church Cemetery, St. Mary's County, Maryland. Maryland State Highways Administration. (In progress)
- 2002 Documentary research and occupant chronology for 24 properties included in Annapolis by Candlelight Tour. Historic Annapolis Foundation.
- 2002 Oversight of Historic Building Marker Program. Historic Annapolis Foundation.
- 2002 Researching and writing "Colonial and Victorian, Side-by-Side: Three Centuries of Annapolis Architecture," walking tour of historic architecture in Annapolis, Maryland. Historic Annapolis Foundation.
- 2001 Documentary research and reconnaissance architectural survey, Historic Resources Survey, Salem County Survey, Salem County, New Jersey. New Jersey Historic Preservation Office. Cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc.
- 2001 Reconnaissance Survey, Route 412, City of Bethlehem and Lower Saucon Township, Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Gannett Fleming, City of Bethlehem, Federal Highway Administration, and Pennsylvania Department of Transportation. Cultural Heritage Research Services.



- 1999        HAER documentation, Jenkins Brickyard, Montgomery, AL.
- 1998        National Register Nomination, Belle Fourche Ditchrider House, Belle Fourche County, SD.  
Bureau of Reclamation.

#### **SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES**

Mrs. Traum is author or contributor to twenty-two (27) cultural resource reports and one (2) National Register Nominations.





## **BRYAN CORLE**

Assistant Archeologist  
John Milner Associates, Inc.  
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(703) 642-1837 (fax)  
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## **EDUCATION**

B.A.      George Mason University                      Anthropology                      Expected 2007

Years Experience: 16

## **EXPERIENCE PROFILE**

Bryan Corle has a broad-based background in prehistoric and historic archeology. Mr. Corle has assisted archeological investigations ranging from early-archaic prehistoric sites to early-twentieth century farmsteads. Mr Corle has assisted in numerous survey, testing, and data recoveries in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Washington, D.C. These include multiple cultural resource projects at Marine Base Quantico where prehistoric, rural community farmstead, Civil War, and military cultural resources were investigated. Additional projects include data recoveries at the National Museum of the American Indian, and Lot 12 Square 406, Washington D.C., The Homeland Brick Clamps Charles County, Maryland. This prehistoric experience includes data recoveries at stratified early-archaic-through late-archaic prehistoric sites in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, four Monogahela Village sites in Washington and Somerset Counties, Pennsylvania. He has also assisted in numerous other cultural resource surveys for private, local, state, and federal agencies. Key areas of interest include Civil War military sites, Middle Atlantic prehistory, urban archeology, boatyards, early-twentieth century military training, and brickmaking. Mr. Corle has presented four papers at professional conferences, and contributed a chapter to *Huts and History: The Historical Archaeology of Military Encampment During the American Civil War* (publication date June 2006).

## **KEY PROJECTS**

- 2006-2001    Assistant Archeologist. Supervised field investigations for Phase I and II Archeological survey of proposed tracked vehicle routes, timber sales, road improvements, and recreational areas on Marine Base Quantico, Virginia. Archeological sites included Archaic period prehistoric sites, A Civil War Confederate Army cantonment, slave quarters, nineteenth-century farmsteads, World War I training trenches, and an early-twentieth century Marine Corps refuse dump.
- 2005-1999    Assistant Archeologist. Directed field investigations at the Proposed Rewatered Turning Basin, Crescent Lawn Archeological District (18AG227), Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland. Investigations included two boatyards, two marine railways, the canal prism, a basin, and 18 buried canal boats.

- 2004 Assistant Archeologist. Archaeological evaluation, resource management plan and investigations for the Quaker Ridge development, Alexandria, Virginia. Carr Homes, Alexandria, Virginia. Investigation of a 1861 Federal army encampment.
- 2003 Assistant Archeologist. Data Recovery Investigations at the Homeland Brick Clamp (Site 18CH664) MD5 Hughesville Bypass, Hughesville, Charles County, Maryland. Maryland State Highway Administration.
- 2002 Assistant Archeologist. Data Recovery Investigations at Buildings A, B, C within the Crescent Lawn Archeological District (18AG227), Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland. Canal Place Preservation and Development Authority.
- 2002 Assistant Archeologist. Supervised Phase II archeological investigations at sites 18PR48, 18PR549, and 18PR551, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center. Evaluation of a Late Archaic prehistoric site, and two nineteenth-century farmsteads.
- 2001-2002 Assistant Archeologist. Supervised field investigations at Bailey Farm, a archeological data recovery on a nineteenth-through-twentieth-century farmstead, Hunting Run Reservoir Project, Spotsylvania county, Virginia,
- 2001 Assistant Archeologist. Phase I Archeological Investigations of Battery Heights (44AX186), City of Alexandria, Virginia, Carr Homes, Inc.
- 2000-2002 Fairfax County Civil War Sites Inventory, Fairfax County, Virginia. Fairfax County Park Authority, Virginia.
- 1999 Assistant Archeologist. Data Recovery, Lot 12, Square 406, Washington, DC. General Services Administration and Architrave.
- 1998 Archeological Technician. Data Recovery Maryland Route 36 in Lonaconing, Allegany County, Maryland. Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration.
- 1997 Assistant Field Supervisor. Data Recovery Investigations at South Strabane Site, Washington County, Pennsylvania. Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Archeological Services.
- 1996 Archeological Technician. Data Recovery at the National Museum of the American Indian Mall Museum Site, Washington, D.C. Venturi, Scott Brown and Associates, Inc., and the Smithsonian Institution, Office of Design and Construction.
- 1996-1993 Crew Chief/ Field Technician Prehistoric data recovery of three village sites, US.219 Meyersdale , Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Greenhorne and Omara Greenbelt, Maryland
- 1995 Archeological Technician Shepherd's Field data recovery, Shepardstown, West Virginia. Investigation of woodland through archaic site. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service, Denver Service Center, Center for Applied Archeology.
- 1994 Archeological Technician Data Recovery excavations at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Baltimore Maryland. National Park service, Denver Service Center.
- 1992 Archeological Technician. Data Recovery Investigations at Simpsonville, Howard County, Maryland. Data recovery investigations of a historic grist mill. Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration.
- 1991 Crew Member. Crooked Creek Drainage Research Project. Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. Survey to construct a predictive model for upland prehistoric sites. Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Archeological Services.

## **SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS**

Finding Civil War Sites: What Relic Hunters Know; What Archeologists Should and Need to Know. In Huts and History: The Historical Archaeology of Military Encampment During the American Civil War, Clarence Geier, David Orr, and Mathew Reeves, editors. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, FL. (with Joseph Balicki). (publication date June 2006).

Archeological Investigations of the World War I Training Trenches (44PW1558) at Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia. The 2005 Archaeological Society of Virginia annual meeting, Winchester, Virginia

Two Shy of the Devil: The Archeological Excavation of Two Brick Clamps at Site 18CH664. The 2004 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference Rehoboth Beach, Delaware

Finding Civil War Campsites: What Relic Hunters Know, What Archeologists should know (co-author). The 2003 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Providence, Rhode Island. 2003

## **SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES**

Mr. Corle is author or co-author of forty-nine (49) cultural resources reports, one scholarly article, and three (3) papers presented at professional meetings.





## **JOSEPH BALICKI**

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Principal Archeologist/Project Manager  
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## **EDUCATION**

M.A.	The Catholic University of America	Anthropology	1987
B.A.	The George Washington University	Anthropology	1981

## **PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION**

1999 Registered Professional Archeologist (RPA)  
1992-2004 OSHA-certified 40-hour hazardous waste field training

## **YEARS EXPERIENCE: 27**

## **EXPERIENCE PROFILE**

Joseph Balicki is a graduate of The George Washington University and holds a Master's degree in anthropology from The Catholic University of America. Mr. Balicki's thesis research involved the analysis of prehistoric settlement and subsistence strategies along the Fall Line in southeastern Virginia. It was based on a large Phase I survey which he directed, and it recorded Paleo-Indian through Late Woodland sites. Mr. Balicki has been involved in investigations of sites ranging from the Paleo-Indian through Historic periods. Since joining John Milner Associates in 1987, Mr. Balicki has supervised or assisted in numerous archeological surveys and testing programs in Virginia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, and Washington, D.C. These include multiple cultural investigations at Marine Base Quantico where prehistoric, rural community, farmstead, Civil War, and military cultural resources were investigated. Additional projects include a survey of over 850 Civil War sites in Fairfax County, Virginia, archeological data recovery at the Great Plaza, Federal Triangle, Washington, D.C., and for several other D.C. projects; three colonial sites in Boston associated with the Central Artery Project, and other cultural resources surveys and evaluations for private and local, state, and federal agencies. His broad-based archeological training and experience has provided the necessary background to develop and implement appropriate testing strategies for prehistoric and historic cultural resources. Mr. Balicki has presented 18 papers at professional conferences and has published eight scholarly articles.

## **KEY PROJECTS**

2006-2001 Project Manager and Principal Archeologist. Developed testing strategies, supervised investigations, and directed research for Phase I and Phase II Archeological Survey of proposed tracked vehicle routes, timber sales, road improvements, and recreational areas on Marine Base Quantico, Virginia. Archeological sites included Archaic period prehistoric sites, a Civil War Confederate Army cantonment, slave quarters, nineteenth-century farmsteads, World War I training trenches, and an early twentieth-century Marine Corps refuse dump.



- 2005-1999 Project Manager and Principal Archeologist. Developed treatment plans, supervised investigations, analyzed data for Archeological Investigations of the Proposed Rewatered Turning Basin, Crescent Lawn Archeological District (18AG227), Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland. This multi-year project at the terminus of the C&O canal included investigation of two boatyards, two marine railways, the canal prism, a basin, and 18 canal boats. The project included coordination with multiple funding agencies including the United States Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, Baltimore, Maryland, Maryland State Highway Administration, the Canal Place Preservation and Development Authority, and the City of Cumberland.
- 2004 Project Manager and Principal Archeologist. Directed research and fieldwork and developed treatment plan for an Archaeological Evaluation, resource management plan and investigations for the Quaker Ridge development, Alexandria, Virginia. Carr Homes, Alexandria, Virginia. Investigation of an 1861 Federal Army encampment.
- 2003 Project Manager and Principal Archeologist. Directed research and fieldwork for Data Recovery Investigations at the Homeland Brick Clamp (Site 18CH664) MD 5 Hughesville Bypass, Hughesville, Charles County, Maryland. Maryland State Highway Administration.
- 2002-2000 Principal Archeologist. Developed research design, conducted informant interviews, and directed fieldwork that identified 850 Civil War sites for the Fairfax County Civil War Sites Inventory, Fairfax County, Virginia. The Fairfax County Park Authority.
- 2002 Principal Archeologist. Directed field investigations and analysis, Phase II archeological investigations at Sites 18PR48, 18PR549, and 18PR551, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland. NASA Goddard Space Flight Center. Evaluation of a Late Archaic site and two nineteenth-century farmsteads.
- 2001-2000 Principal Archeologist. Directed field investigations and analysis, Bailey Farm, Archeological Data Recovery, Hunting Run Reservoir Project, Spotsylvania County, VA. Spotsylvania Utilities.
- 1997-1996 Directed field investigations and analysis of a systematic shovel test investigation that identified Prehistoric Late Woodland sites and nineteenth-century military occupations. Phase I Archeological Survey of Fort Monroe, York County, Virginia. Directorate of Peninsula Contracting, Fort Eustis.
- 1996 Directed field investigations and analyzed data from investigations on sites with successive Late Archaic, Early, Middle, and Late Woodland occupations. Data Recovery at 44HE713 and 44HE714, James River Water Supply project, Henrico County, Virginia. Camp Dresser & McKee, Inc.
- 1996-1992 Directed field investigations and analyzed data from three stratigraphically complex urban sites dating to Colonial period, Boston. Data Recovery at the Paddy's Alley, Cross Street Backlot, and Mill Pond sites, Boston, Massachusetts. The Central Artery/Tunnel Project and Bechtel/Parsons Brinkerhoff.
- 1995-1994 Supervised field investigations and conducted artifact analysis on a large late Woodland village site. Phase I Archeological Survey for the proposed wetlands replacement project area, Loudoun County, Virginia. Toll Road Investors Partnership II, L.P.
- 1990 Directed systematic surface collection of a multi-component prehistoric site occupied over a 9,500-year-time-span between the Early Archaic and Late Woodland periods. Phase IB Archeological Investigations for the proposed expansion of the Verdon Quarry, Hanover County, Virginia. Hazel, Thomas, Fiske, Beckhorn, and Hanes, P.C.

- 1986 Conducted controlled excavations on Paleo-Indian and Late Archaic sites. The Thunderbird and Peer Sites, Virginia. Thunderbird Museum and Archeological Park.

## PUBLICATIONS

- In press Landscape Use During the Potomac River Blockade. In *Fields of Conflict*, Douglas Scott, Lawrence Babbitts, and Charles Haecker editors. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln NE
- 2006 "Masterly Inactivity" The Confederate Cantonment Supporting the 1861-1862 Potomac River Blockade, Evansport, Virginia. In *Huts and History*, Clarence Geier, David Orr, and Mathew Reeves, editors. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, FL.
- 2006 Finding Civil War Sites: What Relic Hunters Know; What Archeologists Should and Need to Know. In *Huts and History*, Clarence Geier, David Orr, and Mathew Reeves, editors. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, FL. (with Bryan Corle).
- 2005 Mary Ann Hall's House. In *Sin City*, edited by Donna J. Seifert. *Historical Archaeology* 39 (1). (with Donna J. Seifert).
- 2001 Defending the Capital: The Civil War Garrison at Fort C.F. Smith. *Archeological Perspectives on the Civil War*, edited by Clarence Geier and Stephan Potter. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.
- 2000 Mary Hall's First-Class Bawdy House: The Material Culture of a Washington, D.C., Brothel. In *Archaeologies of Sexuality*, edited by Robert Schmidt and Barbara Voss. (with Donna J. Seifert and Elizabeth Barthold O'Brien).
- 1998 Wharves, Privies, and the Pewterer: Two Colonial Period Sites on the Shawmut Peninsula, Boston. In *Perspectives on the Archeology of Colonial Boston: The Archeology of the Central Artery/Tunnel Project*, Boston, Massachusetts, edited by Charles D. Cheek. *Historical Archaeology* 33 (3).
- 1998 Katherine Naylor's "House of Office": A Seventeenth-Century Privy. In *Perspectives on the Archeology of Colonial Boston: The Archeology of the Central Artery/Tunnel Project*, Boston, Massachusetts, edited by Charles D. Cheek. *Historical Archaeology* 33 (3). (with Dana B. Heck).

## PAPERS PRESENTED AT PROFESSIONAL MEETINGS

"A System of Easy Manuevers...": Archeological Evidence of a Musketry Range at Valley Forge National Historical Park, Pennsylvania, USA (co-author). The 2006 Forth International Battlefield Archeology Conference - Fields of Conflict IV, Leeds, United Kingdom. 2006

The Watch-Fires of a Hundred Circling Camps: Theoretical Approaches to Investigating Civil War Campsites. The 2006 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Sacramento, California. 2006.

The Confederate Cantonment at Evansport, Virginia: Winter Quarters Supporting the Potomac River Blockade. The 2004 Third International Battlefield Archeology Conference - Fields of Conflict III, within The American Battlefield Protection Program's 7th National Conference on Battlefield Preservation Nashville, Tennessee. 2004.

On The Waterfront: The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal in Cumberland, Maryland. The 2004 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Rehoboth Beach, Delaware. 2004.

Camp French: Confederate Winter Quarters Supporting the Potomac River Blockade. The 2003 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Providence, Rhode Island. 2003.

Finding Civil War Campsites: What Relic Hunters Know, What Archeologists should know (co-author). The 2003 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Providence, Rhode Island. 2003 (with Bryan Corle). 2003.

Spanning the Great Divide: The Relevance of Relic Hunters to an Understanding of the Civil War in Northern Virginia. The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference and Meeting, Wilmington, Delaware. 2002.

Artifact Rain: Site Formation in Urban Backyards (co-author). The 2001 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Long Beach, CA. 2001 (with Charles Cheek). 2001.

To Rent: The Archeology of a Composite Household in Washington, D.C. (co-author). The 2001 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Long Beach, CA. 2001 (with Kerri Culhane). 2001.

The End of the Line: The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal in Cumberland, Maryland. The 2000 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Quebec City Quebec. 2000.

"If ... We Had No Definite Plans In Living, The Stay In These Forts Might Have Been Enjoyed.-" Garrison Life at Fort C.F. Smith." The 1998 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Atlanta, Georgia. 1998.

Mary Ann Hall's House. The 1998 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Atlanta, Georgia. (with Donna J. Seifert). 1998.

Archeological Investigations at Fort C.F. Smith, Arlington County, Virginia, "If There Had Been A Thousand Years of Life Before Us and We Had No Definite Plans In Living, The Stay In These Forts Might Have Been Enjoyed." The 1996 Middle Atlantic Archeologist Conference, Ocean City, Maryland. 1996.

Wharves, Privies and the Pewterer: Data Recovery at Two Colonial Period Sites on the Shawmut Peninsula, Boston, Massachusetts. The 1996 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Cincinnati, Ohio. 1996.

Once Upon A Privy: Data Recovery Investigations at Katherine Naylor's 'House of Office. The 1996 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Cincinnati, Ohio. (with Dana B. Heck). 1996.

Technological Strategies and Interaction Spheres: Results of a Phase I Survey at the Verdon Quarry Site (44HN180) Hanover, County, Virginia. Annual Meeting of the Archeological Society of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia. (with J. Sanderson Stevens). 1991.

Ceramic Indices as a Tool for Evaluating Consumer Behavior in a Working-Class Neighborhood, Washington, D.C. The 1991 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Richmond, Virginia. (with Charles D. Cheek). 1991.

Bottles, Bottles Everywhere and Not A Drop to Drink: Examining Washington, D.C. Bottles for Chronology and Function. The 1991 Middle Atlantic Archeologist Conference, Ocean City, Maryland. 1991.

#### **SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES**

Mr. Balicki is author or co-author of one hundred nineteen (119) cultural resources reports, eight (8) scholarly articles, and twenty-one (21) papers presented at professional meetings.