

PUBLIC SUMMARY

ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE 813 & 815 WEST GLEBE ROAD PROPERTY,

Report Summary by John Mullen

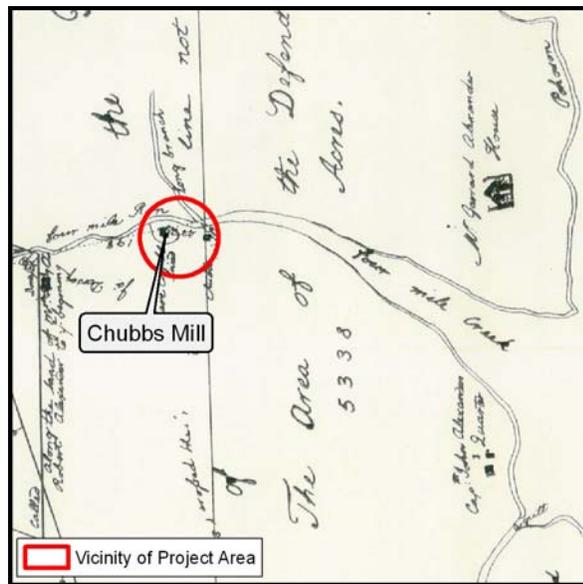
INTRODUCTION

Archeological investigations were conducted within the ±1.66 acre parcel located at 813 and 815 West Glebe Road, which is approximately 1,500 feet east of the intersection of South Glebe and West Glebe Roads, within the City of Alexandria, Virginia. Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., conducted the investigations. One archeological site, 44AX0210, was identified within the project area. The designation as 44AX0210 represents this site as the 210th archeological site (0210) recorded in the City of Alexandria (AX) in the Commonwealth of Virginia (44).

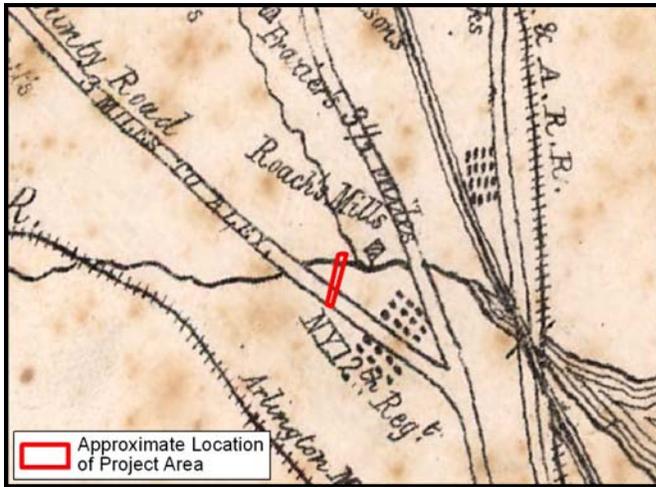
The redevelopment of the project area includes three related sites: West Glebe Road, Old Dominion West and Old Dominion East, and necessitated the demolition of the current building, paved parking areas and other amenities on the property. The single residential housing unit was constructed in the 1940s and consisted of a 475 foot long, 2 ½ story brick building.

The project was subject to review both under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and under the zoning ordinance of the City of Alexandria. Consultation with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR), which serves as the Virginia State Historic Preservation Office, resulted in the determination that the building located at 813 W. Glebe Road (Resource 100-5024) was not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and that no standing historic properties will be affected by the project.

Archeological investigations of the property were required by the City of Alexandria zoning ordinance and followed a Scope of Work written and approved by Alexandria Archaeology. The purpose of the investigations was to identify any potentially significant cultural resources following the



Portion of the 1750 Survey of Howson's Patent



Detail of 1861 Corbett Map

The earliest mill shown on historic maps near the West Glebe Road project area was Chubb's Mill at the confluence of Long Branch with Four Mile Run. The 1750's survey of the Howson Patent also shows Chubb's residence upstream from the mill (see previous page). A hundred years later, a second mill in this same vicinity, Roach's Mill, is shown on maps from the Civil War time period. The 1861 Corbett Map shows the 12th Regiment of New York in the vicinity of Roach's Mill. A letter posted in the New York Times in 1861, describes that:

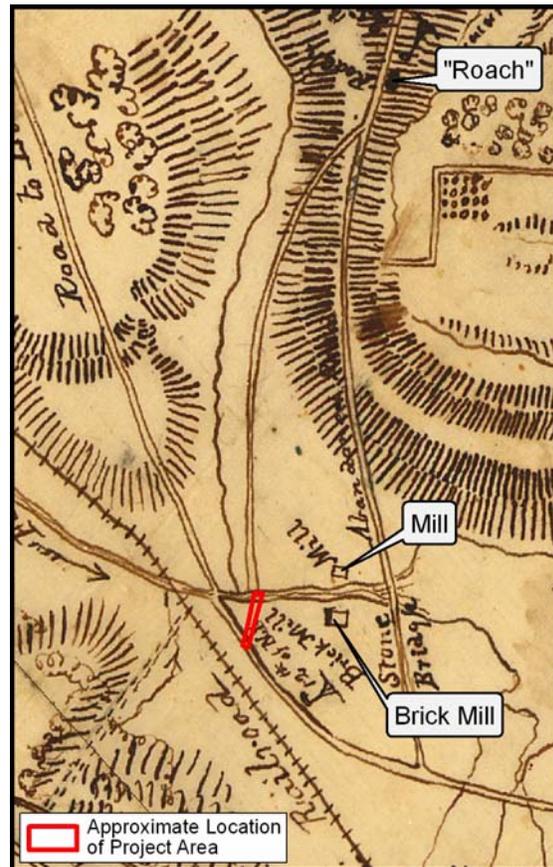
"in spite of all the hardships, the men enjoyed their life at Roache's Mills and were sorry to leave. Several companies were quartered in the old cotton mill, a building apparently about to fall..." (9 June 1861, NYT).

This may be the brick mill shown on the 1860s reconnaissance map drawn by the Capt. Church of the 12th NY Regiment. The map also shows the railroad and Road to Little Falls, which is roughly in the same configuration of West Glebe Road today. The map also shows the camp of the 25th NY Regiment along an abandoned road north of the 12th regimental camp, adjacent to a building identified as "Roach".

Other Union troops were known to have been stationed in the vicinity of the project area during the construction of Washington D.C. defenses. For example,

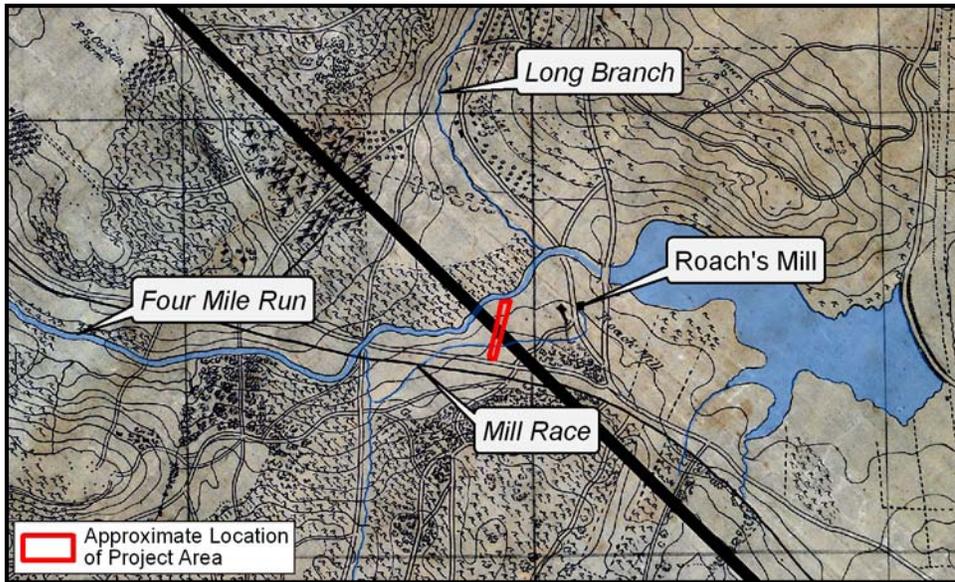
demolition of the building. Historic map research showed several mills within the vicinity of the project area, including a 19th century mill race that crossed the property. In addition, troops were known to have camped in the vicinity of these mills during the Civil War.

The earliest mill shown on historic maps near the West Glebe Road project



Detail of 1860s Church Reconnaissance Map

the 74th Pennsylvania was stationed at Roach's Mill during the construction of Fort Blenker. Finally, although three buildings are shown at Roach Mill on the 1860's Army Corps of Engineers map, more interestingly, a millrace is shown diverting water through the project area toward one of the mill buildings. The tailrace is not depicted.



Detail of 1860s Army Corps of Engineers Map

RESULTS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The archeological fieldwork consisted of a combination of archeological monitoring, mechanical trench excavation and a metal detection survey. Under archeological supervision, the demolition (removal) of the asphalt parking lots and driveway was conducted in several stages in order to facilitate the archeological trench excavation and metal detection survey work. Fill horizons associated with the construction of the parking lot were present, but no features were located underneath the asphalt

Next, two trenches were mechanically excavated within the project area. Trench 1 was designed to potentially locate any evidence of the occupation of the 18th century mill and residence (Chubb's Mill); and Trench 2 was positioned over the map projected location of a 19th century millrace (as depicted above on the 1860's Army Corps map). No evidence of either mill was located; however, a buried ground surface containing prehistoric artifacts was located in Trench 2. The artifacts were recorded as Site 44AX0210, described below.

Finally, a 1500 square foot area was excavated beneath the southern parking lot of the project area in order to conduct a metal detection sweep. The purpose of the metal detection survey was to locate evidence of a Civil War camp that was shown on historic maps in this vicinity. The overlying fills were stripped to an

approximate depth of 2.5 feet below surface in order to expose the buried ground surface (Apb horizon) that had been identified within Trench 2.

Although positive strikes were identified during the metal detection survey, the metal artifacts were predominately non-military and could not be assigned to a temporal period. Three lead projectiles, including two Minie Balls, were recovered from the project area. Their presence suggests possible Civil War activity in the vicinity, but presents no further information other than what is known. In addition, all metal artifacts were recovered from disturbed fill contexts and their origin is uncertain. As such, these isolated finds and/or casual secondary artifacts were not recorded as an archeological site according to DHR guidelines.

Site 44AX0210

Site 44AX0210 is a small prehistoric site located at the southern end of the property and was defined by the recovery of seven prehistoric artifacts from the Apb horizon within Test Unit 1.



Archeological Investigations at West Glebe Road

The site may have once extended further to the west underneath the footprint of the demolished apartment building, or may have extended to the east underneath unexcavated areas; however, the northern and southern limits were established by additional shovel testing.

Site 44AX0210 is considered to represent a temporary camp, possibly for lithic reduction and tool manufacture, during an unknown period of the prehistoric record. The presence of numerous cobble and pebbles across the project area likely provided abundant material for local stone tool production. The artifact assemblage from Site 44AX0210 included two primary reduction quartz flakes, two primary reduction quartzite flakes, one quartzite biface thinning flake, one quartzite core and one possible quartzite hammerstone.

All prehistoric artifacts were recovered from a truncated plow zone context and are not chronologically identifiable. The site is surrounded by extensive disturbance and filling and it is unlikely that further investigation of the site would contribute significant research information to the prehistory of the region. Therefore, the site was not considered to be potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. No additional archeological work was recommended for Site 44AX0210 or for the project area.

ABSTRACT

Archeological investigations were conducted within the ±1.66 acre West Glebe Road property, located approximately 1,500 feet east of the intersection of South Glebe and West Glebe Roads, within the City of Alexandria, Virginia. The work was carried out between August and October of 2009 by Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. for EYA of Bethesda, Maryland. One archeological site was identified, but no further work is recommended for the site or within the project area.

The proposed redevelopment of the project area was subject to review both under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and under the zoning ordinance of the City of Alexandria. Archeological investigations of the property followed a January 10, 2007 Scope of Work written and approved by Alexandria Archaeology, and amended on July 31, 2009. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) declined to review this Scope, stating that the DHR would rely on the judgment of the City Archaeologist.

The purpose of the archeological work was to identify any potentially significant cultural resources following the demolition of the existing building on the property, as historic map research conducted by Alexandria Archaeology indicated the potential for locating the remains of an 19th century mill race and Civil War occupation on the property. The required fieldwork consisted of the archeological monitoring of the removal of all asphalt and bedding material (paved surfaces), the mechanical excavation of two trenches, and a metal detection survey.

Although positive strikes were identified during the metal detection survey, the metal artifacts were predominately non-military and could not be assigned to a temporal period. Three lead projectiles, including two Minie Balls, were recovered from the project area. Their presence suggests possible Civil War activity in the vicinity, but presents no further information other than what is known. In addition, all metal artifacts were recovered from disturbed fill contexts and their origin is uncertain. As such, these isolated finds and/or casual secondary artifacts were not recorded as an archeological site according to DHR guidelines.

No evidence of the 19th century mill race, nor occupation related to and earlier 18th century mill was located, however, one small prehistoric site was identified. Site 44AX0210 represents use of this area by prehistoric populations during an unknown time period. The few artifacts recovered were from plowed contexts, and no intact contexts were expected as the site is surrounded by extensive disturbance and filling. It is unlikely that further investigation of the site will produce significant research information to the prehistory of the region; therefore, the site is not considered to be potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. No additional archeological work is recommended for Site 44AX0210.

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of archeological investigations within the ±1.66 acre West Glebe Road project area, located approximately 1,500 feet east of the intersection of South Glebe and West Glebe Roads (Exhibit 1). Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. conducted the study described in this report for Eakin Youngentob Associates, Inc. of Bethesda, Maryland. The bulk of the fieldwork was conducted in August and September of 2009; however, archeological monitoring was also conducted in October of 2009.

The proposed redevelopment of the project area includes three related sites: West Glebe Road, Old Dominion West and Old Dominion East (see Exhibit 1) and necessitated the demolition of the current building on the property. The project was subject to review both under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and under the zoning ordinance of the City of Alexandria. Consultation with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR), which serves as the Virginia State Historic Preservation Office, resulted in the determination that the building located at 813 W. Glebe Road was not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and that no standing historic properties will be affected by the project.

Archeological investigations of the property were required in accordance with the City of Alexandria zoning ordinance and followed a January 10, 2007 Scope of Work written and approved by Alexandria Archaeology, and amended on July 31, 2009 (Appendix I). The Virginia (DHR) declined to review this Scope, stating that the DHR would rely on the judgment of the City Archeologist.

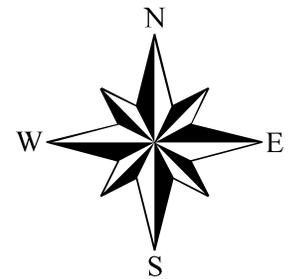
The purpose of the archeological work was to identify any potentially significant cultural resources following the demolition of the building, as historic map research conducted by Alexandria Archaeology indicated the potential for locating the remains of an 19th century mill race and Civil War occupation on the property. The required fieldwork consisted of the archeological monitoring of the removal of asphalt and bedding material, the excavation of a long trench, and a metal detection survey.

John Mullen, M.A. served as Principal Investigator on this project and oversaw the investigations by Senior Archeologist Edward Johnson, who directed the fieldwork with the assistance of Archeologist Annie McQuillan. Fieldwork and report contents conformed to the Archaeological Standards set forth by City of Alexandria, dated January 1996, as well as the guidelines set forth by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) for a Phase I identification level survey as outlined in their 2009 *Guidelines for Archeological Investigations* (DHR 2009); the *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia, Additional Guidance for the Implementation of the Federal Standards Entitled Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines* (48 FR 44742, September 29, 1983) (DHR 2003), and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (DOI 1983).



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Vicinity Map
West Glebe Road
WSSI #21548.01
Scale: 1" = 2000'



ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The city of Alexandria lies within the Coastal Plain, which is underlain by sediments that have been carried from the eroding Appalachian Mountains to the west and includes layers of Jurassic and Cretaceous clays, sands and gravels. These are overlain by fossiliferous marine deposits and, above these, sands, silts and clays continue to be deposited. The Coastal Plain, the youngest of Virginia's physiographic provinces with elevations ranging from 0 to 200/250 feet above sea level (a.s.l.), is characterized by very low relief broken by several low terraces. The Province runs west to the Fall Line, a low escarpment at circa 200 feet a.s.l. which formed where the softer sedimentary rocks of the Coastal Plain abut the more resistant rocks of the Piedmont. Where rivers cross this juncture, rapids or falls have developed.

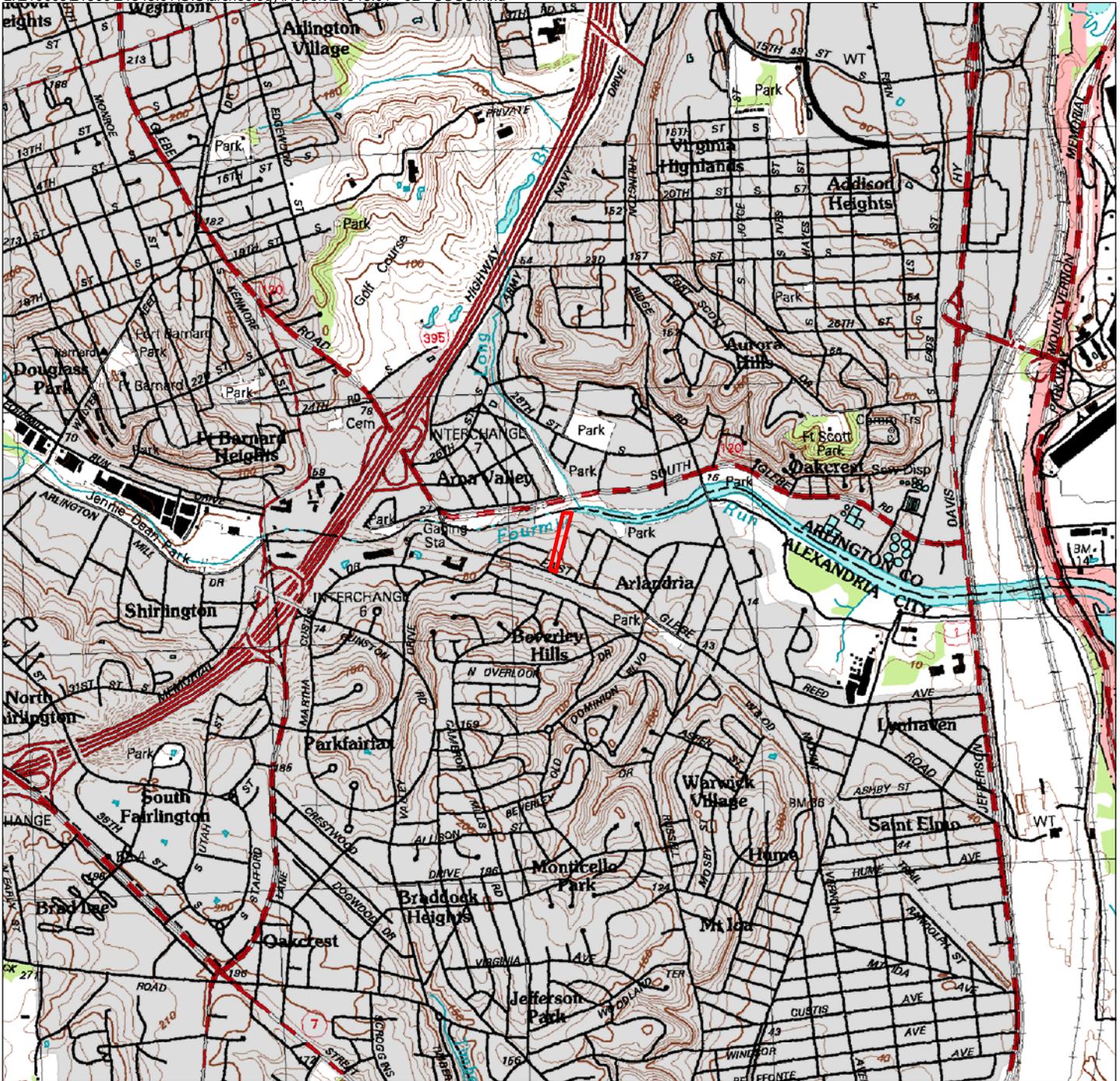
The project area is located within the northern portion of the City of Alexandria, near its border with Arlington County (see Exhibit 1). The project area lies just south of the confluence of Long Branch with Four Mile Run which borders the property to the north (Plate 1). Four Mile Run flows into the Potomac River just south of Washington National Airport, approximately one and a half miles from the project area.

The property contained a circa 1940s single residential housing unit with associated, paved parking areas and other amenities (Plate 2); the building was demolished prior to the commencement of the fieldwork described in this report (Plate 3).

The topography of the project area generally consists of a high terrace that overlooks Four Mile Run to the north (Exhibit 2). Although the natural topography has likely been altered by the construction of the residential building, the property drains northward before dramatically sloping down to Four Mile Run. Elevations within the project area range from approximately 60 feet above sea level (A.S.L) along the southern boundary, to 20 feet A.S.L along the northern boundary.

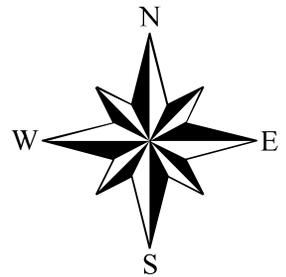
The project area was bordered by small grassy stripes with a few deciduous trees and conifers along the property boundaries (Exhibit 3 and see Plates 3 and 4). Any other vegetation associated with the apartment complex previously on the property had been removed prior to this survey.

At the time of this survey field conditions were generally warm and dry.



 Project Area

USGS Quad Map
Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 1994
West Glebe Road
WSSI #21548.01
Scale: 1" = 2000'



Latitude: 38°50'34" N
 Longitude: 77°04'17" W
 Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 02070010
 Stream Class: III
 Name of Watershed: Four Mile Run

Thunderbird Archeology
 A Division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.



 Project Area

December 2008 Natural Color Imagery
West Glebe Road
WSSI #21548.01
Scale: 1" = 200'

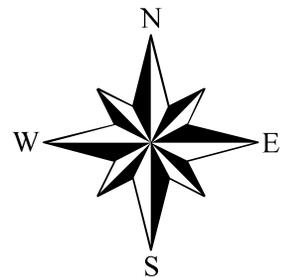


Photo Source: Aerials Express

Thunderbird Archeology
A Division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

Exhibit 3

PALEOENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

The basic environmental history of the area has been provided by Carbone (1976; see also Gardner 1985, 1987, and Johnson 1986). The following will present highlights from this history, focusing on those aspects pertinent to the project area.

At the time of the arrival of humans into the region, about 11,000 years ago, the area was beginning to recover rapidly from the effects of the last Wisconsin glacial maximum of circa 18,000 years ago. Vegetation was in transition from northern dominated species and included a mixture of conifers and hardwoods. The primary trend was toward a reduction in the openness so characteristic of the parkland of 14-12,000 years ago. Animals were undergoing a rapid increase in numbers as deer, elk and, probably, moose expanded into the niches and habitats made available as the result of wholesale extinctions of the various kinds of fauna that had occupied the area during the previous millennia. The current cycle of ponding and stream drowning began between 18-16,000 years ago at the beginning of the final retreat of the last Wisconsin glaciation (Gardner 1985); sea level rise has been steady since then.

These trends continued to accelerate over the subsequent millennia of the Holocene. One important highlight was the appearance of marked seasonality circa 7000 B.C. This was accompanied by the spread of deciduous forests dominated by oaks and hickories. The modern forest characteristic of the area, the mixed oak-hickory-pine climax forest, prevailed after 3000-2500 B.C. Continued forest closure led to the reduction and greater territorial dispersal of the larger mammalian forms such as deer. Sea level continued to rise, resulting in the inundation of interior streams. This was quite rapid until circa 3000-2500 B.C., at which time the rise slowed, continuing at a rate estimated to be 10 inches a century (Darmody and Foss 1978). This rate of rise continues to the present. Based on the archeology (c.f. Gardner and Rappleye 1979), it would appear that the mid-Atlantic migratory bird flyway was established circa 6500 B.C.; oysters had migrated to at least the Northern Neck by 1200 B.C. (Potter 1982) and to their maximum upriver limits along the Potomac near Popes Creek, Maryland, by circa 750 B.C. (Gardner and McNett 1971), with anadromous fish arriving in the Inner Coastal Plain in considerable numbers circa 1800 B.C. (Gardner 1982).

During the historic period, at circa A.D. 1700, cultural landscape alteration becomes a new environmental factor (Walker and Gardner 1989). Around this time, Euro-American settlement extended into the Piedmont/Coastal Plain interface. With these settlers came land clearing and deforestation for cultivation, as well as the harvesting of wood for use in a number of different products. At this time the streams tributary to the Potomac were broad expanses of open waters from their mouths well up their valleys to, at, or near their "falls" where they leave the Piedmont and enter the Coastal Plain. These streams were conducive to the establishment of ports and harbors, elements necessary to commerce and contact with the outside world and the seats of colonial power. Most of these early ports were eventually abandoned or reduced in importance, for the erosional cycle set up by the land clearing resulted in tons of silt being washed into the streams, ultimately impeding navigation.

The historic vegetation would have consisted of a mixed oak-hickory-pine forest. Associated with this forest were deer and smaller mammals and turkey. The nearby open water environments would have provided habitats for waterfowl year round as well as seasonally for migratory species.

CULTURAL HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric Overview

A number of summaries of the archeology of the general area have been written (c.f. Gardner 1987; Johnson 1986; Walker 1981); a brief overview will be presented here. Gardner, Walker and Johnson present essentially the same picture; the major differences lie in the terminology utilized for the prehistoric time periods.

Paleoindian Period (9500-8000 B.C.)

The Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene of the Late Glacial period was characterized by cooler and drier conditions with less marked seasonal variation than is evident today. The cooler conditions resulted in decreased evaporation and, in areas where drainage was topographically or edaphically poor could have resulted in the development of wetlands (Walker 1981; Johnson 1986:P1-8). The overall cast of the vegetation was one of open forests with mixed coniferous and deciduous elements. The character of local floral communities would have depended on drainage, soils, and elevation, among other factors. The structure of the open environment would have been favorable for deer and, to a lesser degree, elk, which would have expanded rapidly into the environmental niches left available by the extinction and extirpation of the herd animals and megafauna characteristic of the Late Pleistocene. As the evidence suggests now, the last of these creatures, e.g. mastodons, would have been gone from the area circa 11,000-11,500 years B.P., or just before humans first entered what is now Virginia.

Diagnostic artifacts of the earliest groups include Clovis spear points (Early Paleoindian), Mid-Paleo points, and Dalton points (Late Paleoindian). Although hard evidence is lacking, the subsistence settlement base of these groups appears to have focused on general foraging with an emphasis on hunting (Gardner 1989 and various). A strong component of the settlement and exploitative system was the preference for a restricted range of microcrystalline lithics, e.g. jasper and chert, a formal tool kit, and the curation of this tool kit. Sporadic Paleoindian finds are reported on the Potomac, such as the two fluted points found at the Accotink Creek sites (44FX35 and 44FX30) and a third at 44FX1301 on Accotink Bay (Polk and Thomas 1992:87), but, overall, these spearpoints are uncommon in the county (c.f. Gardner 1985; Brown 1979).

Early Archaic Period (8500-6500 B.C.)

The warming trend, which began during the terminal Late Pleistocene, continued during the Early Archaic. Precipitation increased and seasonality became more marked, at least by 7000 B.C. The open woodlands of the previous era gave way to increased closure,

thereby reducing the edge habitats and decreasing the range and numbers of edge adapted species such as deer. The arboreal vegetation was initially dominated by conifers, but soon gave way to a deciduous domination.

Archeologically, temporally diagnostic artifacts shift from the lanceolate spear points of the Paleoindians to notched forms (Johnson 1986:P2-4). Diagnostic projectile points include Palmer Corner Notched, Amos Corner Notched, Kirk Corner Notched, Kirk Side Notched, Warren Side Notched and Kirk Stemmed. Although the populations still exhibited a preference for the cryptocrystalline raw materials, they began to utilize more locally available materials such as quartz (Walker 1981:32; Johnson 1986:P2-1). The tool kit remained essentially the same as the Paleoindian, but with the addition of such implements as axes.

At the beginning of the Early Archaic the settlement pattern was similar to that of the Paleoindians. Changes in settlement become evident from 7500 B.C. on, accelerating after 7200 B.C. Among the major shifts were a movement away from a reliance on a restricted range of lithics and a shift toward expedience, as opposed to curation, in tool manufacture. Johnson feels that this shift is particularly marked during the change from Palmer/Kirk Corner Notched to Kirk Side Notched/Stemmed (Johnson 1983; 1986:P2-6). The changes are believed to be the result of an increase in deciduous trees and the subsequent closure of the forested areas. These changes are reflected in the fact that sites show up in a number of areas not previously exploited. A population increase also seems to be a factor in this increased number of sites.

Middle Archaic (6500-3000/2500 B.C.)

The Middle Archaic period, which corresponds to the Atlantic environmental episode, exhibited an acceleration of the warming trend (Walker 1981). Two major sub-episodes were present: an earlier, moister period that lasted until approximately 4500 B.C., and a later, warmer and drier period, the mid-Holocene Xerothermic, which ended at approximately 3000 B.C. A gradual reduction in rainfall and increased evaporation characterized the period, which was marked by an increase in deciduous vegetation, a more marked seasonality of plant resources, a decrease in the deer population (because of the disappearance of edge habitats), and an increase in the numbers of other game animals such as turkey. Importantly for the local area, more of a mosaic of forests and grasslands might have been present because of edaphic factors. The dominance of deciduous species offered a high seasonal mast (acorns, nuts) that provided a nutritious and storable food base (Walker 1981).

Diagnostic projectile points include Lecroy, Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, Halifax and other bifurcate/notched base, contracting stem and side notched variants. The tool kit is definitively more expedient (Walker 1981) and includes grinding and milling stones, chipped and ground stone axes, drills and other wood working tools.

With the increasing diversity in natural resources came a subsistence pattern of seasonal harvests. Base camps were located in high biomass habitats or areas with the greatest variety of food resources nearby (Walker 1981). These base camp locations varied according to the season; however, they were generally located on rivers, fluvial swamps, or interior upland swamps. The size and duration of the base camps appear to have depended on the size, abundance, and diversity of the immediately local and nearby resource zones. In contrast to the earlier preference for cryptocrystalline materials, Middle Archaic populations used a wide variety of lithic raw materials, and propinquity became the most important factor in lithic raw material utilization (Walker 1981 and Johnson 1986). Settlement, however, continued to be controlled, in part, by the distribution of usable lithics.

Early Archaic components show a slight increase in numbers, but it is during the Middle Archaic (Morrow Mountain and later) that prehistoric human presence becomes relatively widespread (Gardner various; Johnson 1986; Weiss-Bromberg 1987). Whereas the earlier groups appear to be more oriented toward hunting and restricted to a limited range of landscapes, Middle Archaic populations move in and out and across the various habitats on a seasonal basis. Diagnostic artifacts from upland surveys along and near the Potomac show a significant jump during the terminal Middle Archaic (e.g. Halifax) and beginning Late Archaic (Savannah River). Johnson notes a major increase in the number of sites during the bifurcate phase (Johnson 1986:P2-14) and the later phases such as Halifax.

Late Archaic (2500-1000 B.C.)

During this time period, the climatic changes associated with the Sub-Boreal episode continued, although the climate began to ameliorate. At this time, a major adaptive element was found in the resources offered by the rivers and estuaries.

Diagnostic artifacts include broadspear variants such as Savannah River and descendant forms such as the notched broadspears, Perkiomen and Susquehanna, Dry Brook and Orient, and more narrow bladed, stemmed forms such as Holmes. Gardner (1987) separates the Late Archaic into two phases: Late Archaic I (2500-1800 B.C.) and Late Archaic II (1800-1000 B.C.). The Late Archaic I corresponds to the spread and proliferation of Savannah River populations, while the Late Archaic II is defined by Holmes and Susquehanna points. The distribution of these two, Gardner (1982; 1987) suggests, shows the development of stylistic or territorial zones. The Susquehanna style was restricted to the Potomac above the Fall Line and through the Shenandoah Valley, while the Holmes and kindred points were restricted to the Tidewater and south of the Potomac through the Piedmont. Another aspect of the differences between the two groups is in their raw material preferences: Susquehanna and descendant forms such as Dry Brook and, less so, Orient Fishtail, tended to be made from rhyolite, while Holmes spear points were generally made of quartzite.

A new item in the inventory was the stone bowl manufactured of steatite, or soapstone. These were carved from material occurring in a narrow belt extending from Pennsylvania south to Alabama and situated, for the most part, along the edge of the Piedmont and Inner Coastal Plain provinces.

An increasingly sedentary lifestyle evolved, with a reduction in seasonal settlement shifts (Walker 1981; Johnson 1986:P5-1). Food processing and food storage technologies were becoming more efficient, and trade networks began to be established.

The most intense utilization of the Potomac Coastal Plain begins circa 1800 B.C. with the advent of the Transitional Period and the Savannah River Broadspear derivatives, which include the Holmes and other related points. This appears to correlate with an increase in the numbers of anadromous fish, with the bulk of the harvesting taking place in the spring and early summer. These sites tend to be concentrated along the shorelines near accessible fishing areas. The adjacent interior and upland zones become rather extensively utilized as adjuncts to these fishing base camps. The pattern of using seasonal camps continues. Although hunting camps and other more specialized sites may occur in the inter-riverine areas, the larger base camps are expected to be found along rivers or in estuarine settings (Walker 1981). Use of the interfluvial Piedmont diminished during the Late Archaic; sites from this period are less numerous and more widely scattered. It was at this point that the stylistic differentiation becomes apparent between the areas above the Fall Zone and those below, as discussed earlier: rhyolite usage and Susquehanna Broadspear forms occur above the Fall Zone while Holmes and its derivatives, including Fishtail variations, occur below the Fall Zone.

Early Woodland (1000-500 B.C.)

At this time during the Sub-Atlantic episode, more stable, milder and moister conditions prevailed, although short term climatic perturbations were present. This was the point at which the climate evolved to its present conditions (Walker 1981).

The major artifact hallmark of the Early Woodland is the appearance of pottery (Dent 1995; Gardner and McNett 1971). The Early Woodland period may be separated into three phases: Early Woodland I, II, and III. The earliest dates for pottery are 1200 B.C. in the Northern Neck (Waselkov 1982) and 950 B.C. at the Monocacy site in the Potomac Piedmont (Gardner and McNett 1971). This pottery is tempered with steatite, and the vessel shape copied that of the soapstone bowl, suggesting a local source for this innovation. This steatite tempered pottery is characteristic of the Early Woodland I period and is widely distributed throughout the Middle Atlantic (Dent 1995; Gardner and Walker 1993). Diagnostic points included smaller side notched and stemmed variants such as Vernon and Calvert. Early Woodland II pottery is characterized by steatite or other heavily tempered ceramics with conoidal bases that were made by the annular ring technique. This ware is referred to as Selden Island Cordmarked. The wide-spread adoption of this pottery type by groups throughout the Middle Atlantic was perhaps due to the fact that sand and grit was such a versatile temper, for groups once far removed from the steatite sources quickly adopted this new medium (Goode 2002:3, 26). Again,

small stemmed or notched points are diagnostic artifacts. Sand tempered pottery (Accokeek) is the Early Woodland III descendant of these steatite tempered wares. Rossville/Piscataway points are the diagnostic spear points.

It is important to note that pottery underscores the sedentary nature of these local resident populations. This is not to imply that they did not utilize the inner-riverine or inner-estuarine areas, but rather that this seems to have been done on a seasonal basis by people moving out from established bases. The settlement pattern is essentially a continuation of Late Archaic lifeways with an increasing orientation toward seed harvesting in floodplain locations (Walker 1981). Small group base camps would have been located along Fall Line streams during the spring and early summer in order to take advantage of the anadromous fish runs. Satellite sites such as hunting camps or exploitive foray camps would then have operated out of these base camps.

Middle Woodland (500 B.C.-1000 A.D.)

Diagnostic artifacts from this time period include various grit/crushed rock tempered pottery types including Albemarle and Popes Creek (common in the Coastal Plain) that appeared around 500 B.C. A local variant of the net marked pottery is Culpeper ware. Net marking is characteristic of the Middle Woodland I period; however, it is supplanted by fabric impression and cord marking during the Middle Woodland II (Gardner and Walker 1993:4). Cord marked surfaces also occur on Culpeper ware, a sandstone tempered ceramic occasionally found in the Piedmont (Larry Moore, personal communication 1993). The associated projectile points are unclear, but do include small notched and/or stemmed forms.

Late Woodland (1000 A.D. to Contact/depopulation)

In the early part of the Late Woodland, the diagnostic ceramics in the Northern Virginia Piedmont region are crushed rock tempered ceramics for which a variety of names, such as Albemarle, Shepherd, etc., are used. The surfaces of the ceramics are primarily cord marked. Later in the Late Woodland, decoration appears around the mouths of the vessels and collars are added to the rims. In the Potomac Piedmont, circa A.D. 1350-1400, the crushed rock wares are replaced by a limestone tempered and shell tempered ware that spread out of the Shenandoah Valley to at least the mouth of the Monocacy. Below the Fall Line, a crushed rock tempered derivative of the earlier types, known as Potomac Creek ware, is found. This is the pottery type made by the historic Piscataway Indians and related Indian tribes in the Inner Potomac Coastal Plain. Triangular projectile points indicating the use of the bow and arrow are diagnostic as well.

Horticulture was the primary factor affecting Late Woodland settlement choice and the focus was on easily tilled floodplain zones where the larger hamlets and villages were found. This was characteristic of the Coastal Plain as well as the Piedmont and the Shenandoah Valley further west (Gardner 1982; Kavanaugh 1983). The uplands and other areas were also utilized, for it was here that wild resources would have been

gathered. Smaller, non-ceramic sites are found away from the major rivers (Hantman and Klein 1992; Stevens 1989).

Most of the functional categories of sites away from major drainages are small base camps, transient, limited purpose camps, and quarries. Site frequency and size vary according to a number of factors, e.g. proximity to major river or streams, distribution of readily available surface water, and the presence of lithic raw material (Gardner 1987). The pattern of seasonally shifting use of the landscape begins circa 7000 B.C., when seasonal variation in resources first becomes marked. By 1800 B.C., runs of anadromous fish occur and, in the Coastal Plain, the Indians spent longer periods of time along the estuarine Potomac (Gardner 1982, 1987). It is possible some horticulture or intensive use of local resources appears sometime after 1000 B.C., for at this time the seasonal movement pattern is reduced somewhat (Gardner 1982). However, even at this time and during the post-A.D. 900 agriculture era, extension of the exploitative arm into the upland and inter-riverine area through hunting, fishing and gathering remained a necessity.

Perhaps after 1400 A.D., with the effects of the Little Ice Age, the resulting increased emphasis on hunting and gathering and either a decreased emphasis on horticulture or the need for additional arable land required a larger territory per group, and population pressures resulted in a greater occupation of the Outer Piedmont and Fall Line regions (Gardner 1991; Fiedel 1999; Miller and Walker n.d.). The 15th and 16th centuries were a time of population movement and disruption from the Ridge and Valley to the Piedmont and Coastal Plain. There appear to have been shifting socio-economic alliances over competition for resources and places in the exchange networks. A severe drought may have occurred in the 16th century. More centralized forms of social organization may have developed at this time, and small chiefdoms appeared along major rivers at the Fall Line and in the Inner Coastal Plain at about this time. A Fall Line location was especially advantageous for controlling access to critical seasonal resources as well as being points of topographic constriction that facilitated controlling trade arteries (Potter 1993; Jirikowic 1999; Miller and Walker n.d.).

Toward the end of the Late Woodland, larger political entities, probably chiefdoms and confederacies, form and warfare becomes relatively endemic. Small chiefdoms appeared along major rivers at the Fall Line and in the Inner Coastal Plain at about this time. A Fall Line location was especially advantageous for controlling access to critical seasonal resources as well as being points of topographic constriction that facilitated controlling trade arteries (Potter 1993; Jirikowic 1999; Miller and Walker n.d.).

In the 17th century, when John Smith and others first contacted the aboriginal population, two large political entities were present: the Chicoan along the Northern Neck to the south, and the Patowomeke centered around Potomac Creek. Again, populations were concentrated along the shorelines in villages and hamlets. The aboriginal population began to decline markedly after the arrival of Europeans as a result of the diseases they introduced.

Historic Native American Occupants

The resident Native Americans along the Potomac at the time of the first reported European contact were the Piscataway, who were descendants, evidently, of the prehistoric Potomac Creek populations. The Piscataway, also known as the Conoy or by the names of their villages, were organized into various confederacies. In part, these confederacies were hereditary chieftainships (Feest 1978; Potter 1993), but they also had overtones of being situational alliances. Several of the Native American settlements were located along the Potomac southeast of the present-day Pentagon, while others were upstream between Marcey Creek and Chain Bridge and downstream along Jefferson Davis Highway. According to a study by Jones et al. (1997:19-20), an early 17th-century Native American settlement called Pamacocack was located between Quantico and Chopawamsic Creeks. Early Indian settlements include Patawomeke (on Potomac Creek), Tauxenant (on the Occoquan River), an unnamed village on the north bank of Aquia Creek, and Quiyough on the south bank (Jones et al. 1997:19-20).

These groups are frequently associated with the Coastal Algonquian linguistic group; some, however, such as the Piscataway, may well have been Iroquoian speakers. The Doegs [sic] or Tauxenants, a branch of the Piscataway Indians, were in the Alexandria region at the time of contact. It is unclear whether these groups spoke an Iroquoian or Coastal Algonquian dialect.

The riverine and estuarine resources associated with the Potomac River, Four Mile Run, and its tributaries, would have been exploited by Native American populations in the project area vicinity throughout most of the known prehistoric past.

Prehistoric Sites in the City of Alexandria

Because the City of Alexandria was settled and became urbanized quite early, relatively few prehistoric sites have been recorded within the City limits. Based on the limited information available on the Data Sharing System (DSS) at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, most of these sites were interpreted as transient camps from which no temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. In some cases, a projectile point (normally considered a temporally diagnostic artifact) was noted on the site form in DSS, however, no temporal assignment was contained within the form. It should also be noted that the topographic setting of the sites shown on Table 1 is based solely on the U.S.G.S. topographic map information in DSS and, because of the map scale and configuration, the setting and hydrologic information was often difficult to ascertain.

As can be seen from the table, most of the recorded sites are located in upland settings; however, this likely is more a reflection of sampling than settlement patterns as little exploration has been done in the floodplains. In addition, historic period sedimentation and/or erosion has likely buried sites within the floodplain settings and many of the surveys, during which the sites were located, were not systematic; some were based solely on surface finds.

TABLE 1
Prehistoric Sites in Alexandria Recorded with the
Virginia Department of Historic Resources

DHR Site Number	Temporal Affiliation	Topographic Setting
44AX0006	possibly Late Archaic	upland overlooking tributary of Holmes Run
44AX0009	prehistoric, unknown	upland overlooking tributary of Holmes Run
44AX0010	prehistoric, unknown	upland overlooking tributary of Holmes Run
44AX0011	prehistoric, unknown	upland overlooking tributary of Holmes Run
44AX0013	prehistoric, unknown	upland overlooking tributary of Holmes Run
44AX0014	prehistoric, unknown	upland overlooking tributary of Holmes Run
44AX0015	prehistoric, unknown	upland overlooking tributary of Holmes Run
44AX0016	prehistoric, unknown	upland overlooking tributary of Holmes Run
44AX0017	possibly Early Archaic	upland overlooking Taylor Run, a tributary of Cameron Run
44AX0020	prehistoric, unknown	floodplain of Holmes Run
44AX0021	prehistoric, unknown	upland overlooking Holmes Run
44AX0023	prehistoric, unknown	upland overlooking tributary of Holmes Run
44AX0024	prehistoric, unknown	floodplain of Holmes Run
44AX0026	prehistoric, unknown	floodplain of Holmes Run
44AX0031	prehistoric, unknown	upland overlooking fork of Lucky Run, tributary of Four Mile Run
44AX0032	prehistoric, unknown	upland overlooking fork of Lucky Run, tributary of Four Mile Run
44AX0036	prehistoric, unknown	upland overlooking Four Mile Run
44AX0037	prehistoric, unknown	upland overlooking Holmes Run
44AX0038	prehistoric, unknown	floodplain of tributary of Holmes Run
44AX0039	prehistoric, unknown	floodplain of tributary of Holmes Run
44AX0053	prehistoric, unknown	submerged, floodplain overlooking confluence of Hunting Creek and Potomac River
44AX0066	Woodland	floodplain of Potomac River
44AX0114	prehistoric, unknown	submerged, floodplain overlooking Potomac River
44AX0124	prehistoric, unknown	floodplain of tributary of Holmes Run
44AX0127	prehistoric, unknown	floodplain overlooking confluence of Taylor Run and Cameron Run
44AX0164	Late Archaic/Woodland	floodplain of Cameron Run
44AX0166	prehistoric, unknown	upland overlooking fork of Lucky Run, tributary of Four Mile Run
44AX0174	probably Archaic	upland overlooking tributary of Holmes Run
44AX0175	prehistoric, unknown	upland overlooking confluence of Taylor Run and Cameron Run
44AX0176	prehistoric, unknown	upland overlooking fork of Lucky Run, tributary of Four Mile Run
44AX0177	Late Archaic	upland overlooking fork of Lucky Run, tributary of Four Mile Run
44AX0194	Woodland	Daingerfield Island, Potomac River
44AX0204	Early Woodland	overlooking Potomac River

However, a small number of sites have yielded temporally diagnostic materials. As previously mentioned, recent excavations at the Freedman's Cemetery within the City of Alexandria produced a fragment of a fluted projectile point dating to the Paleoindian time period as well as other prehistoric artifacts.

Archaic temporal components appear to be indicated at sites 44AX0013, 44AX0017, 44AX0174 and 44AX0177. Site 44AX006, located in an upland setting overlooking a tributary of Holmes Run, may have a Late Archaic temporal affiliation. Sites 44AX0066 and 44AX0204 date from the Woodland time period. In addition, site 44AX0164 contained artifacts from both the Late Archaic and Woodland time periods. This site is located on the floodplain of Cameron Run near its junction with Hoofs Run. Woodland period materials were also found at site 44AX0194; this site is located on Daingerfield Island. Site 44AX0127 was located within a floodplain setting 100 feet west of Taylor Run. The site yielded 19th and 20th century artifacts as well as quartz debitage and fire cracked rock (FCR).

Historic Overview

Early English explorations to the American continent began in 1584 when Sir Walter Raleigh obtained a license from Queen Elizabeth of England to search for "remote heathen lands" in the "New World." Sir Raleigh's license included a right to a deed to all the land within two hundred leagues of any settlement he made on these lands. After some unsuccessful attempts to settle a colony on the Chesapeake Bay in the then unnamed colony of Virginia, Sir Raleigh granted Thomas Smith and others liberty to trade to "his new country." Sir Walter Raleigh was attained, or lost all his civil rights, in 1603 (Hening 1823, Vol I:57-75). King James I of England thereafter granted to Sir Thomas Gates and others of "The Virginia Company of London" the right to establish two colonies or plantations in the Chesapeake Bay region of North America for the purpose of searching "...for all manner of mines of gold, silver, and copper" (Hening 1823, Vol. I:57-75).

Three ships--the *Susan Constant*, the *Godspeed*, and the *Discovery*, under the command of Captains Newport, Gosnole, and John Smith--sailed from England shortly after Christmas in 1606 and anchored at Cape Henry in the lower Chesapeake Bay on April 26, 1607. After receiving a hostile reception from native inhabitants, exploring parties were sent out to sail north of Cape Henry on the 28th of April. Following explorations in the lower Chesapeake, Jamestown Island, 60 miles up the James River, was selected for settlement (Kelso 1995:6, 7). The following year, Captain Smith surveyed and mapped the Potomac River, locating the various native villages on both sides of the Potomac River.

Reaffirmed by an "Ancient Charter" dated May 23, 1609, King James outlined the boundaries of the charter of the new company:

"...in that part of America called Virginia, from the point of land, called Cape or Point Comfort, all along the sea coast, to the northward two hundred miles, and from the said point of Cape Comfort, all along the sea coast to the southward two hundred miles, and all that space and circuit of land, lying from the sea coast of the precinct aforesaid, up into the land, throughout from sea to sea, west and northwest; and also all the islands, lying within one hundred miles, along the coast of both seas..." (Hening 1823, Vol II:88)

In 1611, John Rolfe began experimenting with the planting of "sweet scented" tobacco at his Bermuda Hundred plantation, located at the confluence of the James and Appomattox Rivers. Rolfe's experiments with tobacco altered the economic future of the Virginia colony by establishing tobacco as the primary crop of the colony; this situation lasted until the Revolutionary War (O'Dell 1983:1; Lutz 1954:27). Because tobacco was used as the "stable medium of exchange," promissory notes, which were used as money, were issued for the quantity and quality of tobacco received (Bradshaw 1955:80, 81). Landed Virginia estates, bound to the tobacco economy, became independent, self-sufficient plantations, and few towns of any size were established in Virginia prior to the industrialization in the "south" following the Civil War.

A number of early English entrepreneurs were trading along the Potomac River in the early 1600s for provisions and furs. By 1621, the numbers of fur trappers had increased to the point that their fur trade activities became regulated. Henry Fleet, among the better known of the early Potomac River traders, was trading in 1625 along the Potomac River as far north as the Falls, with English colonies in New England, settlements in the West Indies; and across the Atlantic to London (Gutheim 1986:28, 29, 35, 39).

The first Virginia Assembly, convened by Sir (Governor) George Yeardley at James City in June of 1619, increased the number of "corporations" or boroughs in the colony from seven to eleven. A subsequent meeting was held in 1620. In 1623, "The first Laws" were made by the Virginia Assembly establishing the Church of England in the colony. These regulated the colonial settlements in relationship to Church rule, established land rights, provided some directions on tobacco and corn planting, and included other miscellaneous items such as the provision "...That every dwelling house shall be pallizaded in for defence against the Indians" (Hening 1823, Vol I:119-129).

Four parishes--James City, Charles City, Henrico and Kikotan--were established in the Virginia colony in 1617. By 1630, the colony had expanded and counted a population of about 5,000 persons, necessitating the creation of new shires, or counties, to compensate for the inadequate courts (Hiden 1980:3, 6). In 1634, that part of Virginia located south of the Rappahannock River was divided into eight shires called James City, Henrico, Charles City, Elizabeth City [sic], Warwick River, Warrosquyoake, Charles River, and Accawmack, all to be "...governed as the shires in England" (Hening 1823, Vol I:224).

Ten years later, in 1645, Northumberland County, located on the north side of the Rappahannock River, was established "...for the reduceing of the inhabitants of Chickcouan [district] and other parts of the neck of land between Rappahanock River and Potomack River," thus enabling European settlement north of the Rappahannock River and Northern Virginia (Hening 1823, Vol I:352-353).

In 1634, when the Virginia colony was divided by the Virginia House of Burgess into eight shires, there were approximately 4,914 men, women, and children in the colony (Greene 1932:136). Fairfax County was in the shire, or Indian District, of Chicacoan in northern Virginia. With further population growth and expansion of settlement, these shires were later divided and subdivided into counties. The parent counties of Fairfax were Northumberland, created in 1643, Westmoreland (1653-1664), Stafford (1664-1730) and lastly, Prince William, created in 1730 (Hiden 1980:11-15; Sweig 1995:2). Fairfax County, named for the 6th Lord Fairfax, grandson of Lord Culpeper, was created from the northern part of Prince William County by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in 1742 (Hening 1819, Vol V:207-208).

Prior to 1692, most lands in Virginia Colony were granted by the Governor of the colony, and are known as Virginia Land Grants. The Northern Neck of Virginia, located between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers, was given in 1649 by King Charles II to seven loyal supporters during his exile and prior to his being crowned King of England in 1660. The original Northern Neck grant was to expire in the year of 1690. During the period of 1660-1690, little attention to the Northern Neck grant was given by King Charles' supporters, or their descendants. By marriage, Thomas, 5th Lord Fairfax, gained sole ownership of the Northern Neck in 1690; this was confirmed by the Privy Council on 15 December 1692. Under the Fairfax proprietorships, agents were appointed to rent the Northern Neck lands for nominal quit rents, usually 2 shillings sterling per acre (Kilmer and Sweig 1975:1-2, 7, 9).

Sir William Berkeley, then the Governor of Virginia, granted to Robert Howson 6,000 acres of land in the freshes of the Potomac River on 21 October 1669 for the transportation of one hundred and twenty persons into the Colony (Virginia Land Patents 6:262). Approximately three weeks later, Robert Howson of Stafford County, Virginia, transferred the 6,000 acres to John Alexander, also of Stafford County, for the consideration of 6000 pounds of tobacco (Prince William County, Virginia Land Causes 1789-1793:220).

John Alexander of Stafford County died testate in 1677, leaving all of his estate, except 700 acres given to his daughter, Elizabeth Holmes, to his two sons Robert and Philip Alexander, to be equally divided (Prince William County, Virginia Land Causes 1789-1793:221). By an agreement dated 6 February 1690, Robert Alexander confirmed one-half of the 6,000 acres on Little Hunting Creek (except the 700 acres), to his brother Philip Alexander (Stafford County, Virginia Order Book 1692-1693:193a-194a). On 19 February 1693/94, Philip Alexander assigned his share of the estate, excepting 500 acres reserved for his own use, back to his brother Robert Alexander (Prince William County, Virginia Land Causes 1789-1793:217). Philip Alexander died in Stafford County,

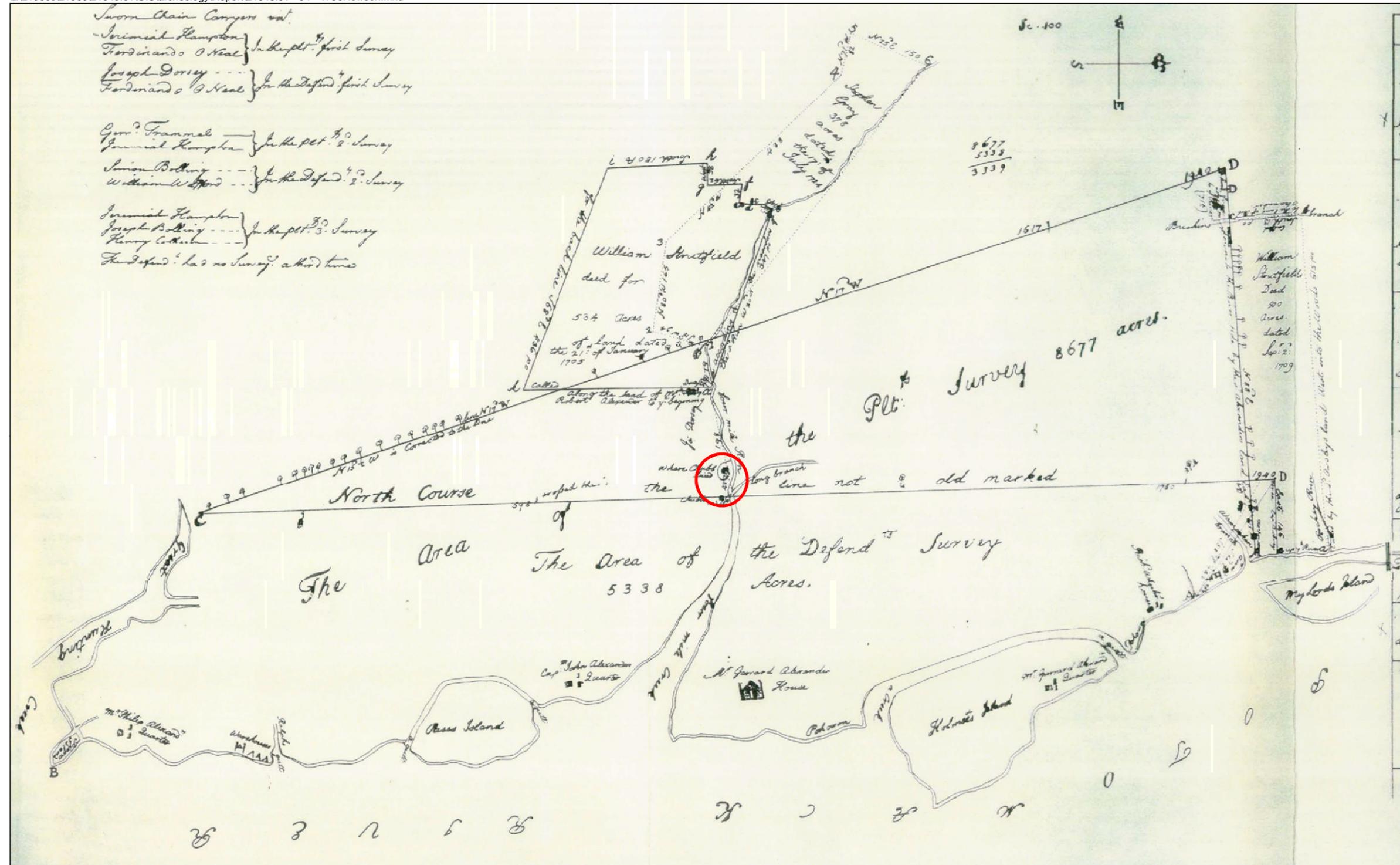
Virginia, in 1705, leaving his estate to his son Philip Alexander II (Stafford County, Virginia Wills Z:269-272).

Robert Howson's 1669 patent overlapped a 700-acre patent to Margaret Brent that was issued on 6 September 1654 (Pippenger 1990:34) and later became the subject of much dispute by subsequent landowners, as several versions of the patent exist (Pippenger 1990:36). The original land patent described the Howson tract as located "Opposite my Lord's Island to the north point of a creek named by the English the Indian Cabin Creek" (Virginia Land Patents 6: 262); "My Lord's Island" is the present-day Roosevelt Island, and Indian Cabin Creek is now known as Hunting Creek.

Beth Mitchell's recreation of the Howson patent shows it extending from Hunting Creek near the current southern limits of the City of Alexandria north to the approximate location of the Arlington Memorial Bridge. It encompassed what is today the eastern section of the City of Alexandria and parts of Arlington County, including Pentagon City, Crystal City and Reagan National Airport; Four Mile Run roughly bisected the tract (Alexandria Archaeology n.d.; Miller 1992a). The 1750's Jennings survey of the Howson Patent shows Chubb's Mill located near the project area, at the confluence of Long Branch with Four Mile Run (Exhibit 4). Chubb's residence is shown further upstream.

The beginning of Alexandria, originally known as the tobacco warehouse at Bel Haven, was created by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in 1730. By an Act of the General Assembly in 1748, a town at Hunting Creek warehouse on the Potomac River was established on 60 acres of land owned by Philip Alexander, John Alexander, and Hugh West, both to benefit trade and navigation and to be to the advantage of the "frontier inhabitants". The sixty acres of land were directed to be taken above the mouth of Great Hunting Creek and laid out by the surveyor to the first branch above the warehouses, and extend down the meanders of the Potomac to Middle Point (Jones Point). The lots of the town were directed to be laid out along streets "not exceeding half an acre of ground in each lot setting apart portions of land for a market place and public landing, to be sold by public sale or auction, the proceeds of which were to be paid to Philip Alexander, John Alexander and Hugh West". Purchasers of each lot were required to erect one house of brick, stone, or wood, "well framed", with a brick or stone chimney, in the dimensions of twenty feet square, or "proportionably thereto" if the purchaser had two contiguous lots (Winfree 1971:443-446). The 1737 Warner map identifies Alexandria north of Hunting Creek, while the project area is just south of "4 Mile Cr" (Exhibit 5).

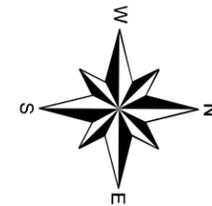
By 1770, the town of Alexandria was the largest town on the Potomac River. As early as the 1770s, it developed into an important center for maritime trade and participated in the flour trade with Europe and the Caribbean. By 1775, there were "20 major mercantile firms in Alexandria, 12 of which were involved in the transshipment of wheat" (Smith and Miller 1989:14). Although Alexandria flour was not considered as fine as that from Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, flour milling served as a chief industry during the early 1780s and again in the 1790s (Smith and Miller 1989:14). The international market for flour transformed local milling into a larger and more profitable enterprise.



Map Source: "Survey by Daniel Jennings, September 4, 1750".
 Adapted from Pippenger 1994:41 Figure 7. Original Scale: Unknown

1750 Jennings Survey of The Howson Patent
 West Glebe Road
 WSSI #21548.01
 Not to Scale

Vicinity of Project Area

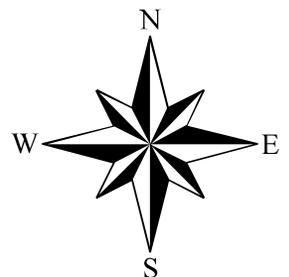




 Vicinity of Project Area

1737 John Warner Map
Northern Neck, Virginia
West Glebe Road
WSSI #21548.01
Not to Scale

Map Source: "A survey of the northern neck of Virginia, being the lands belonging to the Rt. Honourable Thomas Lord Fairfax Baron Cameron, bounded by & within the Bay of Chesapoyocke and between the rivers Rappahannock and Potowmack: With the courses of the rivers Rappahannock and Potowmack, in Virginia, as surveyed according to order in the years 1736 & 1737." John Warner. 1747. G3880 1747 .W33 Vault. Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. 20540-4650 USA



During the Colonial period, the water powered grist or custom mills had primarily served a landowner and a “small circle of neighbors,” while later “merchant mills” ground a greater quantity of flour to be marketed “by the sackful or shipload” (Netherton et al. 1992:1).

During the Revolutionary War, the Virginia General Assembly passed Acts to draft men from each county in Virginia for military service. British subjects who held land and property in the Virginia colony were deemed to be enemy aliens and their lands and personal property in Virginia, including slaves, were ordered by the Virginia Legislature to be seized as Commonwealth property in 1777 (Hening 1822, Vol X:66-71). Heirs to the Fairfax family holding the Northern Neck were also considered enemy aliens and subject to escheat. “American citizens,” in possession of leased Northern Neck lands at the time the Fairfax lands escheated, obtained fee simple titles to the property by obtaining a certificate from the Governor of the Commonwealth, completing a “Northern Neck Survey” of the leased lands and paying a small fee.

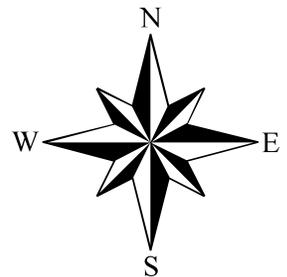
In 1779, the town of Alexandria was incorporated, which allowed it to have its own local government, as opposed to being governed by the laws of the county. Nevertheless, the Fairfax County Courthouse remained in Alexandria (Smith and Miller 1989:51). In 1791, Alexandria was ceded to the federal government to become part of the newly established District of Columbia. Although Alexandria officially became part of the District of Columbia on February 27, 1801, it continued to govern itself (Smith and Miller 1989:51). The Fairfax County Courthouse, however, remained in Alexandria until 1799 when a new site for the courthouse was selected in its current location, now within the City of Fairfax. Madison’s map shows Alexandria within the District of Columbia (Exhibit 6).

The town of Alexandria expanded again in the 1770s and 1780s. In 1774, John Alexander laid out and sold 18 new lots and gave the town land for Wilkes and St. Asaph Streets (Crowl 2002:124). The Alexander family further allowed for the extension of the town between 1785 and 1786 when they sold the adjoining tracts (Crowl 2002:124). The new streets within the expanded area were named for Revolutionary War heroes including Greene, Lafayette, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Washington and Wythe. A second extension of the boundaries of Alexandria was approved on May 6, 1782, authorizing the mayor, recorder, aldermen and common council to lay a wharfage tax and to extend Water and Union Streets, providing that the proprietors of the ground on which Union Street was extended would have the “... liberty of making use of any earth which it may be necessary to remove in regulating the said street” (Hening 1823:44-45).

The 1798 Plan of the Town of Alexandria by George Gilpin shows that by that time, the town extended north to Montgomery Street (Exhibit 7). In 1803, the western boundary of Alexandria was West Street, the southern boundary was Hunting Creek, on the east it was the wharves on the Potomac River east of Union Street. Montgomery Street marked the northern boundary.



1807 Bishop James Madison Map
Northern Virginia
West Glebe Road
WSSI #21548.01
Scale: 1" = 4 miles



Map Source: "A Map of Virginia Formed from Actual Surveys, and the Latest as well as most accurate observations. By James Madison, D.D. Richmond Published 4th March 1807." Original Scale: Unknown.

In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the economy of Alexandria was dependent upon its function as a port city (Cressey et al. 1982:150). As a center of export for the farms of Northern Virginia in the 1790s, the town prospered. During the 1790s, due in part to turmoil in Europe associated with the French Revolution and the beginning of the Napoleonic Wars; Alexandria became a major port for the exportation of American wheat. In 1791, the total value of the town's exports was \$381,000, and four years later it had grown to \$948,000 (MacKay III 1995:55). By 1795, the city of Alexandria had closed its tobacco warehouses, as wheat supplanted tobacco as the main crop coming into the town. From 1800 to 1820, Alexandria was fourth behind Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York in wheat exports.

The City of Alexandria suffered a prolonged economic decline; beginning about 1799 and lasting through about 1842. Contributing agricultural factors were depletion of soils and the division of plantations into smaller, supporting tracts of farmlands among planters' sons. Newly available lands in the west claimed by the United States after its victory over the British in the Revolutionary War, the Ordinance of 1787 establishing the Northwest Territory, and the circa 1800 Virginia Military Bounty, establishing lands set aside for settlement by Virginians and Kentuckians, all factored into the change in settlement patterns. All of these spurred a migration of third and fourth generations of Fairfax County (and Alexandria) residents during the post-Revolutionary War period. Other influences included international conflicts following the Revolutionary War and the effects of French privateer ships on Alexandria shipping, along with embargoes, and the War of 1812 (Smith and Miller 1989:56).

Until the end of the 18th century, almost all African Americans living within the boundaries of Alexandria were enslaved and, in the early 19th century, the location of Alexandria between what is commonly considered the Southern and the Northern states, and its lack of harsh, racially biased legislation at the time it became part of Washington, D.C. led to an influx of newly freed slaves (Cressey et al 1982:46). At the same time, Alexandria became a major center of the slave trade.

By 1790, 525 enslaved African Americans lived within Alexandria; these comprised more than one-fifth of the population of the city (Bertsch 2006:1). Early in the town's history, most of the enslaved African Americans resided within the homes of their owners (Cressey et al 1992:149). With the shift from a tobacco economy to a wheat economy occurring around the time that Alexandria was ceded to the District of Columbia, some enslaved laborers who were no longer needed on plantations, were manumitted and migrated to the city (Bloomberg 1988:62). In 1793, the city instituted mandatory registration of free African Americans, and in November 1799, a curfew was imposed on free African Americans (Bloomberg 1988:57). An 1809 ordinance required "free persons of color" who lived in Alexandria prior to 1809 to obtain a voucher from one white person to attest to their good character (Bloomberg 1988:57).

Much of the land on the northern outskirts of the city likely remained agricultural throughout the antebellum period, many residents of the city kept market or household gardens on farms in the area. Alexandria was a thriving commercial center in the early 19th century, but possessed little manufacturing capacity.

On the night of December 26, 1860, Major Robert Anderson moved his troops from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina. Subsequently, on April 15, 1861, President Lincoln sent a reinforcement fleet of war vessels from New York to Fort Sumter to suppress the rebellion in the southern states. Two days later, on April 17, 1861, the Commonwealth of Virginia adopted the Virginia Ordinance of Secession and formed a provisional Confederate government (Gallagher 1989:29; Boatner 1991:729; Church and Reese 1965:134).

On May 5, 1861, Lieutenant Col. A.S. Taylor commanding the Virginia Volunteers in Alexandria evacuated his Confederate troops to Springfield Station after obtaining a secret copy of an order “that the Government at Washington would occupy Alexandria on the 6th or 7th...” and “because of the inefficient condition of a large portion of the troops and my exposed and indefensible position.” Among the two major inefficient conditions in Alexandria claimed by Lt. Col. Taylor were the lack of arms and equipment and “in the second place, the men were becoming almost useless from home influences. All but Captain Simpson's company [company of rifles] belonged to Alexandria (and were necessarily scattered over the city), and it would have been impossible to have assembled the command at any particular point in time...” Under Taylor's command,

were two companies of raw Irish recruits, numbering about one hundred and twenty privates...armed with the altered flint-lock muskets of 1818, and without cartridges or caps;...Captain Powell's company of cavalry, numbering about thirty, and twenty-two horses, [had] no arms or equipments of any kind except a few of Colt's revolvers [Scott 1880:23-27].

Confederate Commanding Brigadier-General Philip St. Geo. Cocke learned from Richmond on 6 May 6, 1861 “...after several attempts... to send a dispatch through the telegraph operator at Alexandria... the operator finally advised me that not one single man connected with the military had been left to speak to me through the wires...” Lt. Col. Taylor was ordered by General Cocke to return his troops immediately to Alexandria and hold them there “until absolutely driven out by force of arms”(Scott 1880:23-27). On May 23, 1861, Virginia formally seceded from the Union by a vote of 97,000 to 32,000 (Bowman 1985:51, 55). In a public referendum, Alexandrians voted 958 for and only 106 against secession (Smith and Miller 1989:83).

The morning after Virginia voted to secede; Federal troops entered Alexandria as Confederate troops exited the city to the west. "This was done without opposition, capturing in the town a few rebel cavalry. Some 700 rebel infantry in the town had received notice of the approach of the troops, and were ready to take the [railroad] cars. They escaped on the Orange and Alexandria Railway, burning the bridges behind them. Our [Union] troops pursued a short distance, also burning such bridges as they had spared..." (Scott 1880: 37-41). Alexandria would remain an occupied city throughout the duration of the War. Private homes and businesses were taken over by the occupying army, and the city was used as a staging point for the various military campaigns in Virginia.

The passage of the Railways and Telegraph Act of January 31, 1862, granted the federal government authority to control all Northern and captured Southern railroads. Control of the railroads was considered key to victory in the war. The City of Alexandria was the terminus of three strategic lines: the Orange & Alexandria (O&ARR), the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire (AL&HRR), and the Alexandria and Washington Railroad (A&WRR). The O&ARR offices and rail yards were developed into the operation headquarters of the United States Military Railroads (USMRR). The various lines within the city were finally interconnected under the USMRR, and the rail connection with the North was made complete when tracks were laid across Long Bridge to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. In February of 1862, a track was laid down Henry Street connecting the Orange & Alexandria and the Alexandria & Washington lines (Baer 2004a).

In May of 1862, Herman Haupt was commissioned by Secretary of War Stanton to act as the director of rail operations for the military. Haupt was extremely efficient in the operations of moving troops and supplies over the rails and improvising new methods of repairing damaged track. Haupt organized the military railroads into the Construction Corps, which he supervised, and placed his assistant John H. Devereux in charge of the Transportation Corps. By the end of August, Haupt "forwarded scores of cars filled with everything from bread and meat, to ammunition and forage...arranged for the transport of surgeons to the field...and for the recovery of the wounded" (Barber 1988: 34).

Barber also notes that, by the end of the war,

quartermasters received, issued and transferred more than 640,000 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...By July 1865, all military railroad property--including machine shops, engine houses and the late president's personal car, which was built and housed in Alexandria--totaled more than two million dollars. This figure equaled half the value of all U.S. Military Railroad property in the state [Barber 1988: 103].

Prior to the Civil War, few detailed maps of the eastern United States existed. Federal military authorities recognized the strategic and tactical importance of maps of the United States, and the dearth of detailed and accurate maps available. The Army's Corps of Topographical Engineers and Corps of Engineers, the Treasury Department's Coast Survey, and the Navy's Hydrographic Office, were quickly mobilized to prepare new maps for the war effort. As a result, several detailed maps of the vicinity of Alexandria were made in the 1860s.

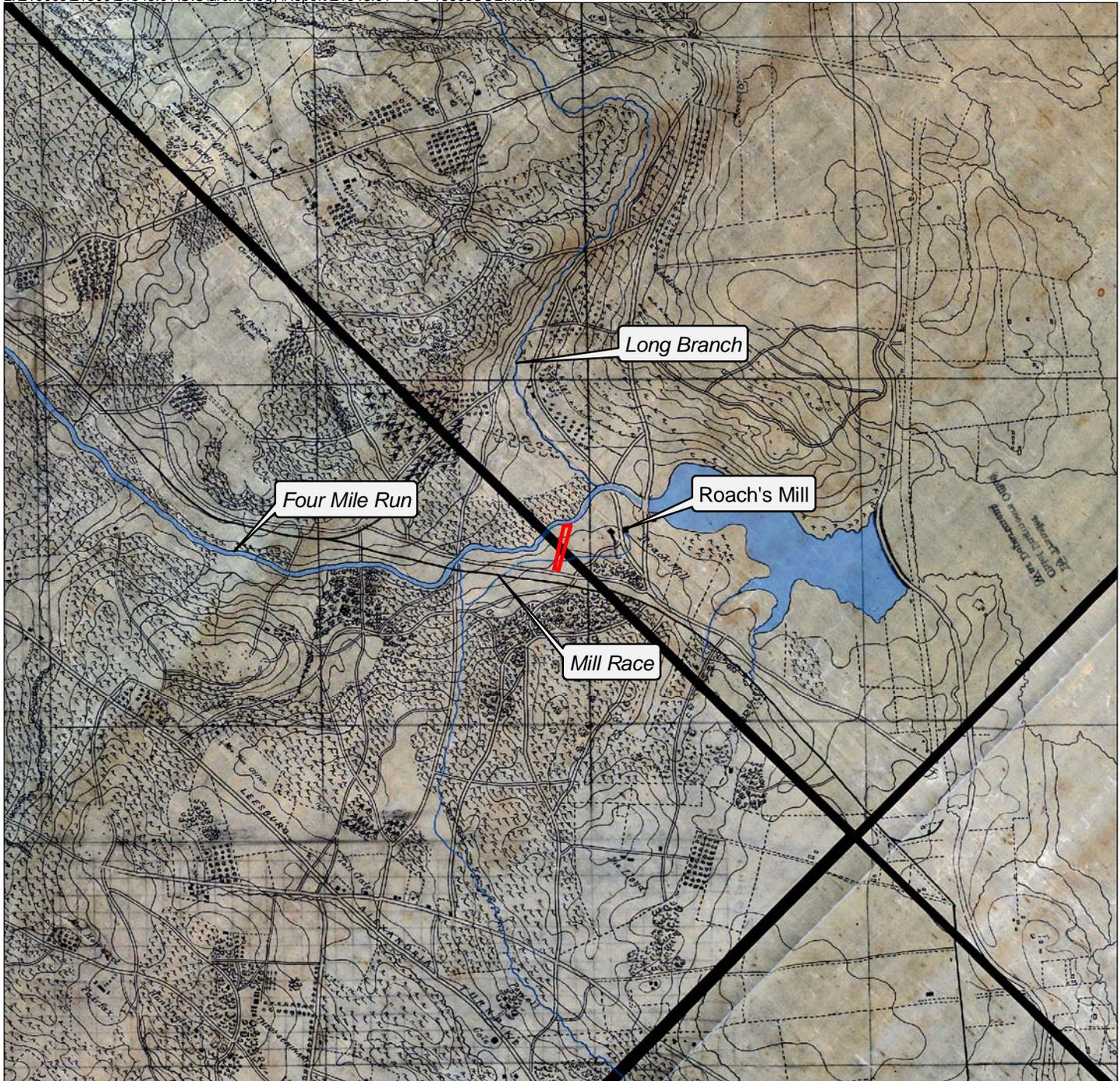
The 1861 Corbett Map shows the 12th Regiment of New York in the vicinity of Roach's Mill (Exhibit 8). A letter posted in the New York Times in 1861, describes that "in spite of all the hardships, the men enjoyed their life at Roache's Mills and were sorry to leave. Several companies were quartered in the old cotton mill, a building apparently about to fall..." (9 June 1861, NYT).

This may be the brick mill shown on the 1860s reconnaissance map drawn by the Capt. Church of the 12th NY Regiment (Exhibit 9). The map also shows the railroad and Road to Little Falls, which is roughly in the same configuration of West Glebe Road today. The map also shows the camp of the 25th NY Regiment along an abandoned road north of the 12th regimental camp, adjacent to a building identified as "Roach".

Other Union troops were known to have been stationed in the vicinity of the project area during the construction of Washington D.C. defenses. For example, the 74th Pennsylvania was stationed at Roach's Mill during the construction of Fort Blenker. Finally, although three buildings are shown at Roach Mill on the 1860's Army Corps of Engineers map, more interestingly, a millrace is shown diverting water through the project area toward one of the mill buildings (Exhibit 10). The tailrace is not depicted.

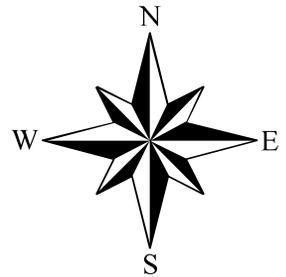
No major Civil War battles were fought in the City of Alexandria, although its railroads, waterways and roadways figured in major troop movements into and out of the Washington, D.C., area. A few intermittent Confederate raids were made into the western end of Alexandria, mostly along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. One skirmish was reported on the Little River Turnpike (Duke Street) in June of 1863.

The Civil War in Alexandria also affected the African American population, both freed and enslaved. At the beginning of the War, African Americans could not lawfully join the militia, and the Army prohibited their participation stating, "...any free white male person above the age of eighteen... might be enlisted." This meant that volunteer regiments could not allow African Americans (or Asians or Native Americans) to join. Yet, by the second year of the war, fewer qualified men were enlisting and the forces needed more manpower. In response, African American men were allowed to join the ranks. Large numbers of enslaved and freed African Americans signed up for service in the Union Army; however, the government mandated that the Army return all escaped slaves to their "owners" until it was decided that this could help the Confederate war effort by providing the South with more manpower.



 Approximate Location of Project Area

**1860's Army Corp of Engineers Map
Fairfax and Arlington Counties
West Glebe Road
WSSI #21548.01
Scale: 1" = 1/2 mile**



Map Source: Untitled map of part of Virginia from Alexandria to the Potomac River above Washington, D.C.
 Author: United States. Army. Corps of Engineers. 1860's
 Reference: LC Civil War Maps (2nd ed.), 523. Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C.
 Original Scale: Unknown

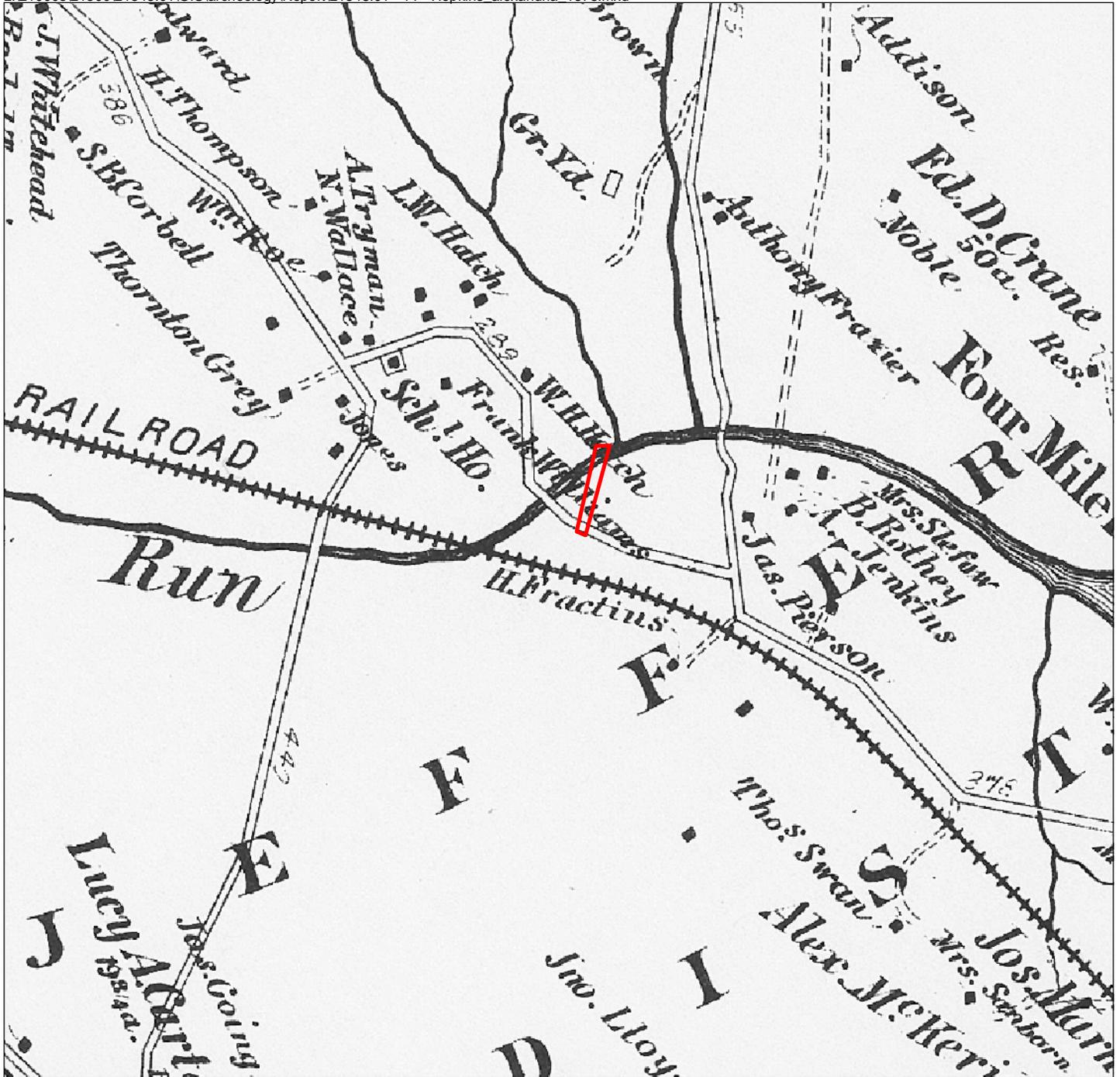
In response, Congress passed the first Confiscation Act on March 13, 1862, which prohibited officers or military personal from using forces to return fugitives. Punishment for doing so was dismissal from the service if found guilty by a court-martial. This ensured that the presence of African Americans willing to join the effort would aid the North and not the South. By the end of the War, there were over 250 African American men who had been killed and were interred in a corner of the Alexandria National Cemetery (Miller 1987:1-2).

Following the Civil War, refugee Alexandrians returned to find a different city. Population growth in the area caused an increased need for public services and other institutions such as schools. Residential development increased somewhat during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The late 19th century also saw a rise in the importance of Washington, D.C., as the Nation's capital.

In 1852, the City of Alexandria had become a separate government entity, completely independent of Alexandria County, falling under Virginia laws (Macoll and Stansfield 1977: 9). Later, due to growing frustration at the confusion between the county and city having the same name, the city of Alexandria seceded in 1870 from Alexandria County. The 1878 Hopkins map does not show any buildings within the project area, but several buildings in the vicinity of Roach's Mill are now associated with the names Mrs. Slefaw, B. Rothey, A. Jenkins, and Jas. Pierson (Exhibit 11).

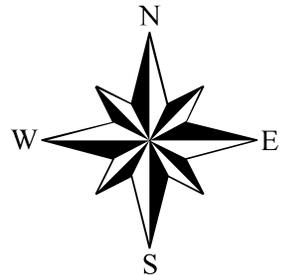
A rapid increase in urban area settlement, including Washington D.C., in the 1870s and 1880s gave rise to a popular middle class sentiment that cities were unhealthy, dirty, noisy and rife with immoral activity (Smith and Causey 2005:21). In order to escape these many ills in the hot humid summers, the middle class residents of Washington, D.C. sought refuge in the surrounding, more rural suburbs. This escape was made possible by the improved transportation networks, including the railroads, trolleys and roads, as well as by paid vacation time (Smith and Causey 2005:21). The escapes varied from short stays in rural hotels or resorts to summer residency in rural villages near the railroads. In the early 1900s, Fairfax County became such an escape and many of the communities, however small, promoted themselves as such (Smith and Causey 2005:22).

Because of the close proximity to the District of Columbia, it was even possible for the wage earners to commute on a weekly basis, and local land developers began establishing summer communities in the more rural areas (Smith and Causey 2005:22). In 1894, two planned residential developments – Del Ray and St. Elmo – were established on the west side of the Alexandria Turnpike, north of the city of Alexandria. The establishment of these developments laid the groundwork for the suburbanization of the landscape surrounding the project area. The developments' proximity to two railroads made it possible for residents to commute daily to jobs in Alexandria or the nation's capital.



 Approximate Location of Project Area

1878 Hopkins Map
Alexandria, VA
West Glebe Road
WSSI #21548.01
Scale: 1" = 1/4 mile



Map Source: "Alexandria County, Virginia".
 From G.M.Hopkins' Atlas of Fifteen Miles
 Around Washington, D.C., 1878". Library of
 Congress, Geography and Mapping Department.

The original grid layouts of St. Elmo and Del Ray included long blocks stretching east-west in order to maximize ease of access to the Washington-Alexandria Turnpike and the Washington-Old Dominion Railroad which paralleled the turnpike (Escherich 1992). The orientation of the subdivision streets also afforded easy access to the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Electric Railroad that was built along the western border of the subdivisions between 1892 and 1904. The 1894 Hopkins map shows the neighborhoods of St. Elmo and Del Ray southwest of the project area (Exhibit 12).

Although some smaller communities were established in the first few decades of the century, substantial suburban development did not become well established until after World War II (Smith and Causey 2005:23). The 1900 Howell and Taylor Map of Alexandria County shows the project area situated between Four Mile Run and Old Factory Road, within the circa 55 acre parcel owned by Samuel M. Jones. The Old Factory Road paralleled the Southern Railway (formerly the Washington & Ohio), which ran between the towns of St. Elmo and Del Ray (Exhibit 13).

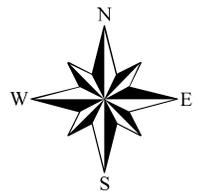
In 1915, the City of Alexandria annexed 866 acres of Arlington County and 450 acres of Fairfax County, and in 1921, Alexandria County was re-named Arlington County. During World War II and the years following, the area had begun to move into the orbit of Washington, D.C. During the 1950s and 1960s, the population of Alexandria grew at a rapid pace with the increase in Federal or Federal-related jobs in the Washington, D.C. region (Geddes 1967:28). By 1960, much of the growth of Virginia had occurred in the Hampton Roads and Arlington-Fairfax-Alexandria areas near large Federal installations (Church and Reese 1965:100). Development associated with the nation's capital during the past 45 years has continued to accelerate.

The 1929 USGS map shows the project area surrounded by large residential developments, but is itself located within a somewhat undeveloped region; one house is shown within the project area in 1929 (Exhibit 14). The house had been presumably been demolished by 1945 and replaced by the more recently demolished apartment building, although neither building appears on the map (Exhibit 15). The road or driveway into the project area is shown in 1965 (Exhibit 16). The Arlandria (West) neighborhood is also identified on this map. This neighborhood, which included the triangular shaped region formed by West Glebe Road, Four Mile Run and Mount Vernon Avenue, was predominantly residential, with some industrial and strip commercial uses. The residential use within Arlandria West still consists primarily of circa 1940s two and three story apartments, townhomes and two-family buildings.



 Approximate Location of Project Area

1894 Hopkins Map
Alexandria, Virginia
West Glebe Road
WSSI #21548.01
Scale: 1" = 600'

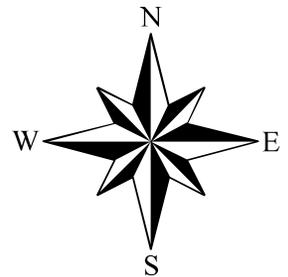


Map Source: 1894. Hopkins Map. National Archives. Reproduction obtained from History Matters, LLC. 1502 21st Street, NW 2nd Floor. Washington, DC 20036. Original Map Scale: Unknown.



 Approximate Location of Project Area

**1900 Howell and Taylor Map
Arlington and Fairfax Counties
West Glebe Road
WSSI #21548.01
1" = 2000'**

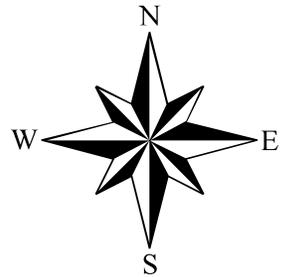


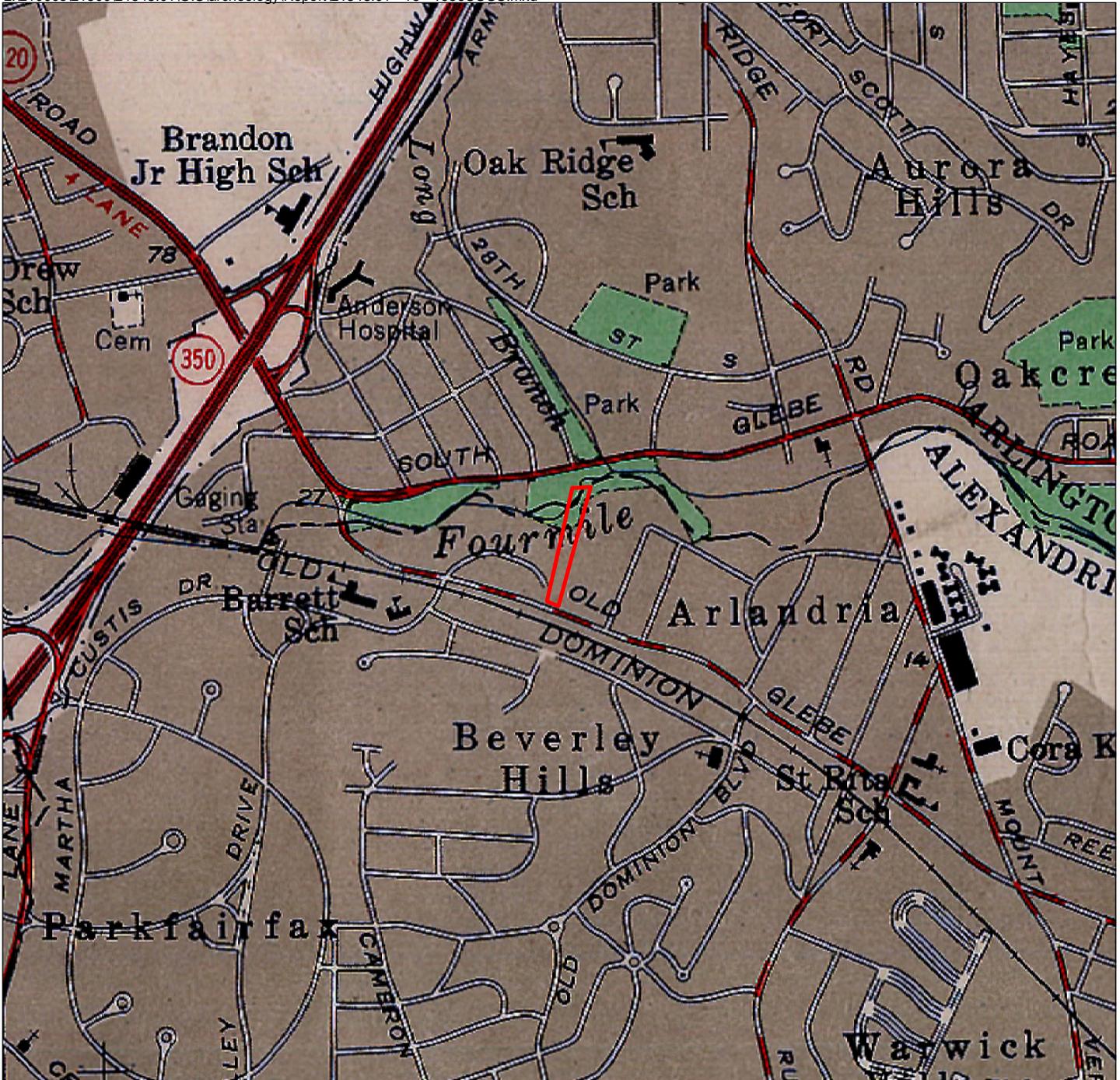
Map Source: "Map of Alexandria County" Prepared by Howell & Taylor for the Virginia Title Company, 1900. Retrieved digitally from the Library of Congress. Original Scale 1:11,000



 Approximate Location of Project Area

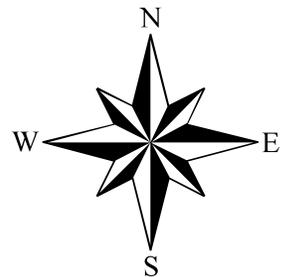
USGS Quad Map
DC & Vicinity, VA-DC-MD 1929
West Glebe Road
WSSI #21548.01
Scale: 1" = 2000'

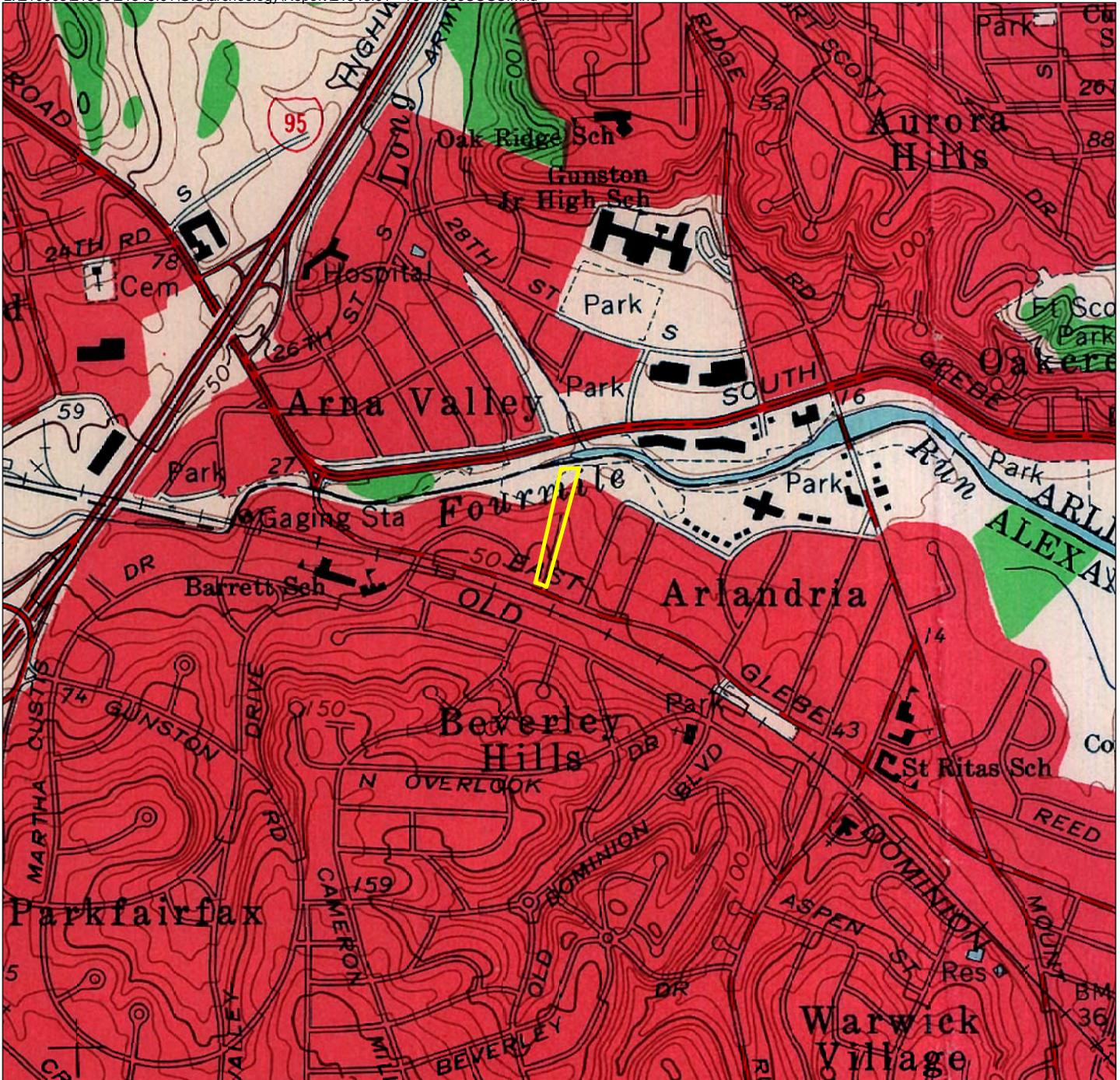




 Approximate Location of Project Area

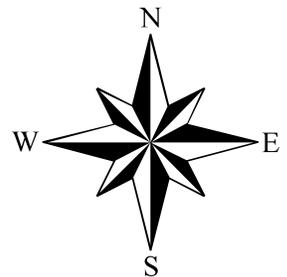
**USGS Quad Map
DC & Vicinity, VA-DC-MD 1956
West Glebe Road
WSSI #21548.01
Scale: 1" = 1000'**





 Approximate Location of Project Area

USGS Quad Map
Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 1965
West Glebe Road
WSSI #21548.01
Scale: 1" = 1000'



PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

The following inventory of previously recorded architectural resources within and near the project area was established by using VDHR’s online Data Sharing System as well as examining cultural resource files and reports at the Thunderbird Archeology office in Gainesville, Virginia. One historic resource was recorded within the project area and over 600 historic resources have been recorded within a one mile radius of the project area (Exhibit 17). Only a representative number of the architectural resources are listed in Table 2; the four archeological sites are presented in Table 3.

TABLE 2: Previously Recorded Architectural Resources within a One Mile Radius of the Project Area

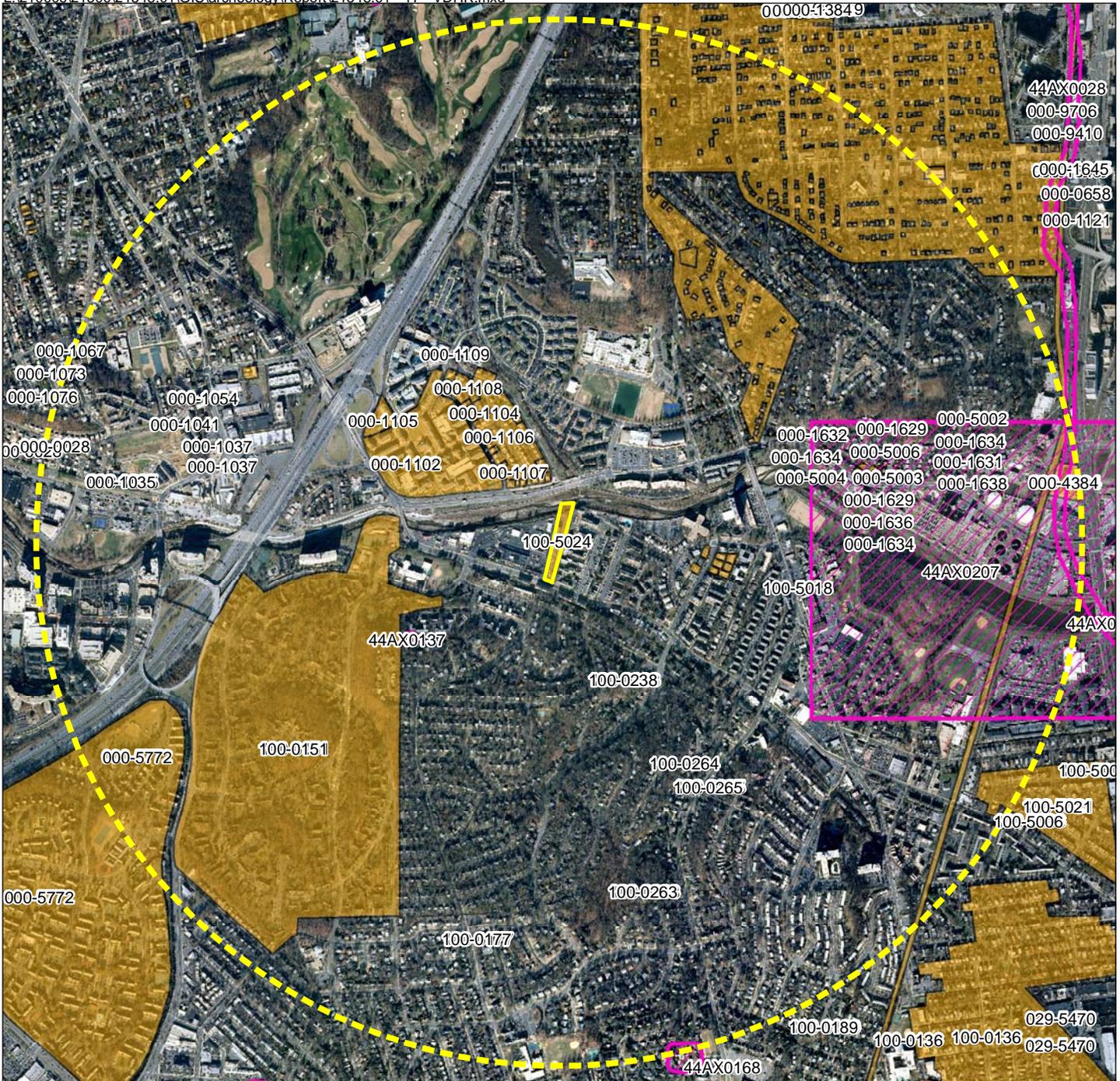
DHR Resource Number	Resource Name	Temporal Affiliation	National Register Eligibility
000-1148	Lomax AME Zion Church & Cemetery	V/N	Eligible
000-5772	Fairlington Historic District	ca 1940	Eligible
000-9410	Addison Heights (Aurora Highlands) Historic District	1896-1930s	Eligible
029-5470	Washington, Arlington and Falls Church Electric Railway Trolley Line		Not evaluated
100-0151	Parkfairfax Condos Historic District	V/N	Eligible
100-5021	Lynhaven Historic District		Eligible

TABLE 3: Previously Recorded Archeological Sites within a One Mile Radius of the Project Area

DHR Site Number	Resource Name	Temporal Affiliation
44AX0028	Alexandria Canal	19th Century
44AX0137	"Civil War" Cemetery	Historic/Unknown
44AX0168	Mount Ida House	19th Century, 20th Century
44AX0207	Campsite No. 1 of American Wagon Train	September 1781

The recently demolished building within the West Glebe Road project area had been recorded with DHR as Resource 100-5024. The building was constructed in the 1940s as an apartment building but was later converted to public housing in the 1980s. The 2 ½ story brick building measured 475 feet in length and contained 56 residential units at the time of its demolition. Resource 100-5024 was not considered to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, as it does not possess architecturally distinct characteristics nor is it a rare example of this property type within the City of Alexandria.

The vast majority of the recorded architectural resources date to the 20th century and are individual dwellings and other buildings located within historic districts, but also include a church and associated cemetery, and an electric railway line. The buildings within the



**VDHR Architectural Resources and Archeological Sites Map
2008 Natural Color Imagery**

**West Glebe Road
WSSI #21548.01
Scale: 1" = 1500'**

-  VDHR Architectural Resource
-  VDHR Archeological Site
-  Project Area
-  1 Mile Buffer of Project Area

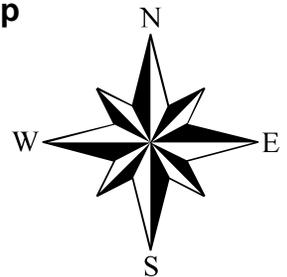


Photo Source: December 2008 Aerials Express natural color imagery

Thunderbird Archeology
A Division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

neighborhood of Arna Valley have been recorded, but have not been evaluated as to their eligibility to the NRHP. The individual resources will not be summarized here; however, the four historic districts are eligible to or are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and are discussed below.

The Fairlington Historic District (Resource 000-5772) is located both west and east of I-95 between Quaker Lane and King Street in Arlington County. This garden apartment complex was constructed between 1942 and 1944 and is a nationally significant example of a large-scale, publicly financed housing complex built for defense workers and their families during World War II. It was listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places in 1999.

Historically a farming area, Aurora Highlands (000-9706) was developed between 1896 and 1930. It was formed from three subdivisions under the direction of more than twenty operative builders and developers, who expanded on the initial subdivision plan of the Addison Heights Company. It was listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register in 1998 and the National Register of Historic Places in 1999.

The Parkfairfax Historic District (resource 100-0151) is considered an early example of a garden apartment approach to rental living. The complex consists of 1,684 condominium units and 285 separate two and three story buildings built in the early 1940s. It was designed by the well known architecture firm Leonard Shultz and Associates, the designers of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City and built by Starrett brothers and Eken Inc., the builders of the Empire State Building. The district was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1999.

Finally, the Lynhaven Historic District (100-5021) is another significant example of a planned rowhouse community dating between 1941 and 1943. This District was recommended eligible to the National Register by DHR staff in 1997.

The Lomax African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) Zion Church (000-1148) was constructed in 1922 is the only one of its kind in Arlington County. Established in Freedman's Village, it was first known as Wesley Zion Church and later as Little Zion Church. After the U.S. Supreme Court disbanded Freedman's Village in 1882 many African Americans chose to relocate to Nauck, the newly established community of the church. The existing structure is the third building to serve as the Lomax A.M.E. Zion Church. The cemetery associated with the church contains approximately 107 known internments indicated by markers dating from 1894 to 1982. The church and cemetery were listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2004.

Finally, four historic period archeological sites have been recorded within the vicinity of the project area (see Table 2) and include a 19th century single family dwelling (Mount Ida), the Alexandria Canal, a Civil War era cemetery, and a Revolutionary War camp location. None of the resources have been evaluated as to their eligibility to the NRHP.

Site 44AX0137 consists of the subsurface remains of the 19th century occupation of the Mount Ida house. Site 44AX0137 was recorded as a “Civil War” cemetery based on map projection from the 1861 Environs of Washington Map of the Army Corps of Engineers; there is no visible sign of a graveyard according to the DHR site form.

The Alexandria Canal, site 44AX0028, was also recorded on the basis of historic map projection, although portions of the canal have been preserved and verified elsewhere. The canal served to connect the C & O Canal in Georgetown with the port at Alexandria; it was chartered in 1830 and open for transport in 1843. The canal was in use until 1886 when the aqueduct over the Potomac was breached. The aqueduct was then used as a dry bridge until it was replaced by the Key Bridge.

Site 44AX0207 has been recorded as the location of a Revolutionary War era French infantry encampment along the routes to and from Yorktown and Gloucester. Again, the exact location is unknown, but is thought to have been destroyed by the development in and around National Airport.

RESEARCH EXPECTATIONS

The following presents a general assessment of the probability that archeological sites will occur within the project area based on topography, drainage, the presence of roads and historic map projection.

There is a moderate to high probability of locating prehistoric period artifacts within the project area. The probability for locating prehistoric sites generally depends on the variables of topography, proximity to water, and internal drainage. Sites are more likely on well-drained landforms of low relief in close proximity to water. Plowing lessens the significance of archeological sites by disturbing soil stratigraphy, thereby mixing artifact contexts and disturbing potential features. The likelihood of locating significant prehistoric artifacts on this property depends largely on the presence of intact buried soil horizons beneath the layers of modern fill covering the study area.

The probability for the occurrence of historic period sites largely depends upon the historic map search, the history of settlement in the area, the topography and the proximity of a particular property to historic roads. However, the absence of structures on historic maps does not eliminate the possibility of an archeological site being present within the property as it was common for tenant, slave, and African-American properties to be excluded from these maps. There is a moderate to high probability of locating historic period sites within the project area, especially related to the 20th century occupation. Again, the likelihood of locating significant historic artifacts on this property depends largely on the presence of intact buried soil horizons beneath the layers of modern fill covering the study area.

As mentioned previously, Alexandria Archaeology required the archeological work because historic maps show specific resources within the project area that may provide "insight into the milling industry in early Alexandria and into military activities during the Civil War". Maps depicted a 19th century millrace for Roachs' Mill running through the southern end of the project area, and a earlier mill and house associated with "Chubb" were located near the northern end of the project area. Additionally, the 8th and 19th New York Regiments were known to have camped in the vicinity during the Civil War. The archeological work was designed to locate these potential resources.

FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODS

Field Methods

All aspects of this investigation adhered to OSHA regulations and complied with the *City of Alexandria Archeological Standards* dated January 1996 and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*. Portions of the project area were cleared through Miss Utility prior to the excavation of trenches and removal of asphalt.

The field investigations were guided by the Scope of Work defined by Alexandria Archeology (see Appendix I) and consisted of archaeological monitoring of the removal of asphalt across the site, excavation of two 50 foot trenches to look for historic features and soil horizons, and metal detection survey of an approximately 1,500 square foot area beneath the asphalt within the southern parking lot adjacent to West Glebe Road. A bulldozer was used for asphalt stripping, a grade-all backhoe with a 5 foot smooth blade was used to excavate the trenches, and a backhoe with a 4 foot toothed bucket was used to strip fill horizons from the southern parking area.

Shovel test pits (STPs) measuring approximately 15 inches in diameter were also excavated within portions of the project area at intervals ranging between 10-20 feet. The placement and interval width of testing was conducted with the approval of Alexandria Archeology in accordance with the approved Scope of Work. The purpose of these STPs was to recover artifacts within the potential buried plow zone horizon (A_{pb} horizon) and representative profiles were not drawn. All soil from the A_{pb} horizon was screened through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth screens.

Artifacts were bagged and labeled by STP/unit/trench number and by soil horizon. The location of each trench, STP and test unit was plotted on a map.

The metal detection survey followed the methodology outlined in the scope of work provided by Alexandria Archeology. Testing sweeps ran along transects spaced approximately 5 feet apart throughout the area to be tested. Then the area was tested again using similar sweeps running perpendicular to the original transects. Metal detector strikes were then flagged, excavated, mapped and cataloged. This procedure was to be followed at the surface of a potentially historic buried horizon, and following the removal of such a horizon. With the approval of Alexandria Archaeology, modern

ferrous metal artifacts were discarded after being cataloged if they did not relate to potentially significant historic contexts. If significant archeological resources were located, the excavation of test squares or additional machine excavated test trenches was possible, at the discretion of Alexandria Archaeology.

Laboratory

All artifacts were cleaned, inventoried, and curated. Historic artifacts were separated into four basic categories: glass, metal, ceramics, and miscellaneous. The ceramics were identified as to ware type, method of decoration, and separated into established types, following South (1977), Miller (1992) and Magid (1990). All glass was examined for color, method of manufacture, function, etc., and dated primarily on the basis of method of manufacture when the method could be determined (Hurst 1990). Metal and miscellaneous artifacts were generally described; the determination of a beginning date is sometimes possible, as in the case of nails.

The prehistoric artifacts were classified by cultural historical and functional types and lithic material. In addition, the debitage was studied for the presence of striking platforms and cortex, wholeness, quantity of flaking scars, signs of thermal alteration, size, and presence or absence of use. Chunks are fragments of lithic debitage which, although they appear to be culturally modified, do not exhibit clear flake or core morphology.

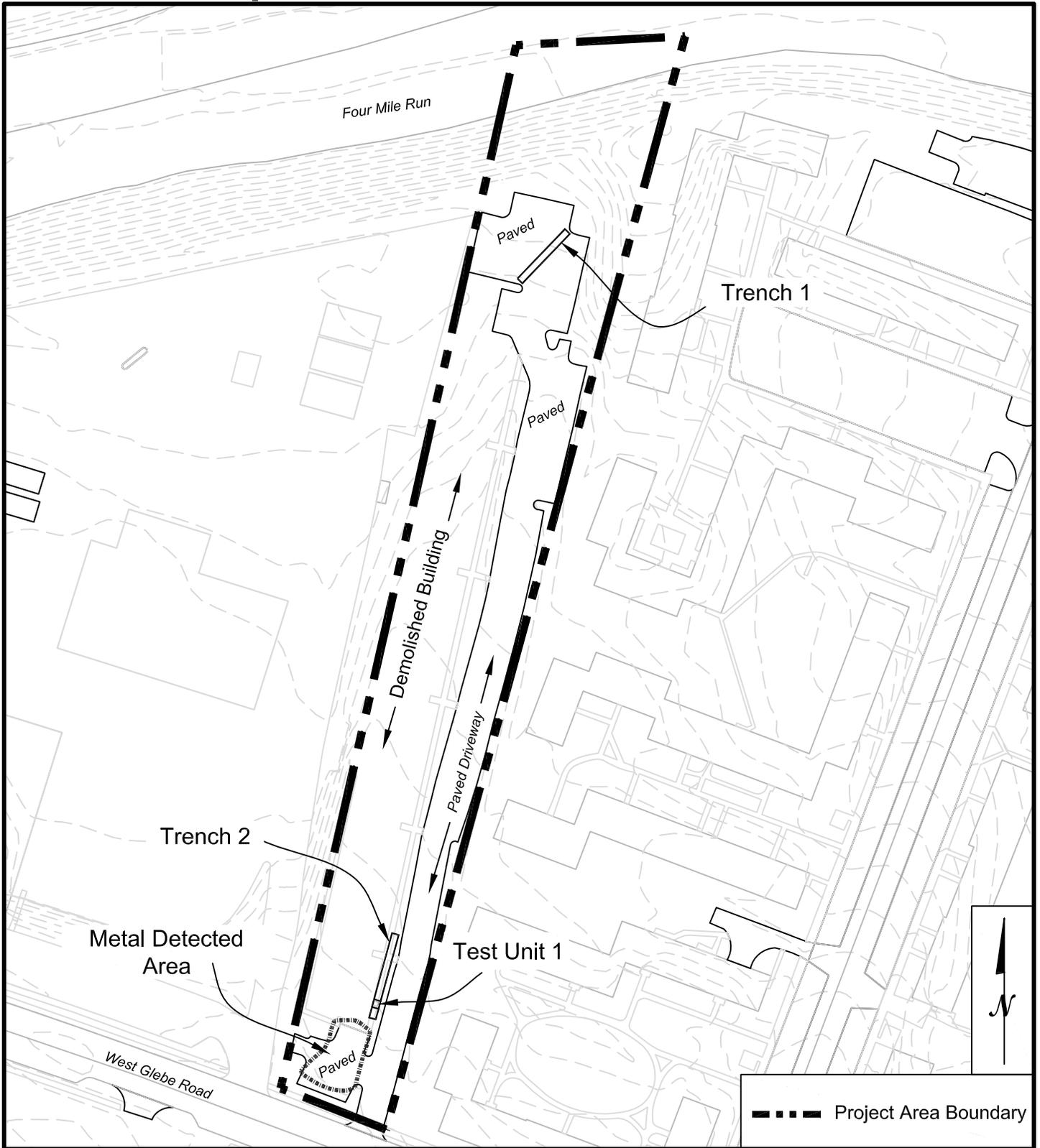
RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

The archeological investigation at the West Glebe Road property followed the demolition of the circa 1940s apartment complex building. The investigation followed a Scope of Work from Alexandria Archaeology and consisted of the archeological monitoring of the asphalt pavement demolition, the mechanical excavation of two test trenches and a metal detection survey beneath the asphalt within the southern end of the property (Exhibit 18). One archeological site, 44AX0210 was identified and is discussed below.

Monitoring

The demolition (removal) of the asphalt parking lots and driveway were archeologically monitored per the SOW. The asphalt was removed in several stages during the month of August and September of 2009, in order to facilitate the archeological trench excavation and metal detection survey work. Under archeological supervision, the parking lot in the northern end of the property was removed prior to the excavation of Trench 1 (Plates 5 and 6). Fill horizons associated with the construction of the parking lot were present, but no features were located underneath the asphalt (Plates 7 and 8).

The pavement stripping of the driveway and southern parking lot was subsequently monitored. Again, fill horizons were observed directly beneath the pavement and no features were located (Plates 9-11). A buried surface was located, however, during the excavation of Trench 2, and is described below.



**Overview of Archeological Testing within Project Area
West Glebe Road - WSSI #21548.01
Scale: 1" = 100'**

The final section of pavement removal area was monitored in October of 2009; no features were located underneath the asphalt.

Trench Excavation

Following the amended SOW, two trenches were mechanically excavated within the project area (see Exhibit 18). Trench 1 was designed to potentially locate evidence of an 18th century mill and residence that was once located at the confluence of Long Branch with Four Mile Run. Trench 2 was positioned over the map projected location of a 19th century millrace. The location of the proposed trenches was approved by Alexandria Archaeology prior to excavation.

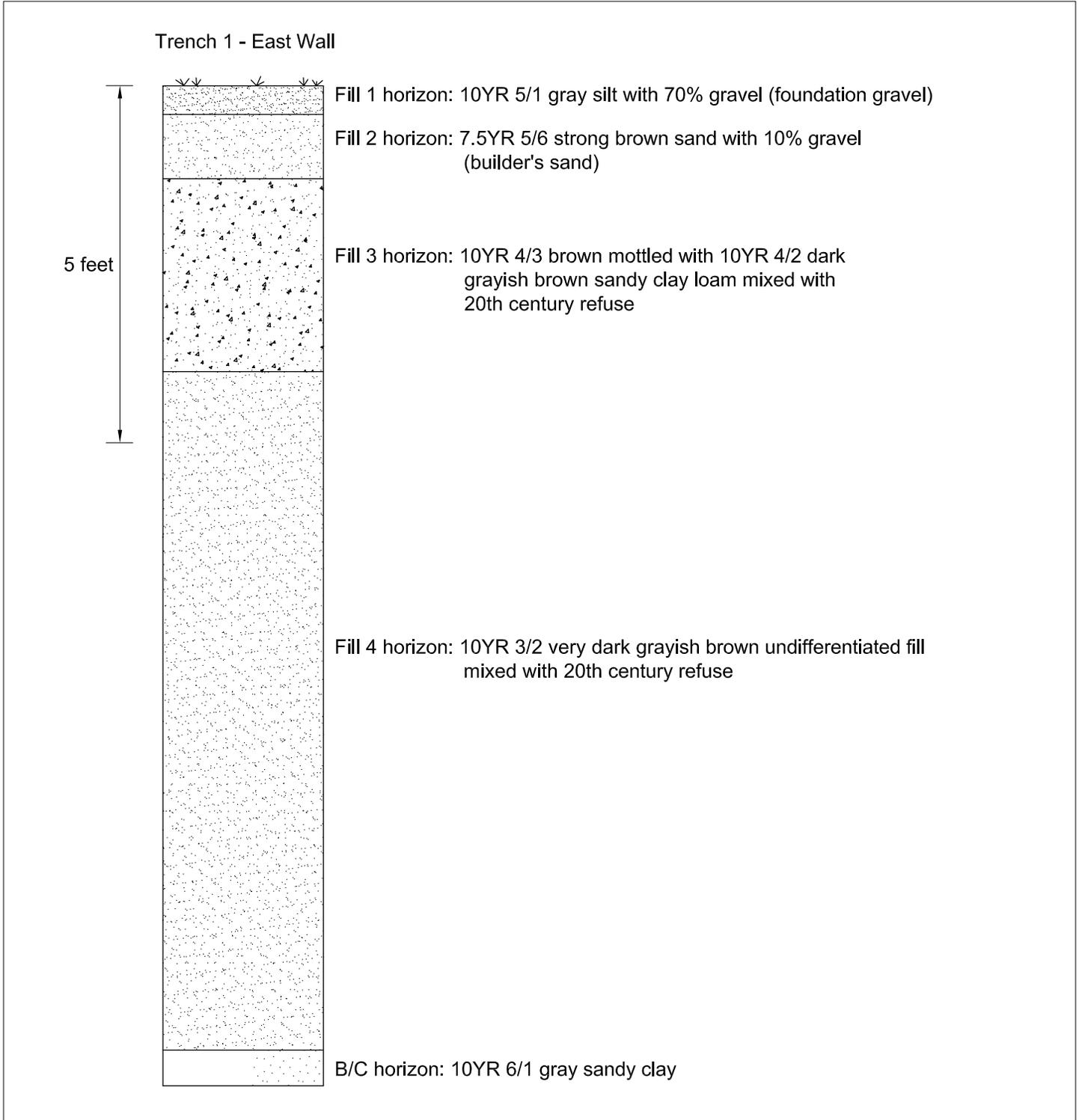
Trench 1

Trench 1 was located in the northern portion of the project area and measured approximately 50 feet in length (see Exhibit 18 and Plate 12). The soil profile consisted of homogeneous modern fill deposits that extended to a depth of 15 feet below surface. A representative three foot profile was drawn from the middle of the trench, which was excavated to a depth of roughly 8 feet below surface, in order to allow safe examination of the soils (Exhibit 19 and see Plate 13):

- Fill 1 horizon: 0- 2.7 feet (0- 0.8 m) below surface – various modern fills
- Fill 2 horizon: 2.7- 2.95 feet (0.8- 0.9 m) below surface - [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown silt loam
- Fill 3 horizon: 2.95- 3.7 feet (0.9- 1.1 m) below surface – [2.5Y 2.5/1] black silt loam
- Fill 4 horizon: 3.7- 8+ feet (1.1- 2.4+ m) below surface - [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown sandy loam with mortar and brick fragments, and 20th century refuse

This soil profile in the remainder of the trench could not be safely hand examined, but the lowermost fill horizon (Fill 4) extended to approximately 14 feet below ground surface and overlay a [10YR 6/1] gray sandy clay subsoil (Plate 14). The soil profile appeared to slope northward, following the current topography of the project area.

The uppermost fills (Fills 1-3) consisted a gravel and sand bedding fill for the asphalt parking and a dark black fill containing 20th century refuse and building materials (brick, asphalt, concrete, wood, etc.). The Fill 4 horizon was an undifferentiated fill containing 20th century artifacts and building materials. A strong oily smell was also observed from the lowermost reaches of this fill. A wooden log was observed at the base of the fill but it did not appear to be in-situ or part of a feature (Plate 15).



Representative Profile from Trench 1 - East Wall
West Glebe Road - WSSI #21548.01
Scale: 1" = 2'

Artifacts observed during the excavation of Trench 1 were recovered in order to date the fill horizons. The artifact assemblage consisted of a variety of 20th century glass bottle glass, including one Duraglas bottle (1940-present), Ball blue glass jar fragments (1909-1938), one Alexandria Dairy quart Milk bottle, white milk glass jar fragments, and crown cap bottles (post-1890). Other modern artifacts recovered included wire nails (1890-present), tin can fragments, sewer pipe fragments, one machine made marble (post-1902), and a Remco Monkey Division child's toy plastic army green gun (1960s).

No evidence of a buried historic surface or archeological remains associated with the 18th century mill (Chubb's Mill) was observed.

Trench 2

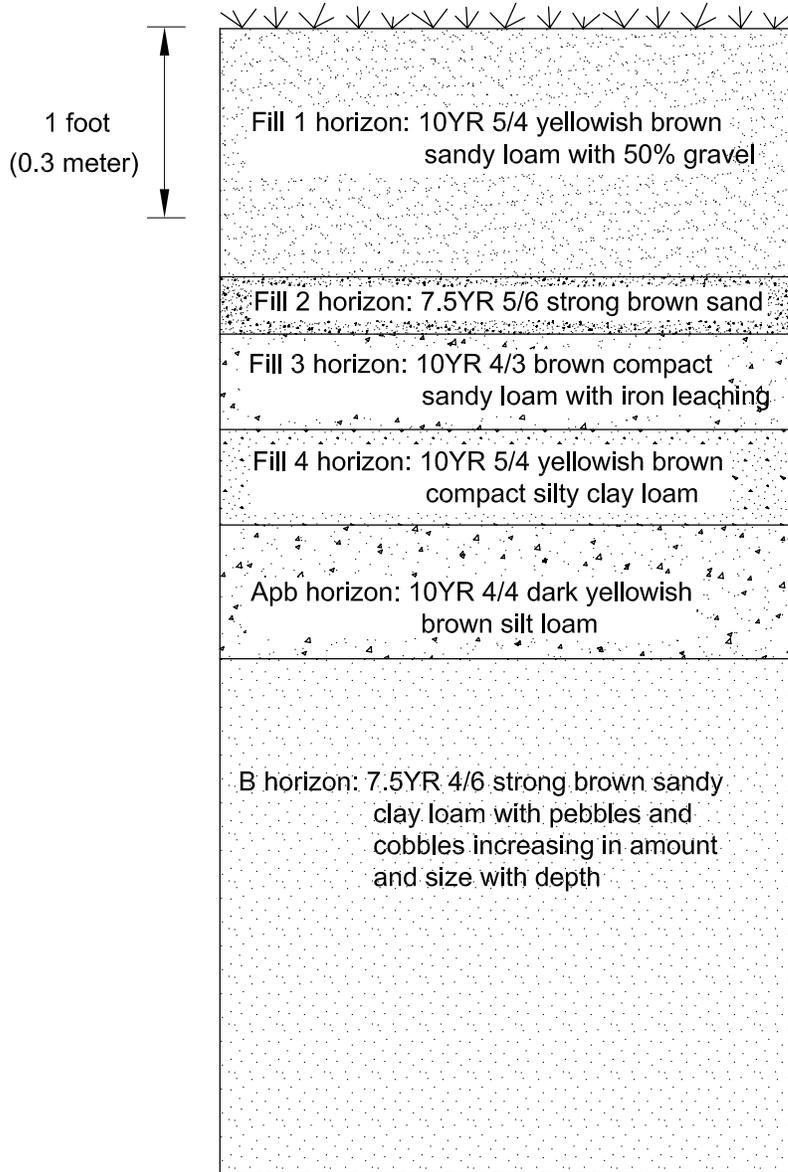
Trench 2 was positioned in the southern portion of the project area between the existing driveway and the footprint of the recently demolished apartment building (Exhibit 20). A machine excavated cat-hole was initially opened in order to determine the nature of the soils, and revealed what appeared to be a buried plow zone beneath several modern fill horizons. The east wall profile is representative of the Trench 2 profile (Exhibit 21 and Plate 16).

- Fill 1 horizon: 0-15.6 inches below surface – [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown sandy loam with 50% gravel
- Fill 2 horizon: 15.6-19.2 inches below surface – [7.5YR 5/6] strong brown sand
- Fill 3 horizon: 19.2-25.2 inches below surface – [10YR 4/3] brown compact sandy loam with flecks of iron leaching
- Fill 4 horizon: 25.2-31.2 inches below surface – [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown compact silty clay loam
- Apb horizon: 31.2-39.6 inches below surface – [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown silt loam
- B horizon: 39.6-72 inches below surface – [7.5YR 4/6] strong brown sandy clay loam with pebbles and cobbles increasing in amount and size with depth

Several shovel test pits and one test unit were excavated within the Apb horizon within Trench 2. The uppermost modern fill horizons of Trench 2 were removed without screening for artifacts, exposing the possible buried plow zone across the floor. Five shovel test pits (STPs 1 through 5) were excavated at roughly 10 foot intervals within the Apb horizon. No artifacts were recovered. With the exception of the southern end of the trench reserved for a test unit, the remainder of the trench was excavated until sterile subsoil was reached (Plate 17).

In profile, the buried plow zone appeared to be more truncated and disturbed toward the northern end of the trench (see Plate 16). The underlying subsoil (B horizon) contained rounded cobbles, which varied in density throughout the length of the trench profile. With the exception of a small irregularly shaped stain interpreted as a tree/root feature, no other features were present within Trench 2.

Trench 2 - East Wall



Representative Profile of Trench 2 - East Wall
West Glebe Road - WSSI #21548.01
Scale: 1" = 1'

In addition to the shovel test pits, a 3 by 3 foot test unit was excavated at the southern end of Trench 2 (see Exhibit 20). The test unit was designed to obtain a more controlled sample of artifacts from the Apb horizon and the immediate overlying fills- as few artifacts were observed or recovered during the excavation of the trench. The soils were stratigraphically excavated into sterile subsoil and Fills 3, 4 and the Apb horizon were screened for artifacts. The soil profile was similar to that of Trench 2 and was not redrawn.

The two fill horizons (Fills 3 and 4) both contained historic artifacts, including bottle glass fragments, unidentified ferrous fragments, and coal and cinder chunks. Only one glass fragment from Fill 3 could be dated to post 1907. The buried plow zone contained seven prehistoric artifacts, which were recorded as Site 44AX0210.

Site 44AX0210

Site 44AX0210 is a small prehistoric site located at the southern end of the property, which measures approximately 3 by 3 feet (see Exhibit 20 and Plate 18). The location of the test unit, shovel test pits and the archeological site limits depicted on Exhibit 20 are approximate.

The site was defined by the recovery of seven prehistoric artifacts from the Apb horizon within the Test Unit 1. Additional shovel testing to the north of the site and subsequent shovel testing to the southwest only produced two additional prehistoric artifacts that were not included as part of the site. The site may have once extended further to the west underneath the footprint of the demolished apartment building, or may have extended to the east underneath unexcavated areas; however, the northern and southern limits were established by the described additional testing.

The artifact assemblage from Site 44AX0210 included two primary reduction quartz flakes, two primary reduction quartzite flakes, one quartzite biface thinning flake, one quartzite core and one possible quartzite hammerstone. The detailed inventory is included in Appendix II.

The presence of numerous cobble and pebbles in the underlying subsoil likely provided abundant material for local stone tool production. All artifacts were recovered from a truncated plow zone context and are not chronologically identifiable. Site 44AX0210 is considered to represent a temporary camp, possibly for lithic reduction and tool manufacture, during an unknown period of the prehistoric record. The site is surrounded by extensive disturbance and filling and it is unlikely that further investigation of the site will produce significant research information to the prehistory of the region. Therefore, the site is not considered to be potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. No further archeological work is recommended.

Block Excavation

As required by the SOW, a 1500 square foot area was excavated beneath the southern parking lot of the project area in order to conduct a metal detection sweep (see Exhibit 18). The purpose of the metal detection survey was to locate evidence of a Civil War camp that was shown on historic maps in this vicinity. The overlying fills were stripped to an approximate depth of 2.5 feet below surface in order to expose the buried ground surface (Apb horizon) that had been identified within Trench 2 (Plate 19).

Shovel Testing

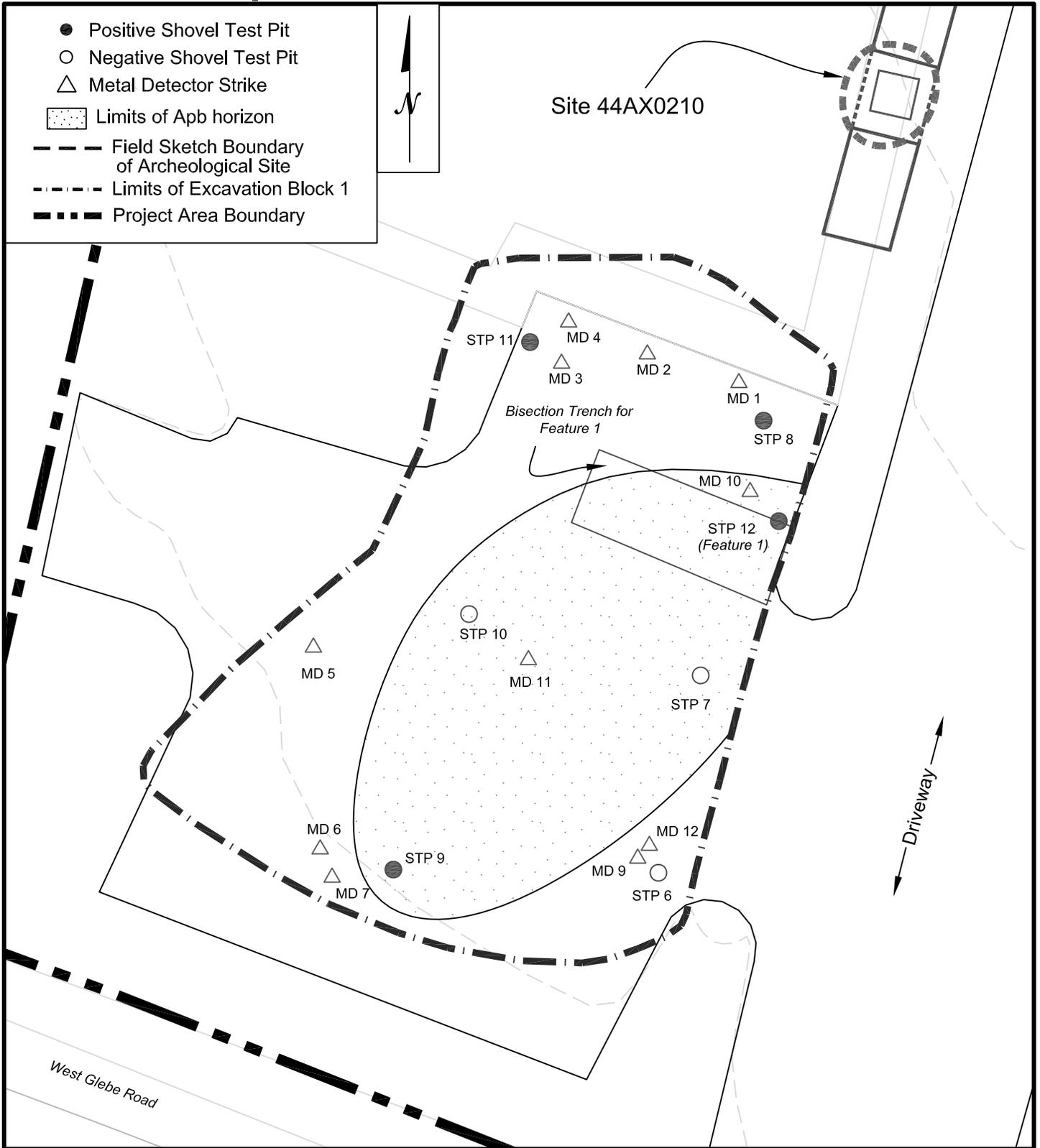
With the approval of Alexandria Archeology, the excavation block was shovel tested at 20 foot intervals in order to refine the limits of Site 44AX0210 (Exhibit 22 and see Plate 19). The testing revealed that the buried ground surface did not extend across the entire block, but was limited to roughly a 40 by 20 foot area (see Exhibit 22).

The fill horizons within STP 11 produced two automatic bottle machine (post 1910) glass fragments, one clear glass spall, two plastic fragments and an asbestos fragment. A brick fragment and a fire cracked rock fragment were found within the fill horizon of STP 8. Only one additional artifact was recovered from the buried plow zone: a quartz flake from STP 9. The limits of Site 44AX0210 were not extended to include these two prehistoric artifacts.

Metal Detection Survey

Metal detection was conducted within the excavation block following the excavation of the STPs. The metal detector survey followed the standard methodology presented earlier in this report and consisted of two sweeps. The first sweep was conducted along the top of the exposed Apb horizon (approximately 2.5 feet below surface) (see Plate 19). Following the mechanical removal of the Apb horizon (approximately 3.0 feet below surface), a second sweep was conducted (Plate 20).

Each sweep consisted itself of two sweeps following perpendicular transects located 5 feet apart. The metal detecting was carried out within each transect in a zig-zag pattern with approximately 5-foot wide sweeps to ensure maximum coverage. Positive contacts were identified with pin flags and the area around each positive contact was intensely swept to determine if additional cultural materials were located in close proximity to the original contact. The locations of all pin flags were excavated to determine if the contact was positive for historic ferrous and/or non-ferrous metal artifacts and all contacts positive for artifacts were mapped.



Detail Map of Excavation Block 1
West Glebe Road - WSSI #21548.01
Scale: 1" = 10'

Twelve positive contacts were excavated and eleven historic or modern artifacts were recovered during the metal detector survey (see Exhibit 22 and Plate 21). A complete inventory is included in Appendix II.

The majority of artifacts consisted of unidentified ferrous metal fragments, but included one cast iron fragment, one tack and one unidentified nail fragment. MD 1 was the fragile remnants of a ferrous washbasin or tub; the artifact was not collected from the field (Plate 22). Notably, one lead shot and one .69 caliber Minie Ball were also recovered. All of the artifacts were recovered from disturbed fill contexts.

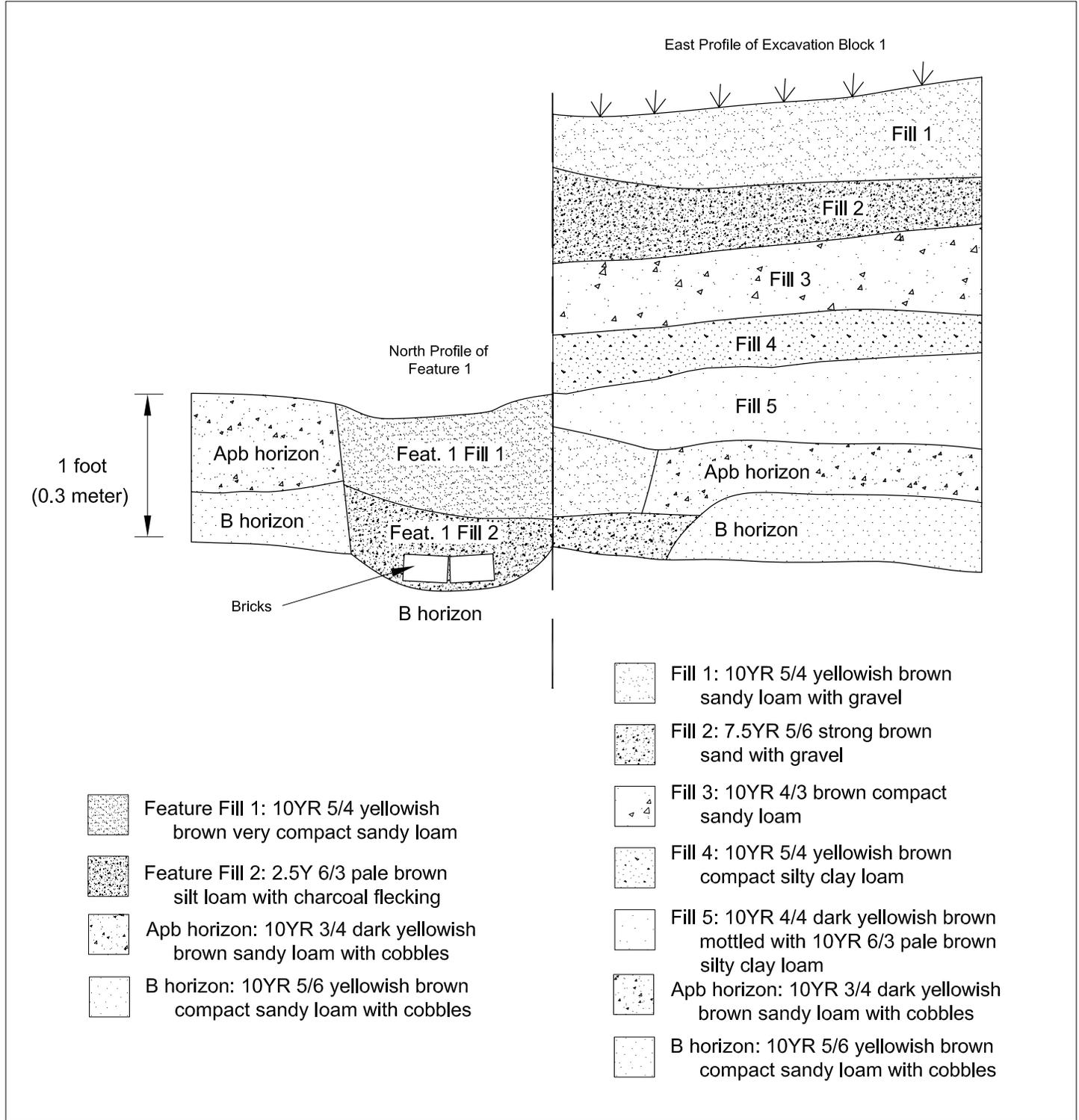
The metal detector finds were recovered from disturbed fill contexts and their origin is uncertain. They may represent casual secondary discard during the use of the property or may have originated from another location. Therefore, they do not constitute an archeological site according to DHR guidelines (DHR 2009:1).

Feature 1

One feature was discovered during the block excavation (see Exhibit 22). STP 12 was excavated south of STP 8 in order to refine the limits of the Apb horizon and was accidentally excavated into the center of a post hole feature that was indistinguishable from the surrounding matrix.

Feature 1 was a post hole that measured approximately 1.5 feet in diameter and extended for a total depth of 1.25 feet into the Apb horizon and subsoil. The north bisection profile revealed straight sides and base, with two bricks lying side by side at the base of the hole (Exhibit 23 and Plates 23-24). The feature was filled with at least two fills, as evident from the bisection profile. Fill 1 was a 8.4 inch thick yellowish brown [10YR 5/4] extremely compact sandy loam, which overlay Fill 2, a pale brown [2.5Y 6/3] silt loam with charcoal fleckings.

One lead .577 caliber Minie Ball was recovered from the surface of the Fill 1 and a large ferrous metal crank fragment was recovered in Fills 1 and 2 of the feature. The presence of the crank fragment within both fills indicates one backfilling episode of the post hole. The origin of the artifacts located within the fills is unclear, but the feature clearly postdates the Apb horizon and may be related to the later 20th century occupation of the site.



North Bisection Profile of Feature 1 and East Profile of Excavation Block 1
West Glebe Road - WSSI #21548.01
Scale: 1" = 1'

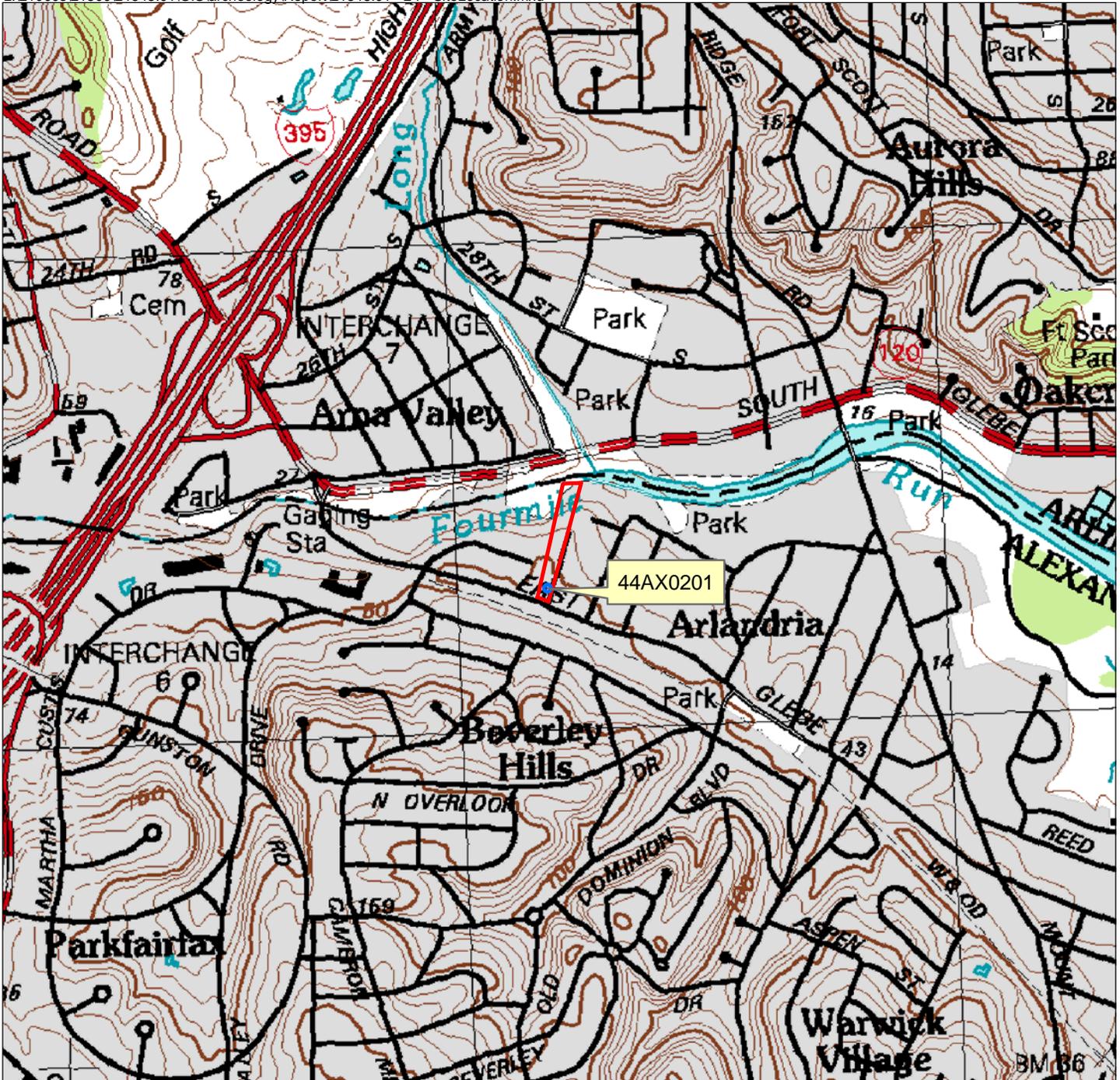
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Archeological investigations were conducted on the 1.67 acre parcel located at 813-815 West Glebe Road in the City of Alexandria. The purpose of the archeological work was to identify any potentially significant cultural resources prior to redevelopment, as historic map research conducted by Alexandria Archaeology indicated the potential for locating the remains of an 18th century mill race and Civil War occupation on the property. The required fieldwork included the archeological monitoring of asphalt removal, trench excavation and a metal detection survey. One archeological site, 44AX0210, was identified during the investigations (Exhibit 24).

Site 44AX0210 was located within the southern end of the property and is interpreted as a temporary prehistoric camp at which cobble reduction and tool manufacturing was undertaken. No intact prehistoric cultural features or diagnostic artifacts were found and the evidence of past plowing of the site indicates that any prehistoric features have likely been destroyed. The site is also found to be isolated within this one area, surrounded by extensive disturbance. This, taken into consideration with the small size of the artifact assemblage, indicates that the site is not likely to yield significant research information to the prehistory of the region. The site is not considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D and no further work is recommended.

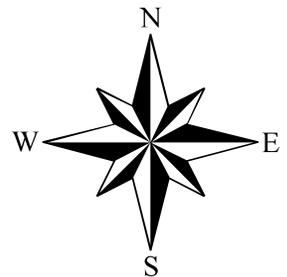
No evidence of the 19th century mill race associated with the Roachs' Mill, nor evidence of the earlier 18th century Chubb's mill or residence located near the confluence of Long Branch with Four Mile Run were located during the current archeological investigations. Further, no evidence of Civil War encampments was located within the southern end of the property. Although positive strikes were identified during the metal detection survey, the metal artifacts were predominately non-military and could not be assigned to a temporal period. Although the origin of the two recovered Minie Balls is unknown, their presence suggests possible Civil War activity in the vicinity, but presents no further information other than what is known. Because the origin of the artifacts is unclear and disturbance was noted within the site area, the isolated finds and/or casual secondary artifacts were not recorded as an archeological site according to DHR guidelines.

No further archeological work is recommended within the project area.



 Project Area

Site Location Map
USGS Quad - Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 1994
West Glebe Road
WSSI #21548.01
Scale: 1" = 2000'



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PLATES



PLATE 1
Overview of Four Mile Run along Northern Boundary of Project Area



PLATE 2
2008 Photograph Showing Former Building within Project Area
View to the Northwest



PLATE 3
Overview of Project Area Showing Location of Former Building
and Representative Vegetation, Facing South



PLATE 4
Overview of Project Area Showing Location of Former Building
and Representative Vegetation, Facing North



PLATE 5
Overview of Northern End of the Project Area
Prior to Asphalt Removal, Facing North



PLATE 6
Removal of Asphalt in Northern End of the Project Area
View to Northwest



PLATE 7
Northern End of the Project Area after Asphalt Removal
View to North



PLATE 8
Northern End of the Project Area after Asphalt Removal
View to South



PLATE 9
Asphalt Removal Monitoring in the Central Portion of the Project Area
View to North



PLATE 10
Asphalt Removal Monitoring in the Central Portion
of the Project Area, Facing South



PLATE 11
Southern Parking Area Following Asphalt Removal
View to the West



PLATE 12
Overview of Trench 1
View to the Southwest



PLATE 13
Representative Profile from Midsection of Trench 1
View to the Southeast



PLATE 14
Southeast Profile of Trench 1 Showing Depth of Modern Fill Deposits
View to the Southwest



PLATE 15
Base of Trench 1 Showing Log at Top of Subsoil
View to Southwest



PLATE 16
East Wall Profile of Trench 2
View to East



PLATE 17
Overview of East Wall Profile of Trench 2,
View to Northeast



PLATE 18
Overview of Site 44AX0210, Facing Northeast



PLATE 19
Overview of Excavation Block 1 Showing STP Locations at
Top of Apb Horizon, View to South



PLATE 20
Overview of Excavation Block 1, Top of B Horizon
View to South



PLATE 21
Excavation Block 1 Showing Positive Strikes Within Apb Horizon
View to South



PLATE 22
Possible Metal Barrel Fragment (MD 1), Discarded in Field



PLATE 23
North Bisection Profile of Feature 1, Excavation Block 1



PLATE 24
East Wall Profile of Excavation Block 1, at Feature 1

APPENDIX I
Scope of Work

ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

**105 N. Union Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
703/838-4399**

Scope of Work

**for an
Archaeological Evaluation
and Resource Management Plan
for**

**813-815 West Glebe Road, Alexandria, Virginia
January 10, 2007**

Introduction

The goal of this scope of work is to determine if significant archaeological resources are present in the area to be impacted by the construction of a new apartment building at 813-815 West Glebe Road. Civil War period maps indicate that there is the possibility that the mill race for Roach's Mill, built in the 18th century, ran through this property and that Union Army campsites of the 8th and 19th New York Regiments may be present. The property therefore has the potential to yield archaeological resources that could provide insight into the milling industry in early Alexandria and into military activities during the Civil War.

The project area is a 1.67-acre parcel of land that is currently the site of an apartment building and associated parking area. The existing building is to be torn down, and the asphalt is to be removed to make way for the new construction. The existing buildings have basements, and it is clear that previous construction activities would have disturbed significant portions of this property. However, it is possible that remnants of the mill race and the Civil War encampment remain under the parking lot area. Even if the Civil War campsite has been significantly disturbed, artifacts could be recovered that will enhance our understanding of the military activities in Alexandria during the war.

This scope of work will be implemented after demolition of the buildings and removal of the asphalt. Fieldwork will be conducted in the area under the existing parking lot. The fieldwork will involve monitoring removal of asphalt and bedding material, the excavation of a long trench to look for evidence of the mill race and to obtain information about the stratigraphy on the site, and a metal detection survey to look for evidence of the Civil War encampment. If significant

resources are found, a Resource Management Plan will be prepared. This development is a Section 106 project, and all appropriate Section 106 actions must be taken, including a determination of eligibility of any resources discovered for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Because there is a possibility that all potential remnants of significant resources may have been destroyed or removed by previous construction activity, a full Documentary Study will be completed only if significant resources are discovered and will be conducted under a separate scope of work, along with any additional archaeological excavation, if required.

All aspects of this investigation will adhere to OSHA regulations and will comply with the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* dated January 1996 and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*. Miss Utility must be informed before excavations are made. All open excavation units will be fenced when no personnel are present.

Fieldwork

Monitoring: An archaeologist will monitor removal of the asphalt across the site, and no further ground disturbance or construction activities can occur on the surface until the archaeological investigation has been completed and approved by the City archaeologists.

Trench Excavation: One 100-foot-long backhoe trench will be excavated to look for evidence of the mill race and to evaluate the stratigraphy on the site. The trench will be placed to cross the location of the mill race, as depicted on a Civil War map overlay. The backhoe used in trench excavation must be equipped with a flat-bladed, smooth bucket. At least one soil strata column profile will be drawn for every 50 feet of trench. If the mill race location is identified, it will be mapped in plan and drawn in profile. An adequate sample of artifacts will be collected from the layers identified in the trench profiles in order to allow for dating of fill and occupation levels, if present. Photographs and slides will be taken.

Metal Detection: The metal detection survey during this phase of work will be conducted in the relatively undisturbed area currently under the parking area closest to West Glebe Road, because historical maps suggest that the camp in this vicinity paralleled the street. The area to be surveyed measures approximately 15,000 square feet. The metal detection survey will be conducted at the top of the natural soil layers after removal of the asphalt, parking lot bedding material, and other fill layers. The level at which the survey will take place will be determined by examination of the stratigraphy seen in the trench excavation. Fill layers, as identified in the trench, will be removed by a backhoe with a smooth bucket to the top of the natural soil. The archaeologist will monitor this removal.

The personnel conducting the metal detection survey must have demonstrable

experience and ability to identify sites, such as short-term military camps that leave only sparse evidence in the ground. It is desirable that the archaeologists engage an experienced and reliable metal detecting hobbyist to help conduct this survey, but this person(s) must be accompanied by the project archaeologists at all times. The survey will be conducted by walking transects with a sweep of approximately five feet centered on transects five feet apart. The archaeologists will dig up all positive metal targets and will create a base map indicating all locations with artifacts. The area should be detected at least two times, preferably using transect grids that are perpendicular to each other. An inventory of all artifacts recovered will be prepared, and the base map will be keyed to allow for a differentiation between significant and insignificant finds. The more recent metal artifacts may be discarded after being inventoried, unless they relate to potentially significant contexts. If topsoil is present, there will be two stages of this work, the first stage at the top of the topsoil and the second, to be a repeat in procedures of the first, when the topsoil has been graded away.

Laboratory Work and Curation

Archaeological artifacts recovered from the project area will be cleaned, stabilized (if necessary), cataloged, labeled and packaged in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards*. At the conclusion of the project, all original photographs, negatives, slides, digital images, cassette tapes, videotapes, copies of historical documents, field notes and forms, other field records, as well as the artifacts if they are to be donated to the City, will be delivered to Alexandria Archaeology. Archaeological collections recovered as a result of the Alexandria Archaeology Resource Protection Code must be curated at a facility which meets Federal standards for archaeological curation and collections management as described by 36CFR Part 79. The Alexandria Archaeology Storage Facility meets these standards, and the property owner is encouraged to donate the artifact collection to the City for curation. The archaeological consultant is responsible for arranging for the donation of the artifacts with the owner and will deliver the artifacts and signed forms to the appropriate storage facility.

Archaeological Evaluation Report and Resource Management Plan

The Archaeological Evaluation Report will include the following: a public summary (included in the report and provided separately on a CD); a background summary that addresses the archaeological potential; a map of the project area; a map with unit locations and significant features; a summary of the procedures; results of the field investigation and artifact analysis, including a distribution map or other graphics which indicate potentially significant archaeological areas; an integration of the field and analysis data with the historical record; and recommendations for additional work, if needed. If the investigation results in the discovery of significant layers or features that will require additional archaeological work, the Archaeological Evaluation Report will include a Resource Management Plan. The Resource Management Plan will present a strategy, scope of work (including a map indicating locations of proposed work in relation to completed tests), and budget for further investigations. All archaeological sites discovered will be evaluated for National Register eligibility and will be registered with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Copies of the registration forms will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology.

When the fieldwork is completed, one copy of the full Archaeological Evaluation Report will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology as a draft for review. Once the report is approved by the City Archaeologist, revisions will be made, and four copies of it, one unbound with original graphics, will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology. The report will also be submitted on a CD. All site maps and drawings must be inked or computer-generated so as to produce sharp and clear images that will result in clear photocopies or microfilms.

Public Interpretation

The *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* require that a public summary be prepared as part of an Archaeological Evaluation Report. The public summary will be approximately 4 to 8 pages long with a few color illustrations. This should be prepared in a style and format that is reproducible for public distribution and use on the City's web site. Examples of these can be seen on the Alexandria Archaeology Museum website. A draft of the summary should be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology for review along with the draft of the Archaeological Evaluation Report. Upon approval, a master copy (hard copy as well as on CD or computer disk) will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology. The summary and graphics should also be e-mailed to Alexandria Archaeology for publication on our web site.

If warranted by the City Archaeologist, the developer may be required to erect an historical marker on the property. The results of the fieldwork will determine if a marker is necessary. If a marker is required, the archaeological consultant will supply the written text and graphics for the marker. The text should be up to 200 words in length with a paragraph on the historical significance of the site and a paragraph on findings from the archaeological investigation. The graphics (minimally four, with captions) need to be high-quality copies (scanned at a minimum of 600 dpi and saved separately as jpeg or tiff files) of line drawings (*e.g.*, site maps, feature drawings), historic photographs and maps, or other illustrations (*e.g.*, site or artifact photos) in black and white or color. All copyright releases need to have been obtained and credit provided for each graphic. The text and graphics must be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology on a CD. Coordinate with the City Archaeologist before writing the text and selecting images. If additional archaeological work is required, production of these public documents can be delayed until the completion of all archaeological investigations. As a result, these tasks should be budgeted separately and not included in the overall budget for this phase of work.

Tasks:

The following is a summary of the tasks to be completed:

1. Call Alexandria Archaeology staff to finalize the field work strategy.
Note that an Archaeological Certification will be required prior to beginning the field work.
2. Notify Alexandria Archaeology of the start date. Conduct the field investigation.
Alexandria Archaeology staff will conduct site inspections throughout the course of the field work.

3. Produce the locational map(s) and process all significant artifacts. Evaluate the site to determine eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.
4. Produce and submit one draft Archaeological Evaluation Report to Alexandria Archaeology, including the public summary document, a Resource Management Plan if warranted, and the text and graphics for the historic marker, if required. If further archaeological investigations are necessary, the evaluation report can be a letter report, the final report being produced after all field work is completed.
5. Deliver to Alexandria Archaeology four copies of the final report, plus all photographs and slides; plus all original, and one photocopy set, of all field notes, maps, drawings and forms. In addition, arrange with the property owner for the donation and delivery of the artifacts to an appropriate storage facility.
6. All appropriate Section 106 actions must be taken.

Draft Formats for Deliverables:

1. Photographs: .jpg.
2. Line Drawings: .gif or .jpg as appropriate.
3. Final Report/Public Summary Word, PageMaker and/or PDF
4. Oral History Word
5. Catalogue: Word, Access or Excel
6. Other Written material: Word, Access, Excel, PageMaker or PDF as appropriate

John Mullen

From: Francine.Bromberg@alexandriava.gov
Sent: Friday, July 31, 2009 4:02 PM
To: John Mullen
Cc: Steven.Shephard@alexandriava.gov; Pamela.Cressey@alexandriava.gov
Subject: 813-815 W Glebe ARHA

Attachments: glebe rd arha.jpg; 1746 survey plat.jpg



glebe rd arha.jpg
(620 KB)



1746 survey
plat.jpg (985 KB)

John--

As I was preparing the overlay map for you, I found out something interesting about this property. Previously, we were unable to locate some potential sites on our overlays, but we recently received a new GIS layer prepared as a result of a grant with Virginia Tech. Anyway, the new overlay shows a possibility of an 18th century mill (Chubbs) and miller's house (especially the house) in the vicinity of this project area. As a result, Steve and I would like you to place 50 feet of trenching at the northern edge of the property and 50 feet across an area where Roach's mill race is expected, instead of 100 feet across the potential mill race location. The attached overlay map and the 1746 plat showing the early mills are attached. Could you please provide a map that shows the locations of the proposed trenches--based on this information?

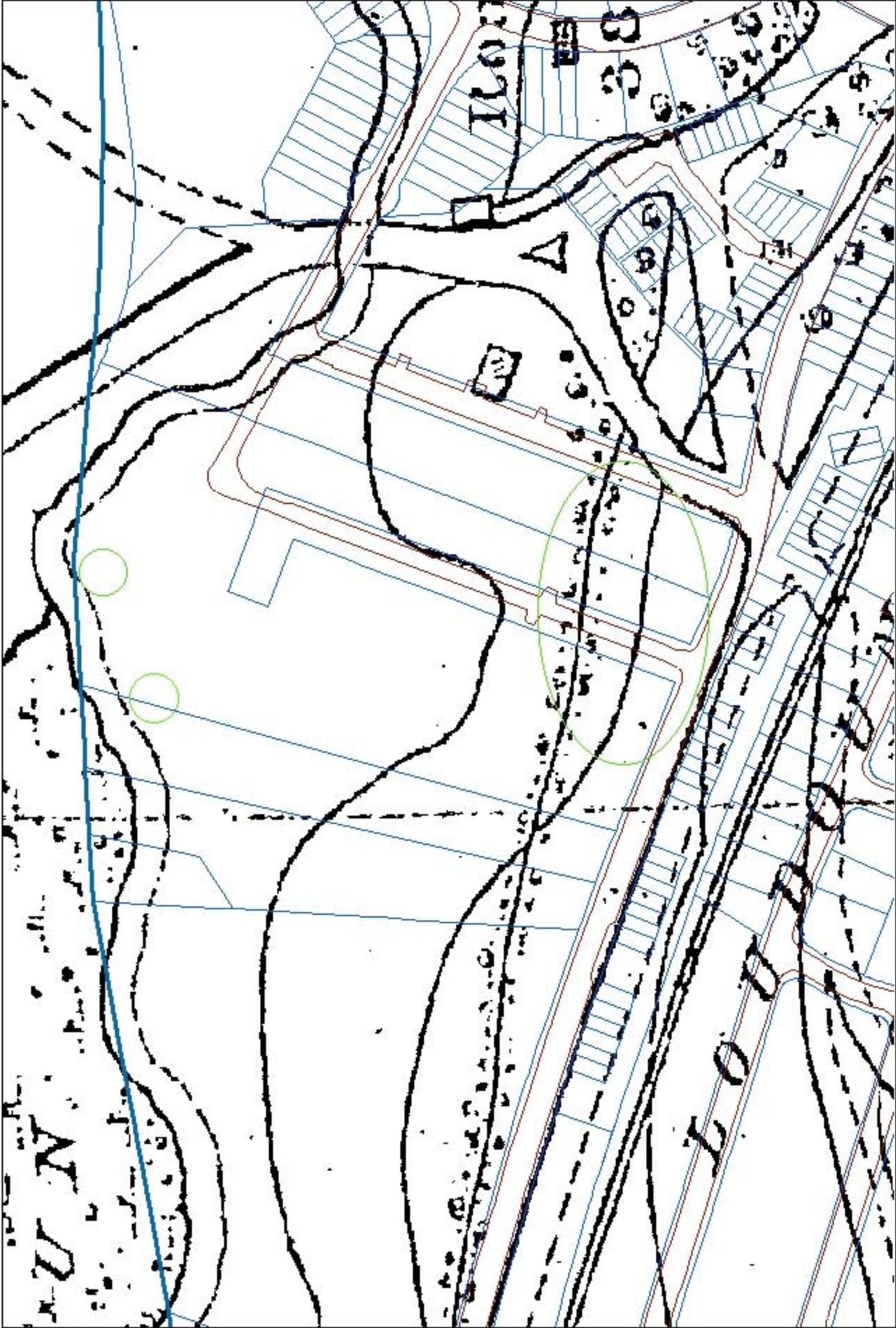
(See attached file: glebe rd arha.jpg)

Note: parcels are blue, historical sites are green (mill--green circle east, miller's house--green circle west, CW camp--green oval to the south)

(See attached file: 1746 survey plat.jpg) Thanks, Fran

NOTE: From June through October, I am only in the office Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

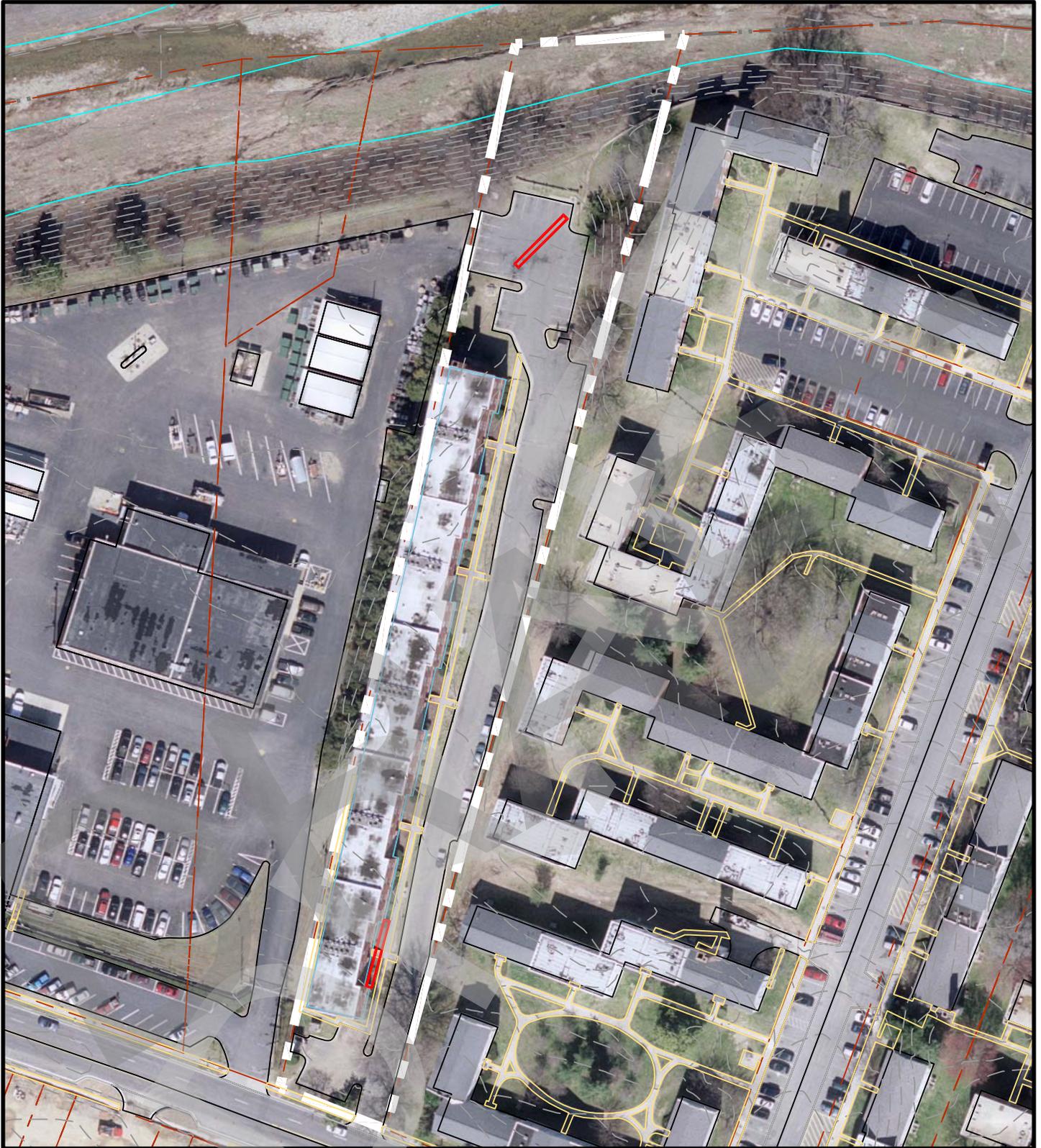
Francine Bromberg
Alexandria Archaeology
105 N. Union Street
Alexandria, VA 22314
703-838-4399
FAX: 703-838-6491



813-815 W. Glebe Rd.
Civil War Overlay

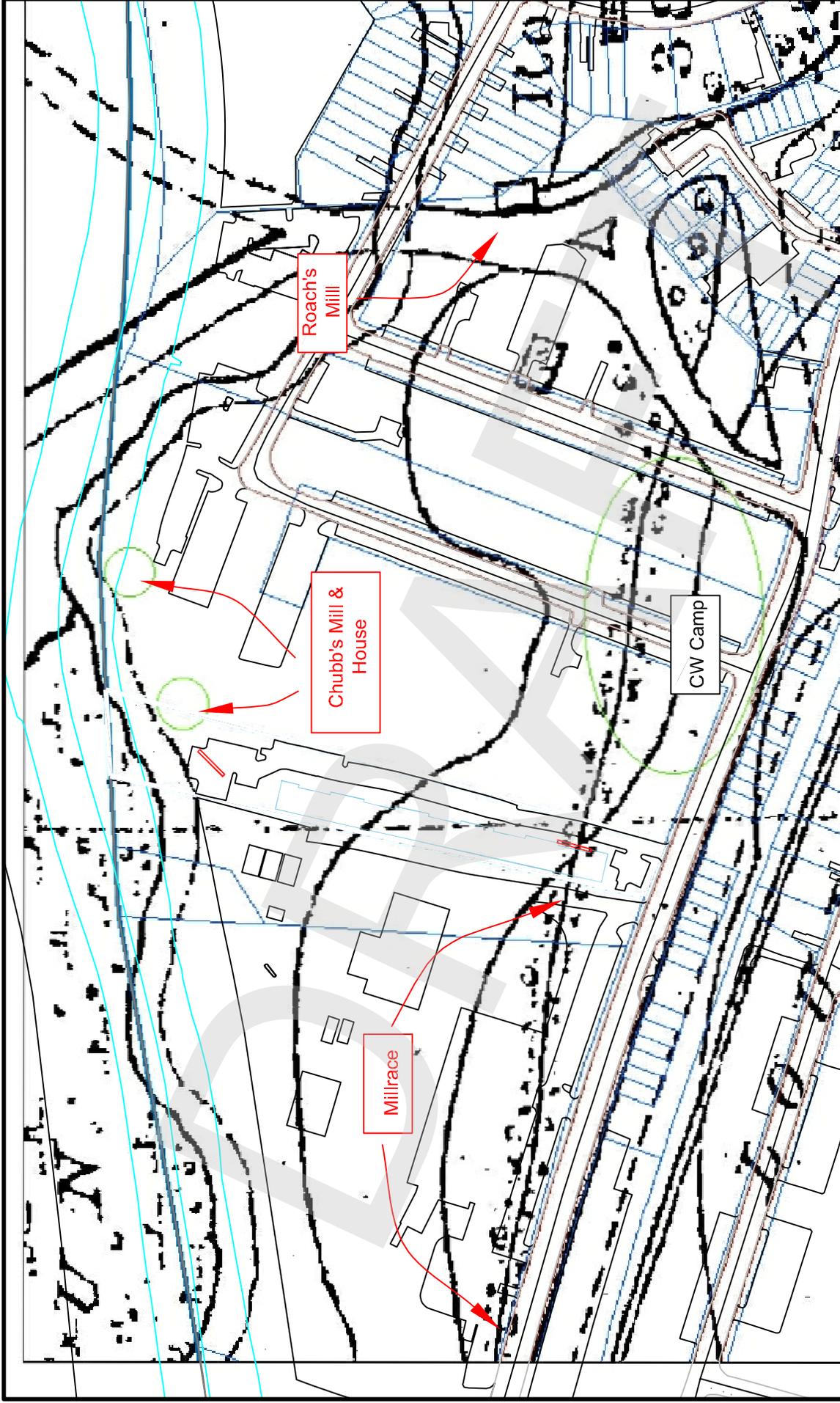
200 100 0 200 Feet





West Glebe Road - WSSI #21548.01
Proposed Trench Locations with 2008 Aerial Imagery
Scale: 1" = 100'

L:\210005\21500\21548\01\CADD\03-ARCH\PHASE1\MAP.DWG



West Glebe Road - WSSI #21548.01
Proposed Trench Locations with Alexandria Archaeology's Historic Overlay
Scale: 1" = 200'

APPENDIX II
Artifact Inventory

**WEST GLEBE ROAD ARCHEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

Trench 2

Test Unit 1, Fill 3 horizon

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM)
(1907-present)

Metal

- 8 unidentified ferrous metal fragments

Test Unit 1, Fill 4 horizon

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...S..."
- 1 green cylindrical bottle sherd, unidentified lip fragment,
stained/patinated
- 1 unidentified amber spall

Miscellaneous

- 1 asphalt chunk
- 2 cinder fragments
- 2 coal fragments

Trench 2, 44AX0210

Test Unit 1, Apb horizon

Prehistoric

- 1 possible quartzite hammerstone
- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal
- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, whole, 14.7 mm x 10.6 mm
- 1 quartzite biface thinning flake, whole, 13.7 mm x 7.2 mm
- 1 quartzite core
- 1 quartzite primary reduction flake, whole, 24.0 mm x 9.2 mm
- 1 quartzite primary reduction flake, whole, 26.2 mm x 18.7 mm

Excavation Block

MD 01

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, possible barrel fragment

MD 02

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

MD 03

Metal

1 unidentified ferrous metal, curved

MD 04

Metal

1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

MD 05

Metal

1 lead shot

MD 06

Miscellaneous

1 coal fragment

MD 07

Metal

1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, possible barbed wire fragment

MD 08

Metal

1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

MD 09

Metal

1 unidentified cast iron fragment, cylindrical

MD 10

Metal

1 ferrous metal tack/brad fragment

MD 11

Metal

1 lead .69 caliber Minie Ball, 3 grooves, for rifle musket, plug cavity

MD 12

Metal

1 unidentified nail fragment, pulled

STP 08, Fill 1 horizon

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment, 1.6 grams

Prehistoric

1 fire cracked rock (FCR)

STP 09, Apb horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz decortication flake, proximal

STP 11, Fill 1 horizon

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM),
scratched/stained (1910-present)

1 unidentified clear spall

Miscellaneous

1 asbestos fragment (discarded)

1 plastic fragment, white, curved

STP 11, Fill 2 horizon

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM), scratched (1910-present)

Miscellaneous

- 1 plastic, clear, flat, ribbed, stained/yellowed

STP 12, Feature 1, Fill 1 horizon

Metal

- 1 lead .577 caliber Minie Ball, 3 grooves, for rifle or rifle musket, plug cavity, threaded hole in nose of bullet, possible nose cast

STP 12, Feature 1, Fills 1 & 2 horizons

Metal

- 1 ferrous metal crank fragment

APPENDIX III
Cultural Resource Forms

City/County: Alexandria

Site Condition: Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed

Threats to Resource: Development

Survey Description:

[2009 Thunderbird Archeology]

Field investigations consisted of archaeological monitoring of the removal of asphalt across the site, excavation of two 50 foot trenches to look for historic features and soil horizons, and metal detection survey of an approximately 1,500 square foot area beneath the asphalt within the southern parking lot adjacent to West Glebe Road. A bulldozer was used for asphalt stripping, a grade-all backhoe with a 5 foot smooth blade was used to excavate the trenches, and a backhoe with a 4 foot toothed bucket was used to strip fill horizons from the southern parking area. Shovel test pits (STPs) were also placed at approximately 10 foot intervals within the trenches when potentially historic soil horizons were discovered. One 3 by 3 foot test unit was also excavated in order to obtain a sample of artifacts from what was thought to be a buried plow zone approximately 2.5 feet below ground surface. This horizon was approximately 6-8 inches deep and contained all artifacts included in this site.

CURRENT LAND USE

Land Use: Domestic

Example:

Dates of Use: 2009/08/99

Comments/Remarks:

At the time of the survey the lot was being cleared to replace former apartments with new townhomes.

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

Specimens Obtained? Yes

Specimens Depository: Thunderbird Archeology a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

Assemblage Description:

[2009 Thunderbird Archeology]

- 1 possible quartzite hammerstone,
- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal
- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, whole, 14.7 mm x 10.6 mm
- 1 quartzite biface thinning flake, whole, 13.7 mm x 7.2 mm
- 1 quartzite core
- 1 quartzite primary reduction flake, whole, 24.0 mm x 9.2 mm
- 1 quartzite primary reduction flake, whole, 26.2 mm x 18.7 mm

Specimens Reported? No

Assemblage Description--Reported:

Field Notes Reported? Yes

Depository: Thunderbird Archeology a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

Report (s) ? Yes **Depository:** Thunderbird Archeology a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

2009

"AN ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE 813-815 WEST GLEBE ROAD PROPERTY, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA"

By John P. Mullen, M.A., RPA and Edward Johnson

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 100-5024

Other DHR ID#:

Resource Information

Resource Name(s): Multiple Dwelling, 813-819 West Glebe Road
{Function/Location}
Date of Construction: ca 1940
Local Historic District :

Location of Resource

County/Independent City: Alexandria
Magisterial District:
Town/Village/Hamlet:
Tax Parcel:
Zip Code:
Address(s): 813-819 West Glebe Road {Current}
USGS Quadrangle Name: ALEXANDRIA
UTM Boundary Coordinates :

NAD Zone Easting Northing

UTM Center coordinates :
UTM Data Restricted?. No

Resource Description

Ownership Status: Private
Government Agency Owner:
Acreage: 1.66
Surrounding area: Urban
Open to Public: Yes, limited
Site Description:

May 2008: Resource is in a developed urban area north of West Glebe Road. Four Mile Run is to the north, a paved parking lot and multiple family dwellings/residential apartments are to the east, and a Dominion Power facility is to the west.

The building was built as multiple family dwelling/residential apartments by a private developer in the 1940s and converted to public housing in the 1980s.

The building is located in the Arlandria West neighborhood. The Arlandria West neighborhood is a long triangle bordered by West Glebe Road on the south, Four Mile Run on the north and Mount Vernon Avenue on the east. The neighborhood has been completely developed for many years, with moderately dense residential uses as the predominant land use. Some industrial and strip commercial uses are located within the neighborhood at its western end along West Glebe Road.

Residential uses in Arlandria West consist primarily of 1940's, medium density, two and three story apartments, townhomes and two-family buildings.

Secondary Resource Summary:

May 2008: None.

Individual Resource Information

<u>Count</u>	<u>Resource Types</u>	<u>Resource Status</u>
1	Multiple Dwelling	Contributing

National Register Eligibility Status

Resource has not been evaluated.*

* Resource has not been formally evaluated by DHR or eligibility information has not been documented in DSS at this time.

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 100-5024

Other DHR ID#:

Individual Resource Detail Information

<u>Resource Type:</u>	Multiple Dwelling	<u>Primary Resource?</u>	Yes
<u>Date of Construction:</u>	ca 1940 {Site Visit/Map}	<u>Accessed?</u>	No Not accessible
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	Vernacular	<u>Number of Stories:</u>	2.0
<u>Form:</u>		<u>Condition:</u>	Poor
<u>Interior Plan Type:</u>		<u>Threats to Resource:</u>	Demolition Deterioration Development

May 2008: The building was constructed as an apartment building and measures about 475 feet long. It is a two-story brick building with a basement and a flat roof. A furnace room occupies the northern portion of the basement and a single external brick chimney for the furnace is present on the north elevation. The structure is subdivided into 5 sections, each with its own entrance accessed by poured cement steps. Facade fenestration varies.

Primary Resource Exterior Component Description:

<u>Component</u>	<u>Comp Type/Form</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Material Treatment</u>
Structural System	Structural System - Masonry	Brick	Structural System - Bond, American, 6-course
Roof	Roof - Flat	Unknown	Roof - Not visible
Windows	Windows - Sash, Double-Hung	Vinyl	Windows - 6/6
Windows	Windows - Sash, Double-Hung	Vinyl	Windows - 6/6, Paired
Chimneys	Chimneys - Exterior end	Brick	other
Foundation	Foundation - Not Visible	Unknown	Foundation - Not Visible

Historic Time Period(s): Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)
Historic Context(s): Architecture/Community Planning
Domestic

Significance Statement

May 2008: A reconnaissance level survey of this resource indicates that it is not eligible for the NRHP. It does not possess architecturally distinct characteristics nor is it a rare example of this property type within the City of Alexandria. A number of apartment buildings of this era have been preserved within the City. In addition, the building is in poor condition, and most of the units are uninhabitable. The building was built as multiple family dwelling/residential apartments by a private developer in the 1940s and converted to public housing in the 1980s, and as such, does not represent an example of public housing from the first half of the 20th century.

National Register Eligibility Information (Intensive Level Survey):

National Register Criteria:
Period of Significance:
Level of Significance:

Graphic Media Documentation

<u>DHR Negative #</u>	<u>Photographic Media</u>	<u>Negative Repository</u>	<u>Photo Date</u>	<u>Photographer</u>
	Digital, B&W and Color	Wetland Studies and So	May 14, 2008	E Johnson
	Digital, B&W Prints	DHR	May 14, 2008	E Johnson

Bibliographic Documentation
Reference #: 1

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 100-5024

Other DHR ID#:

Bibliographic RecordType: Letter/Memorandum

Author: Kimberly Snyder

DHR CRM Report Number:

Notes:

May 2008: Supplement to DHR Project Review Form, DHR 2008-0695

Reference #: 2

Bibliographic RecordType: Map

Author: Sanborn Map Company

DHR CRM Report Number:

Notes:

1941/1959 Insurance Maps of Alexandria, Virginia. Sanborn Map Company, New York, New York.

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Events

CRM Event # 1,

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Date of CRM Event: May 14, 2008

CRM Person: Boyd Sipe

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

A Phase I Reconnaissance survey of the resource was conducted by Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. on May 14, 2008.

Bridge Information

Cemetery Information

Ownership Information